Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:04:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 7 Jan 2025 14:02:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Urgent - IRCC Portal for Reps Portal Enrollment Application - Typo in Governing Body ID - REP-2025-0001 - Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good Day,

You must submit a new IMM5661 enrolment request and indicate that you have an existing Portal account. This allows our technical team to merge the new account with the existing one and does not impact any of the files contained within your portal account. Please follow the steps below to re-enrol:

1. Create a new GCKey. Do not use your existing GCKey credentials.
2. Submit a new portal enrolment request (find out how using the enrolment guide) with your updated business information.
3. When you complete the enrolment form, select "yes" for the question that asks if you had a previous successful enrolment in the Authorized Representative portal that resulted from a past application.

This will transfer your applications that were previously linked to your Portal account.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 16:32
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Re: Urgent - IRCC Portal for Reps Portal Enrollment Application - Typo in Governing Body ID

Dear Sir/Madam,

Happy New Year! I hope you are well.

I am writing with regards to my enrollment application with the IRCC Portal for Reps. I noted following submission of the [redacted] lication that there was [redacted] governing [redacted] ID with the [redacted] submission stated but it should reac (see Law Society of Ontario Directory attached to this email, and a screenshot of the enrollment application). I attempted to amend the application, but could not change this information after the application was submitted, and if a new application was started it states that I already have a registered portal in the [redacted]

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Could you please kindly assist me in making this correction or provide guidance on how to proceed? We have an application that we need to submit on behalf of a client via this portal.

I appreciate your guidance on this matter. Thank you in advance for your consideration and assistance.

Best,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:00 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 14 Jan 2025 19:58:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Changement d'établissement - CFP - REP-2025-0073- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Si une demande a été approuvée et l'étudiant est à l'extérieur du Canada, il devra demander un nouveau permis d'études s'il souhaite changer d'EED.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 12:48 PM
To: [redacted] des [redacted] (IRCC) <IRCC.StudentStakeholder-[redacted]
Subject: Changement d'établissement - CFP

Bonjour,

Sur la page : Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca
Il est mentionné : **Changer votre établissement d'enseignement désigné si vous êtes à l'extérieur du Canada** - Si votre demande de permis d'études a été approuvée et que vous changez d'établissement d'enseignement, vous devez présenter une nouvelle demande de permis d'études avec une nouvelle lettre d'acceptation.
Mais également : **Changer d'EED au Québec** - Si vous passez d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre, vous **n'avez pas** à demander de nouveau permis d'études, mais vous devriez obtenir un nouveau CAQ.

Ainsi, lorsqu'une demande de permis d'études pour la formation professionnelle au Québec est acceptée, et que la personne est toujours à l'extérieur du Canada, doit-elle demander un nouveau permis d'études, si elle change d'établissement d'enseignement (toujours en formation professionnelle), avant son arrivée?

Nous vous remercions à l'avance!

Page 4

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:16:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 16:39:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: IMM 5669 - Background/Declaration Form - REP-2025-0226 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

All of IRCC's forms, checklists and application packages can be found here: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides.html

"Application package" or "forms and checklists" can be selected. After selecting "forms and checklists," you can scroll through the list to select the form or you can enter the form number "IMM 5669" in the filter. The most up to date versions of our forms and checklists can be found here.

We hope you find this information useful.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox (IRCC)

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 10:34
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Re: IMM 5669 - Background/Declaration Form - REP-2025-0226 - Due 20-Feb-25

Hello Immigration,

Parent and Grandparent Sponsorship stream.

On Fri, 31 Jan 2025 at 09:57, Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
> In order for us to better respond to your request, can you please specify the program or category in you are applying using this form?
> [redacted]
> The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 10:11 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: IMM 5669 - Background/Declaration Form

Hello IRCC,

I am writing this email to confirm whether there is a 2022/04 version of the IMM 5669e form. I can only find the 2021/05 version cited on your website, as referenced here:

IMM 5669 - Background/Declaration Form

Please correct me if I am mistaken. IRCC recently sent a letter to a client stating that the wrong form was used and that they are expecting the 2022/04 version of the Background/Declaration Form (IMM 5669).

[redacted] on this matter.

--
Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:39:22 AM
From: [redacted]
Mail received time: Fri, 11 Apr 2025 21:09:06
Sent: April 11, 2025 2:09:08 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: FW: FW: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183 - REP-A-2025-0823 -Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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[redacted]

One more question,
for question 3, according to IRCC website, (If their study permit expires), it says:
"If you haven't applied to renew their study permit before it expires, they'll lose their student status and have 90 days to apply to restore it. They're allowed to continue studying until a decision is made."
Can you clarify if "They're allowed to continue studying until a decision is made." means they can continue studying even if they are restoring their status? (which means they lost their status and has no implied status at that moment)
Thank you.

Best Regards,

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
>
> **Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific**

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inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question 1: If a student applies to extend their study permit while the current study permit is still valid, and then travels to their home country during the processing period, can they return to Canada and continue attending school if both their current study permit and TRV are still valid upon re-entry?

Answer 1: The IRCC website provide information regarding international students travelling outside Canada and then re-entering. Please see International students travelling outside Canada and then re-entering - Canada.ca

Question 2 : for the situation under question 1, does the student still have implied status when he travels back to Canada?

Answer 2: According to the IRCC website:

When you return to Canada

If your study permit is still valid, or we extended your permit while you were away, we may let you enter as a student.

If we're still processing your study permit extension, we may let you enter as a visitor. In this case, you can't study until you get your extended study permit. The officer at the port of entry may also ask you to prove you have enough money to support yourself in Canada.

Question 3: If this student lost implied status, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend school regardless they have maintained status?**

Answer 3: If maintained status is lost, the student will not be able to continue their studies.

Question 4: For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

Answer 4: According to the IRCC website:

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Travelling outside Canada

A visitor record says that you have visitor status in Canada and how long you can stay.

It doesn't guarantee that you can leave and then re-enter Canada.

If you plan to travel **outside Canada or the United States**, you must meet our entry requirements to return to Canada.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:03 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: FW: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183 - REP-A-2025-0823 -Due 22-Apr-25

Hi,

[redacted]

Yes, the situation is about a general situation:

Question 1: If a student applies to extend their study permit while the current study permit is still valid, and then travels to their home country during the processing period, can they return to Canada and continue attending school if both their current study permit and TRV are still valid upon re-entry?

question 2 : for the situation under question 1, does the student still have implied status when he travels back to Canada?

Question 3: If this student lost implied status, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend**

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school regardless they have maintained status?

Question 4: For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

Scenario:

If S has a visitor record valid until September 30, 2025, and she left Canada in February 10, 2025 for 10 days and came back with a valid TRV, is her authorized period of stay be another 6 months from the date she entered on February 20, 2025, [August 20, 2025] or until the visitor record validity date[September 30, 2025] ?

Thank you.

Best Regards,

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]:

> Hello,
>
> In order to properly assist you, may you please provide the following information:
>
> - * We require more clarification. Is this a situation where a student applied for a study permit extension and wants to travel while under implied status? Your email is talking in the past but refers to August 2025 and September 2025 dates. See highlighted sections below.
>
> Also, please note that we do not respond to case specific enquiries.

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:33 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183

Hi

Good day.

Question 1: does maintained status per R183 (5) starts from the date the current study permit/work permit expires OR the date the extension application submitted?

Scenario:

A student has a valid study permit that expired on September 30, 2025, and he has applied for study permit extension on March 2nd, 2025. Then he travel back to home country for summer vacation in June 2025 when the extension application is still in processing. As he also has a valid TRV, he returned Canada in August 2025 and at that time his extension application has not decided yet. In that case, **can he still be able to attend school after September 30, 2025?** (providing he is in College)

Question 2: Can minor student attending school even if their status expires?

Per the explanation in "If their study permit expires" at the bottom of the page (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-

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refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/minor-children.html), it seems that minor student can attend school while waiting for a decision for restoration status application. Does it mean minor students are allowed to attend school even if they do not have maintained status?

If so, for the scenario provided above, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend school regardless they have maintained status?**

Question 3: Validity of Visitor Record

For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

Scenario:

If S has a visitor record valid until September 30, 2025, and she left Canada in February 10, 2025 for 10 days and came back with a valid TRV, is her authorized period of stay be another 6 months from the date she entered on February 20, 2025, [August 20, 2025] or until the visitor record validity date[September 30, 2025] ?

[redacted]

Best Regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:55:52 AM
From:
Sent: Sat, 12 Apr 2025 02:31:18
To: [redacted] Representatives | Représentants [redacted] (I[redacted])
Subject: RE: Representative IRCC ID - REP-B-2025-0343 -
Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

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Hello officer,

What about the IRCC representative portal in which representatives do the following applications:

- * in-Canada refugee claims
- * temporary resident visas
- * study permits
- * emergency and special measure temporary resident visas

How do I update that with my current business information?

I have submitted the attached IMM5661 and 2 pieces of ID For the GCKey Authorized paid representative (APR) Portal.

Thank you.

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s.19(1)

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Sent: April 10, 2025 9:27 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Subject: FW: Representative IRCC ID LSO - REP-B-2025-0343 - Due 12-May-25

Hello,

For existing applications you will need to submit and update the mailing address through IMM 5476 via web form.

To update your address/information in the Authorized Paid Representative Portal, you must submit a new IMM5661 enrolment request and indicate that you have an existing Portal account. This allows our technical team to merge the new account with the existing one and does not impact any of the files contained within your portal account. Please follow the steps below to re-enrol:

1. Create a new GCKey. Do not use your existing GCKey credentials.
2. Submit a new portal enrolment request (find out how using the enrolment guide) with your updated business information.
3. When you complete the enrolment form, select "yes" for the question that asks if you had a previous successful enrolment in the Authorized Representative portal that resulted from a past application.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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From:
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 5:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted].ca>
Subject: Representative IRCC ID

Dear Officer,

I opened an authorized rep account before I joined my current firm.

How can I update that?

It is not letting me do so on the portal through the Update profile section.

Pages 16 to / à 17

are withheld pursuant to section

sont retenues en vertu de l'article

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Pages 18 to / à 20

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:03 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 13:24:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Regarding - REP-B-2025-0308 - Due 7-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who have maintained full-time status for the duration of their program of study, and who only require a part-time course load in their final academic session in order to complete their program of study, are allowed to work full-time during the regularly scheduled break before their last semester and are allowed to work off campus up to 20 hours per week during their final academic session.

You can find this information on our website: Study permits: Off-campus work.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 1:53 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: Regarding
Importance: High

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Good Day, Sir or Madam,

I am reaching out today to inquire about students working during a scheduled break.

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IRCC instructions on Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca state that for a student to be eligible to work during a scheduled break, they have to be full-time before and after a break.

Is a student who is part-time in the last semester(full-time in the rest of the semesters) eligible to work full-time during a scheduled break that comes immediately before a part-time last semester?

Hoping for an early reply, and [redacted]

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:10 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 13:41:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on LMIA-Based Job Offer Points During Work Permit Processing - REP-B-2025-0083 -Due 17-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
To qualify for arranged employment under Express Entry, it is essential that the job offer is supported by a **valid Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) OR a valid employer-specific work permit,** and that it meets all necessary requirements. The LMIA or employer-specific work permit must be valid when the Invitation to Apply (ITA) is received and at the time when the application for permanent residence is submitted. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

Please refer to our Website for more information about job offers.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 11:12 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on LMIA-Based Job Offer Points During Work Permit Processing

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s.19(1)

Hi,

I would like to seek clarification regarding the eligibility for job offer points under Express Entry in the following scenario:

- * If an LMIA-based work permit application is submitted while the LMIA is still valid, but the LMIA expires before the work permit is approved, can the applicant still claim job offer points under Express Entry?

It is understood that points can typically be claimed if the LMIA is valid at the time of submission or if the applicant holds an approved LMIA-based work permit. However, there seems to be some uncertainty regarding whether points can be claimed during the processing stage of the work permit when the LMIA has already expired.

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 15:04:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Name Change Request in APR Portal - REP-B-2025-0146 - Due 24-Apr-25 -
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response below.
***
Please note that your name has been updated on GCMS and Authorized Paid Representative (APR) Portal.
***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 3:46 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Re: FW: Name Change Request in APR Portal - REP-B-2025-0146 - Due 24-Apr-25

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[redacted]

[redacted] change [redacted] Representative (APR) Portal [redacted] to my recent marriage.

My legal name has changed, and I would like my APR Portal profile to reflect my updated name.

Details:
Previous Name:
New Name:

I have attached the following documents for your reference as a proof of name change:

- * **Marriage Certificate**

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Please let me know if you require any additional information.

[redacted]

Kind regards,

On Thu, Mar 27, 2025 at 6:41 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
>
> In order to properly assist you, may you please provide the following information:
>
> - * Proof of name change (name change document or certificate etc.)
>
> The document you attached is not sufficient.
>
> [redacted]
>
> **The Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
>
> **From:**
> **Sent:** [redacted] 24, 2025 12:13 AM
> **To:** Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
> **Subject:** Name Change Request in APR Portal

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[redacted]

I am writing to request a name change in my Authorized Paid Representative (APR) Portal account due to my recent marriage.

My legal name has changed, and I would like my APR Portal profile to reflect my updated name.

Details:
Previous Name:
New Name:

I have attached the following documents for your reference:

- * **RCIC Certificate with my new name**

Please let me know if you require any additional information.
[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:23 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 15:14:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Minimum Length of Scheduled Breaks - REP-B-2025-0274 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We can confirm that the information on the following webpage is accurate: Can I work as many hours as I want if I'm eligible to work off campus?

For example, if an academic break occurs from a Monday to a Friday (including the weekend); the student is allowed to work an unlimited number of hours for those 7 consecutive days. However, if the academic break is shorter than five days, they are not allowed to work unlimited hours during that week unless the remaining days of the week are a holiday.
For instance, a holiday on a Monday followed by a 4 day academic break from a Tuesday to a Friday would result in a 7 day academic break. That said, if the Monday in question were not a holiday, then they would have to adhere to the 24 hours requirement.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 11:59 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Minimum Length of Scheduled Breaks

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Hi There,

I recently noticed that this website has been updated to say that DLI scheduled breaks must be at least 7 consecutive days:

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What is considered a scheduled break

A scheduled break

- must be scheduled by your school, and
- must last at least 7 consecutive days
  - For example, if an academic break is for a week (including the weekend), you're allowed to work unlimited hours for those 7 consecutive days.

Our DLI has historically had a Fall Scheduled Break that is 6 consecutive days. Seeing that this 7-day requirement is new, I'm wondering if you can confirm that it is accurate?

Thank you!

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:29 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 15:22:32
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Express Entry : How to know if a private school operates under the same rules as a public school ? - REP-2025-0469 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Based on your question, it appears you are asking about eligibility for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for additional factors pursuant to Section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system.

DLIs are not automatically eligible institutions for the purposes of claiming CRS points for additional factors.

The ultimate authority on the legal status of a post-secondary institution in Canada is the province of jurisdiction. The status of a post-secondary institution can be found in the Directory of Educational Institutions in Canada managed by the Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials (CICIC).

Please consult the glossary of terms available on the [redacted] **Recognized** institutions and [redacted] or **doctoral** degrees from **Authorized** institutions meet the requirements of S30(4). Degrees from "Registered" institutions do not meet the requirements and will not be assigned CRS for additional factors.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 6:16 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Express Entry : How to know if a private school operates under the same rules as a public school ?

Hi,

I hope this email finds you well.

A client has an express entry profile, and she completed studies in Canada in a private school.

How can we know if her school operates under the same rules as a public school? Is there a list of these schools provided by IRCC? If the school has a DLI, is it automatically one of these private schools operating under the same rules as public establishments?

We need this information to accurately respond to this question in the Express Entry profile questionnaire :

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s.19(1)

* Was this degree, diploma or certificate:
  - from a public post-secondary school, such as a college, trade/technical school, university or CEGEP (in Quebec)
  - from a private post-secondary school that operates under the same rules as public schools
  - a diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP) or an attestation de spécialisation professionnelle (ASP) earned through a qualifying study program of at least 900 hours from a private school in Quebec, or [redacted] from [redacted] Canadian [redacted] that [redacted] degrees under provincial law. (The student must have been enrolled in a study program that led to a degree as set out by the province.)

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:36 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 15:30:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Urgent ! Étudier avec un fiche visiteur - (REP-B-2025-0320 - Due 9-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Les étrangers peuvent entrer au Canada ou y séjourner sans permis d'études afin d'y suivre un cours ou un programme d'études d'une durée maximale de 6 mois [R188(1)c)]. Cette dispense vise à faciliter l'accès à des cours de courte durée, peu importe le domaine. Le cours ou programme d'études peut être suivi à temps partiel ou à temps plein et **doit se terminer à l'intérieur de la période de séjour autorisée lors de l'entrée** (c'est-à-dire une durée maximale de 6 mois).

Les étrangers qui ne possèdent pas de permis d'études ne peuvent pas obtenir de prolongation de leur séjour autorisé à titre de visiteur simplement pour terminer un cours de courte durée ou un programme de moins de 6 mois qui se poursuivrait au-delà de la période de séjour autorisée initiale.

Nous espérons que cette information vous sera utile.

***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 9:41 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Urgent ! Étudier avec un fiche visiteur -

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Bonjour,

Je travaille au [redacted], et je souhaiterais obtenir des réponses précises concernant une demande d'étudier avec une fiche visiteur. Il s'agit d'un **ressortissant français adulte, bénéficiant de l'entente avec le Québec (Canada), exempté des frais de scolarité, code Charlemagne 36 et <u>âgé de 26 ans.</u>**

<u>Page 78 du Guide administratif</u> relatif aux dossiers et aux droits de scolarité exigés des élèves en provenance de l'extérieur du Québec :

IRCC reconnaît que les **visiteurs** et les travailleurs temporaires étrangers peuvent s'inscrire à des cours ou à des programmes [redacted] **de** [redacted] il peuvent suivre un cours de courte durée sans obtenir de permis d'études. Selon ce qui précède, **il ne doit pas s'agir d'un programme de plus de six mois dont l'élève ne suivrait qu'une partie ni d'un programme suivi par** [redacted] **de** [redacted] **de** [redacted] **de** [redacted], il [redacted] de [redacted] la limite d'heures de formation par semaine.

Il a obtenu Présentement une fiche de visiteur valable jusqu'au 21 juin 2025, ce qui lui permet d'étudier d'avril à juin, soit pendant environ deux mois et demi.

<u>QUESTIONS</u> :

1. 1. A-t-il le droit de renouveler sa fiche de visiteur sans quitter le territoire et de continuer ses études pendant 3 mois supplémentaires durant l'été?

2. 2. Peut-il cumuler la période de maximum 6 mois d'études sur deux fiches de visiteur ou doit-il demander un CAQ et un permis d'études ?

Je vous remercie par avance pour votre réponse et votre aide précieuse.

Cordialement,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:04 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 17:03:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification required reference Required Experience for Home Chile Care Provider Pilot & Home Support Worker Pilot - Gaining Experience. - REP-2025-0195- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

As indicated on our website, the amount of work experience that was required is based on when IRCC assesses the application which means the change in the work experience requirement from 12 to 6 months applies to all applications pending a final decision, regardless of when the application was submitted.

For example,

- * If an applicant submits their proof of work experience after June 16, 2024, they would only be required to submit proof of at least 6 months of experience, regardless of when they applied or when the Stage 1 decision (pre-assessment of permanent residence eligibility and issuance of the occupation-restricted open work permit) had been made.
- * If an application was refused on June 1, 2024 because the applicant didn't have sufficient work experience (i.e., 12 months), the application would not be re-opened on June 17th and re-assessed for 6 months of work experience, since at the time a decision was made on the application, the requirement was 12 months.
- * If an applicant submitted their proof of work experience when the required experience was 12 months, but IRCC assessed that proof after June 16, 2024, they would be assessed for 6 months.

Any work experience gained in Canada must be authorized. The work can be authorized under any combination of authorized work permits or authorizations, acquired while the applicant had temporary resident status, as long as the applicant was not engaged in full-time study. This means that the work experience can be from a work permit issued under the International Mobility Program or the Temporary Foreign Worker Program, including a post-graduate work permit (PGWP), Live-in Caregiver program (LCP) work permit, work permits issued under the International Experience Canada (IEC) program (e.g., working holiday work permit), etc.

While experience gained on any work authorizations outside of the OROWP can count, the deadline for submitting proof of work experience is still 36 months following OROWP issuance. As applicants are now able to use Canadian or foreign work experience, or a combination of both, to satisfy the work experience requirement, they may-have 6 months of work experience that they obtained before they were even issued an OROWP that is now eligible. However, eligible work experience must have been accumulated no more than 36 months before the initial application was submitted. For example, if an applicant submitted their application for permanent residence on January 1, 2023, they can only use eligible work experience obtained after January 1, 2020 (and up to 36 months after issuance of the

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OROWP). In all cases it is important that the applicant carefully reviews all documentation to ensure they meet the work experience requirement before sending their proof, as a decision will be made based on the information that is provided. Find out more about having gained work experience before IRCC has finished processing the OROWP.

We trust this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 19 janvier 2025 21:36
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : RE: Clarification required reference Required Experience for Home Chile Care Provider Pilot & Home Support Worker Pilot - Gaining Experience.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We kindly seek your guidance and clarification to the required work experience, to support the PR application for the Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot.

On June 24 the IRCC posted an update for the above noted programs, indicating that effective June 16, 2024, the work experience requirement to qualify for PR under these programs has been reduced from 12 months to 6 months and that experience gained outside Canada is now eligible. The update also **confirmed that these changes are now in effect and apply to all applications being processed.(copy attached).**

On June 28, the IRCC thankfully sent notifications to the applications via their reps, indicating the above change. Copy attached FYI.

We notice however, that the same page has now been modified on 22/11/2014 to indicate the following:

*The work experience requirements have changed over time. The amount of work experience you needed depends on **when we assessed your application:***

- ** **From June 18, 2019, to April 29, 2023:** You needed 24 months of Canadian work experience, gained within the 36 months before the date you sent us proof.*
- ** **From April 30, 2023, to June 15, 2024:** You needed 12 months of Canadian work experience, gained in the 36 months before the date you sent us proof.*
- ** **From June 16, 2024, onwards New:** You needed 6 months of work experience from **within or outside** [redacted] experience must be gained*
  - ** no earlier than 3 years before you submitted your permanent residence application*
  - ** no later than the date you send us proof of work experience*

To this, we kindly request clarification to what is meant by "*The amount of work experience you needed depends on when we assessed your application*"– *Does it mean when the PR required work experience is assessed, i.e. when the applicant submits proof of their work experience to finalise the PR application? or is it the date of assessing the combined PR and Occupation restricted Open WP, which may have taken place before June16, 2024?*

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In other words, if an applicant submits proof of their work experience after June 16, 2024, they are required to submit proof of six months experience or more, depending on the date of their initial combined PR and open WP application?

In addition, we seek your clarification to whether the eligible work for either above noted occupations must have been accumulated only after the issuance of the Occupation restricted work permit, or may be considered if attained working on any other open work permit, e.g. PGWP or spousal open work permit?

The instructions issued on 24/06/2024 (copy attached), states the following under the "requirements of the qualifying work experience":

- ** you have 36 months from the date we issued your **occupation restricted open work permit** to provide your proof of work experience"*

  …..

- ** Canadian work experience must have been authorized under **a work permit**, under maintained status, or a public policy*

  The later above does not specify the type of the work permit (e.g. PGWP, or SOWP ….etc.

  We appreciate your guidance and clarification.

Thank you

Regards

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 15:31:01
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Link an Application to Authorized Representative Portal (ARP) - REP-B-2025-0300 - Due 7-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response below.
***
Please be advised that the issue is fixed and the action should be functioning correctly.

Kindly attempt to link your application to your online account. If it still does not work, kindly provide us with the application number, UCI and the screenshots of the error.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 3:31 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: Link an Application to Authorized Representative Portal (ARP)

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Good day, officer,

Hope you are doing well.

[redacted] are representing with their Refugee Permanent [redacted] client had already filed their application via MAIL, however, they retained us after submission of paper based application for Refugee Permanent Residency.

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I have been representing the client for sometime and I am trying to link the application to my ARP account, however, it informs me that no application found even though I have mentioned all correct details.

Kindly assist me with this [redacted] me with the steps as in how can I online link the client's application to my ARP when the application was submitted by MAIL.

Let me know if any information is required and looking forward to your response.

Kind Regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:51 AM
From:
Sent: April 14, 2025 8:44:00 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: PNP and WP - REP-A-2025-0833 - Due 15-April-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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This is not helpful, as it does not answer my question.

From: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Sent: April 14, 2025 11:39 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]) [redacted]
Subject: FW: PNP and WP - REP-A-2025-0833 - Due 15-April-25

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If a client has been nominated by a province or territory (PT) and this nomination supports a closed work permit (for example under SINP), the intent of the PNP program is that the client will apply for permanent residence under PNP in their nominated province or territory. To be eligible for a work permit as a nominee, foreign nationals must:

- have a valid nomination from a province (other than Quebec) for permanent residence or proof that their application for permanent residence was submitted prior to expiry of the nomination
- have an LMIA-exempt offer of employment from an employer based in the nominating province
  - The employer submitted the offer in the Employer Portal and is subject to the employer compliance

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regime.

- have a provincial support letter indicating the urgent requirement for the foreign national to begin the job prior to permanent residence

Furthermore, provincial nominees can apply for a work permit under the administrative code T13 [R204(c)] before submitting an application for permanent residence under the PNP unless the nomination is expired (prior to submission) or paused. Officers should check the client notes to verify the nomination has not been "paused" by the province of issuance (for example, a job offer has been withdrawn or the province is conducting an investigation).

Please note that the SINP nomination certificate is valid for six months from the date of issuance, during which time the client must apply for PR, including their complete and paid permanent resident application.

When a Foreign National applies for a PNP Work Permit with provincial support, the province anticipates that they will submit their application for PR before the nomination's expiration. PNP nominations are limited and not applying could lead to the nomination being wasted.

Additional resources:

Government of Saskatchewan, International Skilled Worker: Procedures and Guidelines

We hope this information proves helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 7:35 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: PNP and WP

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]
If one has a nomination under a PNP that supports a closed work permit, such as SINP, is the applicant obligated to apply for PR before applying for the work permit?
On that note, is the applicant obligated to apply for PR at all? Can one just apply for a work permit, come to Canada and work for six months, and then apply for PR.
Some applicants can't afford the processing fees, which is why this scenario would come up.
And please respond with specific policies, whether in IRPA or other.
Thank you,

Page 41

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:56:58 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 16:00:12
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Program change & PGWP Eligibility Criteria - REP-2024-2425 - Due 26-Dec-24 - REP-B-2025-0319 - Due 9-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If the applicant submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 9:05 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: RE: Program change & PGWP Eligibility Criteria - REP-2024-2425 - Due 26-Dec-24

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Good morning,

[redacted] your response. I appreciate the information. One more clarification: you indicated that "If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program." This is clear to me. What is a foreign national DOES NOT complete a program of study and decided to CHANGE PROGRAMS but does not need to extend their study permit to complete the new program. Do they or do they not need to meet the field of study requirement in this case?

Thank you,

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[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: April 4, 2025 4:52 PM
To:
[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: FW: Program change & PGWP Eligibility Criteria - REP-2024-2425 - Due 26-Dec-24

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Apologies for the delayed response, we have recently updated our webpage for clarification in these scenarios.

If a foreign national submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they may change their program, the field of study is not required. If the foreign national requires an extension for a program they changed prior to November 1, 2024, the field of study is not required. IRCC recommends that the foreign national submit proof of the change of program with their application. The onus is on the applicant to satisfied the officer that they meet all eligibility requirements.

If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

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Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
[redacted] en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 28 novembre 2024 08:28
[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Program change & PGWP Eligibility Criteria

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you well. I am looking for clarification on the following scenarios related to the November 1 exemption to fields of study requirements.

Context: We have many programs that share a first year curriculum but then have different second year curriculums. Students are able to transfer from a one year program in that area to a two year program that had the same first year courseload. On the other hand, students in a two-year program would have the opportunity to exit that program after one year with a one-year credential instead.

Scenario: A student has a study permit issued before November 1, 2024 for Administrative [redacted] started the program in Fall 2024 with expected graduation in Spring 2025. The student's study permit is valid until September 2026. In this scenario, they are eligible for a PGWP because they have a valid study permit that was issued before November 1 for a specific program (even if that program is no longer eligible for a PGWP under the fields of study requirement).

Question: If that student decides to bridge to the two-year Administrative Professional: Health Services program, will they and their NEW program remain eligible for the PGWP given that they have "changed programs" after November 1, 2024?

Scenario: A student has a study permit issued before November 1, 2024 for Administrative Professional: Health Services (two year program). They started the program in Fall 2024 with expected graduation in Spring 2026. The student's study permit is valid until September 2026. In this scenario, they are eligible for a PGWP because they have a valid study permit that was issued before November 1 for a specific program (even if that program is no longer eligible for a PGWP under the fields of study requirement).

Question: If that student decides to exit the program after one year to receive a one-year certificate for Administrative Professional, will they and their NEW program remain eligible for the PGWP given that they have "changed programs" after November 1, 2024?

I look forward to your response and appreciate your insight.

Best,

Page 45

is withheld pursuant to section

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:07 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 16:00:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PGWP Eligibility for Combined Programs Under the Same Study Permit (Pre-November 1, 2024) - REP-B-2025-0327 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If the applicant submitted their application **before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements**. Applications submitted after November 1st, 2024, must meet the field of study requirements in order to be eligible for PGWP.

Program stacking is when students complete more than one PGWP-eligible program from a PGWP-eligible DLI. To qualify for program stacking in relation to PGWP duration, all PGWP-eligible programs must

- * be a minimum of 8 months in duration and
- * be completed at a PGWP-eligible DLI within 2 years of the completion of the first program

The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

For information on duration of PGWP, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: About the post-graduation work permit - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 2:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on PGWP Eligibility for Combined Programs Under the Same Study Permit (Pre-November 1, 2024)

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Dear Officer,

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligibility for combined programs completed under the same study permit, where the permit application was submitted and approved before November 1, 2024.

According to the IRCC website:
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/eligibility.html

> If you submitted your study permit application on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

This implies that:

> Students who submitted their study permit applications before November 1, 2024, do not need to meet the field of study requirements.

My question is:

> If a student submitted their study permit application before November 1, 2024, and later transferred to a PGWP-ineligible program at the same designated learning institution (DLI)—thus not requiring a new study permit—and completed the second program under the same permit, would they still be eligible for a Post-Graduation Work Permit?

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your guidance [redacted] this [redacted]

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:16 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 16:28:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Letter that includes specific hours for work placement/requirement - REP-2025-0405 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

When applying for a co-op work permit, applicants must demonstrate that the work will not form more than 50% of their total program. To demonstrate that they meet this requirement, applicants are required to provide a letter from their school that includes the specific number of work hours per term or semester.

The onus is on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet all requirements to be issued a co-op work permit. To avoid processing delays, applicants should provide all required supporting documentation when they submit their application.

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 5 février 2025 16:33
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Letter that includes specific hours for work placement/requirement

Hello,

We have come to learn about a new requirement for a co-op/internship work permit application. The letter used to support the

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work permit will require specific number of hours according to these instructions:

Document: Co-op Letter

You must provide a letter from your school indicating that work is a component of the academic program that all participants are expected to complete in order to receive their degree, diploma or certificate.

This letter must include

- details of the work to be performed
- the specific number of hours per term or semester

If a student provided a letter from the school/DLI that includes the following:

> This program has an **unpaid work requirement (field or work placement)** which totals 50% or less of your study program. **You** [redacted] for [redacted] Work [redacted] with your Study [redacted] Study [redacted] DOES NOT authorize any work that is required by your study program. Apply for the Co-op/Internship Work Permit along with your Study Permit by using your letter of acceptance to support both applications. Visit the program webpage for more information about the field or work placement in this program.

Would the information above suffice or would the **specific number of field or work placement hours** be required?

We look forward to your reply and guidance.

Thank you,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:22 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 17:53:07
To:
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Cheminement Cégep et Université - REP-B-2025-0093 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Q1 : Est-ce qu'un permis d'études pourrait avoir deux institutions?

R1 : Actuellement, un seul établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) est indiqué sur un permis d'études.

Q2 : Est-ce qu'ils doivent déposer, en deuxième année, une demande de renouvellement de permis d'études avec les deux lettres d'admission?

R2 : Oui, une demande de renouvellement de permis d'études devra être déposée afin d'obtenir un permis pour le 2ème EED.
***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 11:27 AM
[redacted]
Subject: Cheminement Cégep et Unive[redacted]

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Bonjour,

Le [redacted] offre des cheminements de type DEC-BAC avec [redacted]
Ces cheminements, dans certains programmes, impliquent que pendant leur troisième et dernière année au Cégep, les étudiant.e.s ont des cours à la fois au Cégep et à l'Université. Ils poursuivent ensuite une quatrième année à l[redacted]. Il est important de préciser que la première admission se fait au Cégep uniquement. Ensuite, dans leur deuxième année, s'ils répondent aux critères, ils peuvent débuter le cheminement DEC-BAC.

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Avec les changements impliquant que les permis d'études sont maintenant liés à une institution, comment pouvons-nous assurer la continuité des étudiants? Est-ce qu'un permis d'études pourrait avoir deux institutions?
Est-ce qu'ils doivent déposer, en deuxième année, une demande de renouvellement de permis d'études avec les deux lettres d'admission?

Merci!

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:36 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 18:19:40
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Demande de renseignements - REP-B-2025-0318 - Due 9-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] **la boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

L'expérience professionnelle fait partie intégrante du programme d'études d'un certain nombre de programmes. Les étudiants peuvent demander un permis de travail en tant que stagiaire ou participant à un programme coopératif (coop) s'ils remplissent toutes les conditions suivantes :

- * Ils sont titulaires d'un permis d'études valide;
- * Ils doivent travailler pour terminer leur programme d'études au Canada;
- * Ils sont en possession d'une lettre de leur établissement d'enseignement qui confirme que tous les étudiants qui font partie de leur programme doivent effectuer des stages professionnels pour obtenir leur diplôme;
- * Leur stage coop ou stage professionnel représente au maximum 50 % de la durée totale du programme d'études.

Pour plus d'informations à ce sujet, veuillez visiter les pages suivantes :

- * Travailler en tant que stagiaire ou étudiant inscrit à un programme d'enseignement coopératif
- * Travail lié à un programme de recherche, d'enseignement ou de formation – codes de dispense C31, C32 et C33 (Programme de mobilité internationale) - Canada.ca

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: Tuesday, April 8, 2025 7:46 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Demande de renseignements

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Bonjour,

Je travaille au collège de en tant que responsable des admissions et chargée du suivi auprès des étudiants.

Je souhaiterais avoir des clarifications concernant la demande de permis de stage ou stage coop pour nos étudiants.

Sachant que les stages ne sont pas rémunérés et sont juste nécessaires et doivent être validés pour obtenir leur diplôme, pouvez-vous me dire de quels permis de stage ont-ils besoin ?

Vous remerciant par avance pour toute votre aide.

Cordialement,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 18:32:24
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding a Rules when a Student Changes a Program in Same DLI - REP-2025-0435 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

If the student applies for a study permit extension **on or after** November 1, 2024, to complete the **same program of study** as their initial study permit which they applied for **before November 1, 2024**, then the program does **not** need to meet the field of study requirement to be considered a PGWP-eligible program.
If the student applies for a study permit extension **on or after** November 1, 2024, to start a **different program**, this program **must** meet the field of study requirements to be considered PGWP-eligible.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

- Work or live in Canada after you graduate - Canada.ca
- Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 février 2025 14:46
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Objet : Clarification Regarding a Rules when a Student Changes a Program in Same DLI

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I tried looking for the answer on departments website but failed. Here is the situation

A student changes the program at same DLI in September 2024. But she needs to extend a study permit in this year in order to complete her work permit.

The program in which she was studying since September 2024 was PGWP eligible, but now if she applies for study permit extension will she become ineligible for PGWP. because as per the new rules, if the student applies for a study permit after Nov 1, 2024, they will not be eligible for PGWP in this program.

regards

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:57:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 18:49:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PR APPLICATION AS PROTECTED PERSON - REP-B-2025-0024 -Due 23-Apr-25 - APPB-2025-058 - - DUE 2-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Protected persons may include in their application for permanent residence any of their family members.

Family member, as defined in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, may include

1. 1. the spouse or common-law partner of the person and
2. 2. a dependent child of the person or of the person's spouse or common-law partner.

After an application is received, the relationship(s) between the included family member(s) and the protected person will be assessed by an officer. The officer will determine if there are any issues or concerns and will address them as necessary with the applicants.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 3:50 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: PR APPLICATION AS PROTECTED PERSON

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Good day,

[redacted] I hope this email find you well.

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[redacted] an [redacted] for permanent residence (PR) i[redacted] principal applicant has been residing with his partner, whom he met in [redacted] partner was not part of the applicant's original refugee claim. The partner is a foreign national, and they are currently in a common-law relationship and about to get married.

The Principal applicant would like to include his future spouse and step-children in his permanent residence application as accompanying family members. Please note that the Principal applicant has **not yet submitted** an application for permanent residence.

Would there be any issues or concerns arising from the fact that they are getting married after the applicant received protected status?

Any information you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:08 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 17:04:50
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: level of study means? - REP-2025-0225 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION

The new ministerial instructions say these applicants are exempt from needing a PAL

a. a. referred to in paragraphs 215(1)(a) and (b) of the Regulations and are presented by an applicant seeking to renew their study permit at the same designated learning institution and in the same level of study as the existing study permit;

We have students who completed 1 year Graduate certificates with us and now want to take a 1-year Certificate. We are wondering how IRCC defines level of study.

In IRCC does Level of study mean:

1. 1. [redacted] group [redacted] study [redacted] you [redacted] to [redacted] the first one to go onto the second one. All College and University programs would be considered post-secondary and would be the same level of study.
2. 2. [redacted] Advanced diploma, Graduate certificate, [redacted] PhD? - all different levels of study regardless of DLI
3. 3. College, University? – all College programs are the same level of study, and all University are the same level of study, but College and University are NOT the same level of study.

RESPONSE
The new ministerial instructions define "level of study" within three distinct categories:

- * Primary and secondary education
- * Post-secondary education, including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs.
- * Graduate education and above

In your scenario, a student who has completed a 1-year Graduate Certificate and now wishes to enroll in a 1-year Certificate program would be considered to be changing their level of study. As per MIs, the Graduate Certificate falls under "Graduate education and above," while the Certificate program is classified under "Post-secondary education."

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Sources:
Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
Ministerial Instructions

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 9:53 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: level of study means?

A question for you,

The new ministerial instructions say these applicants are exempt from needing a PAL

a. a. referred to in paragraphs 215(1)(a) and (b) of the Regulations and are presented by an applicant seeking to renew their study permit at the same designated learning institution and in the same level of study as the existing study permit;

We have students who completed 1 year Graduate certificates with us and now want to take a 1 year Certificate. We are wondering how IRCC defines level of study.

In IRCC does Level of study mean:

1. 1. [redacted] group [redacted] study [redacted] you [redacted] to complete the first one to go onto the second one. All College and University programs would be considered post secondary and would be the same level of study
2. 2. [redacted] Advanced diploma, Graduate certificate, [redacted] Phd? - all different levels of study regardless of DLI
3. 3. College, University? – all College programs are the same level of study and all University are the same level of study but College and University are NOT the same level of study.

Kind regards,

Page 60

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:58:03 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 19:22:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Policy Clarification CUKTCA - REP-B-2025-0119 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The term "*cumulative*" as used in this context of CUKTCA, refers to the total authorized duration of stay, up to 12 months within any 24-moth period, regardless of the actual time spent in Canada.

Accordingly, even if the individual is only present in Canada intermittently, the entire duration of the work permit(s) counts toward the 12-month cumulative stay permitted within any 24-month period, or the duration of the contract, whichever is shorter.

Resource:
Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals – CUKTCA [R204(a) – F66, F60] –Agreements or arrangements – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 3:49 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Policy Clarification CUKTCA

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Good Day,

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Please provide clarification to the below. This pertains to the length of work time of one in Canada with a work permit issued under CUKTCA. The word "cumulative"…does this pertain to the cumulative time one has physically been in Canada working OR is cumulative in reference to the total number of months a work permit is issued? For example if a person has a 12 month work permit and worked a cumulative time of 6 months in Canada during that one month (one month on, one month home in the UK), are they entitled to another 12 month work permit allowing another 6 months of cumulative work in Canada? Six months on WP one and six months on WP two for a total cumulative time of 12 months in a 24 month period. Please confirm.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/international-free-trade-agreements/agreement-cuktca/contract-independent-professionals.html#i6

Length of stay

A cumulative period of no more than 12 months in any 24-month period or for the duration of the contract, whichever is less. Permits for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals may be extended up to 12 months from the start of the initial work permit and must fall within the overall 24-month window permitted for these categories.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:58:12 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 19:24:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Accepted to new DLI for Spring 2025-Ability to Study - REP-B-2025-0276 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who are scheduled to start their semester after May 1, 2025 must wait to receive their study permit extension before resuming their studies.

The policy clarification on the IRCC website applies to students starting their program of study between Jan 1 and May 1, 2025.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: (
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 5:22 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Accepted to new DLI for Spring 2025-Ability to Study

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hi There,

According to this website:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

Students who changed DLIs at the post-secondary level can start studying at the new DLI in the Spring 2025 semester (**until May 1, 2025)** without having received the new study permit as long as they meet certain conditions.

The Spring semester **starts on May 5** at my DLI; since this is after May 1, does that mean that none of our transfer students can start their program for the Spring term without having received the new study permit.

Thank you!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 9:58:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 19:32:32
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Work Authorization on SOWP - REP-A-2025-0791 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Your question is very case specific. We can provide general information for you to determine how it may pertain in any case.

You may find these resources useful:

- * I applied for a new work permit. Can I stay in Canada if my work permit expires?
- * Can I keep working if my permit expires? How do I prove this to my employer?
- * To submit a IRCC Web form - Canada.ca.
- * To check status online at How to check your application status - Canada.ca.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 7:05 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Work Authorization on SOWP

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Sir/Ma'am,
I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant and I am regulated by CICC under the below mentioned credentials:-
Name: [redacted]
RCIC # [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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I would appreciate your guidance on a situation where an individual held an open work permit (SOWP) tied to their spouse's study permit. Since the study permit was set to expire before the completion of the program, the couple applied for a study permit extension and an SOWP renewal approximately four months before their current status expired.

Upon submitting the SOWP extension application, the applicant received a WP-EXT Except PGWP letter, allowing continued work authorization for six months. However, before a decision was made on this application, the spouse completed their studies, and the applicant's original SOWP expired. At that point, they applied for a PGWP and a new SOWP but did not receive a work authorization letter tied to the PGWP application.

Approximately 1.5 months after submitting the PGWP and SOWP applications, the study permit extension and the initial SOWP renewal were approved for an additional six months. Now, as this extended SOWP is nearing expiry in a few days. Also, the PGWP and associated SOWP applications remain in process, with no decision made in almost six months.

In such a scenario, could you clarify:

1. Whether the SOWP applicant can continue working under implied status while the PGWP and SOWP applications are still in progress?

2. What happens once the extended SOWP expires—can they continue working or must they wait for a decision?

Your guidance on how to proceed in such cases would be highly valuable. Looking forward to your guidance, so that we help our clients in a better way. Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

[redacted]
RCIC

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 9:58:36 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 14 Apr 2025 19:36:13
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: FW: New PGWP requirements and PGWP Extensions for [redacted] REP-A-2025-0769 – Due- 10-Apr-25 - REP-B-2025-0345 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
[redacted] an applicant [redacted] an extension for the [redacted] to [redacted] not [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] study requirement. [redacted] must apply on paper if they're extending or changing the conditions of their PGWP.

For more information, please visit Work in Canada after you graduate : Get the right documents - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 10:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration ([redacted])
Subject: Re: FW: New PGWP requirements and PGWP Extensions for [redacted] REP-A-2025-0769 – Due- 10-Apr-25

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

Can you clarify if the field of study requirements apply in this scenario?

Kind regards,

On Tue, Apr 8, 2025 at 1:47 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] If an applicant i[redacted]ittin[redacted]n extension for the remain[redacted]ur[redacted]n [redacted] to [redacted] are not required to [redacted] the language requirement documentation.
>
> For more information, please visit Work in Canada after you graduate : Get the right documents - Canada.ca.
>
> We hope that this information is helpful to you.
>
> [redacted]
>
> **The Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

From:
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 11:13 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration ([redacted])
Subject: New PGWP requirements and PGWP Extensions for [redacted]

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

[redacted] a PGWP extension [redacted] the original permit was [redacted] to [redacted] the applicant [redacted] the [redacted] language [redacted] study requirements?

For example, an applicant has a PGWP issued in May 2024, valid until March 2025, and is now applying for a PGWP-EXT with a new passport. Must they include language test results?

Thank you,

--

--

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 9:58:53 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 13:25:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: wording - REP-A-2025-0775 -Due 10-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

QUESTION:

CPC-E sends letters that state:

Please attach this letter to your present work permit Number as proof that you are authorized to continue working under the same conditions as your original work permit

until ---------- or until a decision is made on your application, whichever is first.

But anyone familiar with Section 186(u) knows that in fact, one can keep working until a decision is made on the work permit application, whether or not that decision comes first.

May I ask why you keep sending this letters?

RESPONSE:

The interim work authorization letter was put in place as a result of a public policy issued in May 2020. Its purpose is to provide clients with information on their right to work while their application is being processed. The expiration date in the letter provides a timeline, which prevents clients from using the interim work authorization indefinitely. The letter's expiration date is being extended to 365 days this spring, which will provide enough time for the Department to process these applications.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From:
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 1:25 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted].ca>
Subject: wording

\intbl\cbpat5CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

CPC-E sends letters that state:

Please attach this letter to your present work permit Number as proof that you are authorized to continue working under the same conditions as your original work permit

until ---------- or until a decision is made on your application, whichever is first.

But anyone familiar with Section 186(u) knows that in fact, one can keep working until a decision is made on the work permit application, whether or not that decision comes first.

May I ask why you keep sending this letters?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 13:39:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: about Workaway website - REP-2025-0119- Due 10-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:00 AM

Good day,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

When it comes to working in Canada, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) specify what is work. IRCC has information on the definition of work including examples of work, what kind of activities are not considered to be "work". This information can be found here:
https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.canada.ca%2Fen%2Fimmigration-refugees-citizenship%2Fcorporate%2Fpublications-manuals%2Foperational-bulletins-manuals%2Ftemporary-residents%2Fforeign-workers%2Fwhat-is-work.html&data=05%7C02%7CIRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC%40cic.gc.ca%7C44c6e8475f96484f0d1008dd7c22f82a%7C5694790aee7f4dea88c058988e5f2927%7C0%7C0%7C63880321[redacted]Unknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=mlG%2FSIUzX2oooAKUDHGhBGAgyGM4HaZGe87%2BF4t%2BHMQ%3D&reserved=0

Additionally, information related to unpaid work can be found in IRCC's Program Delivery Instructions related to charitable work.
https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.canada.ca%2Fen%2Fimmigration-refugees-citizenship%2Fcorporate%2Fpublications-manuals%2Foperational-bulletins-manuals%2Ftemporary-residents%2Fforeign-workers%2Fexemption-codes%2Fcanadian-interests-charitable-religious-work-r205-exemption-code-c50.html&[redacted]1008dd7c22f82a%7C5694790aee7f4dea8[redacted]e5f2927%7C0%7C0%7C638803211803663202%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=P9XEMT%2B16DP%2BheRiOAAOdnNPjPGk7mVBMc65TCGyWag%3D&reserved=0

We trust this information is helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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-----Message d'origine-----
De : ' Envoyé : 13 janvier 2025 21:07 À :
Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Objet : about Workaway website

Who May it concrens,

The website Workaway offers volunteer work (unpaid) in Canada.

https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.workaway.info%2Fen%2Fdestination%2Fnorthamerica%2Fca&data=05%7C02%7CIRCC.Immigration[redacted]%40cic.gc.ca%7C44c6e8475f96484f0d1008dd7c22f82a%7C5694790aee7f4dea88c058988e5f2927%7C0%7C0%7[redacted]WUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=7pd4jskpJWkgyyhrKSE3p1mCmCPrvhjbR7HAy2JC0FU%3D&reserved=0

Is it acceptable under IRCC policy for temporary residents such as tourist visa, student visa (on/off work campus permit , co-op), IEC (working holiday), etc. to find unpaid work through Workaway?

https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.canada.ca%2Fen%2Fimmigration-refugees-citizenship%2Fcorporate%2Fpublications-manuals%2Foperational-bulletins-manuals%2Ftemporary-residents%2Fforeign-workers%2Fwhat-is-work.html&data=05%7C02%7CIRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC%40cic.gc.ca%7C44c6e8475f96484f0d1008dd7c22f82a%7C5694790aee7f4dea88c058988e5f2927%7C0%7C0%7C638803211803729111%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMiIsIkFOIjoiTWFpbCIsIldUIjoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=F5a2c1L1P6H%2FfpUoOS%2B1E0ySKy%2FjHRCahBis0dRzoxs%3D&reserved=0

Reading the following website, I am thinking that work through Workaway is not allowed to work according to IRCC policy.
I have received a question from a client who is still outside of Canada and am having trouble answering it.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

(RCIC# [redacted]

Page 73

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:12 AM
From:
Mail received time: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 18:20:12
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 18:19:35
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Cc:
Subject: RE: Enrolment for APR portal Application - Reference No. REP-B-2025-0228 - Due 2-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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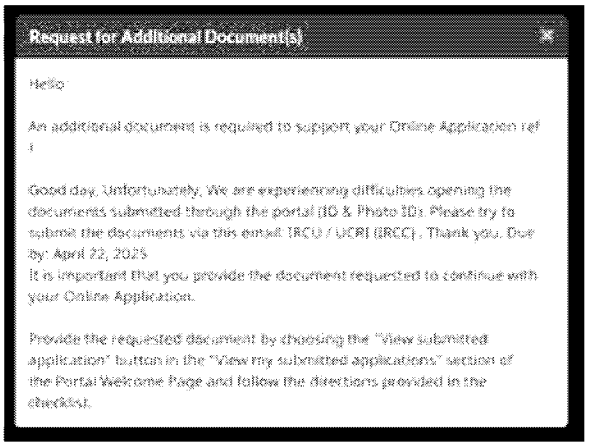
Good afternoon,

We received the following error message on s APR portal:



Further to the error message, I am attaching the requested documents to this email.

Should you need anything else to proceed, please let me know.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Sent: April 8, 2025 1:52 PM
To
Cc: ; Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Enrolment for APR portal Application - Reference No. REP-B-2025-0228 - Due 2-May-25

Good day,

Please note that your request has been merged and your information have been updated.

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: 27, 2025 11:36 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.
Cc:
Subject: Enrolment for APR portal Application - Reference No.
Importance: High

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Good morning,

I'm reaching out regarding an application for enrollment in the APR portal, reference number

We seem to be experiencing an issue with the transmission of the required documents. Despite submitting them in both PDF and JPEG formats, we've been informed that they cannot be opened on your end.

Could you please advise if there is an alternative way to submit the documents or if there's another solution to resolve this issue?

and assistance. I look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Pages 76 to / à 77

are withheld pursuant to section

sont retenues en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Page 78

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Page 79

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19(1)

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:23 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 18:48:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Student Re-enrollment
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] note that we do not answer case specific inquiries. For updates on applications outside of normal processing times, requests for expedited processing of an application, or if clients wish to report important changes to their application information, please fill out the IRCC Web form. IRCC Web form - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

****

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte aux lettres des représentants de l'immigration. Veuillez noter que nous ne répondons pas aux demandes spécifiques à un cas particulier. Pour des mises à jour sur des demandes en dehors des délais de traitement normaux, des demandes de traitement accéléré d'une demande, ou si les clients souhaitent signaler des changements importants aux informations de leur [redacted]

Nous vous remercions de votre compréhension,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants de l'immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 4:50 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] des [redacted]
Subject: Student Re-enrollment

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

At [redacted] we prioritize adherence to the rules and regulations set by government authorities such as IRCC. As part of our commitment to compliance, we have implemented an internal policy that allows for the conditional re-enrollment of students who hold valid study permits but have been absent for an extended period, subject to confirmation from IRCC.

Based on his explanation, if the college is allowed to re-enroll him, are there any additional steps you would like us to take before allowing him to attend classes? We would appreciate it if you could provide us with all the necessary steps we need to follow in such cases. This will help us make decisive actions without needing to consult you for each case.

[redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 17:06:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Closed work permit and status - REP-2025-0318 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

I have a client who holds a valid closed work permit, but he lost his job as soon as his closed work permit was approved. This closed work permit is valid until March 2026.
I understand **he is allowed to stay in Canada as a worker until this date, but he cannot work** for another employer unless this new employer closes another work permit for him.
He spoke to a lawyer recently and the lawyer said that since he lost his job, he would be **without status 90 days after his last day of work**.
Can you please clarify which situation is true?

Response:

You are correct, the client can legally stay in Canada without employment as long as the closed work permit remains valid until its expiration but client is no longer able to work for the current employer or work another job for a different employer. If the client would like to continue working, they need to find a new LMIA-approved job offer and apply for a new work permit.

The client can apply to restore their lost status if they apply within 90 days of losing their status. Please refer Restore your status and get a work permit - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 14:17
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Closed work permit and status

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Hi,

[redacted] I am an immigration consultant at

I have a client who holds a valid closed work permit, but he lost his job as soon as his closed work permit was approved. This closed work permit is valid until March 2026.

I understand **he is allowed to stay in Canada as a worker until this date, but he cannot work** for another employer unless this new employer closes another work permit for him.

He spoke to a lawyer recently and the lawyer said that since he lost his job, he would be **without status 90 days after his last day of work**.

Can you please clarify which situation is true?

Thank you.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:30 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 18:48:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: CPA Nova Scotia courses while on a PGWP
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 1:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC [redacted]
Subject: CPA Nova Scotia courses while on a PGWP

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

I have two questions regarding university student graduates who are applying for PGWP and also want to complete courses on a part-time basis with CPA This is required in order for an individual to become a member of CPA NS and to work as a chartered accountant. The program has both a study and work component. The work component is 18 months in duration and would require the person to have a work permit. My questions are:

1. 1. Can the student complete the work component while on their PGWP?

2. 2. If yes, would the work experience gained on their PGWP to complete the work component of their CPA program count towards Canadian Work Experience since the student would also have been on a study permit?

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Of note, the student would not be enrolled on a full-time basis.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:37 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 18:50:06
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Clarification regarding PGWP
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 12:07 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Clarification regarding PGWP

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Officer,

Hope you're having a great day.

I have a question regarding an applicant who is applying for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) extension because their [redacted] permit was [redacted] to [redacted]

Does this applicant need to submit IELTS scores when applying for the extension? Or will the application still be considered a PGWP application submitted before November 1, 2024, and thus exempt from the new language requirements?

[redacted]
--

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thanks & Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:27:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: UPDATE TO GUIDANCE ON -- REP-2023-0474 -- REP-B-2025-0326 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Since Nov 8, 2024, students must study at the DLI named on their study permit. A student who wishes to study at 2 DLIs simultaneously will need to obtain a study permit for each DLI.
Students must always study at a designated learning institution. Also, students who wish to change DLIs must obtain a new study permit by applying to extend the current one.

Please visit the IRCC website for further details.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: UPDATE TO GUIDANCE ON -- REP-2023-0474 --

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

Given that study permits include conditions for DLIs, the very strict rules of DLI switching, and DLIs reporting requirements, is there any means for a person who is studying at a DLI to register in a second program of study at another DLI *during* their program at their main DLI (i.e., the DLI specified on their study permit)? Or has this guidance become invalid?

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Can a person study at a Non-DLI during their studies at their DLI in Canada?

Additionally, may a person studying on a study permit be able to use their authorization under R188(1)(c) to study a short-term program at a DLI or non-DLI during their stay in Canada?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)** <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Date: Tue, Mar 7, 2023 at 9:56 'a0AM
Subject: FW: [SUSPECTED SPAM] Studying at Two (2) DLIs Simultaneously -- REP-2023-0474 --
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Representants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]

Hello,

[redacted]

IRCC has no issues with students studying at two DLIs at the same time, using one valid study permit as long as they are fulfilling the conditions of their study permit.

Please note that students must inform IRCC if there is a change in their main DLI. In the case of a student who is attending two DLIs, their main DLI would be the one where they are currently enrolled and pursuing the larger portion of their studies. If this DLI is different than the one they submitted an LOA for in their most recent study permit application, they must inform us of the change.

If the client wishes to pursue their studies beyond the completion date of one program and pursue another program, they may be able to apply for study permit extension provided they meet the eligibility requirements.

More information can be found here: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare-arrival/study-permit-conditions.html#s01>

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From: [redacted]
Sent: March 1, 2023 2:05 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: [SUSPECTED SPAM] Studying at Two (2) DLIs Simultaneously

Hello,

Question: May a Study Permit Holder engage in studies at two (2) different DLIs simultaneously for two different programs of study? Are there any conditions on this?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 9:59:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:29:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: RE : Congé autorisé par établissement d'enseignement et congé scolaire estival - REP-B-2025-0344 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Lorsqu'il s'agit d'évaluer si l'étudiant poursuit activement ses études, tout congé d'un programme d'études au Canada **ne** [redacted] **de** [redacted] **date de** [redacted] i[redacted] les weekend, les jours fériés et les congés prévus du calendrier scolaire.

Nous recommandons qu'un étudiant dans cette situation reprenne ses cours avant la fin des 150 jours si des cours sont offerts à l'établissement même si cela tombe pendant le calendrier de vacances prévues. Si l'étudiant ne reprend pas ses études **dans les 150 jours**, il doit suivre un des 2 scénarios suivants :

- * changer son statut (c'est-à-dire changer pour un statut de visiteur ou un statut de travailleur);
- * quitter le Canada.

S'il ne change pas son statut ou ne quitte pas le Canada, il est réputé non conforme aux conditions liées à son permis d'études.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 10:10 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: RE : Congé autorisé par établissement d'enseignement et congé scolaire estival

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

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Bonjour,

Est-ce que le congé scolaire durant la période d'été doit être compté dans les 150 jours du congé autorisé pour un étudiant qui prend un congé autorisé par l'établissement d'enseignement désigné, ou bien le congé scolaire des vacances d'été n'est pas inclus dans le calcul du 150 jours.

À titre d'exemple, pour une personne prenant un congé autorisé à la session d'hiver, si nous n'incluons pas les vacances d'été dans le congé autorisé, le congé ne dépasse pas 150 jours, cependant si nous incluons les vacances estivales dans le congé autorisé, le congé dépassera alors 150 jours.

Merci et bonne journée,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:02 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:29:29
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Study Permit Requirements for simultaneous programs - REP-A-2025-0824 -Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Since Nov 8, 2024, students must study at the DLI named on their study permit. A student who wishes to enroll in a second program that is longer than six months while already studying full-time on a valid study permit will need to apply for a second study permit for that [redacted] ill [redacted] to [redacted] that [redacted] study permit before [redacted] their [redacted]

Please note that we are working in updating the IRCC website with updated program delivery instructions . Additional information may become available at a later date.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:30 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Study Permit Requirements for simultaneous programs

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Officer,

I am writing to seek clarification regarding study permit requirements for international students who are currently studying full-time at a Designated Learning Institution (DLI) with a valid study permit.

Specifically, I would like to confirm the following:

1. Can a student with a valid study permit enroll in a short-term program (≤6 months) at any time before their study permit expires, or does IRPR 188(1)(c) limit this exemption to within six months after their initial entry to Canada?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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2. If a student wishes to enroll in a second program that is longer than six months while already studying full-time on a valid study permit, would they be required to apply for a new study permit before starting this additional program?

[redacted] and assistance.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:30:03
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP Length and eligibility - REP-B-2025-0307 - Due 7-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If the applicant submitted their application **before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements**. Applications submitted after November 1st, 2024, must meet the field of study requirements in order to be eligible for PGWP.

Program stacking is when students complete more than one PGWP-eligible program from a PGWP-eligible DLI. To qualify for program stacking in relation to PGWP duration, all PGWP-eligible programs must

- * be a minimum of 8 months in duration and
- * be completed at a PGWP-eligible DLI within 2 years of the completion of the first program

The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

For information on duration of PGWP, please see:

- * Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca
- * Work in Canada after you graduate: About the post-graduation work permit - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 12:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Subject: PGWP Length and eligibility

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas

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les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hi there,

If a student has two one-year college programs, and both program study permits were submitted before November 1, 2024, will these two programs count toward the length of their PGWP if an application is made now?

Thank you.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:15 AM
From: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:42:16
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit requirement while on a Work Permit in Canada - REP-B-2025-0328 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Foreign nationals may enter Canada or remain in Canada without a study permit to attend a course or program of study of 6 months' duration or less [R188(1)(c)]. This exemption helps to facilitate access to short-term courses, regardless of their subject matter. The course or program of study may be part-time or full-time and **should be completed within the period authorized upon entry**. For more information, please visit: Study permits: Who needs a study permit - Canada.ca.

It is possible an applicant may benefit from the following Public Policy - Temporary public policy to allow foreign nationals with valid work permits to study without a study permit - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 2:39 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Study permit requirement while on a Work Permit in Canada

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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As required, below is the screenshot from CICC website.

View Profile	College ID	Name	Company	Type	Entitled to Practise
Select				RCIC - L2	Yes

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Eligible to Provide Service

College ID -

Type - RCIC

On Apr 8, 2025, at 1:16 PM, Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

****
Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,
La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:05 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Study permit requirement while on a Work Permit in Canada
Importance: High

Dear Officer,

I would like to know, if an individual in Canada on work permit (open or closed work permit) wants to do a part time study of a program that is less than 6 months, from a Private or DLI college. In that case, is a study permit required?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:22 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 19:57:32
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Change of Contact Information - REP-B-2025-0395 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide us with which portal you would like the update to be on.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 12:56 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: RE: Change of Contact Information

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Thank you,

I would like to update my contact information to my new office at:

[redacted]

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 7:17 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: RE: Change of Contact Information

Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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In order to properly assist you, may you please provide us more information on what you are trying to update.
Also, if you can please provide us the contact information it will help us to be able to make changes faster.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

[redacted]
mmigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-RepresentantsimmigrationIRCC[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Change of Contact Information

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good morning,

Can you please advise how I can change my contact information with IRCC please.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:28 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 15 Apr 2025 20:05:49
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Urgent Request to Update APR and Resolve Access Issues : Application Reference number - REP-B-2025-0384 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide a screenshot of the error screen/message you are seeing?

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 1:41 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Urgent Request to Update APR and Resolve Access Issues : Application Reference number
Importance: High

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Officer,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am writing to inform you that my APR is currently not working. As a result, I have created a new GCKey account and updated my email address for verification purposes.

Despite receiving multiple email updates regarding my application, I am unable to access them due to the ongoing issue with the APR.

My application reference number is

I kindly request to you to help resolve the APR issue on a priority basis so that I can regain access to my account and continue with the client application process.

[redacted]

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:35 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 14:38:07
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question on the study permit and PAL and implied status - REP-B-2025-0258 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who elect to change their level of study are required to obtain a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) or Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL), as applicable.
Students who have maintained status and possess a study permit which names a specific designated learning institution (DLI) may continue their studies at that same institution without interruption.
However, a student that has applied for a new study permit in order to transfer to a new DLI must await the approval of their application before commencing studies at the new institution.

Please note, IRCC has issued a grace period for students impacted by the timing of the new regulations, specifically for those accepted to a new DLI for the winter/spring semester of 2025.

For further details, please refer to our website.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 1, 2025 2:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Question on the study permit and PAL and implied status

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Good day,

As an RISIA at I have a question on the PAL and new study permits for students moving to a new degree at the same institution.

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Knowing that a move from an undergraduate degree at the same institution triggers a need for a PAL and a new study permit application, under what circumstances does the student (if any) have implied status after they apply for the new study permit to begin studies at the next level (again, same school).

Do they for example, have implied status if they have the name of the specific institution on their old study permit and it hasn't yet expired by September? What if the old study permit has the general (province) institution on it?

Many thanks

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 14:45:06
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: About Implied Status When Applying for TRP and Work Permit Extension - REP-B-2025-0166 - Due 24-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The department is aware that some Ukrainians in Canada are experiencing delays in renewing their passports at the Ukrainian Diplomatic Missions in Canada, and many are understandably concerned about the potential impact this may have on their temporary resident applications. Generally, all foreign nationals applying for temporary residency in Canada are required to provide a valid passport or travel document as per Sections 52 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR). If a client wants to extend their temporary resident status in Canada but can't renew their passport in time, they can still submit an application. We'll assess these applications on a case-by-case basis.

Ukrainian work permit holders should apply to extend or renew their work permit before it expires and benefit from maintained status. In the application, applicants can explain why they don't have a valid passport.

Ukrainian Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) holders who also have a work permit must apply on paper for a TRP and request a work permit [redacted] this [redacted] Application to Change [redacted] Canada [redacted] a Worker ([redacted]-Canada.ca. TRP holders do not benefit from maintained status. If their current TRP expires while their new TRP application is in process, they do not have authorization to work.

For further information related to our measures for Ukrainians, please visit Immigration measures and support for Ukrainians and their families - Canada.ca.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 4:28 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: About Implied Status When Applying for TRP and Work Permit Extension

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Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)

[redacted]

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en [redacted]

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Nous vous remercions ,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] [redacted] 18, 2025 8:48 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: About Implied Status When Applying for TRP and Work Permit Extension

Question regarding Ukrainians in Canada with worker status whose passports have expired and cannot be renewed but who want to extend their work permits.

If a person in this situation submits applications for both a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP/PST) (due to not having a valid passport) and a Work Permit extension (IMM 5710) before their current work permit expires, do they retain the right to work (implied status) until a decision is made on the work permit extension?

Thank you!

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:50 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 15:23:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Outside Canada Spousal Sponsorship - REP-A-2025-0836 - Due 30-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
As per the Complete Guide (IMM5289) for spousal sponsorships, a person can become a sponsor if they are :

- * at least 18 years old
- * a Canadian citizen, a person registered in Canada as an Indian under the Canadian Indian Act or a permanent resident,
- * living in Canada:
  - * if they are a Canadian citizen living outside Canada, they must show that they plan to live in Canada when their sponsored spouse, partner or dependent child becomes a permanent resident.
  - * You can't sponsor someone if you're a permanent resident living outside of Canada.
- * able to prove that you are not receiving social assistance for reasons other than a disability, and;
- * You must also be able to show that you can provide basic needs for:
  - yourself,
  - your spouse or partner,
  - your spouse or partner's dependent child(ren) (if applicable)
  - your dependent child(ren) (if you're sponsoring only your dependent child).

Therefore, a **Canadian citizen** sponsor may either reside in Canada or outside of Canada when sponsoring their spouse or partner; however if they are residing outside of Canada, they must show that they plan to live in Canada when their spouse or partner becomes a PR.

A **permanent resident** sponsor residing outside of Canada cannot sponsor someone. They must be living in Canada and complying with the requirements to be a PR in order to sponsor (see suspension of processing for situations that may impact the processing of the sponsorship application).

It is up to the applicant to choose which class or stream of application best fits their personal situation and circumstances. As outlined in the Complete Guide (IMM5289):

A spouse or common-law partner may be sponsored under the **Family Class** or under the Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada Class.

Apply under the **Family Class** if:

- the person you want to sponsor lives outside Canada
- the person you want to sponsor currently lives with you in Canada but doesn't plan to stay in Canada while the application is being processed
- you plan to appeal if the application is refused
- you're sponsoring your conjugal partner or dependent child

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Apply under the **Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada Class** if your spouse or common-law partner:

- lives with you in Canada
- has valid temporary resident status in Canada, or is exempt from needing this status under a public policy

For more detailed information about the requirements for these classes, see Part 7 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations:*

- for requirements to sponsor a spouse or common-law partner under the Family Class, see *Part 7, Division 1*
- for requirements to sponsor under the Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada class, see *Part 7, Division 2*

We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: Thursday, March 27, 2025 12:14 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Outside Canada Spousal Sponsorship

Dear Sir/Madam:

Can we file an "outland" (outside Canada) spousal sponsorship application even if the Canadian sponsor is moving to Canada now and the principal applicant (the person being sponsored) resides outside of Canada till the PR application will be approved?

Yours truly,

Page 109

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:00:58 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:19:42
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question on scope of policy - IRCC representative portal - REP-B-2025-0181 - Due 28-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question 1: Based on the above regulation, if a student chooses to take an unscheduled break from their studies which is not classified as an authorized leave according to the DLI, would that student's permit, become automatically invalid after 90 days?

If the answer is yes, and if the DLI approved that student to return in the next available intake with a re-admit document, would their study permit still be considered invalid?

> **Answer:** As you know, a student may take **an authorized leave from their studies**, but such leave **must always be approved** by the institution and cannot exceed 150 days. A student who is not actively studying must change their status while they are in Canada or leave the country. A student who takes an unauthorized break are in violation of their study permit conditions. According to the website, if IRCC becomes aware that a student has failed to meet these con[redacted]ns, [redacted] ma[redacted] he [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]ul [redacted] the [redacted] [redacted] an [redacted]u[redacted] applications, and the student may need to wait six months before reapplying for a study permit, visitor visa, or work permit. Additionally, if a student is unenrolled (withdrawn) by the Designated Learning Institution (DLI) due to unauthorized leave or other academic reasons, their study permit will become invalid.

Question 2: If a student applies to return to their studies **after** being out of school on an unscheduled break for one semester, does that student need to restore their status prior to returning to their approved DLI?

> **Answer:** No, restoration of status applies when the study permit has expired, and the student had met study permit conditions. An unauthorized leave is considered a breach of study permit conditions. Even though, a student may have taken an unscheduled break/unauthorized leave for less than 150 days, there can be consequences on future applicants as indicated above. Therefore, it is important to ensure that students take authorized leave only.

Question 3: When a student is out of school for **over** 150 days for personal reasons (unscheduled break or authorized leave over 150 days), to ensure their permits validity can they exit the country and re-enter to re-validate their study permit or remain in Canada and apply for a visitor record?

> **Answer:** Students in Canada who wish would take a leave longer than 150 days must change their status (I.e, visitor or worker). Students who are overseas and who have not met their previous study permit conditions, should apply for a new study permit with all the proper documentations. Please note that foreign nationals re-entering Canada as study permit holders will be assessed by a border service officer and should have all the necessary documentations in their possessions regarding their studies if asked.

We have noticed the policy page that previously advised students to exit the country or apply for a visitor record to maintain their study permit has been changed.

> **Answer:** IRCC is continuously updating its website as policies and regulations change. Please note that we are working in updating the IRCC website with updated program delivery instructions regarding the International Students [redacted] [redacted] information may [redacted] available [redacted] [redacted] date.

Question 4: When a student is transferring to a new program within the same DLI and will be out of school for one semester, does that DLI need to approve the leave in-between the two programs to ensure the student's permit remains valid? Or does this student need to do status restoration since they have passed 90 days?

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Answer: Yes, it is recommended that the DLI approve the leave in-between the two programs. The student must ensure that their study permit remains valid for that same DLI so they could start the new program in time.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 3:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: Question on scope of policy - IRCC representative portal

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[redacted]

Kindly see my questions emailed below. Would you be able to support us in answering these questions?

From:
Sent: [redacted]
Subject: Question on scope of policy - IRCC representative portal

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]
We are hoping to clarify the scope of the new regulation under IRPR 222(1)(a.1), posted below.

- * ***222 (1)*** *A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:*
  - * ***(a)*** *the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,*
  - * ***(a.1)*** *the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;*
  - * ***(b)*** *the day on which the study permit is cancelled under section 222.7, 222.8 or 243.2; or*
  - * ***(c)*** *the day on which the permit expires.*

Question 1: Based on the above regulation, if a student chooses to take an unscheduled break from their studies which is not classified as an authorized leave according to the DLI, would that student's permit, become automatically invalid after 90 days?
If the answer is yes, and if the DLI approved that student to return in the next available intake with a re-admit document, would their study permit still be considered invalid?
Question 2: If a student applies to return to their studies **after** being out of school on an unscheduled break for one semester, does that student need to restore their status prior to returning to their approved DLI?

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Question 3: When a student is out of school for **over** 150 days for personal reasons (unscheduled break or authorized leave over 150 days), to ensure their permits validity can they exit the country and re-enter to re-validate their study permit or remain in Canada and apply for a visitor record?
We have noticed the policy page that previously advised students to exit the country or apply for a visitor record to maintain their study permit has been changed.
Question 4: When a student is transferring to a new program within the same DLI and will be out of school for one semester, does that DLI need to approve the leave in-between the two programs to ensure the student's permit remains valid? Or does this student need to do status restoration since they have passed 90 days?
Any assistance in response to the above questions would be a huge help to our institution.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:06 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:20:06
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: RESPONSE---- TR: H&C Inside Canada Question - REP-B-2025-0350 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Kindly note that the IP5 manual was converted to program delivery instructions (PDIs) in 2014.

The PDIs contain policy, procedures and guidance used by IRCC staff and are posted on the department's website as a courtesy to stakeholders. Please refer to our website's Humanitarian and compassionate consideration - Canada.ca page.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 2:09 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: H&C Inside Canada Question

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Good day,

Could you kindly forward me any operational guideline document that officers use when determining H&C application inside Canada? There is IP5 found online, but I understand it is no longer valid. Is this correct?

Thank you,

Page 114

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

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de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / [redacted] Immigration [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:22:16
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] / [redacted] Immigration [redacted])
Subject: FW: Inquiry – Submitting Study Permit Extension Application 5 to 6 Months in Advance - REP-B-2025-0364 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
There is no set timeframe for a foreign national to submit their application. As you noted the processing times are currently longer than 30, it would be recommended to apply in advance.
As long as the foreign national submits their application prior to the expiry of their study permit, they would maintain status.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 12:38 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration ([redacted])
Cc:
Subject: Inquiry – Submitting Study Permit Extension Application 5 to 6 Months in Advance

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good morning,

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to seek clarification regarding the appropriate timeline for submitting a study permit extension/renewal application while residing in Canada.

The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) do **not** specify how early an individual can apply for a study permit extension/renewal while in Canada.

While Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) webpage recommends applying for an extension at least 30 days before the current study permit expires, considering that the current processing time for a study permit extension is approximately 133 days (about 4.5 months), I would like to clarify if it is acceptable, under IRCC policy, to apply for study permit extension/renewal five to six months in advance of the study permit expiry date?

Given this application processing period, there is an important practical concern about relying solely on maintained status. In the event that a study permit extension/renewal is refused or returned due to incompleteness while the applicant is on maintained status, the individual would lose their temporary resident status and will no longer be authorized to continue studying or working part-time in Canada.

[redacted] and guidance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/check-processing-times.html

Study permit extension

Processing time

133 days

Last updated: April 9, 2025 Updated weekly

▶ How we calculated this processing time

Already applied?

- **Don't** send a new application.
  - The longer you've been waiting, the closer you are to the front of the line.
- We'll contact you if we need more information.
  - You don't need to do anything else.

Check your application status | Common questions about processing times

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:26 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:22:40
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Late Study Permit Approval Scenarios - REP-A-2025-0725- Due- 3-Apr-25 - REP-B-2025-0206 - 1-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Student arriving in Canada with a letter of approval from IRCC also known as the introduction letter must provide documents which were reflected in their study permit application since the study permit will be issued (I.E, DLI name, **Name of program of study etc**.) based on that information contained in their letter of acceptance. Unless exempt, the application also included a PAL that identified a particular program of study. Therefore, changes to an already approved study permit while a student is outside Canada is generally not possible and would require a new study permit application, including a new/updated letter of acceptance (LOA) that would be verified through the LOA Portal and a PAL (if applicable).

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 8:00 AM
[redacted]
Subject: RE: Late Study Permit Approval Scenarios - REP-A-2025-0725- Due- 3-Apr-25

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good morning,

I appreciate your response. However, I believe you misunderstood my second question.

[redacted]
A student has applied for a study permit for a program at our institution. The student receives an approval on their study permit application **after** their intake has already started so they are not able to join our institution for their anticipated term.

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Question 2
Can that student use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the **same institution** in a **different program of study** than their study permit was approved for?

RESPONSE 2
Starting November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit. This means you can no longer change DLIs by letting us knowthrough your online account. To change DLIs, you need to get a newstudy permit by applying to extend your current one.

CLARIFICATION
This question does not apply to a student changing their designated learning institution (DLI). In this scenario, the student would **remain at the same DLI** but would be entering Canada at a later date (while their study permit approval is still valid) to pursue a **different program of study** than their study permit was approved for. Is this possible?

Thank you in advance for your quick response to this request for clarification.

Best,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: March 20, 2025 3:49 PM
To:
Cc: [redacted] (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: Late Study Permit Approval Scenarios - REP-A-2025-0725- Due- 3-Apr-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION
I would appreciate your comments on the following scenarios regarding entering Canada on a study permit that was approved for an intake that has already passed.

[redacted]
A student has applied for a study permit for a program at our institution. The student receives an approval on their study permit application **after** their intake has already started so they are not able to join our institution for their anticipated term.

Question 1
Can that student use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the same institution in the **same** program of study that their study permit was approved for?

RESPONSE 1
The student can use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the same institution in the same program of study that their study permit was approved for. The study permit remains valid as long as the student meets the conditions of their permit, and the program of study remains the same.

For more detailed information, please refer to the following IRCC webpage: Study permit: While you study - Canada.ca

Question 2
Can that student use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the same institution in a different program of study than their study permit was approved for?

RESPONSE 2
Starting November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit. This means you can no longer change DLIs by letting us know through your online account. To change DLIs, you need to get a new study permit by applying to extend your current one.

For more detailed information, please refer to the following IRCC webpages:
Study permit: While you study - Canada.ca
Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 9:07 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Late Study Permit Approval Scenarios

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Good morning,

I would appreciate your comments on the following scenarios regarding entering Canada on a study permit that was approved for an intake that has already passed.

[redacted]
A student has applied for a study permit for a program at our institution. The student receives an approval on their study permit application **after** their intake has already started so they are not able to join our institution for their anticipated term.

Questions:
#1: Can that student use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the same institution in the **same** program of study that their study permit was approved for?

#2: Can that student use their study permit approval to enter a later intake at the same institution in a different program of study than their study permit was approved for?

[redacted] of these questions and your insights. It is appreciated.

Best wishes,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:34 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:25:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: RE : demande accès à l'information durant le traitement - REP-B-2025-0310 - Due 8-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

[redacted] bureau de l'[redacted] de [redacted] protection des [redacted]

Le bureau d'accès à l'information n'a pour mandat que de fournir des copies de documents d'immigration déjà existant, nous ne traitons pas les dossiers. Donc, si vous faites une demande d'accès à l'information, ceci n'affectera pas le traitement de votre dossier.

***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 1, 2025 9:50 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: RE : demande accès à l'information durant le traitement

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Bonjour,

D'une manière générale, est-il possible de faire une demande d'accès à l'information durant le traitement d'une demande de résidence permanente, ou faut-il avoir une décision concernant une demande avant de faire une demande d'accès à l'information?

Merci et bonne journée,

Page 122

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:40 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:42:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Discrepency on IRCC website - REP-B-2025-0210 - 1-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
R222(1) provides clarity on when a study permit become invalid. Please visit Study permit: While you study - Canada.ca for further details.

Invalidity

- * **222 (1)** A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:
    - **(a)** the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,
    - **(a.1)** the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;
    - **(b)** the day on which the study permit is cancelled under section 222.7, 222.8 or 243.2; or
    - **(c)** the day on which the permit expires.

We hope this clarification is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 1:45 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Discrepency on IRCC website

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Hello,

Hope you are well.

I just noticed these discrepancies on the following websites:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/extend-study-permit/when-to-apply.html#early:~:text=in%20Canada.-,If%20you%20finish%20your%20studies%20earlier%20than%20expected.-,Your%20study%20permit

vs.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/while-you-study.html#:~:text=If%20you%E2%80%99ll%20finish%20your%20studies%20before%20your%20study%20permit%20expires

The first one says, “the date marked on the permit” whereas the 2nd one says, “no matter what day is printed on the study permit.” Could you clarify which one is correct?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:01:47 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 17:44:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Subject: Inquiry About Legal Status During Gap Between Academic Programs for Study Permit Holder - REP-B-2025-0219 - 1-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Even though their initial study permit is not expired, study permit holder must meet a certain number of conditions as listed on the IRCC website:

As a study permit holder, you must:

- * be enrolled at a designated learning institution (DLI), unless you're exempt
- * show you're actively pursuing your studies, unless you're exempt, by
  - * being enrolled full-time or part-time during each academic semester (excluding regularly scheduled breaks)
  - * making progress towards completing your program's courses **and**
  - * not taking authorized leaves longer than 150 days from your study program
- * apply to extend your study permit to change post-secondary schools
- * end your studies if you no longer meet the requirements of being a student **and**

A student in Canada who has withdrawn from their initial program and has a gap of 6,5 months to start their new program must change their status as they are no longer actively studying. The individual will need to apply for a new study permit to transition back to an international student status.

There are no temporary measure or conditions for maintaining compliance for this gap other than the above conditions.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 26, 2025 8:44 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Subject: Inquiry About Legal Status During Gap Between Academic Programs for Study Permit Holder

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Subject: Inquiry About Legal Status During Gap Between Academic Programs for Study Permit Holder

[redacted]

I am seeking clarification regarding the legal status of a study permit holder who is currently in Canada and has withdrawn from their previous academic program. If someone with a valid study permit wants to change the program in the same DLI, the gap between the last program and the new one will be 6.5 months. What is the best action to remain legal?

Given that the study permit remains valid during this period, would the individual need to apply for a visitor record to maintain legal status between now and the start of the new program? Additionally, are there any temporary measures or considerations for maintaining compliance with study permit conditions during this gap?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

[redacted]

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:21 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 17:11:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Work experience points for express entry - REP-2025-0087- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question: In the below information, the experience gained as full-time student outside Canada counts towards the Express [redacted] this [redacted] to the full [redacted] lly [redacted] Canada [redacted] and [redacted] for a [redacted] outside Canada?

How student work experience affects your profile ranking

Canadian work experience *gained while you were a full-time student* ***doesn't*** *count towards the score used to rank your profile.*

The work experience gained as a full-time student ***outside Canada*** *counts towards the score used to rank your profile.*

Answer: If the candidate is studying full-time in Canada and is simultaneously working full-time for a company outside of Canada, that work experience can count towards foreign work experience provided that the skilled work experience also meets the other requirements for the Federal Skilled Workers program, listed on our website, or as described under section 75 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.

Question: The work experience gained from a company outside Canada while being physically present in Canada on PGWP, will this experience count towards express entry Foreign worker stream?

Answer: The work experience gained outside Canada while being physically present in Canada, can count towards foreign work experience provided that the skilled work experience also meets the other requirements for the Federal Skilled Workers program, listed on our website, or as described under section 75 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 08:20
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Work experience points for express entry

Good day,

I am . respectfully submitting the following questions that needs clarification,

Question 1:
In the below information, the experience gained as full-time student outside Canada counts towards the Express [redacted] this apply to the full-time student physically present in Canada studying and working remotely for a company outside Canada?

How student work experience affects your profile ranking

Canadian work experience *gained while you were a full-time student* ***doesn't*** *count towards the score used to rank your profile.*

The work experience gained as a full-time student ***outside Canada*** *counts towards the score used to rank your profile.*

Source: https://ircc.canada.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=394&top=29

Question 2:
The work experience gained from a company outside Canada while being physically present in Canada on PGWP, will this experience count towards express entry Foreign worker stream?

Thank you for your time and efforts in answering these for me

Thanks

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:10 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 18:25:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on the Applicability of Regulation 217.1 and 189.1 to Study Permits Not Naming a Designated Learning Institution - REP-B-2025-0188 - Due 28-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who have changed DLIs and have applied for a new study permit extension (after Nov 8, 2024) must wait to receive their new study permit to start their studies at the new DLI even if there was no DLI name on their previous study permit.

However, a policy clarification was issued for students who were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you:
- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If a student meets these criteria, they can attend the new DLI to while your study permit extension is being processed.
Please visit the IRCC website for further details.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 7:54 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted].ca>
Cc:
Subject: Clarification on the Applicability of Regulation 217.1 and 189.1 to Study Permits Not Naming a Designated Learning Institution

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Hello,

I hope this email finds you well. I would appreciate your guidance in the following:

Sections 217.1 and 189.1 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR)

- * Under 217.1, if a student in Canada has a study permit that **names a specific Designated Learning Institution (DLI)** and they are accepted for a program at a different DLI, they must apply for a new study permit.
- * Under 189.1, a student who has applied for a new study permit under section 217.1 is allowed to study at the new institution while waiting for a decision *only if they meet certain conditions* (remained in Canada, following permit conditions, and **DLI named in previous study permit** faces issues such as institution closed, suspended, discontinued program or lost DLI status).

My understanding is that when a study permit does **not** name a DLI (such as those issued before November 1, 2024), sections 217.1 and 189.1 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) would **not** apply. Could you please confirm if this interpretation is correct?

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 18:33:10
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: maintained status-interpretation of R183 - REP-A-2025-0823 -Due 22-Apr-25 - REP-B-2025-0387 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Yes, a minor in Canada attending primary/secondary school would be able to continue studying even if they are out of status and have applied for restoration. Please note that this is only applicable to minors studying at the level of study mentioned above.

While foreign nationals are not legally required to attend school, Canadian provinces and territories mandate that children within a certain age range (usually 6 to 16 or 18) receive an education. This means that children of foreign nationals who are in the country on a legal status (e.g., work permit, study permit) are generally expected to attend school. Each province and territory in Canada has its own laws and regulations regarding education and international students.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 5:09 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: FW: FW: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183 - REP-A-2025-0823 -Due 22-Apr-25

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[redacted]
One more question,
for question 3, according to IRCC website, (If their study permit expires), it says:
"If you haven't applied to renew their study permit before it expires, they'll lose their student status and have 90 days to apply to restore it. They're allowed to continue studying until a decision is made."
Can you clarify if "They're allowed to continue studying until a decision is made." means they can continue studying even

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if they are restoring their status? (which means they lost their status and has no implied status at that moment)
Thank you.
Best Regards,

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted] :

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question 1: If a student applies to extend their study permit while the current study permit is still valid, and then travels to their home country during the processing period, can they return to Canada and continue attending school if both their current study permit and TRV are still valid upon re-entry?

Answer 1: The IRCC website provide information regarding international students travelling outside Canada and then re-entering. Please see International students travelling outside Canada and then re-entering - Canada.ca

Question 2 : for the situation under question 1, does the student still have implied status when he travels back to Canada?

Answer 2: According to the IRCC website:

When you return to Canada
If your study permit is still valid, or we extended your permit while you were away, we may let you enter as a student.

If we're still processing your study permit extension, we may let you enter as a visitor. In this case, you can't study until you get your extended study permit. The officer at the port of entry may also ask you to prove you have enough money to support yourself in Canada.

Question 3: If this student lost implied status, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend school regardless they have maintained status?**

Answer 3: If maintained status is lost, the student will not be able to continue their studies.

Question 4: For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

Answer 4: According to the IRCC website:

Travelling outside Canada

A visitor record says that you have visitor status in Canada and how long you can stay.

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It doesn't guarantee that you can leave and then re-enter Canada.

If you plan to travel **outside Canada or the United States**, you must meet our entry requirements to return to Canada.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: I
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:03 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: FW: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183 - REP-A-2025-0823 -Due 22-Apr-25

Hi,
[redacted]
Yes, the situation is about a general situation:
Question 1: If a student applies to extend their study permit while the current study permit is still valid, and then travels to their home country during the processing period, can they return to Canada and continue attending school if both their current study permit and TRV are still valid upon re-entry?
question 2 : for the situation under question 1, does the student still have implied status when he travels back to Canada?
Question 3: If this student lost implied status, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend school regardless they have maintained status?**
Question 4: For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?
Scenario:
If S has a visitor record valid until September 30, 2025, and she left Canada in February 10, 2025 for 10 days and came back with a valid TRV, is her authorized period of stay be another 6 months from the date she entered on February 20, 2025, [August 20, 2025] or until the visitor record validity date[September 30, 2025] ?
Thank you.

Best Regards,

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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In order to properly assist you, may you please provide the following information:

- * We require more clarification. Is this a situation where a student applied for a study permit extension and wants to travel while under implied status? Your email is talking in the past but refers to August 2025 and September 2025 dates. See highlighted sections below.

Also, please note that we do not respond to case specific enquiries.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 12:33 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: TR maintained status-interpretation of R183

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hi
Good day.
Question 1: does maintained status per R183 (5) starts from the date the current study permit/work permit expires OR the date the extension application submitted?

Scenario:
A student has a valid study permit that expired on September 30, 2025, and he has applied for study permit extension on March 2nd, 2025. Then he travel back to home country for summer vacation in June 2025 when the extension application is still in processing. As he also has a valid TRV, he returned Canada in August 2025 and at that time his extension application has not decided yet. In that case, **can he still be able to attend school after September 30, 2025?** (providing he is in College)

Question 2: Can minor student attending school even if their status expires?

Per the explanation in "If their study permit expires" at the bottom of the page (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/minor-children.html), it seems that minor student can attend school while waiting for a decision for restoration status application. Does it mean minor students are allowed to attend school even if they do not have maintained status?

If so, for the scenario provided above, **if the student is attending secondary school, will they be able to attend school regardless they have maintained status?**

Question 3: Validity of Visitor Record

For visitor record holder, will their TR status expired automatically once they left Canada per R183 (4) (a)? OR they can leave and re-enter Canada and stay until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

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Scenario:
If S has a visitor record valid until September 30, 2025, and she left Canada in February 10, 2025 for 10 days and came back with a valid TRV, is her authorized period of stay be another 6 months from the date she entered on February 20, 2025, [August 20, 2025] or until the visitor record validity date[September 30, 2025] ?

[redacted]r[redacted]

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:27 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 18:54:14
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Holder in Canada - Apply for Study Permit Overseas - REP-B-2025-0367 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
A foreign national may submit an outside Canada application however, they will have to leave Canada to obtain their permit. Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry.

A foreign national who chooses to use the outside Canada application procedure will have to leave Canada and return from a country other than the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to be examined at a port of entry ahead of being issued a study permit.

IRCC recommends that In-Canada holders of valid study permits are should to apply to extend their study permit via the IRCC Secure Account.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 2:29 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Study Permit Holder in Canada - Apply for Study Permit Overseas

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Question
If a study permit holder is in Canada and they wish to apply for a study permit as an overseas application, is this permitted?

Rationale: overseas processing times are deemed to be "faster" than in-Canada extension applications

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:36 AM
From: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 18:57:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question - study permit place of application - REP-B-2025-0370 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
A foreign national may submit an outside Canada application however, they will have to leave Canada to obtain their permit. If the foreign national chooses to stay in Canada, they must have authorization to stay in Canada during this time.

Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry.

A foreign national who submits the outside Canada application will have to leave Canada and return from a country other than the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to be examined at a port of entry ahead of being issued a study permit.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 2:40 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Question - study permit place of application

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

I hope that you are doing well today. I am writing regarding clarification regarding the place of application for a study permit applicant.

It is our understanding that only certain foreign nationals are eligible to submit a study permit application to be processed within Canada as per R215 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations. We also understand that most study permit applicants but apply for a study permit before coming to Canada.

In addition to the above, it has been our understanding that if a foreign national is currently in Canada and holding legal immigration status (e.g. Visitor status, worker status), they may submit a study permit application to be processed by their country of citizenship while remaining in Canada. We note that a foreign national in this scenario would not benefit from maintained status and would therefore need to maintain their valid temporary resident status in Canada while their outside Canada study permit application is being processed.

I am writing today as we noticed 2 updates on the IRCC webpage that appear to be in contradiction of the above, and we are requesting clarification about whether the above has changed. The specific IRCC webpage sections are:

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s.19(1)

If you're currently a visitor in Canada

Most people can't apply for a study permit from within Canada. If you want to apply for a study permit, you must

- leave the country, and
- follow the instructions to apply from outside Canada

From: [redacted] canada [redacted]

And:

You can't apply from within Canada

Based on the answers you provided, you're not eligible to apply for a study permit from within Canada.

If you want to apply for a study permit, you must

- leave the country, and
- follow the instructions to apply from **outside** Canada

From: [redacted]

Our question: If a foreign national is inside Canada and holding valid worker or visitor status, can they submit a study permit application to be processed outside Canada (i.e. to the visa office responsible for their country of citizenship or nationality) while remaining in Canada **or** must they leave Canada and submit a study permit application from outside of Canada after they have left?

[redacted]

Page 140

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:04:39
To: _____
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Applying for a Study Permit (Overseas) or Work Permit (overseas) while physically present in Canada - REP-B-2025-0375 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question:

1. 1. Can a visitor still make a study permit application while inside Canada as an overseas application, or is this a change in guidance?

Response:

A foreign national may submit an outside Canada application however, they will have to leave Canada to obtain their permit. If the foreign national chooses to stay in Canada, they must have authorization to stay in Canada during this time. Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry.

A foreign national who submits the outside Canada application will have to leave Canada and return from a country other than the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to be examined at a port of entry ahead of being issued a study permit.

Question:

2. 2. Furthermore, can a visitor still make a work application while inside Canada as an overseas application, or is there a possible change in this guidance pending, too?

Response:

The public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within Canada ended in August of 2024: Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca. As a result, a person who is currently a visitor with legal status in Canada is not eligible to apply for a work permit from within Canada. If a visitor would like to apply for a work permit, they can do so from outside of Canada.

If a client has applied for a work permit using the outside of Canada process, they may receive a letter indicating they have [redacted] **entry to**

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Canada to demonstrate the client still meets the requirements of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act,* its Regulations, and any other Canadian legislation.

As announced by the Government of Canada as part of Canada's Border Plan, clients who have received the Letter of Introduction (LOI) while inside Canada cannot flagpole to receive their permit. Clients are not advised to apply for a work permit using the outside Canada process while they are physically inside Canada.

For reference:
Work permit: After you apply - Canada.ca.
Ending flagpoling for work and study permits at the border - Canada.ca.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 1:28 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Applying for a Study Permit (Overseas) or Work Permit (overseas) while physically present in Canada

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Hello,

There was an update on the front-end guidance from https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/apply.html noted (see screenshots below).

Until the March 28, 2025 update, a visitor inside Canada who does not meet eligibility to make an in-Canada application was instructed that they may make an application outside of Canada while physically in [redacted] the guidance suggests they must leave Canada.

Additionally, I received guidance on March 8, 2025 that the practice of making a work permit (overseas) application as a visitor inside Canada was possible (see REP 2024-2175 below).

Questions
1) Can a visitor still make a study permit application while inside Canada as an overseas application, or is this a change in guidance?

2) Furthermore, can a visitor still make a work application while inside Canada as an overseas application, or is there a possible change in this guidance pending, too?

Thank you!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Wed, Mar 5, 2025 at 9:59 AM

Hello,

Please find your answer below.

.

Question:

Can a person who holds legal status (visitor) but who is not eligible to make a work permit application inside of Canada make an overseas (e.g., IMM 1295) work permit application while inside of Canada?

Please note that the dropdown options on the IRCC website suggest that this is allowed.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides/apply-work-permit-outside-canada.html

If this is possible, what are the processing times?

Response:

The public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within Canada has ended. As a result, a person who is currently a visitor (IRCC legal status in Canada is not eligible to apply for a work permit from within Canada. If a visitor would like to apply for a work permit, they can do so from outside of Canada. In the field of study, "Canada" appears as the dropdown options for the list of those who are eligible to apply from within Canada. Work permit: Who can apply - Canada.ca

For more information: Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca

For processing [redacted] please [redacted] to check [redacted] - Canada.ca

Please for more information, visit the following webpage

- Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: Thursday, November 7, 2024 1:31 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [Représentants] (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Making an Work Permit Application for Outside of Canada [redacted]

Hello,

Can a person who holds legal status (visitor) but who is not eligible to make a work permit application inside of Canada make an overseas (e.g., IMM 1295) work permit application while inside of Canada?

Please note that the dropdown options on the IRCC website suggest that this is allowed.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides/apply-work-permit-outside-canada.html

If this is possible, what are the processing times?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:07:20
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: FW: TRV inside Canada application - REP-2025-0295 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Representatives can apply for a TRV for clients both inside and outside of Canada. If a representative is applying for a TRV in the APR portal on behalf of a client who is in Canada with a valid work permit, they can select the option 'Apply for a Temporary Resident Visa'.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

-----Message d'origine-----
De : › Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 11:13 À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
[redacted]
Objet : re: TRV inside Canada application

Good day,

I am an Immigration Consultant and I would like to inquire on the correct procedure when applying for a TRV inside Canada in the portal.
This application is for a TRV inside Canada application where the applicant has worker status. When applying in the APR portal, should I be selecting Apply for a TRV? This seems to be the only option.

I greatly appreciate your response to my inquiry. I thank you in advance for your response.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:11:57 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:12:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Invalidité du permis d'études - REP-B-2025-0381 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Un étudiant qui a pris un congé autorisé par l'établissement d'enseignement désigné(EED) et/où dont l' inscription est différée ne dépasse pas un maximum de 150 jours est considéré comme une personne qui étudie activement et toujours i[redacted] CAQ [redacted] nécessiterait également le renouvellement du permis d'études. Toutefois, dans le cas où seul un CAQ expire mais que le permis d'études n'expire pas et que l'EED a autorisé un congé ou une inscription différée, l'étudiant gardera ainsi le même permis d'études sans être invalidé et reprendra ses études dans le délai maximum de 150 jours.
Le R222(1)(a1) s'applique dans le cas où l'étudiant n' est plus inscrit car l'étudiant a été renvoyé, s'est désisté de lui-même, a été transféré dans un autre établissement etc.
Nous espérons que ces précisons vous seront utiles.

***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 11:44 AM
To: Immigration Representatives Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Invalidité du permis d'études

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Bonjour,

J'aimerais avoir des précisions en lien avec la modification de l'article 222 (1) du Règlement sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés survenue le 8 novembre dernier et l'ajout de 222 (1) a.1). En effet, depuis ce jour, nous pouvons lire que :

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Invalidité

222 (1) Le permis d'études devient invalide au premier en date des événements suivants :

- * **a)** le titulaire du permis a terminé ses études depuis quatre-vingt-dix jours;
- * **a.1)** le titulaire du permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis, à moins qu'il n'ait terminé ses études;
- * **b)** le permis d'études est annulé en application des articles 222.7, 222.8 ou 243.2;
- * **c)** le permis d'études expire.

L'interprétation que je fais de 222 (1) a.1) est la suivante : Dès qu'un étudiant n'est plus inscrit à l'EED, il doit demander un nouveau permis d'études pour pouvoir reprendre ou commencer ses cours. Qu'advient-il, dans ce cas, des congés autorisés ou de l'inscription différée?

De plus, si un étudiant doit interrompre ses études durant la session parce que son CAQ expire (mais que son permis d'études est toujours valide), doit-il demander un nouveau permis d'études pour pouvoir reprendre ses études à la session suivante? Selon mon interprétation du 222 (1) a.1), ce serait le cas, mais je n'ai trouvé aucune instruction à ce sujet sur le site Web d'IRCC.

[redacted] les précisions [redacted] ce [redacted]

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:12:04 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:14:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Invalidity_R222 - REP-B-2025-0356 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The response copied at the bottom of this email is correct. If a student if no longer enrolled at the Designated Leaning Institution (DLI) named in their study permit and does not have the DLI's name on their study permit, then subparagraph R222(1) (a1) would not be applicable to them.

However, please note that once a student applies for a study permit extension because they want to change DLIs or because they want to extend their studies at the same DLI, R222(1) (a1) will apply because their next study permit will have the DLI name on it once their application is approved.

We apologize for any confusion and hope that this information is helpful to you.

Question 1:
Does R222(1)(a.1) apply to students whose study permit does not name a designated learning institution on it?

Answer 1:
If a student is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in their study permit and does not have the DLI's name on their study permit, then subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a.1) would not be applicable to them.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted]
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <[redacted]
Subject: Study Permit Invalidity_R222

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello IRCC Officers,

[redacted] received contr[redacted]tin[redacted] from IRCC about h[redacted] the [redacted] to study permits that [redacted] not n[redacted] you please confirm [redacted]n response [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Question 1:
Does R222(1)(a.1) apply to students whose study permit does not name a designated learning institution on it?

Answer 1:
If a student is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in their study permit and does not have the DLI's name on their study permit, then subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a.1) would not be applicable to them.

Q1: Does this apply to students whose DLI is not specifically mentioned on a study permit? For example, DLI Alberta?

A1: Yes, the regulation applies to all study permit holders regardless of whether their DLI is specifically mentioned on their study permit or not.

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:12:10 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:16:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Invalid study permit - REP-B-2025-0355 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Question: How IRCC is determining the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning when they were enrolled till the end of the term:

Response:

It is the day the student is no longer officially enrolled at the DLI (e.g enrollment status) other than when they've completed their studies.
No longer registered or enrolled

Your institution sent the student a letter of admission, but they are no longer registered or enrolled because they have

- * been dismissed
- * withdrawn voluntarily
- * transferred to another institution

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 12:18 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Invalid study permit

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hi,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I would appreciate a clarification about IRPR 222 (a.1):

Invalidity

- * **222 (1)** A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:
  - * **(a)** the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,
  - * **(a.1)** the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;
  - * **(b)** the day on which the study permit is cancelled under section 222.7, 222.8 or 243.2; or
  - * **(c)** the day on which the permit expires.

How IRCC is determining the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning when they were enrolled till the end of the term:

1. 1. Is it the last day of the term a student was enrolled in and there was no registration in the following term
2. 2. Deadline to add classes of the following term.
3. 3. If they were pre-enrolled in classes for the following term-is it a day they withdraw from future classes.
4. 4. If a student leaves Canada at the end of the term they are enrolled in and is not enrolled in the following term, do they need to apply for a new study permit from outside to Canada if they want to come back to the same program/DLI later on before the expiry date of their current study permit

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 18:26:30
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Guidance: Holding 2 Study Permits- REP-2025-0131- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION
My name and I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant at the 'm reaching out to you today to confirm if students who are in Double Degree granting programs, studying at two different designated learning institutions will require two separate study permits to legally pursue studies in both institutions.

RESPONSE
In compliance with Regulations 220.1(1)(a), students pursuing an academic program that is jointly offered by more than one post-secondary institution in Canada (e.g., two universities or a university and a college) must ensure that they hold a valid study permit for each respective DLI before they begin studying there.

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 15:39
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Guidance: Holding 2 Study Permits

Hello Immigration Representatives,

[redacted] Canadian Immigration Consultant [redacted] l'[redacted] reaching out to you today to confirm if students who are in Double Degree granting programs, studying at two different designated learning institutions will require two separate study permits to legally pursue studies in both institutions.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:12:17 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:19:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Moving in between post-secondary levels at the same DLI - study permit conditions, R189 interpretation and front-end interpretation - REP-B-2025-0366 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD1259.jpg;

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
1. When a person is switching within the same DLI, must their study permit conditions recognize the new level of study (e.g., [redacted] study permit [redacted]", but the [redacted] program [redacted] program)?

Response: A student switching within the same DLI (e.g. has completed a "Bachelor's degree" and is now starting a "Master degree program") and who has applied to extend their study permit because it is about to expire, can continue to study at the new level within the same DLI until a decision is made. The study permit conditions refers to the ones listed on the IRCC website and not the new level. Of course, it is expected that the student provides all the necessary documentation in their study permit extension application such letter of acceptance into the new program, PAL (if applicable) etc.

2. If yes to #1, must the permit remain valid while they are studying the new program, or may they continue studying at the new level *after* the permit expires if they submit an application for extension in accordance with R189?

Response: Once the student has applied for their study permit extension for the same DLI before it expires, they may benefit from maintain status until a decision is made.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 2:28 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Moving in between post-secondary levels at the same DLI - study permit conditions, R189 interpretation and front-end interpretation

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Hello,

The new rules on the "Change School" page state, for level switching within the DLI:

"You can keep studying at your DLI with your current study permit as long as you still meet your study permit conditions. However, if you need to extend your study permit, you may need to submit a new provincial attestation letter (PAL) or territorial attestation letter (TAL)."

Source: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/change-schools.html

Questions:

1. When a person is switching within the same DLI, must their study permit conditions recognize the new level of study (e.g., a study permit states "Bachelor's Degree", but the new program is a Master Degree program)?

2. If yes to #1, must the permit remain valid while they are studying the new program, or may they continue studying at the new level *after* the permit expires if they submit an application for extension in accordance with R189?

Thank you!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:12:34 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 16 Apr 2025 19:55:03
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: 03497- Guidance Requested: PAL Issuance for Already Enrolled Student with Study Permit Expiring in 2025 External Inbox
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please note that we do not answer case specific inquiries.

For updates on applications outside of normal processing times, requests for expedited processing of an application, or if clients wish to report important changes to their application information, please fill out the IRCC Web form. IRCC Web form - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 1:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: 03497- Guidance Requested: PAL Issuance for Already Enrolled Student with Study Permit Expiring in 2025 External Inbox

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[redacted]

I hope you're doing well.

I'm writing to seek your guidance regarding one of our students who initially took admission at a [redacted] and then joined [redacted]

Her current study permit is valid until **September 30, 2025**. However, she is enrolled in our **3000-hour program**, which is scheduled to end on **March 2027**.

Her immigration consultant has advised her to request a PAL (Provincial Attestation Letter) from the college to support her study permit extension.

My concern is that she is an already enrolled student, and we would like to clarify whether her study permit can be extended based on her **2024 admission at** [redacted] Given that we have a limited number of PALs available this year, we want to ensure we are proceeding appropriately.

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Your guidance on how to best handle this situation would be greatly appreciated.

I am attaching the LOA of and LOA of for your reference.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:13:06 AM
From:
Mail received time: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 17:06:22
Sent: May 20, 2025 12:09:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: Clarification Regarding Entry to Canada by Land and Subsequent eTA Cancellation for a Mexican Work Permit Holder
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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[redacted]

[redacted]

I am a licensed Canadian immigration consultant.

[redacted] and assistance.

Kind regards,

On Thu, Apr 17, 2025 at 9:58 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
>
> In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good [redacted]
>
> [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 7:15 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Clarification Regarding Entry to Canada by Land and Subsequent eTA Cancellation for a Mexican Work Permit Holder

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[redacted]

I would like to request clarification on the following scenario involving a citizen who holds a valid Canadian work permit and an approved eTA:

If the worker attempts to enter Canada by land (e.g., from the United States) and is asked to withdraw their application to enter because they do not hold a Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) — being informed that only foreign nationals with TRVs may enter Canada by land — and later decides to fly into Canada using their eTA (which is still valid at that point), is there any violation in doing so?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Additionally, if upon entering Canada by air using the eTA, the individual later receives a notice indicating that their eTA has been cancelled, what steps should the worker take in this situation? Specifically:

1. 1. Does the cancellation of the eTA affect the validity of their work permit or their current temporary resident status in Canada?
2. 2. Is the individual still authorized to remain in Canada and work as per the conditions of their valid work permit?
3. 3. What immediate actions, if any, should the worker take to resolve the situation (e.g., apply for a TRV, restore status, or contact IRCC)?
4. 4. Could this affect future applications for entry or status in Canada?

Your guidance on how to proceed in such a case would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:13:15 AM
From: [redacted]
Mail received time: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 17:14:57
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 10:14:42
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: CEC Eligibility and CRS: Canadian work experience gained while pursuing full-time foreign studies
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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Hello,

I am an RCIC
Thank you!

Regards,

On Apr 17, 2025, at 04:28, Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted] wrote:

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

****
Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,
La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From: [redacted] >
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 5:06 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: CEC Eligibility and CRS: Canadian work experience gained while pursuing full-time foreign studies

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Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to clarify the following question:

Does **Canadian work experience** (work for a Canadian-based employer while a worker is residing in Canada) gained while a person is pursuing **online full-time foreign studies from an institution based outside of Canada** count for the purposes of (1) eligibility for Canadian Experience Class in the Express Entry system and (2) for the purposes of calculating Express Entry CRS score?
[redacted]

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:28 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 19:41:32
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Enquiry attending courses at different DLIs simultaneously - REP-2025-0214- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

1. International students at BC high school secondary "duel credit" are able to take secondary level courses and post secondary courses (university level courses and physically attending university classes). The study permit of these students explicitly mentions Institution name as Would the student be in compliance if they are the primary attending high school and taking few courses at university level? Or would they need to apply for a new study permit?

[redacted] permit [redacted] for a [redacted] study [redacted] in [redacted] r to [redacted] the [redacted] secondary level need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one to attend a post-secondary school.

2. International students with valid study permit for another DLI in Canada who desire to attend our institution as "visiting students" for one semester full time later to return to their primary institution to graduate from. Is this student required to apply for a new study permit even if their stay at our institution is limited to one semester? Upon ending their visiting semester at our institution, do they need to reapply again for a new study permit to return to their primary institution?

A: Since November 08, 2024, post-secondary study permit holders must be enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named on their permit [R220.1(1)(a)]. If a study permit holder wishes to concurrently attend more than one DLI, they must apply for a study permit for each DLI at which they intend to study.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 13:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration. [redacted]
Objet : Enquiry attending courses at different DLIs simultaneously

Greetings,
Regarding listed DLI on Study Permit, would appreciate shedding light on the following two scenarios:

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1. 1. International students at "duel credit" are able to take secondary level courses and post secondary courses (university level courses and physically attending university classes). The study permit of these students explicitly mentions Institution name as ' . Would the student be in compliance if they are the primary attending high school and taking few courses at university level? Or would they need to apply for a new study permit?

2. 2. International students with valid study permit for another DLI in Canada who desire to attend our institution as "visiting students" for one semester full time later to return to their primary institution to graduate from. Is this student required to apply for a new study permit even if their stay at our institution is limited to one semester? Upon ending their visiting semester at our institution, do they need to reapply again for a new study permit to return to their primary institution?

[redacted] and [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:13:44 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 18:29:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: I [redacted] - Change of study level/program impact to the study permit - REP-2025-0320 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Regarding the email we sent to you on March 11th, it appears that the information we provided to you was incorrect.
Please find below an updated answer to your question.
***

IRCC categorizes levels of study into three primary groups:

1. 1. Primary and Secondary Education: Includes education from grades 1 through 12.
2. 2. Post-Secondary Education: Covers vocational and technical training, college diplomas, and undergraduate programs.
3. 3. Graduate Education and Above: Covers master's and doctoral programs.

As a result, a college graduate certificate program and a college certificate program are therefore considered different levels of study.

If a study permit holder has completed a one-year graduate certificate and applied for a study permit extension based on another one-year graduate certificate program at the same DLI, and then decides to change to a college certificate program, they would need to apply for a new study permit and coop work permit. This is because the change involves moving to a different level of study.

For more information, please refer to the official IRCC resources:

- * Provincial Attestation Letter or Territorial Attestation Letter
- * Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada as a Student
- * Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- * Ministerial Instructions
- * Work as a co-op student or intern - Canada.ca

Please review the website as the highlighted is not accurate and amend accordingly.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:13:51 AM
From:
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 18:32:27
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Étudiant menant ses recherches hors établissement - REP-B-2025-0091 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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Bonjour,

Je vous remercie pour la réponse. Toutefois, il m'apparaît que le permis de travail coop ne s'applique pas dans ces situations qui, je le souligne, sont très fréquentes dans tous les EED universitaires. Voir mon commentaire en rouge ci-dessous.

Vous serait-il possible de revoir les réponses en conséquence de ce commentaire?

Merci de votre collaboration,

De : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Envoyé : 14 avril 2025 15:19
À : [redacted]
Cc : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigratio [redacted]
Objet : FW: Étudiant menant ses recherches hors établissement - REP-B-2025-0091 - Due 22-Apr-25

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[redacted] il [redacted] ir de ircc.i[redacted] [redacted] c[redacted]
Important

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions [redacted] rm [redacted]
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Questions

- * Partant du fait qu'il n'est pas inscrit dans l'établissement B et que rien ne lui est reconnu par cet établissement, a-t-il besoin d'une autre autorisation que son permis d'études existant?
    - ***Réponse : Aucun autre permis d'études ne sera nécessaire puisque l'étudiant n'est pas inscrit à l'établissement B et n'y est pas reconnu.***

- * Est-il juste de dire que, autant lorsqu'il va sur le terrain que lorsqu'il fait des essais dans l'établissement B, l'étudiant est autorisé à mener ses essais grâce à son permis d'études, car ce sont des activités directement liées à sa formation doctorale créditée dans l'établissement A?
    - * Si non, quelle autorisation devrait-il obtenir pour mener les activités décrites qui sont partie intégrante de son doctorat?
        - ***Réponse : Selon les informations fournies, les activités décrites pourraient exiger un permis de travail COOP. L'établissement devra fournir une lettre à l'étudiant qui explique l'exigence de faire des activités de recherches soit en entreprise, sur le terrain ou dans tout autre établissement dans le cadre son programme de doctorat et d'y décrire les spécificités.***
          Commentaire :
          Que ce soit pour aller faire des expériences sur le terrain ou dans l'établissement B en lien avec son doctorat, il ne s'agit pas d'activités jugées professionnelles. Je ne vois pas en vertu de quelle définition on pourrait considérer que c'est du travail puisqu'il ne s'agit ni d'une activité pour laquelle quelqu'un serait habituellement payé ni d'une activité qui représente une expérience de travail.

          Même si on convenait qu'il s'agit de travail, puisque ces activités ne sont pas obligatoires dans les programmes d'études et qu'elles sont planifiées à la pièce selon le projet de l'étudiant, cela ne répond pas aux critères d'admissibilité du permis de travail COOP et il est impossible pour l'établissement de faire une lettre précisant que c'est une exigence du programme.

    - * Et quelles seraient les programmes qui lui permettrait de les obtenir?
        - ***Réponse : Un permis de travail COOP est nécessaire pour tout programme qui nécessite un stage ou une activité jugée professionnelle.***
    - * Si oui, existe-t-il de règles publiées à cet effet ou une jurisprudence sur le sujet?
        - ***Réponse : De plus amples informations sont disponibles sur le site internet d'IRCC.***
    - * Si oui, et considérant que son doctorat est d'une durée prévue de 4 ans, combien de temps l'étudiant pourrait-il mener des essais dans l'établissement B sans contrevenir aux conditions de son permis d'études?
        - ***Réponse : Dans le cadre d'un stage coop, ou professionnel, l'activité ne doit pas excéder 50% de la durée du programme.***

Questions dérivées

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- * Si le codirecteur de l'étudiant n'était pas associé à l'établissement A, le raisonnement resterait-il le même?
  - * ***Réponse : Oui.***
- * Si l'étudiant recevait une bourse d'études dans l'établissement B, durant les mois où il s'y trouve, cela changerait-il la donne?
  - * ***Réponse : Non.***
- * Si l'établissement B était une entreprise plutôt qu'une université, mais que l'étudiant y menait aussi une activité de recherche créditée dans l'établissement A et décrite dans son programme de doctorat, la même logique s'appliquerait-elle? Est-ce que le fait qu'il y ait une bourse ou une rémunération de la part de l'entreprise changerait quelque chose?
  - * ***Réponse : Le fait d'obtenir une bourse ou non n'est pas un facteur mais plutôt le fait qu'une activité de recherche (et spécifier les tâches) est nécessaire dans le cadre de son programme d'études au doctorat nécessiterait un permis de travail COOP.***
- * Est-ce que l'étudiant devrait avoir une autorisation de travail ou de stage s'il allait dans l'établissement universitaire B pour mener des activités de recherche qui ne sont pas directement liées à son projet d'études?
  - * ***Réponse : De plus amples informations sont disponibles sur le site internet d'IRCC.***
- * Si l'étudiant n'était pas inscrit dans l'établissement A, mais plutôt dans un établissement d'enseignement C à l'étranger et qu'il venait faire aussi des essais dans le même établissement universitaire B au Canada, est-il juste de dire qu'il s'agirait alors d'un stage parce que les activités de recherche qu'il viendrait mener ne feraient alors pas partie intégrante d'un programme d'études offert au Canada pour lequel il aurait un permis d'études?
  - * ***Réponse : Un étudiant qui est basé à l'étranger qui souhaite venir faire des essais/recherches dans un établissement au Canada doit s'assure qu'il dispose des documents nécessaires.*** Travail lié à un programme de recherche, d'enseignement ou de formation – codes de dispense C31, C32 et C33 (Programme de mobilité internationale) - Canada.ca

***

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Étudiant menant ses recherches hors établissement

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Bonjour,

J'aimerais valider avec vous comment interpréter les activités d'un étudiant fictif dans une situation plutôt courante, mais qui ne semble pas clarifiée dans la documentation [redacted] discuté avec plusieurs collègues expérimentés d'autres établissements, sans qu'aucun ne puisse lever le flou sur la façon d'interpréter ce type de cas.

Le fonctionnement même de la recherche au Canada requiert des collaborations constantes entre les établissements, ne serait-ce que pour l'utilisation des équipements de pointe. Les étudiants sont un rouage important dans le secteur de la recherche et, forcément, ils sont fréquemment impliqués dans ces collaborations.

Cas de figure
Un étudiant étranger au doctorat étudie dans les conditions suivantes :

- * Il a un permis d'études pour un établissement universitaire A au Canada;
- * Il est inscrit au doctorat à temps plein dans cet établissement A;
- * Son directeur de recherche est à l'emploi de l'établissement A;

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- * Son codirecteur de recherche est à l'emploi d'un établissement universitaire B au Canada, mais il est aussi associé à l'établissement A;
- * L'étudiant reçoit une bourse d'études dans l'établissement A;
- * Le projet d'études de l'étudiant l'amène à faire des relevés et des essais sur le terrain dans certaines régions du Québec;
- * Son projet d'études requiert aussi qu'il fasse certaines expérimentations en laboratoire dans l'établissement B, lequel possède des installations uniques nécessaires à son projet; pour ce faire, il se rendra quelques mois dans l'établissement B pour réaliser ses expérimentations en collaboration avec son codirecteur et son équipe, lesquelles lui sont créditées comme « activités de recherche » dans l'établissement A où il demeure inscrit à temps plein. À noter que les « activités de recherche » font partie intégrante de tous les programmes universitaires de type recherche.

Questions

- * Partant du fait qu'il n'est pas inscrit dans l'établissement B et que rien ne lui est reconnu par cet établissement, a-t-il besoin d'une autre autorisation que son permis d'études existant?
- * Est-il juste de dire que, autant lorsqu'il va sur le terrain que lorsqu'il fait des essais dans l'établissement B, l'étudiant est autorisé à mener ses essais grâce à son permis d'études, car ce sont des activités directement liées à sa formation doctorale créditée dans l'établissement A?
    - * Si non, quelle autorisation devrait-il obtenir pour mener les activités décrites qui sont partie intégrante de son doctorat? Et quelles seraient les programmes qui lui permettrait de les obtenir?
    - * Si oui, existe-t-il de règles publiées à cet effet ou une jurisprudence sur le sujet?
    - * Si oui, et considérant que son doctorat est d'une durée prévue de 4 ans, combien de temps l'étudiant pourrait-il mener des essais dans l'établissement B sans contrevenir aux conditions de son permis d'études?

Questions dérivées

- * Si le codirecteur de l'étudiant n'était pas associé à l'établissement A, le raisonnement resterait-il le même?
- * Si l'étudiant recevait une bourse d'études dans l'établissement B, durant les mois où il s'y trouve, cela changerait-il la donne?
- * Si l'établissement B était une entreprise plutôt qu'une université, mais que l'étudiant y mènait aussi une activité de recherche créditée dans l'établissement A et décrite dans son programme de doctorat, la même logique s'appliquerait-elle? Est-ce que le fait qu'il y ait une bourse ou une rémunération de la part de l'entreprise changerait quelque chose?
- * Est-ce que l'étudiant devrait avoir une autorisation de travail ou de stage s'il allait dans l'établissement universitaire B pour mener des activités de recherche qui ne sont pas directement liées à son projet d'études?
- * Si l'étudiant n'était pas inscrit dans l'établissement A, mais plutôt dans un établissement d'enseignement C à l'étranger et qu'il venait faire aussi des essais dans le même établissement universitaire B au Canada, est-il juste de dire qu'il s'agirait alors d'un stage parce que les activités de recherche qu'il viendrait mener ne feraient alors pas partie intégrante d'un programme d'études offert au Canada pour lequel il aurait un permis d'études?

Merci de votre collaboration,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:07 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:26:19
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry About Submitting eAPR While Awaiting Restoration of Status - REP-B-2025-0270 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
IRCC allows applicants to submit a permanent residence application while their temporary residence status is under restoration, provided that the restoration application was submitted within 90 days of losing their status. However, it is essential to note that during the restoration period, applicants are not considered to have valid status. Once the temporary status expires and the applicant files for restoration, they are technically out of status until the IRCC decides on the application. If the restoration request is refused, this may negatively impact the applicant's permanent residence application and could lead to a refusal.

Please be advised that applications are assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 1:34 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry About Submitting eAPR While Awaiting Restoration of Status

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Sir/Madam,

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I would like to know if it is possible to submit an Electronic Application for Permanent Residence (eAPR) while waiting for a decision on restoration of status application. Additionally, if it is allowed, could you please clarify any potential consequences or impact this might have on application?

[redacted]

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:15 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:43:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Dual Intent - REP-B-2025-0363 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Dual intent policy, procedures and guidance used by IRCC staff can be found here; Temporary residents: Dual intent - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 1:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Dual Intent

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good day,

Are there any specific manuals or guidelines that you can you share when it comes to officers assessing dual intent?

Thank you,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:22 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:45:19
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Visitor Record validity after departure from Canada - REP-B-2025-0013 -Due 23-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The Updated temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents replaced the temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents and took effect on March 1, 2025. The public policy facilitates continued access to study permits, open work permits and status extensions from within Canada for Iranian foreign nationals who arrived in Canada on or before February 28, 2025. To be eligible, the foreign national must be a national of Iran and have valid temporary status in Canada. Iranian nationals in Canada wanting to extend their stay as a visitor or study permit holder can apply through the regular process.

Open work permits approved through the public policy are issued under the authority of section 25.2 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Please note that the public policy does not grant foreign nationals an exemption from requirements of the Act or Regulations at a port of entry, including the requirement to submit to an examination. Permits issued under the public policies does not authorize nor guarantee re-entry. Visa-required foreign nationals must hold a valid temporary resident visa to travel to Canada and will be subject to regular entry requirements.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 3, 2025 1:21 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Visitor Record validity after departure from Canada

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well. I would appreciate your clarification on the following matter:

If a minor child holds a valid Visitor Record but leaves Canada with their parent and later re-enters using their valid visa, does the existing Visitor Record remain valid until its validity, or is it considered void upon departure from Canada? Once allowed reentry into Canada, can the minor remain in Canada legally with their parents until the expiration of their Visitor Record?

Additionally, the child is dependent on their mother's work permit, which was obtained under the temporary public policy for [redacted] nationals in [redacted] the [redacted] work permit [redacted] to the [redacted] the child's [redacted] status i[redacted] such a situation?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

[redacted] and assistance.

RCIC-

Full member CICC #

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:29 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:47:30
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Requested on Eligibility Enforcement for Home Care Worker Pilots and Impact on Authorized Representatives - REP-B-2025-0202 - 01-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Applicants must meet the eligibility requirements outlined for the program they are applying to. Your enquiry regarding work experience and training mentions both the 2019 Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker pilots, as well as the 2025 Home Care Worker Immigration [redacted] pilots have different eligibility requirements for work experience and training. We assume you're referring to the latter, therefore here's the clarification based on the new 2025 Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots:

1. 1. **Work Experience:** Six months of eligible full-time work experience is required at the time the client submits the application. This experience must be continuous, relevant, and completed within the past 3 years. As indicated on our website:
   "Any experience you gain after applying **doesn't count**. You must **complete** all the work experience before applying, or your application will be **refused**."

2. 2. **Training:** Applicants can qualify if they have completed a relevant training **credential** for a program of at least 6 months within the past 2 years, as indicated on our website. This credential must align with eligible National Occupational Classifications (NOCs) for the Child Care or Home Support pilots. Short-term courses that did not lead to the acquisition of a post-secondary credential or a training program completed after applying would not qualify as eligible training.

Please see here for more information regarding work experience and training requirements for the 2025 Home Care Worker Immigration [redacted] can also refer to the Ministerial Instructions.

We trust this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 31, 2025 6:24 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Clarification Requested on Eligibility Enforcement for Home Care Worker Pilots and Impact on Authorized

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Representatives s.19(1)

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Dear Officer,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am writing to respectfully bring to your attention a matter that is causing increasing concern among regulated immigration professionals and clients alike.

As a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC), I am committed to providing guidance based on the most current and accurate information available through IRCC's official website and ministerial instructions. However, there is a growing trend where individuals are encouraged by others to submit applications under the Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker pilots, even when they clearly do not meet the eligibility requirements. Examples include being short of the required six months of work experience by a few weeks or having only completed a short training course rather than possessing an approved credential for the training pathway.

When we advise such clients not to proceed due to ineligibility, they sometimes return with frustration, claiming we are overly strict or uninformed—especially when they hear of others in similar situations whose applications were accepted.

I don't believe incomplete applications under home care worker pilot will be processed but many complaints are going on through us that advice based on the guideline. If IRCC accepts applications that do not meet the stated eligibility criteria, it becomes increasingly difficult for us to convince clients to follow the proper process.

It also gives an unfair advantage to those who disregard the rules and submit incomplete or inaccurate applications, potentially taking up spaces meant for genuinely eligible candidates.

For the sake of program integrity and fairness, I respectfully request clarification on the following:

1. 1. Is six months of full-time work experience (prior to submission) strictly required under the work experience pathway? Example: I had a client who had 5 month experience and I advised her to gain experience and apply. She came and complained to me that others submitted and will gain the experience while waiting for the AOR. Is this true?
2. 2. Does six months of full-time training (15 hours per week or more) qualify under the training pathway? Example: some people combined several short term courses and applied with that. When we advise clients that this is not a credential, again they see someone like me incompetent.

Clear and public guidance on these points would greatly assist regulated consultants and the public in providing consistent and reliable advice, while also preventing misinformation from spreading further within the community.

[redacted] attention to this important [redacted] I [redacted] to your response.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:36 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:51:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Student Legal Status and study permit validity Following Required Withdrawal Due to Academic Performance - REP-B-2025-0330 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
A student is no longer registered or enrolled when the DLI has sent a letter informing the student that they've been dismissed, withdrawn or transferred to another institution. Their study permit becomes invalid as per R222(1)(a.1), even if the document is not expired. Please note that an academic withdrawal is not considered an authorized leave in which the student is no longer considered an active student. Therefore, they would need to change their status or leave Canada.

In comparison, an academic suspension would be considered a leave. A student may take leave for a maximum 150 days due to **academic suspension** and would not be considered as no longer being registered or enrolled. The student would be allowed to return to their studies after the suspension. Please note that the enrollment status as " no longer registered/enrolled" and " academic suspension" are not the same. Please note that any leave over 150 days is not allowed, and the student would either need to change their status or leave Canada.

The IRCC website provides a glossary with definitions about the enrollment status of a student at a DLI such as academic suspension, no longer registered or enrolled, authorized leave etc.

We hope this information was useful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: T[redacted] 8, 2025 5:35 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Student Lega[redacted] Status and study permit [redacted] Following [redacted] to [redacted]demic Performance

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

Hope this message finds you well.

We are writing to seek clarification regarding the legal status of international students who are required to withdraw from their program due to not meeting academic progress expectations. At our institution, students who do not meet these requirements are discontinued from their current program. However, they are allowed to re-enter the same program at a later intake or apply for admission to a different program.

We would like to confirm whether this type of academic withdrawal is considered an *authorized leave* or a *no longer enrolled* status under current IRCC policy. Additionally, we are hoping to gain further clarity on how this withdrawal may affect the student's legal status in Canada, particularly in relation to their study permit validity.

According to the recent updates to Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations R222(1) and R222(1)(a.1)), a study permit becomes invalid on the day the student is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution named on their permit. With that in mind, if a student is admitted into a different program at the same DLI within 150 days of the program withdrawal date, does their study permit remain valid? Or would they be required to apply to restore their student status and/or submit a study permit extension application before resuming studies?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated, as it will help us provide accurate advice to students navigating academic and immigration challenges.

[redacted] your time and assistance.

Warm regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:14:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 17 Apr 2025 19:58:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Invalidity_IRPR Update - REP-2024-2577
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

Follow up question: Do I understand this correctly that if a student's study permit becomes invalid due to being withdrawn from their DLI, they lose their valid status in Canada? If yes, they are not authorized to change their status with Canada. If this is the case, do they need to:

- * In case they want to restore their status as a student, apply for a study permit restoration?
- * In case they want to change their status to a visitor, apply for a restoration and a visitor's record?

Answer: A student is no longer registered or enrolled when the DLI has sent a letter informing the student that they've been dismissed, withdrawn or transferred to another institution. Their study permit becomes invalid as per R222(1)(a.1), even if the [redacted] not expir[redacted]. Th[redacted], [redacted]uld [redacted] to change their status [redacted]l [redacted] note that [redacted] for a restoration would only be possible if the document has expired. A foreign national has 90 days from the date of expiry date to submit a restoration application.

Q4: What is IRCC's definition of enrolment for the purpose of this provision? Is it being active in the program or being enrolled in and taking classes? Students could be active in the program while on a scheduled break or an authorized leave, but they are not enrolled in classes during that time.

A4: A student is considered enrolled if they are actively attending classes or registered for courses at their DLI excluding regularly scheduled breaks, and authorized leave of up to 150 days. Students will need to ensure that they meet the conditions of their study permit Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada - Canada.ca. Therefore, while students are not actively taking classes during regularly scheduled breaks or authorized leave of up to 150 days, they are still considered as being enrolled in their DLI.

Follow up questions:

- * If a student is registered in classes, but starts their program in let's say four months, are they considered enrolled at a DLI by IRCC for the purpose of this regulation for four months until they start classes? Every term, we have several students who are withdrawn from a program, but are planning to start a different program in one term.
- * If a student is withdrawn from a program, has a LOA for a different program that starts in 4 months, but is not registered in classes yet, are they considered enrolled at a DLI by IRCC for the purpose of this regulation for four months until they start classes?

Answer: As indicated above, a student is no longer registered or enrolled when the DLI has sent a letter informing the student that they've been dismissed, withdrawn or transferred to another institution. Their study permit becomes invalid as per R222(1)(a.1), even if the document is not expired. Please note that an academic withdrawal is not considered an

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authorized leave in which the student is no longer considered an active student. Therefore, they would need to change their status or leave Canada.

In comparison, an academic suspension would be considered a leave. A student may take leave for a maximum 150 days due to **academic suspension** and would not be considered as no longer being registered or enrolled. The student would be allowed to return to their studies after the suspension. Please note that the enrollment status as " no longer registered/enrolled" and " academic suspension" are not the same. Please note that any leave over 150 days is not allowed, and the student would either need to change their status or leave Canada.

The IRCC website provides a glossary with definitions about the enrollment status of a student at a DLI such as academic suspension, no longer registered or enrolled, authorized leave etc.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 1:40 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Study Permit Invalidity_IRPR Update - REP-2024-2577

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

I would like to follow up on the email below.
Thank you.

Best regards,

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 1:15 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Subject: RE: Study Permit Invalidity_IRPR Update - REP-2024-2577 - Due 9-Jan-25

Hello,

[redacted] this is very helpful.

I would like to follow up on this response please:
Q2: If a student is withdrawn from the program, and their study permit becomes invalid, can they/do they need to apply to restore their status as a student if they are accepted into another program at the same DLI shortly after the withdrawal?

A2: A study permit holder must meet their study permit conditions. In such cases where the student is withdrawn due to not meeting previous study permit conditions, the student is considered "no longer enrolled". If you do not abide to the conditions of your study permit you *may* need to change your status, or leave Canada.
However, there are a few cases where a student may be able to take a leave of up to a **maximum of 150 days** from their program of studies and still be actively pursuing their studies.

For more information, please refer to the IRCC website.

Follow up question:

Do I understand this correctly that if a student's study permit becomes invalid due to being withdrawn from their DLI, they lose their valid status in Canada? If yes, they are not authorized to change their status with Canada. If this is the case, do they need to:

- * In case they want to restore their status as a student, apply for a study permit restoration?
- * In case they want to change their status to a visitor, apply for a restoration and a visitor's record?

We are trying to understand the right approach for these scenarios.
[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 11:14 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC.[redacted]
Subject: TR: Study Permit Invalidity_IRPR Update - REP-2024-2577 - Due 9-Jan-25

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please see our response to your question.

Questions:

Q1: Does this apply to students whose DLI is not specifically mentioned on a study permit? For example, DLI Alberta?

A1: Yes, the regulation applies to all study permit holders regardless of whether their DLI is specifically mentioned on their study permit or not.

Q2: If a student is withdrawn from the program, and their study permit becomes invalid, can they/do they need to apply to restore their status as a student if they are accepted into another program at the same DLI shortly after the withdrawal?

A2: A study permit holder must meet their study permit conditions. In such cases where the student is withdrawn due to not [redacted] study permit [redacted] the [redacted] you [redacted] not [redacted] to the conditions of your study permit you *may* need to change your status, or leave Canada.
However, there are a few cases where a student may be able to take a leave of up to a **maximum of 150 days** from their program of studies and still be actively pursuing their studies.

For more information, please refer to the IRCC website.

Q3: Sometimes students could be withdrawn for non-payment, but after paying the fees in full, they could be reinstated. It could take about a week for us to re-instate the student. In this case, does their study permit become invalid the day they are withdrawn, or they can continue studying after being reinstated?

A3: See above.

Q4: What is IRCC's definition of enrolment for the purpose of this provision? Is it being active in the program or being enrolled in and taking classes? Students could be active in the program while on a scheduled break or an authorized leave, but they are not enrolled in classes during that time.

A4: A student is considered enrolled if they are actively attending classes or registered for courses at their DLI excluding regularly scheduled breaks, and authorized leave of up to 150 days. Students will need to ensure that they meet the conditions of their study permit Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada - Canada.ca. Therefore, while students are not actively taking classes during regularly scheduled breaks or authorized leave of up to 150 days, they are still considered as being enrolled in their DLI.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 11 décembre 2024 13:35
[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Objet : Study Permit Invalidity_IRPR Update

Hello,

I hope my message finds you well.
I was hoping you could clarify a couple of things about this IRPR update published in Canada Gazette:

Consequences for not complying with the conditions

The regulations amend existing conditions to specify that study permit holders must enroll at the DLI listed on their study permit and remain enrolled until they complete their studies. The study permit invalidity provisions are also amended to add that the day when the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the DLI named on the permit, is the date when the permit may become invalid.

Questions:

- * If a student is withdrawn from the program, and their study permit becomes invalid, can they/do they need to apply to restore their status as a student if they are accepted into another program at the same DLI shortly after the withdrawal?

- * Sometimes students could be withdrawn for non-payment, but after paying the fees in full, they could be reinstated. It could take about a week for us to re-instate the student. In this case, does their study permit become invalid the day they are withdrawn, or they can continue studying after being reinstated?

- * What is IRCC's definition of enrolment for the purpose of this provision? Is it being active in the program or being enrolled in and taking classes? Students could be active in the program while on a scheduled break or an authorized leave, but they are not enrolled in classes during that time.

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:31 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 19:44:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: (PALS) FW: (CPD-2025-0037) FW: Canadian Citizenship Eligibility for Dependent Son - REP-2025-0147- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

[redacted] the li[redacted] information [redacted] not [redacted] that the i[redacted] l [redacted] claim to citizenship through his father as the father became a Canadian Citizen by naturalization after he was born; however, no information relating to the individuals mother has been provided so a more fulsome assessment cannot be completed. The individual could complete the "Am I Canadian?" questionnaire to help determine if he may have a claim to citizenship and whether or not he should apply for a proof of citizenship. To obtain a definitive answer on citizenship by descent status, individuals must apply for a proof of citizenship. Additional information on the application process can be found at the following link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/canadian-citizenship/proof-citizenship/about.html

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 11:34
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Canadian Citizenship Eligibility for Dependent Son

Hello,

A father became a Canadian Citizen in

Son
1. 1. was born in in HOME County
2. 2. arrived in Canada l
3. 3. lived in Canada until ,
4. 4. so, at years old, returned to his HOME country

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5. 5. to date, has not returned to Canada and wants to do this now

- *** Does he qualify for Canadian Citizenship and if so, what is the process?**

We understand that he has not met his residency obligations back then and looking for pathways to assist with obtaining this.

Many thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:35 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 19:45:32
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Federal EMPP for Pharmacists - REP-2025-0174- Due 14-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

At this time, obtaining Canadian licencing or certification is not a condition for Permanent Residence under the EMPP i.e. Permanent Residence is not contingent on the applicant receiving Canadian licence or certification.
However as previously mentioned, employers should be diligent when selecting candidates for positions to ensure that they are capable of performing the duties of employment being offered to them and can be expected to qualify for licensing/certification once in [redacted] may [redacted] having the EMPP candidates' education assessed by the Canadian licencing body to ensure a higher success rate in obtaining the applicable licencing in Canada resulting in the employer filling their vacancies as planned.
It should also be noted that investigations and / or enforcement action is possible in circumstances where there are instances of misrepresentation by the applicant and/or any party involved with the EMPP application.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 14:03
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE: Federal EMPP for Pharmacists - REP-2025-0174- Due 14-Feb-25

Hi,

[redacted] but it does not answer my question. Neither of the links provided comment on my issue. I understand that the applicant has to meet the requirements of the program and that employers need to select candidates to ensure they are capable of performing the duties of employment. However, in the case of professionals, the Canadian licensure process is occurring after the processing of the application and the employer could have know way of knowing whether they will run into a snag with that process.

So my questions are, where an applicant, who successfully obtains PR under the Federal EMPP Job Offer stream because they otherwise meet all requirements (proper work experience, education appropriate to the job offer NOC, etc.), is ultimately unable to secure a license they need to work in the role in Canada:

[redacted]

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1. 1. Would IRCC re-open / re-consider their eligibility for PR on the basis that they ultimately could not work in the identified job?
2. 2. Does the Employer have any obligations to the individual who cannot accept the job in the end?

This is not case specific – I am asking about the process and expectations for any professional applicant who cannot apply for a Canadian license until after they are in Canada with PR.

Thanks,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 31, 2025 11:17 AM
To:
Cc: [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: Federal EMPP for Pharmacists - REP-2025-0174- Due 14-Feb-25

This is an external email.

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Federal EMPP applicants have to meet the requirements of the stream under which they have applied. Applicants have to have a valid job offer to be approved for permanent residence under the Federal EMPP job offer stream. Employers should be careful when selecting candidates for positions to ensure that they are capable of performing the duties of employment being offered to them and can be expected to qualify for licensing/certification once in Canada. If an applicant is unable to meet the requirements of the program at any time during processing, they must inform the processing office immediately. Please refer to the Offer of Employment to a Foreign National – Federal EMPP Form and How to support newcomer employees webpage for more information regarding employer expectations and responsibilities.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoye : 17 janvier 2025 08:31
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Federal EMPP for Pharmacists

Hello,

I am wondering if you could clarify what would happen if an applicant under the Federal EMPP (with job offer) in a professional role, like a Pharmacist, was ultimately unable to obtain their licensure in Canada and therefore unable to work as intended once their application was approved? What would be the employer obligations in this case, and how would this impact the individual?

Thanks in advance,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:16:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 14:42:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP application on maintained status - REP-B-2025-0373 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Students who have completed their studies on maintained status under R189 are eligible to apply for a PGWP, as long as they meet the other eligibility requirements. Please note that the current regulation only allows applicants to apply for a PGWP **in** Canada if their study permit is still valid (not expired) or if they meet one of the other requirements of section R199 at the time they submit their application.

If an applicant is eligible for a PGWP and they don't hold a valid study permit, **they are eligible to apply from outside Canada.**

An applicant can work full-time until we make a decision on their work permit application if they

- * had a valid study permit at the time **they submitted their application**
- * completed their study program
- * were eligible to work off campus without a work permit while studying and they didn't work more hours than they were allowed to.

For more information, please visit Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 7:16 PM
[redacted]ca>
Subject: PGWP application on maintained status

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[redacted]

Question: Can a student apply for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) while on maintained status?
If so, are they allowed to continue working?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thank you

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:16:28 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 14:43:41
To: a
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Authorized Representative Portal - REP-B-2025-0396 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Unfortunately, we cannot approve the request at this time. Your first name listed on the Barreau du Quebec and on the APRR portal does not match the first name on the identity documents.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 11:28 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Authorized Representative Portal

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

I am writing to you regarding my application to become an authorized paid representative.

I submitted the application online via the portal (application number) and received a message asking me to submit my IMM 5661 form by email instead. I have attached a screenshot of this request.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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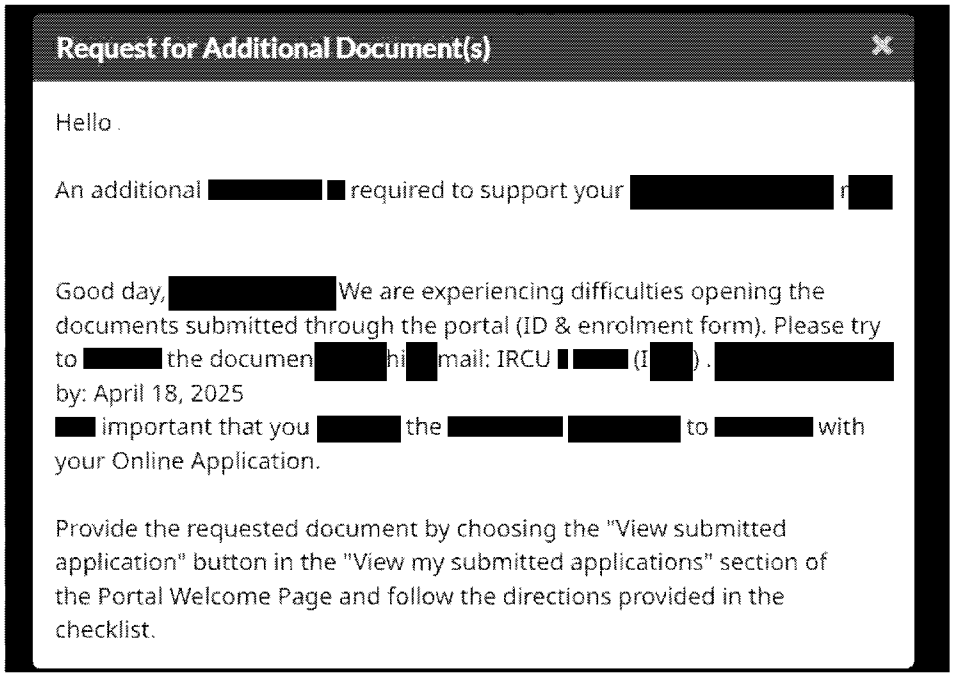

Request for Additional Document(s)

Hello .

An additional [redacted] required to support your [redacted]

Good day, [redacted] We are experiencing difficulties opening the documents submitted through the portal (ID & enrolment form). Please try to [redacted] the documen[redacted] hi[redacted] mail: IRCU [redacted] (I[redacted]) . [redacted]
by: April 18, 2025
[redacted] important that you [redacted] the [redacted] [redacted] to [redacted] with your Online Application.

Provide the requested document by choosing the "View submitted application" button in the "View my submitted applications" section of the Portal Welcome Page and follow the directions provided in the checklist.

As requested, I have attached the IMM 5661 form and two photo IDs: my

Please let me know if you require any other documents or clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:16:34 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 14:46:50
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Work Permit Validity and Status Restoration Options for Refused Refugee Claimant - REP-B-2025-0314 - Due 9-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

If a Foreign National (FN) held temporary resident status before their refugee claim, they lose the temporary resident status when they submit the claim. Temporary resident status in Canada is not granted to a FN when they submit a refugee claim.

As per section 24(b) of the Act, a foreign national may not request a TRP if less than 12 months have passed since the latest of:

- **(i)** the day on which their claim was rejected or determined to be withdrawn or abandoned by the Refugee Protection Division or, if there was more than one such rejection or determination, the day on which the last one occurred,
- **(ii)** the day on which their claim was rejected or determined to be withdrawn or abandoned by the Refugee Appeal Division or, if there was more than one such rejection or determination, the day on which the last one occurred, and
- **(iii)** the day on which the Federal Court refused their application for leave to commence an application for judicial review, or denied their application for judicial review, with respect to their claim.

TRP holders are temporary residents of Canada but they are not members of the visitor class as described under sections 191 and 192 of the Regulations; as a consequence, TRP holders do not have "status as a visitor".

Since TRP holders have valid temporary resident status in Canada, they meet that specific eligibility criterion of the Updated temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents and therefore they do qualify under this public policy, provided that they also meet the remaining eligibility criteria.

Applicants who do not hold valid temporary resident status in Canada are not eligible under this temporary public policy.

The circumstances which lead to invalidation or cancellation of work permits are described under section 209 of the Regulations.

I hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: I
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 10:23 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Work Permit Validity and Status Restoration Options for Refused Refugee Claimant

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Good day,

The applicant [redacted] citizen [redacted] refugee [redacted] was [redacted] the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) and later appealed to the Immigration Appeal Division (IAD), both of which were ultimately refused. While his refugee claim was in process, he was issued an open work permit, which expiry is until 2027.

However, since his claim was refused in March 2024 and he has remained in Canada since then, I understand that because the open work permit was issued solely on the basis of his pending refugee claim, it may no longer be valid. Based on this, it appears he may be out of status as of March 2024.

Could you please confirm if this interpretation is correct? If so, is it possible to apply for a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) to restore his status as a visitor, and subsequently apply for a work permit

[redacted]

Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:16:51 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 14:50:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: FW: Clarification on 150-Day Leave Rule and Restoration of Status - REP-B-2025-0329 - Due 12-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,
[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

According to the information provided, the client is leaving Canada therefore it would be recommended that they submit an application in regards to the reason they are coming to Canada; study, work or visit.
The Border Services Officer will ask the foreign national questions upon entry as to why they are entering Canada. If they are coming to Canada or returning to Canada to study they will need to arrive in a reasonable timeframe of their studies. Note that foreign nationals are not eligible to study until their program begins. If the Border Services Officer admits the foreign national as a student, they will issue a study permit.
If the foreign national is re-entering Canada to visit/travel; the Border Services Officer will ask them questions on their reason for coming to Canada and what they will be doing while in Canada. If the Border Services Agent is satisfied with the foreign nationals reason for visiting Canada they will stamp the foreign nationals passport and input a date as to how long they are allowed to stay in Canada, if no date accompanies the stamp, they are admitted entry for 6 months.

We hope you find this information helpful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 1:57 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Re: FW: Clarification on 150-Day Leave Rule and Restoration of Status - REP-B-2025-0329 - Due 12-May-25

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Good day,

Unfortunately my question was not answered.

The question is: if a person re-enter Canada as a student despite having completed the program; and applies for a study permit extension restoration to start a new program that will take more 150 from the date of initial program completion to start.

Does he/she needs to also apply for a visitor record to cover the 150 days gap?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thanks!

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Thank you ! Have a great day :)

Best regards,

On Mon, Apr 14, 2025 at 9:14 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
> [redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
> **Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the** IRCC Web form.
> Please see our response to your question.
> ***
> If you are travelling and re-entering Canada. A study permit isn't a travel document. It doesn't give you the right to travel to [redacted] with your permit, you [redacted] valid passport and [redacted]
>
> - * a visitor visa, **or**
> - * an electronic travel authorization (eTA)
>
> [redacted] an [redacted] visa, [redacted] with your study permit, [redacted] that you [redacted] re-enter [redacted] the border services officer that you meet all the requirements before you can re-enter.
>
> Some documents the border service officer may request.
>
> - * have a valid travel document, such as a passport
> - * have the port of entry letter of introduction the visa office sent you when they approved your study permit
>   - * This letter has your permit reference number, which we use to issue your study permit.
> - * have a copy of a valid letter of acceptance from your school
> - * have letters of reference or any other documents the visa office told you to bring
> - * have a valid electronic travel authorization (eTA), a valid visitor visa (temporary resident visa), a valid green card (or equivalent official proof of U.S. status) or another valid travel document
>   - * If you have a valid eTA, it'll be linked to the passport you used to apply for your study permit.
> - * have enough money for your stay (the amount you will need can vary—it depends on things such as how long you

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will stay, and whether you will stay in a hotel, or with friends or relatives)
- * be in good health
- * have no criminal or immigration-related convictions
- * convince an immigration officer that
    - * you have ties—such as a job, home, financial assets or family—that will take you back to your home country
    - * you will leave Canada at the end of your visit
- * **have valid immigration medical exam results (if you needed one)**
    - * Your exam is valid for 12 months from the day you get it.
    - * It must be valid the day you enter Canada.
    - * If your exam will expire before you enter Canada, you need to get another medical exam.
        - * This applies even if your letter of introduction is still valid.
- * prove that you'll leave Canada at the end of your stay

If the foreign national is returning to Canada to study, it is recommended that they submit a new study permit application, with all the supporting documentation and wait for a decision on their application before returning to Canada.

As of November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit. This means you can no longer change DLIs by letting us know through your online account.

As of December 23, 2024, study permits will no longer be provided to flagpolers at a port of entry. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry. As a result of these changes, you must leave and re-enter Canada from a country other than United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon to activate your permit.

The Border Service Officer will make the final decision as to whether the foreign national will be admitted in to Canada as a temporary resident as a student or a visitor.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 4:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Clarification on 150-Day Leave Rule and Restoration of Status

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

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Dear Officer,

I would like to request clarification regarding the need to apply for a visitor record while waiting for a second study program to start, in the context of a student who did not apply for a study permit extension within 90 days of completing their previous program and also in the scenario the student has left Canada and returned with a valid ETA.

Let's suppose that a student is planning to start a new program of study after 150 days of graduation from the previous program. In that case, we understand that the correct course of action is to apply for a restoration of status as a student (even if the study permit continues to be valid), because the completion of the previous program was over 90 days ago (As the study permit becomes invalid 90 days after program completion as per section 222(1)(a) of the IRPR.).

So there is no question regarding the need to apply for a restoration as a student instead of a study permit extension.

However, in the scenario that the applicant has left Canada and returned with a valid ETA (supposedly as a returning student), would it still be necessary to also apply for a visitor record because the date of completion of the previous program and the beginning of the new program is over 150 days?

This does not change whether or not the applicant is applying for a restoration of status as a student, rather than a study permit extension?

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or require additional information.

Thank you!

Best regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:17:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 17:57:51
To: J
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on signatures for temporary applications - REP-B-2025-0409 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

I hope you are doing well.

As per our instructions in *Section C – Declaration* of Family Information Form – [redacted] and Workers (IMM 5707) : If you apply online
You should not print out your application form to sign it. Learn more about how to sign your online application : Here.

Hope this will help.
[redacted] a nice day!

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: .
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 9:45 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on signatures for temporary applications

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

Can you please confirm if the 5707 needs to have any signature on it when uploaded to gckey key? I see conflicting information on the IRCC website.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:17:01 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 17:56:17
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification regarding PGWP - REP-B-2025-0410 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] an applicant [redacted] an extension for the [redacted] to [redacted] they are not required to submit the language requirement documentation.

They must apply on paper if they're extending or changing the conditions of your PGWP.

For more information, please visit Work in Canada after you graduate: How to apply - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you,

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 2:57 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Re: Clarification regarding PGWP

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Hi
[redacted]

My name is [redacted], I am Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC) withThe College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants and my membership number is

[redacted]

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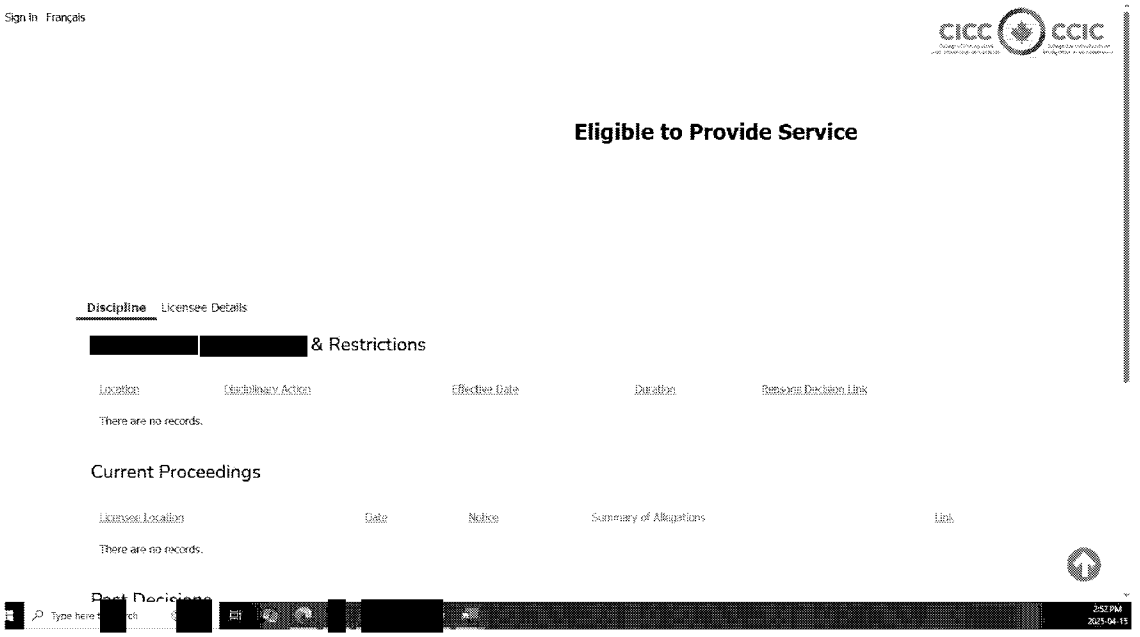
Sign in Français

CICC CCIC

Eligible to Provide Service

Discipline Licensee Details

[redacted] & Restrictions

Location	Disciplinary Action	Effective Date	Duration	Reasons Decision Link

There are no records.

Current Proceedings

Licensee Location	Date	Notice	Summary of Allegations	Link

There are no records.

Past Decisions

I have attached a screenshot of the college CICC website with my details, I hope this will work for you.

Thanks

On Tue, Apr 15, 2025 at 2:50 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
>
> In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.
>
> [redacted]
>
> **The Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
>
> ---
>
> Bonjour,
>
> Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.
>
> Nous vous remercions ,
>
> **La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration**
>
> **From:**
> **Sent:** [redacted] 12, 2025 12:07 PM
> **To:** Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
> **Subject:** Clarification regarding PGWP
>
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Dear Officer,

Hope you're having a great day.

I have a question regarding an applicant who is applying for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) extension because their [redacted] permit was [redacted] to [redacted]

Does this applicant need to submit IELTS scores when applying for the extension? Or will the application still be considered a PGWP application submitted before November 1, 2024, and thus exempt from the new language requirements?

[redacted]

--

Thanks & Regards

--

Thanks & Regards

Page 209

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:04 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 16 Jan 2025 17:28:43
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: APR Portal - [redacted] - REP-2025-0043- Due 4-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

You must submit a new IMM5661 enrolment request and indicate that you have an existing Portal account. This allows our technical team to merge the new account with the existing one and does not impact any of the files contained within your portal account. Please follow the steps below to re-enrol:

1. Create a new GCKey. Do not use your existing GCKey credentials.
2. Submit a new portal enrolment request (find out how using the enrolment guide) with your updated business information.
3. When you complete the enrolment form, select "yes" for the question that asks if you had a previous successful enrolment in the Authorized Representative portal that resulted from a past application.

This will transfer your applications that were previously linked to your Authorized Paid Representative (APR) Portal account.

We hope this information is of assistance to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 janvier 2025 15:11
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : APR Portal -

I hope this email finds you well.

I am writing to seek assistance regarding my APR portal login. Currently, I have registered on the APR portal [redacted] the Canadian [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted] with the username [redacted] for future access.

Could you please guide me on how to link my existing APR account to my GCKey credentials? Additionally, I would appreciate any instructions or resources to ensure a seamless transition without losing access to my current account details and applications.

If any verification steps or additional information is required to facilitate this process, please let me know, and I will provide it promptly.

[redacted] to your guidance [redacted] this [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:39 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 6 Feb 2025 19:48:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Will a provincial nominee under a PNP entrepreneur stream be eligible to use R205a-C60 support letter to apply for a work permit? - REP-2025-0108- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION:

My question is regarding a LMIA exempt work permit code, C60.

If an applicant already received a nomination under one of PNP entrepreneur streams, will the applicant still be eligible to use R205a - C60 supporting letter to apply for a work permit?

RESPONSE:

Once a business candidate (e.g., entrepreneur) has been given a form Confirmation of Nomination from a province or territory, they can apply for a work permit under paragraph R204(c) (administrative code T13) instead of paragraph R205(a) (administrative code C60). In addition, a foreign national may be issued a work permit under paragraph R204(c) (administration code T13), even if they will be working as an entrepreneur. In this case, the foreign national must have **both**

- * a valid formal nomination for permanent residence from a province or territory **and**
- * a paragraph R204(c) support letter

For more information on T13 work permits, please see here.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 13 janvier 2025 07:10
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Will a provincial nominee under a PNP entrepreneur stream be eligible to use R205a-C60 support letter to apply for a work permit?

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Good Day,

[redacted] with CICC is

My question is regarding a LMIA exempt work permit code, C60.

If an applicant already received a nomination under one of PNP entrepreneur streams, will the applicant still be eligible to use R205a - C60 supporting letter to apply for a work permit?

Your help is greatly appreciated!

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:17:15 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 18:02:07
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Permit eligibility for Mexican citizens applying at a CAN POE - REP-B-2025-0354 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

If a Mexican citizen is seeking a Canadian work permit, they should apply for their work permit **before** they travel to Canada.

Mexican citizens are no longer eligible to apply for a work permit at a port of entry, as Mexico is no longer a visa exempt country.

To apply at a port of entry (POE), applicants must meet **all** of the following:

- * be from a visa-exempt country
- * be eligible for an electronic travel authorization or to travel without a visitor visa
- * meet other requirements depending on the type of work permit you're applying for (see below)

Individuals can apply for a work permit when they enter Canada only if they're eligible as per section R199 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.

A foreign national would like to change jobs or employers, they could do so through the change of employers public policy.

For reference:
Work permit: Who can apply - Canada.ca
Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: Who can apply - Canada.ca

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 10:01 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Work Permit eligibility for Mexican citizens applying at a CAN POE

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[redacted]

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I hope this message finds you well. I am an authorized immigration representative for nanaging the company's matters related to immigration and global mobility.

I would like to inquire about the eligibility of Mexican citizens to apply for a work permit at a Canadian port-of-entry. Specifically, my question is whether a Mexican citizen with a valid eTA and an existing Canadian work permit can apply for a new
work permit with a different employer at a Canadian port-of-entry?

If this eligibility is confirmed, could you please provide any manuals or directions from IRCC that the Mexican citizen can rely on for a port-of-entry submission.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:28:27 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 18:03:32
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SCLPC/Family Class: Certified True Copy Requirements Using PRDI Portal - REP-B-2025-0048 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox

As you note, on the Sponsoring your spouse, partner or dependent child website, some countries have this country-specific requirement:

- Official documents issued by this country must be government-certified true copies (copies certified as authentic by the government office that issued them, signed and stamped with a seal).

If you are submitting an application on behalf of a client, you must provide all required forms and documents requested on the document checklist, as well as any country-specific requirements for a particular applicant or the application will be deemed incomplete and not accepted for processing. This is applicable whether the application is submitted via the portal or a paper application. If you are submitting an application for a client with this country specific requirement, it is required or the application will not meet the requirements to be accepted for processing and returned to the applicant.

We hope you find this information useful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 mars 2025 16:36
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : SCLPC/Family Class: Certified True Copy Requirements Using PRDI Portal

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

According to the *Sponsoring your spouse, partner or dependent child* website (https://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/information/applications/spouse.asp), some countries have this documentary requirement:

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- * Official documents issued by this country must be government-certified true copies (copies certified as authentic by the government office that issued them, signed and stamped with a seal).

Question

Given the use of the PRDI portal, which accepts digital copies of all documents instead of paper copies of the originals, are certified true copies required for government-issued documents on the PRDI portal? For example, should an applicant place a colour digital copy of an original document *and* provide a certified true copy of the document in digital format?

The question pertains to whether the certified copy requirement is a mechanism in *all submission formats* (paper and digital) to ensure that a foreign government has verified the authenticity of a government-issued document.

Thank you!

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:28:37 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 18:05:24
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Family Class - Sponsor Eligibility - Residency Obligation for PR Sponsor - REP-2025-0516 - Due 18-Mar-25 - REP-B-2025-0196 - 29-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at:

http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp

If a sponsorship application has been submitted and the officer determines during processing that it appears that the sponsor does not meet the residency obligation under section 28(2) of IRPA, this would lead to the suspension of processing of the application while the sponsor's permanent residence status was reassessed and a decision rendered.

This could result in the possible revocation or loss of the sponsor's permanent resident status if the sponsor is non-compliant with the residency requirement. This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and depending on the outcome, could result in the sponsorship eligibility in the application being failed and the application, in turn, refused for not having an eligible sponsor.

As per our complete guide:

If you don't meet the sponsorship requirements

If you don't qualify as a sponsor and chose to withdraw your sponsorship application:

- * you'll get a refund for the principal applicant processing fee and any Right of Permanent Resident Fees you paid.
- * there will be no decision on the application for permanent residence of the person you are sponsoring
- * you will not have a right of appeal.

If you fix the situation that made you ineligible to sponsor, you can reapply at a later date.

If you don't qualify as a sponsor and tell us you want to continue processing:

- * we'll process the application for the person you are sponsoring.
- * we'll likely refuse the application for permanent residence and tell you in writing if you have a right to appeal.

We hope you find this information useful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 26, 2025 9:00 AM

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]

Subject: Re: Family Class - Sponsor Eligibility - Residency Obligation for PR Sponsor - REP-2025-0516 - Due 18-Mar-25

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Officer,

[redacted] and for the helpful guidance provided.

I would like to follow up with a clarification question based on the information shared.

If a sponsorship application has already been submitted and the processing office later determines that the sponsor does not meet the residency obligation under section 28(2) of the IRPA, would this lead to:

1. 1. The refusal of the sponsorship application; and
2. 2. The possible revocation or loss of the sponsor's permanent resident status due to non-compliance with the residency requirement?

I understand that such matters are assessed on a case-by-case basis, but I would greatly appreciate your general guidance on the potential consequences in this scenario.

[redacted].

Regards,

On Wed, Mar 26, 2025 at 9:00 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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As per section 13(1) of the *Immigration Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) and R130(1) of the *Immigration Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR), in order to sponsor a foreign national for permanent residence under the family class or spouse or [redacted] Canada [redacted] Canadian Citizen [redacted] Permanent [redacted] the IRPR also stipulates that a sponsor must be a permanent resident or Canadian Citizen who resides in Canada.

Additionally, section 28 of the IRPA outlines the residency obligations that permanent residents must comply with in order to maintain their status as a permanent resident.

As per our Complete Guide: *If any of the situations or circumstances below apply to you, we won't start processing your sponsorship application until a final decision related to the situation has been made.*

- * *Your citizenship is in the process of being revoked;*
- * *You have a removal order against you;*
- * ***You've failed to respect your residency conditions;***
- * *The Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship and the Minister of Public Safety signed a certificate stating you're inadmissible because of security, human or international rights violation, serious criminality or organized criminality;*
- * *You've been charged with an offence that is punishable by a maximum prison term of ten years.*

If the processing office has concerns that a permanent resident sponsor does not meet their residency obligation under section 28(2) of the IRPA, this may be reviewed at any stage in the processing of the spousal sponsorship application as it relates directly to the eligibility to sponsor.

This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and depending on the outcome, could result in the sponsorship application being suspended until a final determination is made with respect to the sponsor's residency obligation.

We hope you find this information useful.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 11:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Family Class - Sponsor Eligibility - Residency Obligation for PR Sponsor

Dear Officer,

IRPR 130 requires that the sponsor be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. R133(1) explains detailed requirements for the sponsor. However, it does not mention whether failing to meet the residency obligation in cases where the sponsor is a permanent resident would disqualify him or her to be a sponsor.

For example, the sponsor resides in Canada. He holds a **valid** permanent resident card. However, he has **failed** to meet the residency requirement for the past 5 years. Would he be able to sponsor a spouse under the Family Class or the SCLPC Class? Or does he have to wait until his residency obligation is fulfilled to proceed with the application?

Please kindly advise. Thank you.

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Regards, s.19(1)

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:28:51 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Tue, 22 Apr 2025 19:49:16
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Student Re-enrollment
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
As you know, a student may take an authorized leave from their studies, but such leave **must always be approved by the institution and cannot exceed 150 days**. Students in Canada who wish would take a leave longer than 150 days must change their status (I.e, visitor or worker) or leave [redacted] who are overseas and who have not met their previous study permit conditions, should apply for a new study permit with all the proper documentations. Please note that foreign nationals re-entering Canada as study permit holders will be assessed by a border service officer and should have all the necessary documentations in their possessions regarding their studies if asked. Students are responsible to engage with their DLI to ensure that they maintain their active enrolment status and comply with current regulations.
According to the website, if IRCC becomes aware that a student has failed to meet these conditions, they may require the [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] applications, and the [redacted] may [redacted] to wait six months before reapplying for a study permit, visitor visa, or work permit. Additionally, if a student is unenrolled (withdrawn) by the Designated Learning Institution (DLI) due to unauthorized leave or other academic reasons, their study permit will become invalid as per R222(1)(a.1).
As a reminder, we kindly ask that enquiries regarding the international Students Program are sent through our designated Representative mailbox IRCC.I[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 4:50 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Cc: [redacted] des [redacted] (IRCC) <[redacted]
Subject: Student Re-enrollment

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[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

At [redacted] we prioritize adherence to the rules and regulations set by government authorities such as IRCC. As part of our commitment to compliance, we have implemented an internal policy that allows for the conditional re-enrollment of students who hold valid study permits but have been absent for an extended period, subject to confirmation from IRCC.

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Based on his explanation, if the college is allowed to re-enroll him, are there any additional steps you would like us to take before allowing him to attend classes? We would appreciate it if you could provide us with all the necessary steps we need to follow in such cases. This will help us make decisive actions without needing to consult you for each case.

[redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:28:58 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 13:55:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Télétravail - permis de travail ouvert et/ou fermé - REP-2025-0403 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

1. **Est-ce qu'un travailleur étranger temporaire, titulaire d'un permis de travail fermé avec une entreprise canadienne, peut effectuer son travail en télétravail pour le compte de l'employeur canadien**

   Un [redacted] doit être mentionnée dans l'étude d'impact sur le marché du travail (EIMT), dans les demandes de permis de travail et dans les contrats de travail. Pour les EIMT dans le cadre du Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires (PTET), une évaluation du marché du travail tenant compte de plusieurs facteurs est également effectuée afin de garantir que l'embauche d'un ressortissant étranger aura probablement un impact positif ou neutre sur le marché du travail canadien. Comme pour toutes les demandes, une offre d'emploi incluant le télétravail doit être authentique et doit répondre aux besoins raisonnables de l'employeur. Les employeurs devront justifier le besoin pour les travailleurs étrangers temporaires en télétravail d'être physiquement présents au [redacted] devront également démontrer leur conformité aux lois provinciales applicables régissant l'emploi des travailleurs temporaires (p. ex. l'inscription des employeurs).

   \sb160Dans le Guide d'utilisation du Portail des employeurs, les employeurs sont invités à saisir des renseignements sur le ou les lieux de travail physiques et à indiquer s'ils autorisent le télétravail (et, le cas échéant, quelle proportion du temps de travail). S'ils répondent « oui » à la question concernant les lieux de travail supplémentaires, ils peuvent alors saisir des renseignements sur une deuxième adresse. Si l'emploi proposé comporte des tâches pouvant être effectuées à distance grâce aux technologies de l'information, et que les modalités de télétravail sont précisées dans la demande d'EIMT (PTET) ou dans l'offre d'emploi dispensée d'EIMT (Programme de mobilité internationale), ainsi que dans le contrat de travail.

   IRCC tente notamment de déterminer avec Emploi et Développement social Canada (EDSC) si une éventuelle transition vers le télétravail une fois le travail commencé devrait être déclarée. Un changement de lieu par rapport à celui indiqué sur l'offre d'emploi (généralement l'adresse physique de l'employeur) sera considéré comme une non-conformité (c'est-à-dire une situation qui ne serait pas « essentiellement la même ») s'il influence la décision relative à une demande de permis de travail ou oblige le ressortissant étranger à travailler sans autorisation. La possibilité de télétravailler au domicile du travailleur étranger n'est pas considérée comme un changement de lieu, du point de vue du permis de travail, si l'adresse physique de l'employeur demeure la même, et ne constitue donc pas une situation de non-conformité. Si le travail à distance implique un changement de lieu de travail physique, il pourrait y avoir non-conformité, sauf si le permis de travail est mis à jour. Toutefois, si le travail passe au télétravail à 100 %, cela pourrait avoir une incidence sur la décision relative à la demande de permis de travail (c.-à-d. est-il toujours nécessaire d'être au Canada?), et IRCC devrait en être informé. Pour le PTET, une transition vers le télétravail exige que l'employeur divulgue volontairement le changement à EDSC/SC et peut

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être autorisée s'il s'agit d'un changement mineur (p. ex., la transition est à temps partiel et le lieu de télétravail se trouve dans la même région économique et dans la même province, et il n'y a pas d'autres préoccupations [p. ex., sécurité au travail]).

IRCC n'a pas le pouvoir d'imposer des restrictions aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires quant à leur résidence dans une province donnée, y compris ceux qui télétravaillent à l'extérieur de leur province de résidence. Compte tenu de la compétence provinciale et territoriale en matière de prestations et de services tels que les soins de santé et l'éducation, il sera fortement recommandé aux employeurs et aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires de vérifier si les travailleurs pourraient ne pas avoir accès à certains avantages s'ils ont l'intention de faire du télétravail interprovincial. Il demeure qu'une personne travaillant pour un employeur au Québec qui a besoin d'une EIMT devra obtenir un CAQ avant la délivrance de son permis de travail, et que les travailleurs du Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et en Nouvelle-Écosse devront s'inscrire auprès de leur province ou territoire respectif pour recruter, embaucher ou employer des travailleurs étrangers temporaires.

a) En n'importe quel lieu à l'intérieur du Canada ou

IRCC n'a pas le pouvoir d'imposer des restrictions aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires quant à leur résidence dans une province donnée, y compris ceux qui télétravaillent à l'extérieur de leur province de résidence. Compte tenu de la compétence provinciale et territoriale en matière de prestations et de services tels que les soins de santé et l'éducation, il sera fortement recommandé aux employeurs et aux travailleurs étrangers temporaires de vérifier si les travailleurs pourraient ne pas avoir accès à certains avantages s'ils ont l'intention de faire du télétravail interprovincial. Il demeure qu'une personne travaillant pour un employeur au Québec qui a besoin d'une EIMT devra obtenir un CAQ avant la délivrance de son permis de travail, et que les travailleurs du Programme des travailleurs étrangers temporaires en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et en Nouvelle-Écosse devront s'inscrire auprès de leur province ou territoire respectif pour recruter, embaucher ou employer des travailleurs étrangers temporaires.

b) En n'importe quel lieu de l'extérieur du Canada?

Si le télétravail peut être effectué entièrement à partir de l'extérieur du Canada par une personne dont l'employeur n'a pas démontré la nécessité pour elle d'être au Canada, un permis de travail peut être refusé.

1. **<u>Est-ce qu'un travailleur étranger temporaire, titulaire d'un permis de travail ouvert, peut effectuer son travail en télétravail en n'importe quel lieu de l'extérieur du Canada?</u>**

Comme mentionner dans notre réponse au point b), si le télétravail peut être effectué entièrement depuis l'extérieur du Canada par une personne dont l'employeur n'a pas démontré la nécessité de sa présence au Canada, le permis de travail pourrait lui être refusé. Le lieu de travail est lié à celui de l'employeur.

Selon la nature des réponses, quelles sont les limites du télétravail acceptées ou acceptables de la part d'IRCC pour évaluer le respect des conditions fixées au permis de travail, tant par les titulaires de permis que par les employeurs ?

Un changement de lieu* par rapport à celui indiqué sur l'offre d'emploi sera considéré comme une non-conformité (c'est-à-dire un changement de lieu de travail « essentiellement identique ») s'il influence la décision relative à une demande de permis de travail ou oblige le ressortissant étranger à travailler sans autorisation. Par exemple, un changement de lieu de travail dans une autre province pourrait avoir un impact sur le permis de travail approuvé pour un candidat d'une province, et un guide de pêche travaillant sur un lac canadien autre que celui spécifiquement indiqué sur le permis de travail saisonnier serait considéré comme travaillant sans autorisation.

* Le télétravail au domicile du travailleur étranger n'est pas considéré comme un changement de lieu de travail si l'emplacement physique de l'employeur demeure le même, et ne constitue donc pas une situation de non-conformité. Si le travail à distance implique un changement de lieu de travail physique, il pourrait y avoir non-conformité, sauf si le permis de travail est mis à jour.

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* Cependant, si le travail passe au télétravail à 100 %, cela pourrait avoir un impact sur la décision relative à la demande de permis de travail (c.-à-d. est-il toujours nécessaire d'être au Canada), IRCC devrait en être informé. Pour le PTET, la transition vers le télétravail exige que l'employeur divulgue volontairement le changement à EDSC/Service Canada et peut être autorisée s'il s'agit d'un changement mineur (p. ex., la transition est à temps partiel et le lieu de télétravail se trouve dans la même région économique et dans la même province, et il n'y a pas d'autres préoccupations [p. ex., sécurité au travail]).

***

Cordialement,

\sb160La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

\sb160

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 15:18
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Télétravail - permis de travail ouvert et/ou fermé
Critère de diffusion : Confidentiel

Bonjour,

Compte tenu de l'augmentation du travail à distance ces dernières années, la question du télétravail se pose de plus en plus pour les travailleurs étrangers temporaires mais rien dans la loi, le règlement ou les directives n'encadre cette possibilité. Ainsi, si un employeur canadien détient des bureaux au Canada mais désire embaucher et/ou délocaliser des employés déjà sous permis de travail ouverts ou fermés et dans ce dernier cas, avec une limite territoriale comme condition indiquée au permis et les faire travailler à distance d'un autre lieu que celui indiqué au permis, de la maison ou ailleurs après l'embauche après l'émission des permis :

1. Est-ce qu'un travailleur étranger temporaire, **titulaire d'un permis de travail fermé avec une entreprise canadienne**, peut effectuer son travail en télétravail pour le compte de l'employeur canadien

    a. En n'importe quel lieu à l'intérieur du Canada ou
    b. En n'importe quel lieu de l'extérieur du Canada?

2. Est-ce qu'un travailleur étranger temporaire, **titulaire d'un permis de travail ouvert**, peut effectuer son travail en télétravail en En n'importe quel lieu de l'extérieur du Canada?

Selon la nature des réponses, quelles sont les limites du télétravail acceptées ou acceptables de la part d'IRCC pour évaluer le respect des conditions fixées au permis de travail, tant par les titulaires de permis que par les employeurs ?

Nous vous remercions par avance pour vos éclaircissements.

Meilleures salutations

**

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:06 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 14:02:52
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Flagpoling - REP-A-2025-0709 - Due 15-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
A foreign national may submit an outside Canada application however, they will have to leave Canada to obtain their permit.

Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry.

A foreign national who submits the outside Canada application will have to leave Canada and return from a country other than the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to be examined at a port of entry ahead of being issued a study permit.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 4:46 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Flagpoling

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

I was hoping you could clarify the definition of flagpoling.

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Definitions:

According to this IRCC announcement,

> Immigration services at the border are meant for individuals arriving in Canada, not for those already in Canada. Applications and renewals for work or study permits need to be submitted through Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Those who attempt to flagpole for a work and study permit will be told to submit their application to IRCC unless they meet limited exemptions.

It looks like this defines flagpoling as submitting an application at the border after visiting the US for an officer to review it and make a decision.

This definition is mentioned on the CBSA website:

Access immigration services online

This page has been archived

Immigration services are available online through Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Find an IRCC application or form now.

Work and study permits are no longer provided to flagpolers at ports of entry.

Flagpoling is when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services.

It looks like this defines flagpoling as accessing any immigration services at the border after visiting the US.

Scenario:
We have students applying for a PGWP using the overseas process. In this case, they will not receive a PGWP by mail. They have to exit Canada and re-enter to have their PGWP printed at the border.

Question:
Will this be considered flagpoling if the applicant travels to the US and comes back to have their PGWP printed at a POE?

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 14:03:29
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: BOWP eligibility requirement clarification for non-EE PNP application - REP-A-2025-0752 - Due 18-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

The client needs to submit "a copy of the acknowledgement of receipt letter they received when they submitted their Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) permanent residence application" while applying for their BOWP as proof that they have submitted an Application for Permanent Residents (APR).

However, according to the BOWP PDI (A75), there must have been a positive eligibility assessment on the APR, for the foreign national to be eligible for a BOWP. Only then, can the officer process the BOWP.

We hope this information proves helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 12:34 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: BOWP eligibility requirement clarification for non-EE PNP application

> **\intbl\cbpat6CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I have a question re. BOWP eligibility for a non-EE PR applicant. The IRCC websites have different requirements.

A75 requires the "receipt of a positive eligibility assessment on their non-Express Entry APR", while a different instruction only requires "a copy of the acknowledgement of receipt letter you received when you submitted your Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) permanent residence application." I understand that a positive eligibility assessment is not the same as receiving an acknowledgement letter. The former happens much later after R10 (the latter).

I really appreciate your clarification on this.

Here are the two links

1. Under the A75 Bridging open work permits for certain economic class permanent residence applicants [R205(a) - A75] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

General eligibility

To be eligible for a bridging open work permit (BOWP), foreign nationals must

……

have completed **one** of the following APR stages depending on their class:

· receipt of a positive eligibility assessment on their non-Express Entry APR submitted by mail or online under one of the following classes or pilots:

…..

· PNP (where the applicant does not qualify for Express Entry)

2. **Bridging open work permit for permanent residence applicants - Canada.ca**

Bridging open work permit for permanent residence applicants

If you applied for the Provincial Nominee Program (not through Express Entry)

Who can apply

To be eligible for a BOWP, you must

- live in Canada (and intend to live outside Quebec) at the time you apply for your BOWP
  - You can leave Canada while we process your application.
  - However, if you leave Canada after your work permit expires, you can't work until your new application is approved.
- either
  - have a valid work permit, **or**
  - have an expired work permit but maintained your status as a worker, **or**
  - be eligible to restore your status and get a work permit
- be the principal applicant on your permanent residence application
- have no employment restrictions as a condition of your nomination

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Supporting documents

When you submit your BOWP application, include

- the supporting documents listed in the document checklist
- a copy of your nomination letter
- a copy of the acknowledgement of receipt letter you received when you submitted your Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) permanent residence application

Warm Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 14:26:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query for Inclusion of Parent as member of Family Class in R117(1)(h) for a Lonely Sponsor - REP-2025-0507 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

A Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada may sponsor one relative if they meet all of these conditions:

- are related to them (the relative they wish to sponsor) by blood or adoption
- don't have a living relative they (the person who wants to sponsor their relative) could sponsor instead, such as a:
  - spouse
  - common-law partner
  - conjugal partner
  - son or daughter
  - **parent**
  - **grandparent**
  - orphaned sibling
  - orphaned nephew or niece
  - orphaned grandchild
- don't have any relatives (aunt, uncle, or any of the relatives listed above), who are a
  - Canadian citizen
  - permanent resident
  - registered Indian under the *Indian Act*

A potential sponsor with a living parent cannot sponsor them under the "other relative" category as they do not meet the criteria due to having a living parent who they could sponsor as a member of the family class. As a parent can be sponsored under the parents and grandparents (PGP) program, as prescribed in paragraph 117(1)(c) of IRPR, the potential sponsor must apply

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under that category to sponsor their parents.

The intent behind the other relative category is to provide a pathway to family reunification for Canadian citizens and permanent residents who have no other relatives they may sponsor instead as members of the family class under paragraphs 117(1)(a) through 1[redacted]

The potential sponsor in this case would need to apply for sponsorship of their foreign national parent to be selected as a member of the family class on the basis of their relationship as the parent of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. The process to sponsor a parent under the PGP program begins with the submission of an interest to sponsor form during an interest to sponsor period. Those who have successfully submitted an interest to sponsor form are added to a pool of interested sponsors. The pool is randomized and then used to sequentially issue a specific number of invitations to apply as part of a PGP application intake. Details on the next interest to sponsor period and next PGP intake are not available at this time but will be posted to our website and social media channels as soon as they are available.

Individuals who are waiting to receive an invitation to apply, or for the next interest to sponsor period to open, may apply for a parents and grandparents super visa. The super visa allows for parents and grandparents to visit their children or grandchildren for five years at a time and provides multiple entries for a period of up to 10 years.

We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 1:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Query for Inclusion of Parent as member of Family Class in R117(1)(h) for a Lonely Sponsor

Dear Officer,

Greetings for the day!

This [redacted] to mem[redacted] in "Famil[redacted]" for [redacted] are [redacted] member [redacted] famil[redacted] in [redacted] nce to [redacted] where as per ministerial instructions, to submit a sponsorship application, it requires an Invitation from department. So without the invitation, the sponsor may not otherwise sponsor parents.

\sb280

As per IRPR 117 (1) A foreign national is a member of the family class if, with respect to a sponsor, the foreign national is:

- **(h)** a relative of the sponsor, regardless of age, if the sponsor does not have a spouse, a common-law partner, a conjugal partner, a child, a mother or father, a relative who is a child of that mother or father, a relative who is a child of a child of that mother or father, a mother or father of that mother or father or a relative who is a child of the mother or father of that mother or father
    - (i) who is a Canadian citizen, Indian or permanent resident, or
    - (ii) whose application to enter and remain in Canada as a permanent resident the sponsor may otherwise sponsor.

With respect to R117(1)(h), Can the relative be a parent of sponsor if sponsor is a lonely Canadian? In other words, Can the parent be considered

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as member of family class under R117(1)(h)?

or

Are parents to be considered to be member of family class **only** under R117(1)(c)?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:25 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 14:27:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: About study permit invalidity - REP-B-2025-0401 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

If you are travelling and re-entering Canada. A study permit isn't a travel document. It doesn't give you the right to travel to [redacted] with your permit, you [redacted] valid passport and [redacted]

- * a visitor visa, **or**
- * an electronic travel authorization (eTA)

Having an eTA or a visa, along with your study permit, doesn't guarantee that you can re-enter [redacted] must show the border services officer that you meet all the requirements before you can re-enter.

Some documents the border service officer may request.

- * have a valid travel document, such as a passport
- * have the port of entry letter of introduction the visa office sent you when they approved your study permit
  - * This letter has your permit reference number, which we use to issue your study permit.
- * have a copy of a valid letter of acceptance from your school
- * have letters of reference or any other documents the visa office told you to bring
- * have a valid electronic travel authorization (eTA), a valid visitor visa (temporary resident visa), a valid green card (or equivalent official proof of U.S. status) or another valid travel document
  - * If you have a valid eTA, it'll be linked to the passport you used to apply for your study permit.
- * have enough money for your stay (the amount you will need can vary—it depends on things such as how long you will stay, and whether you will stay in a hotel, or with friends or relatives)
- * be in good health
- * have no criminal or immigration-related convictions
- * convince an immigration officer that
  - * you have ties—such as a job, home, financial assets or family—that will take you back to your home country
  - * you will leave Canada at the end of your visit
- * **have valid immigration medical exam results (if you needed one)**
  - * Your exam is valid for 12 months from the day you get it.

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- * It must be valid the day you enter Canada.
- * If your exam will expire before you enter Canada, you need to get another medical exam.
  - * This applies even if your letter of introduction is still valid.
- * prove that you'll leave Canada at the end of your stay

If the foreign national has stopped studying for one year and is now returning to Canada to study, it is recommended that they submit a new study permit application, with all the supporting documentation and wait for a decision on their application before returning to Canada.

As of November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit. This means you can no longer change DLIs by letting us know through your online account.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 11:40 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: About study permit invalidity

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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To whom it may concern,

[redacted] to [redacted] the invalidity of a study permit under IRPR 222(1)(a.1).

Invalidity

- * **222 (1)** A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:
  - * **(a)** the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,
  - * **(a.1)** the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;
  - * **(b)** the day on which the study permit is cancelled under section 222.7, 222.8 or 243.2; or
  - * **(c)** the day on which the permit expires.

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Question: A student returned home for one year and is now coming back to Canada to resume their studies in the September 2025 semester. Their study permit is valid from 2023 to 2027. Would their study permit still be valid if it does not specify a designated learning institution?

Yours sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 14:55:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification on DLI Update and Study Permit Extension - REP-2025-0317 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

A student who has changed DLIs before November 8, 2024 **can keep studying with their current study permit** as long as they still comply with their study permit conditions. There are no consequences to students who haven't informed IRCC of their DLI changes in their online account prior to November 8, 2024 as there were no regulations in effect. Certain students may or may not appear in the DLI's compliance report. If that is the case, the institution may contact the DLI inbox at [redacted]

If a student wishes to apply for a study permit extension because they wish to update the DLI, they will need to provide all the required documents listed on the IRCC website. Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca

If a student changes DLIs again, they will need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one and will need to provide all the required documents listed on the IRCC website. Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 12:46
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on DLI Update and Study Permit Extension

Good Day,

seeking clarification on a situation where a student with a valid study permit was enrolled in a program at a new Designated Learning Institution (DLI) in August 2024. However, the DLI was not updated at the time, and now the option to update it through the online account is no longer available.

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Given this scenario, would appreciate guidance on the following:

1. 1. Would applying for a study permit extension be a possible way to update the DLI in such a case?
2. 2. If the student is already actively studying in the program, is a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) required for the extension application?
3. 3. If PAL is not required, what documents should be provided to clarify the situation?
4. 4. Are there any potential compliance issues due to the delay in updating the DLI, and what steps should be taken to address them?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

--

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:34 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 17:03:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: California - [redacted] REP-B-2025-0427 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide additional context for your enquiry. Does this enquiry relate to an open application?

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 7:53 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: California - Automatic Relief

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hi,

I am writing with an inquiry about how IRCC treats convictions that have a notation for automatic relief under California Penal Code 1203.425.

The relevant statute is here - https://law.justia.com/codes/california/code-pen/part-2/title-8/chapter-1/section-1203-425/

Section 2(a) provides that:

> (2) (A) Except as specified in subdivision (b), the department shall grant relief, including dismissal of a conviction, to a person identified pursuant to paragraph (1) without requiring a petition or motion by a party for that relief if the relevant information is present in the department's electronic records.
>
> (B) The state summary criminal history information shall include, directly next to or below the entry or entries regarding the person's criminal record, a note stating "relief granted," listing the date that the department granted relief and this section. This note shall be included in all statewide criminal databases with a record of the conviction.

This suggests that it is similar to an expungement, but there are also several qualifications in automatic relief that make me [redacted]

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s.19(1)

The relevant record states: Disposition: Conviction Relief Granted Per 1203.425PC.

[redacted]

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:40 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 17:04:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query Regarding Spouse Open Work Permit - REP-A-2025-0810 -Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

Please note that we can not answer any case specific questions.

Please refer to the links below for the answer to your question.

Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca
Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

The principal foreign national may be employed part-time for the dependent family member to qualify for this labour market impact assessment (LMIA) exemption. Although there is no standard minimum of hours required, officers have to be satisfied the **principal** foreign national's wages or available funds will be sufficient to financially support themselves and their family members while they are in Canada.

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 12:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) <[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Query Regarding Spouse Open Work Permit

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Team,
I hope this message finds you well..!!

This is , RCIC(,I am writing on behalf of one of our clients who intends to apply for a Spousal Open Work Permit. We have noticed that it is not explicitly stated that applicants must work full-time in TEER 0 or 1 occupations, or in TEER 2 or 3 occupations in sectors with labor shortages or linked to government positions. Given this, we would like to inquire whether it is possible for our client to apply for the Spousal Open Work Permit while working part-time in a TEER 1 category occupation.

[redacted] this [redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:46 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 17:05:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SOWP - REP-2025-0626 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Please note that we can not answer any case specific questions.

\sb160Please refer to Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca for the answer to your question.

At the time of the PGWP application submission, the study permit holder and the family member(s) can submit their different work permit applications as a family group. As with the family group outside Canada, the principal foreign national's PGWP application would be assessed first, and then the family member's open work permit application would be finalized.

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: SOWP

[redacted]

We note that there is an exception to eligibility for an SOWP if:

- You're applying for a PGWP, but haven't received a positive decision on your application at the time the decision on your

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spousal work permit application is made.

In most cases, the spouse of a PGWP applicant, will hold a SOWP that was valid to the same date as the study permit that was provided to the spouse. This means that typically, we would submit the extension applications as a family group. The PGWP application and the spouse's SOWP extension. Is this still an option? Will an officer first make a decision on the PGWP and then consider the SOWP that was submitted in the family group submission? Or, do we have to wait for a decision on the PGWP before submitting the SOWP given this requirement?

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 17:07:53
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: [redacted] - REP-[redacted] - 1[redacted]
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Please note that we cannot provide case specific instructions, the following is general guidance on the restoration process.

Normally, if an application for an extension of temporary resident status under section R181 is refused, the foreign national has **90 days from the date of the refusal notice** to apply for restoration, if otherwise eligible (link). However, a foreign national with an approved visitor record does not have a lost status to restore. Note that visitors are no longer eligible to apply for a work permit from inside Canada (link).

Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 4, 2025 11:30 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: [redacted]

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I would appreciate your clarification on whether the applicant is eligible to submit a work permit restoration application from inside Canada.

The applicant's case details are as follows:

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- * The previous work permit expired on **November 6, 2024**.
- * A work permit extension application was submitted on **November 4, 2024**.
- * A concurrent visitor record (extension) application was submitted on **November 4, 2024**.
- * The work permit extension application was **refused on January 15, 2025**.
- * The visitor record was **approved on January 24, 2025**, and is valid until **July 24, 2025**.

I would like to confirm whether he can still submit a work permit restoration application based on the **January 15, 2025 refusal letter**, even though his visitor record has already been approved.

It appears that he may need to apply for a work permit from outside Canada, but I would appreciate your confirmation on this matter.

[redacted] and assistance.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:29:59 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 17:08:28
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: IRPA sections 183(4) and (5) - REP-B-2025-0449 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Temporary resident permits cannot be extended. TRP holders who wish to remain in Canada and continue to work must apply for a subsequent TRP as per section 24 of the IRPA and another work permit. They do not meet the requirements of subsection 183(5) of the IRPR and do not benefit from maintained status.

We hope this information is useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 2:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: IRPA sections 183(4) and (5)

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I am emailing to obtain certainty on IRPA sections 183(4) and (5). IRPA section 183(5) indicates that, subject to a Minister's declaration, if a temporary resident has applied for an extension of the period authorized for their stay and a decision is not made on the application by the end of the period authorized for their stay, the period is extended until the day on which a decision is made or the end of the new period authorized for their stay, depending on the decision on the application.

From my understanding, a TRP and work permit holder who applies to extend each before their respective expiry dates will have maintained status to continue to remain in Canada and work until a decision is made on their applications, and if they remain in Canada until those decisions are made. Kindly confirm this understanding.

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Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:06 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 24 Apr 2025 19:57:25
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Flagpoling - REP-B-2025-0316 - Due 9-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
CBSA ports of entry are no longer receiving applications from flagpolers. Flagpoling is defined as when foreign nationals, who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter for the purpose of obtaining immigration services at a port of entry.

As a result, a foreign national seeking a work permit at a port of entry after a visit to the U.S or St. Pierre and Miquelon may not be able to apply for a work permit if they have valid visitor authorization in Canada from a previous visit.

Clients who hold a valid U.S visa are not exempt and would be flagpoling upon returning to Canada after a visit to the United States.

If an applicant is asked about unauthorized work, they must provide a truthful answer.

Ultimately, the assessment of individual factors rests with the individual CBSA officer who will make the final decision on granting entry.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: (
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 12:32 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Clarification on Flagpoling

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Could you please clarify if an applicant who applies to restore their status as a Visitor after losing their status as a work permit holder and subsequently goes for flagpole to obtain a PNP-based work permit after receiving the Visitor Record could be denied entry to Canada by CBSA? The applicant holds a valid U.S. visa.

Scenario 1: The applicant forgot to extend their work permit on time, resulting in one week of unauthorized work before applying for restoration. This was disclosed in the application.
Scenario 2: The applicant had no unauthorized work.

I understand that a flagpole may no longer be an option, but I would like to understand how CBSA would handle an applicant in this scenario. Can a flagpole lead to denied entry, considering the above scenarios? Your clarification on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:04:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Eligibility for Canadian Experience Class (CEC) – Compensation in Shares - REP-B-2025-0078 -Due 17-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
For the economic classes under the permanent residence programs, work is defined in subsection 73(2) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations as follows: "Despite the definition work in section 2, for the purposes of this Division, work means an activity for which wages are paid or commission is earned."

Please note that company shares in lieu of salary, would not generally be considered a wage and therefore such experience would not count as work under the Canadian Experience Class.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 7:29 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Eligibility for Canadian Experience Class (CEC) – Compensation in Shares

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,
I am seeking clarification regarding the eligibility criteria for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) under the Express Entry system, specifically concerning compensation structure.

If an individual is compensated in company shares (equity) instead of a conventional salary, would this remuneration be

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considered as "paid work experience" under the CEC requirements?

I would appreciate your guidance on whether such an arrangement aligns with the definition of paid employment under Canadian immigration regulations. If there are any specific policies or references that address this matter, please do share them.

[redacted] and assistance. I look forward to your response.

--
Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:05:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Family member eligibility under the Francophone Mobility Program - REP-B-2025-0197 -Due 30-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

As of **January 21, 2025,** only spouses and common-law partners of foreign workers who meet the following criteria will be eligible for an open work permit under the administrative code C41.

The principal foreign national must:

- * Be employed or will be employed in either:
  - * any high-skilled occupation at the TEER category **0 or 1 of the NOC** at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application, **or**
  - * a select high-skilled occupation at the **TEER category 2 or category 3** of the NOC, **related to the natural and applied sciences, construction, health care, natural resources, education, sports, and military sectors**, at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application, and
- * have a valid work permit or work authorization of at least **16 months** at the time the spousal work permit application is received.

The above rules apply to spouses of all work permit holders, including spouses of work permit holders under the IMP code C16 (Mobility Francophone).

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 12:15 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry Regarding Family member eligibility under the Francophone Mobility Program

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

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Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this email finds you well. I am reaching out with a question regarding the Francophone Mobility Program and its provisions for Open work permits for family members.

If a candidate meets the eligibility criteria for the Francophone Mobility Program and wishes to apply for a work permit under this program. Additionally, if the candidate would like to apply for open for permit for his spouse.

We are seeking clarification on whether the rules regarding the National Occupational Classification (NOC) that came into [redacted] January [redacted] to the [redacted] the NOC requirement [redacted] the eligibility of workers to apply open work permits for their family members, or are there any specific conditions that apply under this program for spousal open work petmit?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated, as it will assist in ensuring that the application process proceeds correctly.

[redacted] and assistance. We look forward to your response.

Best regards,

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:06:04
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Qs regarding Study permit, work permit and ability to work full time while awaiting a decision on work permit application - REP-B-2025-0441 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
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Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who have completed a program of study and will be starting a new program of study within 150 days of receiving a written confirmation of program completion from their current institution may work off campus on a full-time basis until the start of their new program if the following applies:

- they meet the eligibility criteria to work off campus [R186(v)]
- they have received written confirmation of program completion from their current institution (for instance, a transcript or an official letter)
- they have submitted an application to change conditions, extend their stay or remain in Canada as a student before their current study permit expired, or they still have a valid study permit
- they have been issued a letter of acceptance to a subsequent program of full-time study at a DLI and will be starting the new program within 150 calendar days of receiving a notification of program completion from their current institution.

Foreign nationals who held a study permit and completed a program that made them eligible for a post-graduation work permit (PGWP) at a PGWP-eligible designated learning institution (DLI) may apply for an open work permit under subparagraph R205(c)(ii).

180-day time period: The PGWP application must be received within 180 days of the foreign national obtaining written confirmation from the DLI indicating that they have met the requirements for completing their program of study.

Calculation of the 180 days begins on the earliest of either

- * the day the final marks for the program were issued or
- * the day the applicant receives formal written notification that they have completed the program
  - * The applicant should provide proof of the date they receive the official letter of completion or transcript. Officers may also confirm this date with the DLI.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 12:19 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Qs regarding Study permit, work permit and ability to work full time while awaiting a decision on work permit application

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Good day team,

A client's letter of completion was issued in Jan. 2025 and the letter stated that she completed her studies from Jan. to Oct. 2024. Her SP was expiring on 31 Jan. 2025 at the time. Before then, she got accepted to study for another program in May 2025 and applied for an Extension of her SP. Due to the changing policies on students and workers in Canada, she quickly applied for a PGWP in March 2025 (within the 180-day of completing her studies) and added a Restoration fee to her application (as the study permit has expired) and decided against continuing her studies in May 2025 and advised IRCC via a webform. Shortly after that in March 2025, the SP Extension was approved and she got a new SP.

Question: Now that she has applied for a PGWP and now has a new SP (though she will not be enrolling in May 2025 studies), can she work full time pending when her PGWP application is finalized?

Regards

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:10:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Maintained status for using IRCC portal - REP-B-2025-0259 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
At this time the IRCC Portal no longer accepts study permit applications, all applicants should be using the secure account to submit their study permit application. Sign in to your IRCC secure account - Canada.ca

It is recommended that foreign nationals answer the questions from our webpage: Study permit: How to apply - Canada.ca. Their response to these questions will direct them to the correct application.

A foreign national who submits an outside Canada application must obtain their permit at the Port of Entry upon entry to Canada.

Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry. A foreign national who submits the outside Canada application will have to leave Canada and return from a country other than the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to be examined at a port of entry ahead of being issued a study permit.

Only certain people can submit an application from inside Canada as per R215. More information about applying to extend your stay in Canada as a student can be found here: Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 7:02 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: Maintained status for using IRCC portal - REP-B-2025-0259 - Due 6-May-25

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

[redacted] and explanation.

Additionally, we are trying to understand the distinction between the *location of the applicant* and the *processing stream* (inside vs. outside Canada) that the portal facilitates. For example, if a student is physically present in Canada and uses the IRCC portal—which facilitates applications processed *outside* Canada—for a study permit extension, does IRCC still consider this as an extension of their current study permit?

Further, if a student accurately indicates in the portal that they are currently in Canada, but there is no clear way to designate the application as an *extension* rather than a *new* application, does IRCC consider this context in how the application is assessed?

We are hearing varied interpretations and would appreciate some clarity on the following:

1. 1. Does the physical location of the applicant at the time of submission affect how IRCC determines whether it is an inside or outside Canada application?

2. 2. When using the IRCC portal, is there a distinction made between extensions and new applications?

We appreciate your time and look forward to your guidance, as this will help us better advise our international student population and ensure they remain in compliance with IRCC expectations.

Warm regards,

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From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 7:14 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: Maintained status for using IRCC portal - REP-B-2025-0259 - Due 6-May-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

A temporary resident who applied for an extension to their period of authorized stay before it expired (e.g., before their study permit expired [IRPR 181]) is considered to have 'maintained their status' as a temporary resident [IRPR 183(5)] until a decision is made on their extension application.

- If their extension application is refused, their maintained status ends on the refusal date.
- If their extension application is approved, their stay continues to be authorized until the extension's expiry date.

In-Canada holders of valid study permits are directed to apply to extend their study permit via the IRCC Secure Account.

If the temporary resident used the incorrect application (outside Canada application), they will have to leave Canada to obtain their permit. Please note that "flagpoling" is no longer allowed for most foreign nationals. Flagpoling occurs when foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada, leave Canada and, after a visit to the United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon, re-enter to access immigration services at a port of entry.

It is recommended that the applicant submit the correct application via the IRCC Secure Account with a letter of explanation.

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We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 1, 2025 7:26 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Maintained status for using IRCC portal

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello,

I hope you and your colleagues are well. I am writing to inquire about maintained status on behalf of students at .

Until March 25, 2025, students could use IRCC portal to apply for a study permit. We've seen students accidentally used IRCC portal instead of GC key account when applying for a study permit extension inside Canada. As I understand that applications submitted through IRCC portal are processed outside Canada regardless of applicants' location, I'd like to learn how maintained status would apply if students with a valid study permit applied for a study permit through IRCC portal while remaining in Canada.

Maintained status corporate page (Temporary residents: Maintained status during processing, previously called implied status) does not specify the application submitted location or platform in order to be on maintained status, therefore, any clarification you are able to provide would be much appreciated.

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Thanks in advance, and please feel free to let me know if you need any additional information or clarification regarding the above in order to respond.

Warm regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:46 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:20:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Question - REP-2025-0148- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:
I would like to verify if this news below includes the applications for PGWP's spouses:
Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents
[redacted] Government [redacted] Canada [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted] our temporary resident programs while supporting the country's economic goals and labour market needs.

As part of the broader measures announced in September 2024, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) is changing open work permit (OWP) eligibility for family members of international students and foreign workers.

Effective January 21, 2025, only spouses of certain international students and foreign workers will be able to apply for a family OWP.

Family OWPs will be limited to spouses of international students who are enrolled in

- * master's programs that are 16 months or longer
- * doctoral programs, or
- * select professional and eligible programs

Family OWPs will also be limited to spouses of foreign workers who are employed in

- * TEER 0 or 1 occupations, or
- * select TEER 2 or 3 occupations in sectors with labour shortages or linked to government priorities
    - * These include occupations in the natural and applied sciences, construction, health care, natural resources, education, sports and military sectors. The full list will be available on January 21, 2025.

In addition, the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the [redacted] children of foreign workers will no longer be eligible.

OWPs that were approved under the previous measures and have not expired will remain valid. In situations where students may need more time to complete their program or where family members received a shorter work permit than the principal applicant, in-Canada family members (including spouses and dependent children) can apply to renew their work permit as long as

- * they are applying under the same criteria as the current work permit, and
- * the requested duration of the renewal matches that of the existing study or work permit of the principal applicant

Spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes. Family members who will no longer qualify for a family OWP can apply for any type of work permit they are eligible for under Canada's work permit programs.

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Answer:

- * The new measure includes all spouses of workers, including spouses of PGWP.
- * Only spouses of high-skilled workers (TEER 0 or1) and select (TEER 2 or 3) will continue to be eligible for an OWP under C41, if their application was received on Jan 21 UTC.
- [redacted] of highly skilled workers are no longer eligible.
- * All family members of low-skilled workers are no longer eligible to apply for an OWP.

If the PGWP holds a WP and have a job offer in TEER 0, 1 (or was approved for one), their spouse will be eligible to apply for an OWP. If the PGWP holds a WP or approved for a WP and they have a job offer under TEER 2 or 3 that is not on the list of [redacted] their spouse will not [redacted] to [redacted] for an [redacted] members [redacted] PGWP [redacted] offer in low-skilled occupation are no longer eligible to apply for an OWP.

Please continue to monitor our webpages including these for updates.

Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

Overview of work designated by the Minister [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C47, C48, C49, C52, C88] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 11:52
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Question

[redacted]

I would like to verify if this news below includes the applications for PGWP's spouses:

Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents

---

[redacted], **2025**—The Government [redacted] Canada [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] our temporary resident programs while supporting the country's economic goals and labour market needs.

As part of the broader measures announced in September 2024, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) is changing open work permit (OWP) eligibility for family members of international students and foreign workers.

Effective January 21, 2025, only spouses of certain international students and foreign workers will be able to apply for a family OWP.

Family OWPs will be limited to spouses of international students who are enrolled in

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- * master's programs that are 16 months or longer
- * doctoral programs, or
- * select professional and eligible programs

Family OWPs will also be limited to spouses of foreign workers who are employed in

- * TEER 0 or 1 occupations, or
- * select TEER 2 or 3 occupations in sectors with labour shortages or linked to government priorities
    - * These include occupations in the natural and applied sciences, construction, health care, natural resources, education, sports and military sectors. The full list will be available on January 21, 2025.

In addition, the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the [redacted] children of foreign workers will no longer be eligible.

OWPs that were approved under the previous measures and have not expired will remain valid. In situations where students may need more time to complete their program or where family members received a shorter work permit than the principal applicant, in-Canada family members (including spouses and dependent children) can apply to renew their work permit as long as

- * they are applying under the same criteria as the current work permit, and
- * the requested duration of the renewal matches that of the existing study or work permit of the principal applicant

Spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes. Family members who will no longer qualify for a family OWP can apply for any type of work permit they are eligible for under Canada's work permit programs.

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:33:13
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Seeking clarification regarding IRCC's policy re studying while study permit application is in progress - REP-B-2025-0436 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

1. 1. On the date the study permit extension application is submitted:

   Response: Yes, the study permit needs to be valid at time of application. If their study permit is no longer valid, they must stop studying and submit an application for restoration if they are eligible. If they are no longer eligible for restoration, the applicant would have to leave Canada and submit an outside Canada application.

2. 2. On the start date of the new program at the new DLI:

   Response: Same as question #1 until May 1, 2025. As of May 1, 2025, the student will be required to have a study permit for the DLI they are attending. If the student is not changing DLIs, they may continue to study if they submitted their application to extend their stay as a student before their study permit expired.

3. 3. Throughout the study period until a decision is made on the extension application?:

   Response: Same as question #1 until May 1, 2025. As of May 1, 2025, the student will be required to have a study permit for the DLI they are attending. If the student is not changing DLIs, they may continue to study if they submitted their application to extend their stay as a student before their study permit expired.

For more information, please visit Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 3:16 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Seeking clarification regarding IRCC's policy re studying while study permit application is in progress

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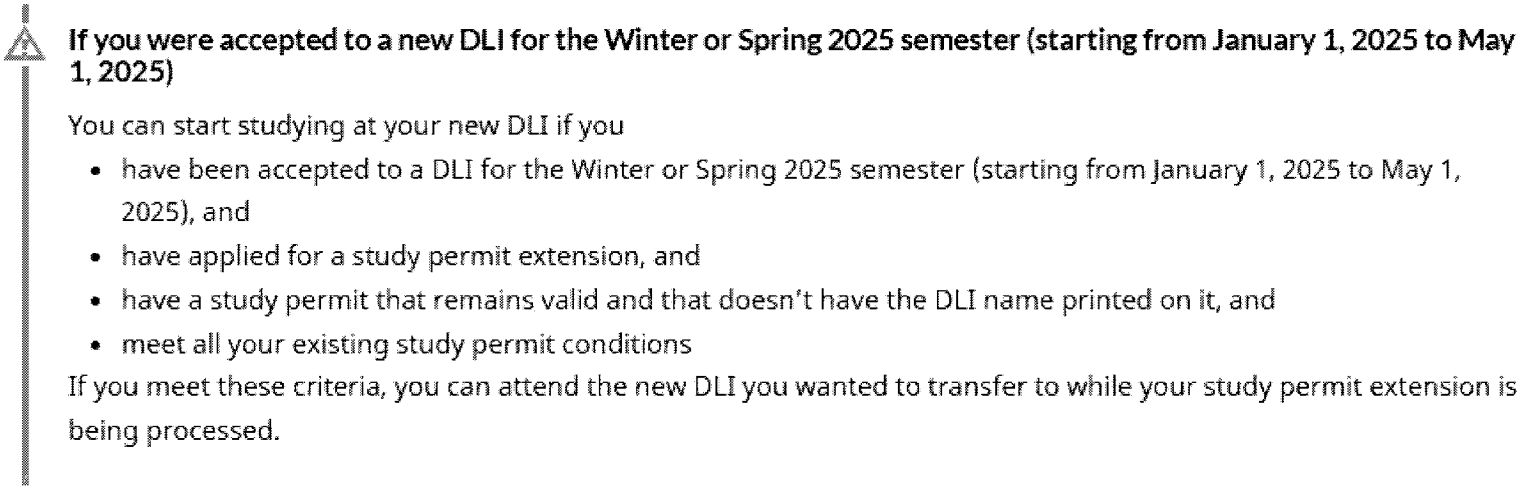
Dear Sir/Madam:

My name is [redacted] RCIC [redacted], representing [redacted].

We seek clarification regarding IRCC's Changing your school or program policy: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/change-schools.html. Specifically, we refer to the following segment of the current policy, which states:

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)
You can start studying at your new DLI if you
- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that **remains** valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new Designated Learning Institution while your study permit extension is being processed.



If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

We are seeking clarification on whether this policy requires that a student's existing study permit remain valid until a decision is [redacted] their study permit extension [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted] their [redacted] does the existing study permit need to be valid at the following points: (1) On the date the study permit extension application is submitted, (2) On the start date of the new program at the new DLI, and (3) Throughout the study period until a decision is made on the extension application?

***Note:** Kindly reply directly to this email thread for easier reference**

Best regards,

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:50 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:34:30
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: FW: Citizenship Renunciation Information - REP-B-2025-0282 - Due 7-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
An individual can only verify their citizenship status by applying for a Search of Citizenship Records or Proof of Citizenship and pay the corresponding fee of $75.

The application for a Search of Records is for persons requesting a search of citizenship records to verify citizenship and naturalization information, however the record letter cannot be used as proof of citizenship.

For more information on Search of Records, please refer to the following link: Application for a Search of Citizenship Records - Canada.ca

The application for a Canadian citizenship certificate (proof) is another way to confirm your citizenship status and more information on the process can be found here: Apply for a Canadian citizenship certificate: About the process - Canada.ca

Therefore, if an individual renounced their citizenship, either application mentioned above will confirm this person's citizenship status.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 3, 2025 5:07 PM
To: Immigration Repr[redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: RE: Citizenship Renunciation Information

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[redacted]

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I hope you are doing well. Could you please clarify the following inquiry:

This individual was born in Canada and held Canadian citizenship. While they cannot recall the exact details, they believe that they may have renounced their Canadian citizenship in 1973. They do not live in Canada anymore. They have no documents or other information in connection with their renunciation. We had submitted an Access to Information and Privacy ("ATIP") to request any information on his citizenship renunciation application to understand his current Canadian citizenship status, however, we were informed that through the ATIP request that ***IRCC does not keep records for Canadian born individuals****.*

Do you know if it is possible to obtain the background notes and/or records on individuals who have renounced their Canadian citizenship?

Alternatively, could you please advise to which office or through which channels, other than applying for a proof of citizenship, we may obtain any information relating to citizenship renunciation by Canadian born individuals?

[redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:30:56 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 16:35:41
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Leave of absense question - REP-B-2025-0433 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Any leave taken from a program of studies in Canada **should not exceed 150 days** from the date the leave commenced and [redacted] **their** [redacted] de [redacted] the [redacted] their "[redacted]" will depend when the leave begins. If the leave begins after the "scheduled break", the count date would start at that time.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 2:32 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Leave of absense question

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hi there,

I am an international student advisor at [redacted] Suppose a student is taking a summer break (scheduled break) from May to August, immediately followed by a leave of absence from September to December (regular academic session). Will the summer break be included in the 150-day limit?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:02 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 18:20:49
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding ARC Procedure Following eTA Refusal - REP-B-2025-0017 - Due 23-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We have reviewed your questions and we are pleased to provide the following details regarding Authorization to Return to Canada (ARC) applications for eTA eligible clients.

1. 1. **What is the correct procedure for requesting an ARC following an eTA refusal?**
    - * Should the client submit a new ARC request separately, or will IRCC provide specific instructions after an eTA refusal?
    - * Is there a particular form or online portal designated for ARC submissions in such cases?

Th[redacted] IRCC publi[redacted] instructions [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] that [redacted] an [redacted] lt the IRCC website for more information, especially how to apply.
If the client needs an eTA to travel to Canada, they will need to apply online for an eTA. Once IRCC confirms that the client is eligible for an eTA, IRCC will contact the client and will ask to a submit the required document(s) for the ARC application. There is no form or online portal designated for ARC submissions. When we contact the client, we will provide a letter with step by step instructions on how to upload and submit the required document(s).

2. 2. **Where should the ARC application be submitted?**
    - * Should it be sent to a specific visa office, or does it depend on the client's country of residence?

Clients, **other than eTA eligible clients**, can submit their ARC application at the same time as they apply for a temporary or permanent residence. They can apply online or mail their application to the nearest visa application centre. If we determine that they are eligible for temporary or permanent residence, we will then process their ARC application. Please consult the IRCC website for more information.
If the client needs an eTA to travel to Canada, they will need to apply online for an eTA. Once IRCC confirms that the client is eligible for an eTA, IRCC will contact the client and will ask to a submit the required document(s) for the ARC application.

3. 3. **What is the current estimated processing time for an ARC application?**
    - * Understanding the processing time would help manage expectations and plan accordingly.

On December 1, 2023, IRCC implemented service standards for ARC applications and provisions for a Subordinate Remission Policy for ARC applications (Appendix F).

The service standards establish that IRCC must issue an Acknowledgment of Processing Letter within 30 calendar days following an ARC file creation in the Global Case Management System (GCMS).

Given the complexity of ARC applications, we are unable to provide specific processing times. Each ARC application is assessed on its own merit and in conjunction with the temporary/permanent residence application. Various factors, such as the client's immigration history and the reasons for the applicant's request to return to Canada, are considered.

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We trust that the information provided is satisfactory. Should you require any further assistance or have additional inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 10:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry Regarding ARC Procedure Following eTA Refusal

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I am writing to seek clarification on the correct procedure for applying for an Authorization to Return to Canada (ARC) on behalf of any client who applied for an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) but received a refusal due to past immigration issues.

Background

If a client previously traveled to Canada but was issued a Deportation Order in 2015, for example, and due to a refusal for a claim of asylum. They complied with the removal order and have since been residing in the UK and became a citizen there.

Upon submitting an eTA application, they received a refusal citing their past removal as a reason. The decision did not provide clear instructions on how to proceed with an ARC application in this situation. Therefore, I would like to request guidance on the following:

Questions Regarding the ARC Process

1. 1. **What is the correct procedure for requesting an ARC following an eTA refusal?**
    - * Should the client submit a new ARC request separately, or will IRCC provide specific instructions after an eTA refusal?
    - * Is there a particular form or online portal designated for ARC submissions in such cases?
2. 2. **Where should the ARC application be submitted?**
    - * Should it be sent to a specific visa office, or does it depend on the client's country of residence?
3. 3. **What is the current estimated processing time for an ARC application?**
    - * Understanding the processing time would help manage expectations and plan accordingly.

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Additional Information

If there are any specific documents or forms that should be included when submitting an ARC application after an eTA refusal, please advise so we can ensure the request is complete and meets IRCC requirements.

I appreciate your time and guidance on this matter. Please let me know if further details are required to assist in providing accurate information.

[redacted]

Sincerely,

--

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 18:42:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question re homecare pilot program - REP-B-2025-0451 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

Re the future job offer letter and employer form that is required to be submitted with a PR application.
1.)Does IRCC require that the 6 months of work experience be in the same NOC code as the job offer letter and employer info form?

For the Home Care Worker Immigration pilots, the applicants work experience OR training a must be in the NOCs relevant (see below) the pilot they apply for and the job offer **must also** be in the in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) of the pilot they apply for.

An applicant applying to the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: **Child Care** needs to provide a job offer under the home child care NOC (44100), not the home support NOC (44101). Similarly, the applicant must have 6 months of work experience or training in the specified child care-related NOCs (44100 and/or 42202, with exceptions).

An applicant applying to the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: **Home Support** needs to provide a job offer under the home support NOC (44101), not the child care NOC (44100). Similarly, the applicants must have 6 months of work experience or training in the specified home support-related NOCs (44101 and/or 33102).

2.) If my client only has 5 months of work experience at the time of PR application filing, will she be able to apply for PR under NOC 44101 ?

Work Experience: Six months of eligible full-time work experience is required at the time the client submits the application. This experience must be continuous, relevant, and completed within the past 3 years. As indicated on our website:

> "Any experience they gain after applying **doesn't count**. They must **complete** all the work experience before applying, or their application will be **refused**."

Training: Applicants can qualify if they have completed a relevant training **credential** for a program of at least 6 months within the past 2 years, as indicated on our website. This credential must align with eligible National Occupational Classifications (NOCs) for the Child Care or Home Support pilots. Short-term courses that did not lead to the acquisition of a post-secondary credential or a training program completed after applying would not qualify as eligible training.

3.)Since my client will have had more than 6 months of in Canada work experience in NOC 44100, can she apply for PR under NOC 44100? Is this still true if the job offer and employer form will be in NOC 44101 (as per your answer above) ?

Applicants must meet all eligibility requirements in order to apply for the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots.

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As stated above, the applicants work experience OR training must be in the relevant NOCs (see above) as the pilot they are apply for and the job offer **must also** be in the in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) of the pilot they apply for.

Therefore, an applicant **cannot** use a job offer for Home Support (NOC 44101) to apply for the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: Child Care (NOC 44100).

If an applicant resides in Quebec at time of application, they must submit documentation that demonstrates they plan to [redacted] and work [redacted] Canada, [redacted] for [redacted] Quebec to support an officer's assessment of whether the applicants plans to reside and work in Canada, in a province or territory other than [redacted] job offer must be included in the initial application, or the application may be considered incomplete and returned.

We trust this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 2:27 PM
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Question re homecare pilot program

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hello.
[redacted] reply.
Your answer to me below did not address my actual questions. Your answer simply pointed me to what is on the website.
Please see my full email below seeking clarification and understanding of the pilots requirements.
An email sent to [redacted] f IRCC and to [redacted] f IRCC
Further understanding as to IRCC methodology would be helpful and appreciated.
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 26, 2025 5:17 PM
Subject: seeking clarification from IRCC website re homecare pilots for 2025
Importance: High

Hello [redacted] CICC. I was [redacted] your [redacted] from [redacted] colleague and

[redacted]

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member of the Quebec law society.
He informed me that you are the right person to speak with regarding the homecare pilot programs in 2025.
I have left several messages on your voicemail. I am not trying to be a bug, and I am not sure if you are in the office this week or away on leave, but I seek some clarification before the launch of the program on March 31. 2025.
In particular the requirement for a job offer letter in Canada, outside Quebec.
I have 2 concerns:

1. 1. Certain applicants who are about to file for the PR are already working in Canada (outside QC) with a specific work permits issued by IRCC in NOC 44100 or NOC 44101. Why would they need to provide a job offer letter?
2. 2. For applicants in QC, in the past 5 years, they have applied without a job offer letter and only when they receive a follow up letter from IRCC, at the time a case officer started to assess the file, will they present their intention to leave QC, very often after they receive an open work permit, thus providing them with the working doc/tool that they require to work – in any industry, not necessarily in the caregiver field. We do not believe that it is IRCC intention or policy to restrict individuals with an open WP or PR to have to work in a specific industry.

   We feel that, by now asking for a job offer letter, it is 1. Redundant in case (1) above, and 2. restrictive in case (2) above.

   We are seeking clarification.

   We feel, in our gut, that IRCC was unclear on the website. We also feel that due to IRCC reducing in Canada work experience as a requirement, that the new doc checklist (imm0270) and that the job offer requirement, is necessary for out of Canada applicants only which said program is currently frozen and not open until further notice. The job offer requirement may also be required for an applicant who currently does not have 6 months of continuous work in this industry. Either way, we feel it should not be required for applicants who hold a work permit as a homecare provider. Can you please confirm IRCC intentions and clarify this point.

3. 3. If IRCC is now absolutely requiring a job offer letter, We are also unclear about whether an applicant currently under NOC 44100 can provide a job offer letter under NOC 44101, and vice versa.

We respectfully request an immediate answer to the above emails so that we can guide our clients accordingly.

I am sure you can truly appreciate the urgency in this matter.

I would also greatly appreciate a written reply and am gladly open to a verbal conversation with you.

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Thank you

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 3:51 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: FW: seeking clarification from IRCC website re homecare pilots for 2025 - REP-B-2025-0189 - 28-Apr-25

Good day,
[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
For any future questions you may have, please reach out to the Immigration Representative Mailbox and we will respond to your query.
The requirement for an offer of employment is a requirement set by the Minister, please see section 6 of the Ministerial Instructions for the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots for details .

The job offer requirement applies to all applicants to help ensure that those immigrating through this pilot program plan to work in the occupation of the pilot program and are able to support themselves and their family members on fair and reasonable wages.

The pilot program is being introduced to receive immigrants that will directly and indirectly contribute to Canada's economy. Directly through productive employment and decent work. And indirectly by providing care services that enable recipients and family members to participate in the workforce. Sufficient human capital (e.g. official language, education, related work experience, job offer) are seen as important factors for home support workers to secure work and establish economically.

As such, a job offer is required for **all applicants** applying for the Home Care Worker Immigration pilots. Applicants will need

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to show they have relevant, recent work experience or training, and a **job offer for full-time work in a home care position in Canada that corresponds to the pilot they have applied to.**

The applicant must be **likely to accept the job offer and be able to perform** the job duties. We'll review things like their past training and experience to determine this.

The **job** must be:

- * in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) of the pilot they apply for:
  - * Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: Child Care
    - * Home child care providers (NOC 44100)
      - * The location can't be an institutional setting such as a daycare.
      - * A job as a foster parent doesn't count.
  - * Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: Home Support
    - * Home support workers, caregivers and related occupations (NOC 44101)
      - * The location can't be an institutional setting such as a nursing home.

Therefore, if an applicant is applying as a Home childcare provider (NOC 44100), a job offer for a home support worker (NOC 41101) **would not** be accepted. Please see here for more information.
Their employer should check for any additional requirements to **hire through the Home care worker immigration pilots**.

Also, please note that the work experience or training requirement must also be in the NOCs of **1 pilot**—either child care or home support.

- * They can have a mix of occupations only within the **same** pilot.
- * For example, under HCWIP: Child Care, their experience can include both child care provider and early childhood assistant.

Please see here for more information regarding work experience or training.
We trust this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:18 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:09:07
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Processing Times - REP-B-2025-0047 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Sponsorship applications may be submitted under the overseas Family Class or under the Spouse or Common-Law partner in Canada (SCLPC) class. The processing time that applies to an application is determined according to whether it was submitted in the SCLPC class or in the Family Class, regardless of whether the person being sponsored is in Canada at the time of the application, or during processing.

We can confirm that currently (April 2025), the processing time for new SCLPC (in Canada) applications is 24 months, and for new spouse or partner applications under the Family Class (overseas) it is 11 months. The processing time for spouse and partner applications under the Family Class is the same whether the applicant is living in Canada or overseas.

If the applicant was living outside Canada when they applied under the Family Class, then moved to Canada during processing, the processing time will remain 11 months.

For more information regarding processing times, we invite you to consult the following:

- * To check current processing times for new applications:
  Check processing times at IRCC - Canada.ca
- * For more information about processing times:
  Help Centre: Checking processing times
- * To check the status of an application (once an acknowledgement of receipt, or AOR, has been sent):
  How to check your application status - Canada.ca

We will be reaching out to the Client Support Centre to ensure that the correct processing times are being provided to clients.

We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 11 mars 2025 13:13
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Processing Times
Importance : Haute

Dear Officer,

Processing times for Sponsorship Applications – Family Class are at 11 months, whereas processing times for In Canada Sponsorships are at 24 months. Please can you advise which processing time applies for Family Class applications when the applicant is living in Canada?

Please note that Service Centre agents are advising that if we select family class applications on the Document Checklist – applicant living inside Canada – it will be 24 months and they also advise that in cases where it is a Family Class application (applicant is living outside of Canada) and the applicant moves to Canada during processing – it will also change to the longer processing time, once the updated address for the applicant is [redacted] to [redacted] you [redacted] if this i[redacted]

Thank you.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:10:15
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Changing DLI - IRCC Definition of Spring Semester 2025 - REP-B-2025-0371 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who are scheduled to start their semester after May 1, 2025 must wait to receive their study permit extension before resuming their studies.

The policy clarification on the IRCC website applies to students starting their program of study between Jan 1 and May 1, 2025.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: J
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 2:53 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Changing DLI - IRCC Definition of Spring Semester 2025

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Please clarify if a course with an orientation date of May 01, 2025 and classes start date of May 05, 2025 meets the IRCC definition of being a Spring Semester for the purposes of changing DLI whilst waiting for a new study permit to be approved/issued.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:31 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:12:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: DLI Reporting- [redacted] · REP-B-2025-0403 - Due 15-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
[redacted] you [redacted] guidance [redacted] compli [redacted] for access to the DLI portal, please email [redacted].

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 10:01 AM
[redacted]
Subject: RE: DLI Reporting-

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Hi,

I am

Thanks!

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From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Sent: April 15, 2025 6:18 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: DLI Reporting-

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

****
Bonjour,

Afin de mieux vous aider, pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît fournir vos accréditations en tant qu'avocat ou représentant canadien en règle.

Nous vous remercions ,
La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 4:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: DLI Reporting-

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Hello,

My name is [redacted]

During our IRRC reporting, we discovered two students that were not on our list. Our registrar contacted IRCC and was told that these students should contact IRCC and tell them that they transferred [redacted] they have always been students when they first arrive in Canada and never studied from another university.

One of the students called the IRCC hotline, and the representative told her that she needed to call Kenya IRCC because they had

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processed her permit; the explanation to her was that when she left the country, they did not stamp her passport when she left Kenya. nevertheless, the student is still unable to contact Kenya IRCC. My understanding is that even if there is no stamp on her passport, she was given a study permit at the border that IRCC should have a record.

I did notice, however, that these two students arrived days apart, on December 28, 2023, and January 1, 2024, and their DLI on their SP is listed as MB.

Is there any assistance we can get from this issue?

Warm regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:38 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:14:15
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Clarification on DLI Reporting Guidelines and Student Status Selection - REP-B-2025-0435 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
[redacted] you [redacted] guidance [redacted] compli [redacted] for access to the DLI portal, please email IRCC.DLIList-ListeEED [redacted]

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: I
Sent: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 3:14 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Request for Clarification on DLI Reporting Guidelines and Student Status Selection

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[redacted]

We hope this message finds you well. We are writing to seek clarification regarding the appropriate status selections for international students in our upcoming Designated Learning Institution (DLI) compliance report.
We would greatly appreciate your guidance on the following scenarios to ensure our reporting aligns with IRCC's expectations:

1. 1. Clarification on Reporting Student Status in DLI Compliance Report

IRCC's current instructions indicate that student status should be reported *as of the date the DLI receives the compliance report request*, and we are given 60 days to complete and submit the report.

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However, within those 60 days, a student's status can change — for example, a student who was on "Academic Suspension" at the time of the request may be re-admitted during this period.
In such cases, does IRCC expect DLIs to report the student's status as of the date we submit the report, reflecting the most current status, or must we strictly report the status as it was on the date the compliance report request was received, regardless of any subsequent changes?

2. 2. Student Status for Program Change Before Program Start Date (Same DLI)

If a student has not yet started their initial program and is subsequently deferred to a future intake with a different program (but remains at the same DLI), which status should be reported in the compliance report?
Would this student be classified as:

- * "Not Started", since they have not begun any program;
- * "Deferred", due to the change in intake and program;
- * or "Authorized Leave", given the change in study plans?

We would appreciate clarification on how best to reflect such scenarios where study plans change prior to program start, but the student remains with the same institution.

3. 3. New Program After Program Completion:

In cases where a student has completed one program and received a Letter of Acceptance for a new program before the DLI report is submitted:

- * If the gap between the two programs is less than 150 days, is it appropriate to report the status as "Academic Break"?
- * If the gap is more than 150 days, should we use "Not Started"?

We want to ensure our compliance report reflects the most accurate and up-to-date student information in accordance with IRCC's policies.
Thank you in advance for your time and assistance. We would be grateful for any documentation or guidance you can provide to support our reporting processes.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:18:09
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Change of Program within Same DLI - REP-B-2025-0365 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
[redacted]

Students that are moving between post-secondary levels at the **same DLI** can keep studying at the same DLI with their current study permit as long as they are not limited from doing so by conditions imposed on their study permit. However the IRCC website advises that, if you need to extend your study permit, you may need to submit a new provincial attestation letter (PAL) or territorial attestation letter (TAL).

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 12:53 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Change of Program within Same DLI

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Hello,

I would like clarification on the following - if a student wants to change their program within the same DLI, are they required to apply for a new study permit?

Per https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/change-schools.html, a student who is "moving in between post-secondary levels at the same DLI" can continue studying with the existing study permit. I

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would like to confirm that this means a student who is moving to a college diploma-level course to a college certificate-level course at the same DLI is not required to apply for a new study permit, even though their current study permit states "College-Diploma" for level of study. Similarly, if a co-op work permit was issued for the diploma-level program, can this same co-op work permit be used for the placement in the certificate-level program?

Thank you in advance for your response.

Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:50 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:21:32
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: WP restriction question - REP-2025-0187- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

If the principal applicant is a PGWP holder, then the spouse may be eligible to apply for an open work permit (OWP) if the primary applicant meets the new requirements that entered into effect on Jan 21, 2025 5:00 UTC a.m. Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply. If the spousal OWP that was issued based on the study permit of the primary applicant is still valid, then the spouse can continue to work on the valid WP.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 15:47
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : WP restriction question

Good Day,

The note on the work permit: "**Open Work Permit only valid while spouse is a full-time enrolled student at a DLI**", can restrict a spouse to keep working in Canada if the main applicant graduates from college and receives the PGWP?

Thank you

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:50 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:44:11
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Public Policy re Situation in Iran - REP-B-2025-0448 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The Updated temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents (TPP) is intended to support Iranian nationals who arrived in Canada on or before February 28, 2025 and who have maintained their valid temporary resident status. Having said that, the TPP does not stipulate that the foreign national must have continuously remained in Canada since their arrival on or before February 28, 2025.

If an individual first entered Canada on or before February 28, 2025 and holds valid temporary status, they would still be eligible to apply from within Canada under the updated policy, regardless of whether they had left Canada and subsequently re-entered after their original date of entry. An individual applying for a work permit, a work permit renewal, or for a study permit under this TPP must be in Canada with valid temporary resident status at the time of application and when a decision is rendered. Continuous physical presence in Canada is not required to maintain eligibility. In addition to any supporting documents provided by the client with their application, IRCC leverages the Entry/Exit Program with the Canada Border Services Agency to confirm whether clients meet the eligibility criteria of the public policy.

Officers will review these applications on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the applications meet the conditions of the TPP.

For details on how to apply, please see : Situation in Iran: Temporary immigration, passport and citizenship measures - Canada.ca.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 6:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Public Policy re Situation in Iran

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Hello IRCC office,

I am RCIC and have a question about this extended Public Policy for Iranian nationals. The IRCC link is below:

Situation in Iran: Temporary immigration, passport and citizenship measures - Canada.ca

Apply online for an open work permit

Deadline: Submit your application on or before **February 28, 2026**

You can **apply for an open work permit** if you

- are an Iranian national with a valid passport
- * are **in Canada** with valid temporary resident status when
  - you **apply**, and
  - * a **decision is made** on your application
- * arrived in Canada **on or before February 28, 2025**, and
- * meet eligibility and admissibility requirements for an open work permit

Question:

one of the requirements for this extended PP is: *arrived in Canada **on or before February 28, 2025***. Does it refer to **initial** entry or **recent** entry?

Scenario: If an Iranian national in the **past** (**before February 28, 2025)** been admitted and arrived/entered Canada in any status and left [redacted] that person re-enters Canada and **after** February 28, 2025 and still in Canada with valid temporary resident status**, is that person eligible to apply for an open work permit?** I mean this person **once was/arrived** in Canada ***before February 28, 2025 .*** (No doubt that other eligibility criteria should be met as well). The concerned person is neither PR nor Canadian Citizen.

Please clarify it and advise.

Sincerely.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:31:57 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:45:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Permit for PR Applicants under the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots - REP-B-2025-0465 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Applicants can stay in Canada while they wait for permanent residence as long as they maintain their temporary resident status. Temporary resident status is valid for a specific period of time. It is the responsibility of the applicant to maintain their temporary resident status and to leave Canada upon its expiration.

At this time, a bridging open work permit is not available for applicants to the Workers in Canada stream of either pilot. Our website will be updated if there are new details to share regarding work permits for applicants. The Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) remains an available tool for applicants already in Canada who are able to obtain a positive Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA).

For the applicants under the out-of-status and unauthorized workers public policy, a temporary public policy is in effect to help them restore their status. For more information, please refer to our website.

We trust this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 7:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted].ca>
Subject: Work Permit for PR Applicants under the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots

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Good afternoon,

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Under the previous programs for caregivers, permanent residence applicants could apply for an LMIA-exempt work permit under exemption codes C90, A71 or A75. Information for occupation-restricted or open work permits for PR applicants under the new Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots (HCWIP) does not seem to be available yet. Can these applicants apply for a work permit under LMIA exemption code A75 after their permanent residence application has been submitted? Are there additional eligibility criteria for HCWIP applicants to apply for work permits during processing of their PR application?

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:03 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:53:49
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query: Is WP valid? - REP-A-2025-0815 -Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Please note that we cannot provide case specific instructions, the following is general guidance.

Normally, if a work permit has been issued to the client by IRCC, it is valid. It is possible for a temporary resident to hold both a visitor record and a work permit at the same time, one permit does not invalidate the other. Often a visitor record will include the condition that the holder may not work unless authorized to do so, and work permit provides the authorization required to work.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 6, 2025 8:21 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Query: Is WP valid?

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Good evening,

Scenario:

A WP extension was refused as the LMIA decision was still pending at the time of decision for the WP extension application.

During restoration, the Applicant filed two restoration applications - one worker and another as a visitor.

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The restoration as Visitor was approved **first** and then the worker. Now, there is one VR and one WP issued.

My understanding is that WP is valid and the Applicant may work based on its conditions.

However, I am unsure since the WP was issued after the restoration as Visitor was approved.

I could only find guidelines on two applications scenario in maintained status but not for restoration (Temporary residents: Maintained status during processing (previously called implied status) - Canada.ca), so any help on this is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 25 Apr 2025 19:56:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Help - REP-B-2025-0457 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

An individual can apply for a work permit, a work permit extension, or for a study permit under the Updated temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents. The client must be in Canada at the time of application and when a decision is rendered. The temporary public policy is intended to support Iranian nationals who arrived in Canada on or before February 28, 2025, and who have maintained their temporary resident status.

Students and permanent residents are separate described classes with distinct application processes. Applicants may apply for temporary residence while they have applied or will apply for permanent residence; this process is called dual intent and refers to the concurrent processing of temporary residence and permanent residence applications. It is acceptable for an applicant to apply for temporary residence while their permanent residence application is in progress, so long as they demonstrate the intent to leave Canada by the end of their authorized stay and adhere to study permit conditions while studying in Canada.

Dual intent is described under A22(2) and states that an intention by a foreign national to become a permanent resident does not preclude them from becoming a temporary resident if the officer is satisfied that they will leave Canada by the end of the period authorized for their stay.

The Updated temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents waives the requirements under R213 of the Regulations (the requirement to apply for a study permit before entering Canada) and Paragraphs 215(1)(a)-(g) of the Regulations (the requirements that a foreign national must meet in order to apply for a study permit after entering Canada). It does not waive the requirements to demonstrate that the foreign national will leave Canada by the end of the period authorized for their stay, nor the requirement to demonstrate dual intent.

Applicants applying for a study permit under the Iran public policy must demonstrate that they meet the requirements of R216(1)(b), i.e. that the applicant will leave Canada by the end of the period authorized for their stay under Division 2 of Part 9. In the event that the applicant concurrently applies for permanent residence, they will need to satisfy the requirements listed under Subsection 22(2) of the Act.

For details on how to apply, please see : Situation in Iran: Temporary immigration, passport and citizenship measures - Canada.ca.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 3:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Help

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Hello,

I hope you're doing well. I have a question and need your assistance.
The client has a spouse open work permit, which is valid until July 2027. The client and spouse applied for PR (Ontario PNP) and are under a background check.
Question: Is it OK client to apply for a **study permit,** under Iranian public policy, while she is waiting for her PR application? We don't like to jeopardize her PR application.
Again, thank you so much for your time and for always helping to support us.

All the best

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:15 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:16:29
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Live-in Caregiver - PR - Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Protected A) - REP-A-2025-0783 - Due 4-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

The Live-in Caregiver program (LCP) is closed to new applicants. However, applicants may still apply for permanent residence if they meet the following conditions:

- They have at least 2 years of work experience in the program and
  - They're already working in Canada with an LCP work permit, or
  - They were approved for their first LCP work permit based on a Labour Market Impact Assessment submitted to Employment and Social Development Canada on or before November 30, 2014

If the applicant does not meet these conditions, they will not qualify for permanent residence under the LCP, but may still qualify for permanent residence through the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots that launched on March 31st 2025, or other permanent residence programs. Additional details on the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots can be found here: Home Care Worker Immigration pilots - Canada.ca

IRCC does not accept applications online submissions for the Live-in Caregiver program. Applicants can submit their complete application package to the following address if they are using regular mail:

Application For Permanent Residence- Live-in Caregiver

Box 12155 STN A

Sydney NS

B1P 0L3

If the applicant is using a courier service, their application should be delivered to the following address:

Application For Permanent Residence- Live-in Caregiver

Digital Exemption Submission

[redacted] Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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3050 Wilson Ave

New Waterford, NS, B1H 5V8

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 9:43 AM
To: Immigration Representatives ▌Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: FW: Live-in Caregiver - PR - Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Protected A)

Dear Sir/Madam,

We hope this email finds you well.

We forward to you the email below, which we received from the IRCC call centre, with respect to eligibility to apply for PR under the Live-in Caregiver program (LCP).

We are seeking your clarification and guidance on that matter, as we have received conflicting information from the IRCC call centre agents. Two agents (during a call on 31/01/2025 and 03/02/2025 confirmed that despite the program is closed, applicants may still apply for PR if they meet the criteria listed below. They also confirmed, after checking with someone, that applicants in maintained status as LCP workers, can apply, as listed on the link provided below :

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/caregiver-program/become-permanent-resident.html

*The Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) is **closed** to new applicants. You can only apply for permanent residence through the LCP if you have at least 2 years of work experience in the program and:*

- *you're already working in Canada with an LCP work permit, or*
- *you were approved for your first LCP work permit based on a Labour Market Impact Assessment submitted to Employment and Social Development Canada on or before November 30, 2014*

A third agent, during a call on 20/02/2025 confirmed that no one can apply anymore, because the program is closed, however, she sent the email below.

This last reply does not match what is being posted on the links provided below:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/caregiver-program/become-permanent-resident.html

Also. upon calling the IRCC call centre, the voice message preceding the option of LCP information, confirms that applicants may apply if they meet the above noted requirements.

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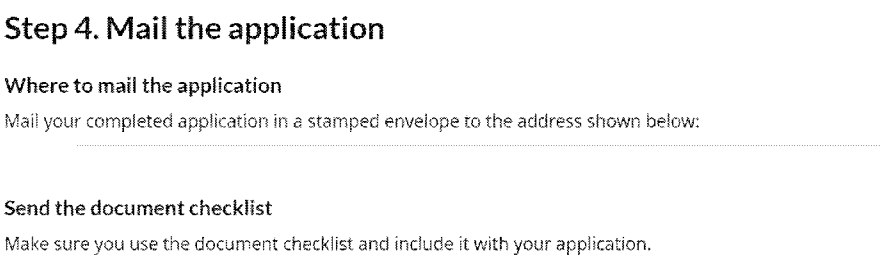
To this, we seek your clarification to whether applicants, can apply, if they have at least 2 years of work experience in the program and:

• are already working in Canada with an LCP work permit, or

• were approved for your first LCP work permit based on a Labour Market Impact Assessment submitted to Employment and Social Development Canada on or before November 30, 2014

We note from the guide IMM5290, in "Step 4 – Mail the application" that the application is a paper application that should be mailed to an address, which is missing from the guide – see the following screen shot:



Step 4. Mail the application

Where to mail the application

Mail your completed application in a stamped envelope to the address shown below:

Send the document checklist

Make sure you use the document checklist and include it with your application.

However, the document checklist IMM5282 – copy attached, states that the paper application should be mailed to the CPC office in [redacted] which we understand does not accept paper applications any more.

In addition, the address in the checklist, is missing the street number and name (which we believe to be 9700 Jasper Street??).

To this, we kindly seek your clarification to how can applicant, who meets the above criteria, submit the application.

We checked the PR Portal options, and it does not include the LCP program, but only the expired pilots for Home Child care provider and Home Personal support provider, which expired in June 2024.)

The conflicting information form the IRCC call centre agents, and what is posted on the IRCC links noted below, are confusing, so your feedback and guidance are greatly appreciated.

Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From: CE CSC [redacted] No[redacted] [redacted] CSC EC (IRCC) [redacted]
Sent: February 20, 2025 10:46 AM
To:
Subject: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (Protected A)

\intbl\qrPlease do not reply to this email.
\intbl\qrProtected A

Good day,

[redacted] Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).
\intbl\sb280

\intbl\sb280How to submit your feedback

Your feedback is important to us. You may submit a comment, compliment or complaint about IRCC services, performance or processes, such as:

- Application processing times,
- Services,
- Fees or refunds,
- Online tools or the IRCC website,
- Policy and legislation,
- Etc.

In order to do so, please fill out the feedback form available on our website.

Requirements to become a permanent resident - Live-in caregiver program

You can apply to become a permanent resident of Canada through the Live-in Caregiver Program if you meet the requirements.

Please consult the following links to our website in order to familiarize yourself with these requirements:

- Become a permanent resident - Live-in caregivers, and
- The instruction guide of the application for permanent residence.

\intbl\sb280Publication and manuals

We [redacted] in IRCC.

- To consult, download or order copies of IRCC's publications:
  - we invite you to visit our website.
- To provide feedback on these publications:
  - please click on the Give us feedback on publications button located on this page.

\intbl

[redacted]Refugees Immigration, Réfugiés
ip Canada et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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We hope the information provided is helpful in assisting you with your enquiry.

We would also like to suggest the following online services that might be helpful to you:

- Check your application status - You may either:
  - sign in to your online account to check your application status,
  - create an online account and link your application to it, or
  - use the online tool (Client Application Status (CAS)).
- Change of address
- Find application forms and guides
- Help Centre - To find answers, you may consult the different sections or type keywords related to your question

Thank you,

Agent #5603
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

Note: The information provided may change without notice. If there is conflicting information between the text in the email and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, the Citizenship Act or their regulations, the Act and/or Regulations prevail. This email was sent to you in the language of your choice. The information on the IRCC website is available in both official languages.

\sb280

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:23 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:39:24
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Work Exp or Training in Home Care Worker Immigration pilots Re 42202 - REP-B-2025-0464 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
To qualify for the Home Care Worker Immigration pilots, applicants must have enough relevant work experience **OR** training.

Applicants must have either 6 months of continuous, full-time and relevant work experience in the past 3 years **OR** completed relevant training that was at least 6 months in length, resulted in a post-secondary diploma, certificate or credential, and was completed in the past 2 years before they apply.

The work experience or training needs to correspond to the occupation that the applicant is applying to.

For the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilot: Child Care, applicants are required to have work experience or classroom training as a Home child care provider (NOC 44100) and/or an Early childhood educator and assistant (NOC 42202). Multiple occupations are listed and included under these job titles. Please note, experience or training as an early childhood educator, day care teacher, or supervisor **will not** be considered eligible. As such, Early Child Educator courses would not qualify but Early Childhood Assistant programs would qualify.

We trust this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 1:57 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Work Exp or Training in Home Care Worker Immigration pilots Re 42202

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Good day,

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the eligibility criteria for the Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots, with specific reference to the work experience and training requirements outlined on the official website. The details provided under the work experience and training sections appear to contain ambiguities, particularly concerning roles classified under NOC (Early Childhood Educators and Assistants). I respectfully request your assistance in resolving these uncertainties.

1. Work Experience Requirements

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/caregivers/home-care-worker-immigration-pilots/child-care-home-support/eligibility/work-experience-training.html#work-experience

The website states that applicants must have "at least 6 months of work experience, gained within or outside Canada" in occupations such as Early Childhood Educators and Assistants (NOC 42202). However, it further specifies that "experience as an early childhood educator, daycare teacher, or supervisor doesn't count," which raises questions about the eligibility of specific roles within this NOC code.

- * **Question**: Does this exclusion pertain to all work experience gained in a daycare setting, or is it limited to the roles of early childhood educator, daycare teacher, or supervisor? For instance, since Early Childhood Education Assistants (ECEA) share the same NOC code (42202), does this mean that experience as an ECEA is eligible, whereas experience as an Early Childhood Educator (ECE) is not?

2. Training Requirements

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/caregivers/home-care-worker-immigration-pilots/child-care-home-support/eligibility/work-experience-training.html#training

Similarly, the training requirement indicates that applicants must have "received a credential for a relevant training of at least 6 months, within or outside Canada," with Early Childhood Educators and Assistants (NOC 42202) listed as eligible. However, it also states, "This does not include early childhood educators, daycare teachers and supervisors," creating uncertainty about which training credentials qualify.

- * **Question**: Does this imply that a training credential from a program for Early Childhood Education Assistants (ECEA) of at least 6 months is acceptable, while a credential for an Early Childhood Educator (ECE) is not?

Your guidance in clarifying these points would be greatly appreciated to ensure accurate compliance with the program's eligibility criteria. [redacted] and assistance in addressing this inquiry.
Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:29 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:41:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) - REP-B-2025-0474 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions [redacted] - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

[redacted] Un EED est une école approuvée par un gouvernement provincial ou territorial pour l'accueil d'étudiants étrangers. Si vous souhaitez regrouper deux EED en un seul, veuillez contacter votre province.

Vous pourrez communiquer avec l'équipe du Programme des étudiants étrangers (PEE) pour les EED à l'adresse courriel [redacted] : [redacted] Elle [redacted] de [redacted] questions.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.
***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From: [redacted] >
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 7:26 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted] LOA Portal / Portail LA (IRCC) <[redacted]ortal-PortailLA.[redacted]
Cc
Subject: RE: Établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED)
Importance: High

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Rebonjour,

Suite à mon courriel ci-dessous, je vois qu'il y a eu un problème dans l'envoi puisque la première partie du message n'y apparaît pas.

Je vous renvoie donc le message complet.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Nous aimerions savoir s'il est possible de regrouper nos deux établissements d'enseignement désignés (EED)) sous le même EED (si jamais nous souhaitons le faire).

Afin de mieux clarifier nos deux établissements d'enseignement (, voici quelques informations supplémentaires :

- * Il y a 5 écoles nationales au Québec qui sont obligatoirement affiliées à un cégep. Trois des cinq écoles nationales sont sous le mêmes EED que leur cégep et les 2 autres écoles nationales ont un # d'EED distinct de leur cégep. En ce qui nous concerne, l' est affiliée au et ils ont **chacun leur <u>propre numéro d'établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED)</u>**, comme vous pouvez le voir sur le site Web du Gouvernement du Canada :

Nom de l'établissement	Numéro de l'établissement d'enseignement désigné (# d'EED)	Ville	Campus	Offre des programmes admissibles au PTPD
				[redacted]
				Détails

**Ce qui explique pourquoi il y a une mention du sur nos lettres d'admission (par exemple, st la registraire pour ıe*

À titre informatif, une particularité de l st qu'elle offre deux niveaux d'études, soit le niveau professionnel (DEP) et le niveau collégial (DEC).

Avec tous les changements provinciaux et fédéraux au niveau de l'immigration, nous pensons qu'il serait peut-être plus simple de regrouper nos 2 EED sous l'EED En effet, nous voyons déjà plusieurs problématiques d'erreurs de nom d'EED (et de l'ébénisterie sur les CAQ de niveau collégial, les permis d'études et les permis de travail stage coop).

Si jamais nous souhaitons mettre notre sous le même EED que le quels sont la procédure et le délai?

En attente de vos nouvelles rapidement si possible,
Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 22 avril 2025 16:15
[redacted]
[redacted]; [redacted]Portal / Portail LA (IRCC) [redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED)
Importance : Haute

Nom de l'établissement	Numéro de l'établissement d'enseignement désigné (# d'EED)	Ville	Campus	Offre des programmes admissibles au PTPD
				Oui
				Détails

**Ce qui explique pourquoi il y a une mention du* *sur nos lettres d'admission (par exemple,* *est la registraire pour le* *t pour l*

À titre informatif, une particularité de l est qu'elle offre deux niveaux d'études, soit le niveau professionnel (DEP) et le niveau collégial (DEC).

Avec tous les changements provinciaux et fédéraux au niveau de l'immigration, nous pensons qu'il serait peut-être plus simple de regrouper nos 2 EED sous En effet, nous voyons déjà plusieurs problématiques d'erreurs de nom d'EED sur les CAQ de niveau collégial, les permis d'études et les permis de travail stage coop).

Si jamais nous souhaitons mettre notre sous le même EED que le quels sont la procédure et le délai?

En attente de vos nouvelles rapidement si possible,
Cordialement,

Page 311

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:37 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:42:03
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: DLI Change: Transfer credits for some courses - REP-B-2025-0432 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Yes, the foreign national would require another study permit to take courses at another DLI. As of November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted] >
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 12:28 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: DLI Change: Transfer credits for some courses

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Hi IRCC Representative,

My name is [redacted] (Regulated International Student Immigration Advisor –

We would greatly appreciate your help with the situation below.

International students currently enrolled with valid study permit issued for [redacted] plan to take some courses at a **different DLI to get credits transferred** in order to complete their credential that will be issued by [redacted] (their original DLI on the study permit). How does the new DLI change policy apply to these cases. Can students attend a different DLI to get some credits transferred for the credential that will be issued by their main DLI written on the study permit.

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You help is greatly appreciated.
Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:45:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: work and study permit questions for minor - REP-A-2025-0817 -Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice. Therefore, our responses reflect general information.

Q1: Can a minor child get a study permit for three years if the parent has a three year open work permit?

Generally, the study permit would be issue to the same date as the parent's permit unless their passport is expiring.

Q2: Can a minor child (16) who has a study permit and is studying in high-school, and whose parent has a valid open work permit, get a work permit?

Depending on the situation of the child and the parent they may be eligible to apply for a work permit: Who can apply for an open work permit?

If the child is required to work as part of their studies curriculum they may be eligible to apply for Work as a co-op student or intern - Canada.ca.

Guide 5580 - Applying for a Work Permit - Student Guide - paper application - Canada.ca may provide additional information required to make an informed decision.

There are other specific eligibility requirements for place and level of educational study in Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca.

Q3: Does the minor child of an open work permit holder have to get a visitor record every six months to retain valid status as a TR?

An officer has discretion to issue a visitor record with validity to match the parent's permit, or the expiry of the child's passport, whichever comes first. However, it is important to note that visitor records are not valid upon re-entry, and a new visitor record may be required if the child leaves Canada.

Minors who are outside Canada and are applying to come to Canada to attend school while accompanying their parents who hold a study or work permit must apply for a study permit, as per IRPR 9(1). If they apply for a temporary resident visa instead, this application may be refused.

It is recommended that dependent children of foreign nationals on work/study permits, who are already in Canada and who are of school age, apply for a study permit even if they do not require one. As a study permit holder, they [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] TRV from [redacted] are [redacted] to [redacted] study permit, such as gaining access to social services. Please see here: Studying in Canada as a minor.

Q4: If a minor child has a study permit for three years, does the child need to get visitor records every six months to retain valid status as a TR?

No, the study permit provides the temporary resident status.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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We hope this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 4:28 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: work and study permit questions for minor

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

Can a minor child get a study permit for three years if the parent has a three year open work permit?

Can a minor child (16) who has a study permit and is studying in high-school, and whose parent has a valid open work permit, get a work permit?

Does the minor child of an open work permit holder have to get a visitor record every six months to retain valid status as a TR?

If a minor child has a study permit for three years, does the child need to get visitor records every six months to retain valid status as a TR?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:50 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:48:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Study Permit Validity After Leave Exceeding 150 Days - REP-B-2025-0439 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If you are travelling and re-entering Canada. A study permit isn't a travel document. It doesn't give you the right to travel to [redacted] your permit, you [redacted] valid passport and [redacted]

- * a visitor visa, **or**
- * an electronic travel authorization (eTA)

[redacted] an [redacted] visa, [redacted] with your study permit, [redacted] that you [redacted] the border services officer that you meet all the requirements before you can re-enter.

Some documents the border service officer may request.

- * have a valid travel document, such as a passport
- * have the port of entry letter of introduction the visa office sent you when they approved your study permit
  - * This letter has your permit reference number, which we use to issue your study permit.
- * have a copy of a valid letter of acceptance from your school
- * have letters of reference or any other documents the visa office told you to bring
- * have a valid electronic travel authorization (eTA), a valid visitor visa (temporary resident visa), a valid green card (or equivalent official proof of U.S. status) or another valid travel document
  - * If you have a valid eTA, it'll be linked to the passport you used to apply for your study permit.
- * have enough money for your stay (the amount you will need can vary—it depends on things such as how long you will stay, and whether you will stay in a hotel, or with friends or relatives)
- * be in good health
- * have no criminal or immigration-related convictions
- * convince an immigration officer that
  - * you have ties—such as a job, home, financial assets or family—that will take you back to your home country
  - * you will leave Canada at the end of your visit
- * **have valid immigration medical exam results (if you needed one)**
  - * Your exam is valid for 12 months from the day you get it.
  - * It must be valid the day you enter Canada.
  - * If your exam will expire before you enter Canada, you need to get another medical exam.
    - * This applies even if your letter of introduction is still valid.
- * prove that you'll leave Canada at the end of your stay

As the foreign national has stopped studying for more than 150 days, it is recommended that they submit a new study permit application, with all the supporting documentation and wait for a decision on their application before returning to Canada.

As of November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit. This

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means you can no longer change DLIs by letting us know through your online account.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 7:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Study Permit Validity After Leave Exceeding 150 Days

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Dear Officer,

I am writing to request clarification regarding the validity and usability of a study permit after a student has taken a leave of absence from studies that exceeds 150 consecutive days.

Specifically, I would like to confirm the following scenario:

A student in Canada holds a valid study permit. They take a leave of absence from their Designated Learning Institution (DLI) for medical reasons, and leave Canada during the period. The leave exceeds 150 consecutive days. Then the student wishes to resume studies, and their study permit is still valid.

Question:

In this case, can the student continue to use their original (still valid) study permit to return to Canada and resume studies, or would they be required to apply for a new study permit before re-entering Canada?

Thank you.
Warm regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:53 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:23:02
To
Cc: [redacted] Representatives [redacted]
Subject: TR: Visitor to work from inside Canada ***URGENT*** - REP-2025-0216- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

[redacted] are [redacted] to [redacted] for work permits from [redacted] to worker public policy [redacted] Canada [redacted] policy [redacted] visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca.

You can follow the instructions at Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca for information on how to apply for a work permit based on your situation. The instructions for how to apply for a study permit are not applicable to work permits.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoye : 21 janvier 2025 14:55
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Objet : Visitor to work from inside Canada ***URGENT***
Importance : Haute

Good day,
Can a visitor in Canada apply for a work permit online by completing outside Canada work permit application form as we do for students (refer to the below screen shot from the IRCC website).

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*** Where are you applying from?** (required)

- ○ Outside Canada
- ◉ Inside Canada
- ○ At a port of entry

Venezuelan passport holders

You may need to complete extra steps when you fill out your application.

*** Only some people can apply for a study permit from inside Canada. Do any of the situations below describe you, or the person you're applying for?** (required)

You're currently in Canada and one of these applies:

- you're a Ukrainian national or family member of a Ukrainian national
- you have a valid study or work permit
- your spouse, common-law partner or parent has a valid study or work permit
- you're a minor child in primary or secondary school
- you're an exchange student or visiting student
- you completed a short-term course or study program required to be accepted at a DLI
- you or your spouse, common-law partner or dependent child has a temporary resident permit (TRP) valid for 6 months or more
- you're being sponsored to immigrate and you already applied for permanent residence (if you're eligible)
- you or your spouse, common-law partner or dependent child are subject to an unenforceable removal order
- you're the spouse, common-law partner or dependent child of:
  - an athlete on a team based in Canada
  - a member of the media
  - a member of the clergy
  - military personnel on duty in Canada or
  - an accredited foreign representative
- you're a refugee claimant in Canada or a family member of a refugee claimant in Canada

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

*** Has your study permit expired?** (required)

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

You need to apply as though you're outside Canada

Even though you're physically in Canada, you must follow the instructions for applying for a study permit from **outside** Canada.

[redacted] to your response.

Best,

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:32:57 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 28 Apr 2025 15:51:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification required on scheduled break for students who changed their program. - REP-B-2025-0383 - Due 14-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
According to the information provided, if the student is meeting the conditions on their study permit, they would be eligible to work off campus.

If you're working during a break scheduled by your DLI; such as summer and winter holidays, or a reading week, you can

- * work **unlimited** hours on/off campus
- * take courses on a part-time or full-time basis
    - * This does **not** affect your ability to work unlimited hours during your break.

You must be a full-time student both before and after the break to work unlimited hours during the break. For example, you can't work before you start your very first school semester.

Find out more about working during scheduled breaks.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 2:15 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: RE: Clarification required on scheduled break for students who changed their program. - REP-B-2025-0383 - Due 14-May-25

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unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

My apologies but I don't believe the below answer addressed my specific question.

My question is: in the case of a student who was full-time in program A in the Winter 2025 semester (Jan-April term) and changed their program to program B in the Fall 2025 semester (Sept. to December) and Summer (May-Aug) is considered a scheduled break for **both programs** and the student maintained full-time status in the Winter and Fall semester, could you please confirm that the program change will **not** affect the student's eligibility to work full-time in the Summer semester (May-Aug) as it's considered a scheduled break at our institution?

Thank you,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: April 22, 2025 7:55 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: FW: Clarification required on scheduled break for students who changed their program. - REP-B-2025-0383 - Due 14-May-25

[redacted]

Good Day,
[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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If you're working during a break scheduled by your DLI; such as summer and winter holidays, or a reading week, you can

- * work **unlimited** hours on/off campus
- * take courses on a part-time or full-time basis
    - * This does **not** affect your ability to work unlimited hours during your break.

You must be a full-time student both **before** and **after** the break to work unlimited hours during the break. For example, you can't work before you start your very first school semester.

Find out more about working during scheduled breaks.

We hope you find this information helpful,

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 1:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification required on scheduled break for students who changed their program.

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[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

I would like to seek clarification on the working eligibility during a scheduled break for students who change their programs at our DLI.

At [redacted] all our programs that are two years or longer (Associate degrees, [redacted] Post-Baccalaureate) are eligible for Summer as a scheduled break, for more information on our definition of scheduled break please kindly refer to our website.

My question is: in the case of a student who was full-time in program A in the Winter 2025 semester (Jan-April term) and changed their program to program B in the Fall 2025 semester (Sept. to December) and Summer (May-Aug) is considered a scheduled break for both programs and the student maintained full-time status in the Winter and Fall semester, could you please confirm that the program change will **not** affect the student's eligibility to work full-time in the Summer semester (May-Aug) as it's considered a scheduled break at our institution?

As per IRCC's Glossary, it's up to the institution to define scheduled breaks:

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Glossary

Academic break (regularly scheduled break)

The student is on a regularly scheduled break between academic sessions (such as summer holiday), as determined by your institution.

Any leave from a program of studies in Canada should not exceed 150 consecutive days from the date the leave started. If a student [redacted] days of leave from [redacted] will need to [redacted] their status with [redacted] will be considered non-compliant with their study permit conditions.

Retrieved from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/partners-service-providers/dli-portal/compliance-reporting-guide.html#glossary

On IRCC's operational manual states that the condition for the student to work full-time is that students must hold full-time status in the semester before and after the break:

Regularly scheduled breaks

In order to work off campus without a work permit under paragraph R186(v), students must hold full-time status during the academic session before and after their regularly scheduled break. See the **regularly scheduled break** section under Definitions.

Maximum duration of a regularly scheduled break

If an institution allows for back-to-back scheduled breaks, thus creating a break period longer than 150 consecutive days, students are only eligible to work off campus during the first 150 consecutive days. They cannot work for the entire break if it is longer than 150 consecutive days.

Taking into account all regularly scheduled breaks, students may only work off campus on a full-time basis for a total of 180 days during each calendar year.

Retrieved from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/campus-work.html#definitions

Again, the operational manual states that the condition to be a regularly scheduled break is that is part of the DLI's academic calendar:

- **Regularly scheduled break:** To be considered a regularly scheduled break, the break must be part of the DLI's academic calendar (for instance, winter and summer holidays, Reading Week). Each regularly scheduled break should not be longer than 150 days. The maximum cumulative duration of scheduled breaks is 180 days per calendar year.

Retrieved from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/campus-work.html#definitions

In addition, I don't think R186(v) prevents the student to work on a regularly scheduled break if both programs are academic programs that is more than 6 months and leads to a degree, diploma or certificate.

If you need further information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:04 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 12:42:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Clarification Regarding Short-Term Online Certificate Course During Study Permit - REP-B-2025-0475 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Yes, the foreign national would require a study permit to take courses. As of November 8, 2024, you must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on your study permit.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 7:33 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Request for Clarification Regarding Short-Term Online Certificate Course During Study Permit

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Officer,

I am writing on behalf of my client, an international student currently enrolled in a two-year academic program in Canada. She entered Canada in September 2023 with a valid study permit, which remains in effect.

Background:

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In January 2025, while maintaining full-time status in her main academic program, my client enrolled in a **fully online, short-term Personal Support Worker (PSW) certificate course**. The PSW course is:

- * Less than six months in duration,
- * Not part of the designated learning institution's primary program, and
- * Delivered entirely online.

This course also includes a **300-hour co-op component**, which the client **plans to complete only after finishing her main program** and once her **PGWP application has been submitted and is in process.**

We respectfully request clarification on the following:

1. 1. **Is it permissible for an international student to enroll in and complete a short-term (less than 6 months), online certificate program that is not part of their main study program while on a valid study permit, without requiring a separate study permit?**

This clarification is critical to ensure compliance with IRCC regulations and avoid potential issues with future applications.

I appreciate your time and look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:10 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:02:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit approval and introduction letters - REP-B-2025-0473 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
This letter is for both the study permit and CO-OP work permit.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 6:36 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Study permit approval and introduction letters

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[redacted]

I have a short question on the introduction letter.

A client of mine is approved fopr study permit (with a co-op work experience) but **we only received the letter of introduction for a Work permit**. Is this normal? please find a sample attached.

Can the applicant get both the study permit and the coop work permit with this document?

Thank You.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:16 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:07:28
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Subject: FW: Co-op Work Permit - REP-A-2025-0766 -Due 10-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0000.jpg;

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

QUESTION 1:

Do students who have a practicum, placement, internship, or co-op with part-time hours still need a co-op work permit? If they do not need a co-op work permit, do they have to use their study permit condition to be eligible? For example, some of these work experiences based on their faculty and/or program range from 88 hours in a semester to 420.

RESPONSE:

Students who meet the criteria of paragraph 186(v) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR) may work on or off campus as per the conditions on their study permit, as long as they work less than 24 hours per week. This may include co-op placements, internships, or any other form of work-integrated learning, as long as they work less than 24 hours per week in total, including other work such as part-time jobs and provided the student is still considered full-time during the same semester. The same would apply for students who meet the criteria of R186(f) – they may work on-campus as per the conditions on their study permit provided the student is considered full-time during the same semester.

QUESTION 2:

Will students who have a mandatory Research Practicum require a co-op work permit if it's on-campus or off-campus? The research practicum gives students a chance to apply the research skills and knowledge they have gained in their studies to date. They work with research tutors, who could be university faculty or tutors connected through the university's approved research partners.

RESPONSE:

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If the mandatory Research Practicum meets the definition of "work" under section 2 of the IRPR, the student must obtain authorization to work in Canada. As per section 30(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA), foreign nationals may not work in Canada unless authorized to do so under IRPA (e.g. authorization to work with a co-op work permit, or authorization to work on- or off-campus under R186 as per their study permit conditions).

See response to question 1 above regarding authorization to work on- or off-campus under R186(f) or (v) where the mandatory work component of the program is part-time.

If the student is not work permit-exempt under R186, they must apply for a work permit to be authorized to work in Canada. Students may be eligible for a co-op work permit if the work is an essential part of a post-secondary academic, vocational or professional training program offered by a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada, and the work does not form more than 50% of the total program of study.

QUESTION 3:

If a student decides to take an elective course that is an internship/co-op/practicum/placement (not a mandatory course but a course they can take for credit) be eligible for a co-op work permit? If they cannot be eligible for the co-op work permit can they use their study permit conditions to be eligible, or are they not allowed to take this at all?

RESPONSE:

To be eligible for a co-op work permit, the work must be considered an essential part of the program and form no more than 50% of the total program of study. To demonstrate that they meet this requirement, the student should submit a letter from their DLI that confirms the work is a mandatory part for all participants to complete the student's program of study.

See response to question 1 above regarding authorization to work on- or off-campus under R186(f) or (v). If the student and/or the work involved in the elective course does not meet the criteria under R186(f) or (v), the student is not authorized to perform this work using the conditions on their study permit.

As the work would not be a mandatory part of the program of study, the student would need to be eligible for a co-op work permit. To be able to perform the work sought, the student would need to be eligible under a different work permit or work permit-exemption category. Foreign nationals can use the following tool to help determine which type of work permit may apply to their situation: Find out if you need a work permit - Canada.ca

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

- Work as a co-op student or intern - Canada.ca
- Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca
- Work on campus - Canada.ca

As well as the following publicly available instructions for officers:

- Work related to a research, educational or training program – exemption codes C31, C32 and C33 (International Mobility Program) - Canada.ca
- Study permits: Off-campus work - Canada.ca
- Study permits: Working on campus - Canada.ca
- Temporary Foreign Worker and International Mobility Programs: What is work? - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 9:06 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Co-op Work Permit

> **\intbl\cbpat7CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hi,

[redacted] [redacted] number is :

1. Do students who have a practicum, placement, internship, or co-op with part-time hours still need a co-op work permit?
    a. If they do not need a co-op work permit, do they have to use their study permit condition to be eligible? For example, some of these work experiences based on their faculty and/or program range from 88 hours in a semester to 420.
2. Will students who have a mandatory Research Practicum require a co-op work permit if it's on-campus or off-campus? The research practicum gives students a chance to apply the research skills and knowledge they have gained in their studies to date. They work with research tutors, who could be university faculty or tutors connected through the university's approved research partners.
3. If a student decides to take an elective course that is an internship/co-op/practicum/placement (not a mandatory course but a course they can take for credit) be eligible for a co-op work permit?
    a. If they cannot be eligible for the co-op work permit can they use their study permit conditions to be eligible, or are they not allowed to take this at all?

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:10:09
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Update DLI - REP-B-2025-0470 - Due 22-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who changed their Designated Learning Institution (DLI) before November 8, 2024, and are currently studying there, can continue using their existing study permit until it expires.

If they wish, they may apply for a study permit extension and can keep studying at the same DLI while their application is being processed.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 4:15 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Update DLI

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Officer,
We are seeking clarification regarding the process of updating a Designated Learning Institution (DLI):
If a student changed their DLI last year—prior to the implementation of the updated DLI instructions—but did not officially update the change with IRCC, and is currently studying at the new institution:

1. 1. Is it appropriate to submit a study permit extension application to update the DLI at this stage?
2. 2. In such a case, is the student permitted to continue studying while the study permit extension application is being processed?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Best regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:31 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:20:06
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry about the open work permits for family members of temporary residents - REP-B-2025-0126 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Significant changes have been made in respect to work permit access for **family members of temporary foreign workers**, in order to recalibrate the International Mobility Program to better align with economic objectives, labour market conditions, and community capacity.

These changes include

- * rolling back work permit access for spouses of low-skilled foreign workers and **dependents of all foreign workers**,
- * limiting eligibility to spouses of foreign workers in management/professional occupation or jobs linked to a critical sector or government priorities, where the worker's authorization is valid for at least **16 months** from the time of the spouse's application submission.

Applications for family members of workers transitioning to permanent residence are not subject to these changes.

Existing Program Delivery Instructions (PDIs) found at

- * Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] and
- * Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48]

continue to apply to:

- * **All applications received by IRCC before January 21, 2025;**
- * Applications for family members of high-skilled or low-skilled workers who are transitioning to permanent residence, regardless of when the work permit application was received;
- * **For in-Canada applicants only:** applications received by IRCC on or after January 21, 2025, from family members of foreign workers applying for a work permit renewal with a requested duration that aligns with the principal foreign national's existing work authorization. For example, if the spouse received a shorter work permit [redacted]

As of **January 21, 2025,** only spouses and common-law partners of foreign workers who meet the following criteria will be eligible for an open work permit under the administrative code C41.

The principal foreign national must:

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- * Be employed or will be employed in either:
  - * any high-skilled occupation at the TEER category **0 or 1 of the NOC** at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application, **or**
  - * a select high-skilled occupation at the **TEER category 2 or category 3** of the NOC, **related to the natural and applied sciences, construction, health care, natural resources, education, sports, and military sectors**, at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application (See Annex A); and
- * have a valid work permit or work authorization of at least **16 months** at the time the spousal work permit application is received.

Dependent children of both high-skilled or low-skilled workers are no longer eligible to apply for an open work permit under this measure.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 2:58 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry about the open work permits for family members of temporary residents

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Dear Officer,

I understand that the change was effective from January 21, 2025 to open work permits for family members of temporary residents.

The changes define that family OWPs will be limited to spouses of certain international students and certain foreign workers.

I was wondering if a dependent child of the principal applicant or the spouse who meets the general eligibility requirements is still eligible to apply for the open work permit. The dependent child is in Canada and has a valid temporary resident status currently.

Or, after the change is effective, the open work permit is only applied for the spouses, not the dependent child any more.

I look forward to your confirmation. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Page 337

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:40 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:23:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification request for getting counterfoil of valid visitor visa on new passport. - REP-2025-0036- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
[redacted] a foreign national [redacted] their [redacted] the [redacted] to their [redacted]. [redacted] have obtained a new passport, they can apply for a new temporary resident visa (TRV). IRCC does not replace TRVs that were affixed to lost or stolen passports.

We trust that this information will be of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

-----Message d'origine-----
De : Envoyé : 6 janvier 2025 18:19 À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : Clarification request for getting counterfoil of valid visitor visa on new passport.

Hello,

Hope this email finds you well.

Question: How to get counterfoil (valid visitor visa sticker) on the new passport, if the old passport has been lost of Indian National. If possible, please let me know the procedure.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:45 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:30:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Sponsorship and Quebec application cap - REP-B-2025-0097 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will continue to process family class sponsorship applications according to the usual procedures and to take into account the number of immigrants that Quebec wishes to be admitted to Quebec each year.

A final decision can only be made on an application once the *Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration* (MIFI) has approved the sponsor's application for the undertaking and issued a *Certificat de sélection du Québec* (CSQ) to the sponsored person. For more information on the procedures to follow to apply for an undertaking, and the impact of the rules for receiving applications, we encourage you to consult MIFI's website.

The open work permit described in the Temporary public policy exempting certain applicants applying under the spouse or common-law partner in Canada class or the Family Class from work permit requirements ("the temporary public policy") will continue to remain available to eligible sponsored spouses, partners, and their dependent children who have submitted a complete application for sponsorship.

We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 6:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Sponsorship and Quebec application cap

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Dear Sir or Madam,

We kindly request clarification concerning Quebec sponsorship applications for a spouse, common-law partner or dependent child.

From **26 June 2024** to **25 June 2026** inclusive, the Ministère de l'Immigration, de la Francisation et de l'Intégration (MIFI) will accept a maximum of 13,000 applications to sponsor a family member.

https://www.quebec.ca/en/immigration/permanent/sponsor-family-member/rules-reception-applications

Please confirm the following:

1. 1. Once the Quebec cap is reached, will IRCC keep in-process **sponsorship** applications open until the CSQ is obtained after June 25 2026?
    a. a. For the scenario above, will the spousal open work permit remain an available option for spousal and common-law partner sponsorship applicants?

2. 2. Once the Quebec cap is reached, will IRCC accept Quebec new sponsorship files for processing and issue a file number?
    a. a. For the scenario above (Question #2), will the spousal open work permit remain an available option for spousal and common-law partner sponsorship applicants?

Thank you

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:33:01
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Common Law question - [redacted] programs - REP-B-2025-0459 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
To be considered in a common-law relationship, a person has to be living together in a conjugal relationship with another person and has been doing so continuously for a period of at least one year in the recent past. Once common-law partners have lived together continuously for one year, it is possible to live separately for periods of time and still be considered common-law partners as long as the conjugal relationship is maintained. For example, common-law partners who are unable to live together because of legal restrictions in their home country or who have been separated for reasons beyond their control (e.g. civil war or armed conflict) may still qualify and included on the application along with an explanation and proof of their circumstances. Common-law partnership is considered to be ended when the conjugal relationship ends.

Please note that we do not respond to case specific questions. Each case will be assessed by an officer considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to them. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements of the program they are applying under.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 5:39 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Common Law question - federal economic programs

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s.19(1)

Good day,

In the context of federal economic programs, once candidates establish common-law by living in a marriage-like relationship for 12 months, can they later be living separately and still apply together for PR as a couple?
Does physical separation has to be short-term and should reasons by justified?

Or once common-law is established, the relationship is valid until it breaks down?

What are the official guidelines?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:33:58 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:42:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: APR Account - (Authorized Paid Rep Portal) - REP-B-2025-0494 - Due 26-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The issue has been solved and the account is now active.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 2:35 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: APR Account - (Authorized Paid Rep Portal)

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good day,

I am an immigration lawyer, and I have APR (Authorized Paid Rep Portal) account.
When I sign into my APR account, it shows that the account is inactive. See attached Screenshot.
As a result, I am unable to link my clients' applications or create a new one.
My LSO #
My username for APR account is

How do I fix this issue?see attached screenshot. My cellphone
I have submitted webforms but they were not helpful with resolving this issue.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Yours sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:18:57 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri. 7 Feb 2025 16:28:37
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Can an applicant apply for a work permit if he/she is already in Canada? - REP-2025-0336 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:
I am a practising lawyer in Ontario.

Can an applicant submit an "outside Canada" work permit application while visiting Canada? In the application form, he/she would choose their home country/country of citizen as the country of residence, but truthfully declare their residential address in Canada since they are visiting Canada at the time of application.

We noted IRCC allows similar "outside Canada" applications for study permits (see below):
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/apply.html

You need to apply as though you're outside Canada
Even though you're physically in Canada, you must follow the instructions for applying for a study permit from ***outside*** *Canada.*
In our online tools, choose your ***country of citizenship*** *when you're asked for your current country or territory of residence. This is to make sure you get the correct application forms.*
When you fill out the PDF forms, your answers must be accurate, since they're now part of your application. If you're in Canada, use your Canadian address.

Answer:

[redacted] are [redacted] to [redacted] for work permits [redacted] are i[redacted] to worker public policy has ended Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca.

You can follow the instructions at Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca for information on how to apply for a work permit based on your situation. The instructions for how to apply for a study permit are not applicable to work permits.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 22:38
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Can an applicant apply for a work permit if he/she is already in Canada?

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a practising lawyer in Ontario.

Can an applicant submit an "outside Canada" work permit application while visiting Canada? In the application form, he/she would choose their home country/country of citizen as the country of residence, but truthfully declare their residential address in Canada since they are visiting Canada at the time of application.

We noted IRCC allows similar "outside Canada" applications for study permits (see below):
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/apply.html

You need to apply as though you're outside Canada
Even though you're physically in Canada, you must follow the instructions for applying for a study permit from ***outside*** *Canada.*
In our online tools, choose your ***country of citizenship*** *when you're asked for your current country or territory of residence. This is to make sure you get the correct application forms.*
When you fill out the PDF forms, your answers must be accurate, since they're now part of your application. If you're in Canada, use your Canadian address.

Thank you.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:34:05 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:44:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: FW: Citizenship Inquiry - REP-B-2025-0500 - Due 26-May-25 / adoptions and biological link
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Determinations of citizenship by descent are made with regard to the circumstances at the time of a person's birth.

The *Citizenship Act* states:

3 (1) ... a person is a citizen if.....

- **(b)** the person was born outside Canada after February 14, 1977 and **at the time of his birth one of his parents, other than a parent who adopted him, was a citizen**;

For persons born prior to February 14, 1977, there are separate provisions in the *Act* which refer to citizenship by descent and these also refer to the status of the parent when the child was born.

While we can't speak with certainty without a full assessment and determination by a Citizenship Officer, **in general** a subsequent adoption does not prohibit a child from obtaining citizenship by descent through a Canadian birth parent. Although an adoption process may sever the legal ties between a child and their Canadian birth parent(s), it does not negate the fact that the child had a Canadian parent at the time of their birth.

As always, exceptions to citizenship by descent apply. Clients who wish to explore whether they may have a claim to citizenship can refer to the Am I Canadian? wizard.

To apply for citizenship by descent (proof of citizenship), the applicant must be able to provide several details regarding their Canadian birth parent(s). Furthermore, they must be able to provide the required documentation to substantiate their claim. This includes evidence that proves the parent's Canadian citizenship (such as their citizenship certificate or Canadian birth certificate).

Should a client in such a situation wish to apply for proof of citizenship, they should include an explanatory letter with their application, especially if they are unable to provide required documents. Otherwise, the application risks being identified as incomplete and returned to the applicant. The Citizenship Officer must be satisfied that the applicant is eligible for citizenship by descent based on the application and documents provided. In some instances, some information may be verifiable within IRCC's own records. The Officer will contact the applicant should they require further information in order to make their determination.

***

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 2:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Citizenship Inquiry

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Hello,

Is an adopted child eligible to claim citizenship through descent if their biological parent was a Canadian citizen? Alternatively, does the biological parent lose the ability to pass on citizenship through descent once the child is placed for adoption?

Thank you in advance.

Yours very truly,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:34:37 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:49:43
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: study permit and work permit valdity together - REP-B-2025-0358 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If a foreign national has a work permit **and** a study permit, they are authorized to work as per the conditions on their work permit and study as per the conditions on their study permit.

Foreign nationals can hold a study permit and work permit at the same time as long as they meet the eligibility requirements for both and continue to meet the conditions on their permits.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 1:31 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: study permit and work permit valdity together

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Hi there,

If someone holds Post graduate work permit and they want to study for course duration of 6 months and apply study permit for it.

If study permit gets issued to the client , In that case client PGWP will still be valid until expiry of his PGWP correct?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:34:43 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 13:57:46
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Sponsorship - Dependent Child - [redacted] - REP-A-2025-0680 - Due 10-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

A child born via surrogacy may be eligible for sponsorship if they are the biological child of the permanent resident parent and meet the definition of a dependent child as defined in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR).

There is no income requirement to sponsor dependent children unless a dependent child (grandchild) is added to the application. A spouse or common-law partner may be included as a co-signer in the undertaking in situations where an income requirement must be met.

Additionally, the interpretation of "parent" for applications of citizenship by descent has been expanded to include non-biological legal parents at birth and biological parents. Parents who have been recognized as their child's legal parent at birth by way of the original birth certificate or relevant birth records (surrogacy contracts, court orders, hospital records, etc.) are eligible to pass down Canadian citizenship with or without a genetic or gestational link to their children.

\sb240Cases involving assisted human reproduction (AHR), including surrogacy arrangements, undertaken by Canadian citizens may result in children born abroad who are not biologically related to the Canadian parent. In these cases, the birth certificate and/or documentation issued at the time of the child's birth will be assessed to confirm the parent's eligibility to pass down Canadian citizenship by descent. For more information, refer to: Who is a parent for citizenship purposes when assisted human reproduction (AHR), including surrogacy arrangements, is involved?

\sb240We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2025 5:38 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: Sponsorship - Dependent Child - Surrogacy

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[redacted]

Sponsorship of Surrogate Child: Please can you provide some guidance on the procedure to follow for an application to sponsor the surrogate child (born outside Canada) of a married couple, noting that the biological parent is a permanent resident and the spouse of the biological parent is a Canadian Citizen. It is unclear from the guidance if the child in this scenario would be considered a dependent child of the biological parent as it states:

If they qualify as a dependent child, you can sponsor

- ***your own child***
  - [redacted] ***Canadian citizen, your child may*** [redacted] ***Canadian citizen,*** [redacted] ***w*** [redacted] ***sponsor your child for permanent residence if they're Canadian citizens already.*** *Check if your child is already a Canadian citizen.*
  - ***If you're sponsoring just your child, without sponsoring your spouse or partner, you'll name your child as the*** *principal applicant* ***in the application. You'll have to show that the other parent or legal guardian agrees to your child immigrating to*** [redacted] ***for w*** [redacted] ***to*** [redacted]
  - ***If the child you want to sponsor has a child of their own (your grandchild), you'll include your grandchild as a dependant in the application.***
  - ***If you want to sponsor your adopted child or an orphaned family member, follow the instructions to sponsor your*** *adopted child* ***or*** *orphaned family member* ***instead.***
- ***your spouse or partner and their child***
  - ***If you're sponsoring your spouse or partner and a child (either their own child or a child you've had together), you'll name your spouse or partner as the*** *principal applicant* ***and the child as the dependant in the application.***
  - ***If the child you want to sponsor has a child of their own, you'll include the grandchild as a dependant in the application.***

If the permanent resident and biological parent must be the sponsor, can you confirm whether a co-signer (non-biological parent) can be included in a sponsorship application for a dependent child?

[redacted]

Page 353

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

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of the Access to Information Act

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:34:50 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 14:01:07
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Validity and PGWP Application Submitted Overseas - REP-B-2025-0444 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Students who have completed their studies are eligible to apply for a PGWP if they meet the eligibility requirements. Please note that the current regulation only allows applicants to apply for a PGWP in Canada if their study permit is still valid (not expired) or if they meet one of the other requirements of section R199 at the time they submit their application.

If an applicant is eligible for a PGWP and they don't hold a valid study permit, they are eligible to apply from outside Canada.

For more information, please visit Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 3:48 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Study Permit Validity and PGWP Application Submitted Overseas

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Dear Sir or Madam,

[redacted] [redacted] I am writing your assistance with the following query.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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"Could you kindly confirm whether an individual is eligible to submit a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) application if her study permit has expired or is no longer valid, provided she meets the other eligibility criteria, including applying within 180 days of program completion?"

In other words, Does an applicant need to have a Valid Study Permit at the time of applying for a PGWP from outside of Canada ?

Thank you,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:34:57 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 14:04:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Spousal open work permit - REP-B-2025-0068 - Due 17-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
It's the work permit that must be valid for at least 16 months.
The program delivery instructions provide that the principal applicant must be authorized (that the work permit issued or authorized to work without a work permit under R186) or be provisionally approved for a work permit (that the letter of introduction was issued) to work in Canada for a period of 16 months or longer after the receipt date of the family member's open work permit application.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 mars 2025 00:38
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Spousal open work permit

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Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well.

I am emailing to get clarification on eligibility requirements for spouses of high-skilled workers. On the Who can apply page, under Principal Applicant Requirements, one of the requirements is:

*Your work permit or authorized work must be valid for at **least** 16 months **after** we receive your spouse or common law partner's open work permit application.*

Could you clarity if this requirement applies just to the validity of the principal applicant's work permit, or if their job offers must also be for a minimum of 16 months? Specifically, in the case of PGWP holders employed in a high-skilled

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occupation, does their job offer need to be at least 16 months, or is it sufficient that their work permit meets the 16 months duration requirement?

[redacted] to [redacted] this clarification.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 14:08:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Restoration Period after Refusal - REP-B-2025-0463 - Due 21-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
In the circumstance that:

- * the foreign national submitted an application when their study/work permit was valid,
- * during the processing time the foreign national's study or work permit expired
- * their application was then refused

then, applicant has the opportunity to submit an application for restoration within 90 days of the refusal letter. Note that the foreign national must stop studying/working when the refusal letter is received.

If their application for restoration is refused, they must leave Canada. If their applications for restoration is approved, they may begin to study/work.

For more information: Extend your study permit or restore your status - Canada.ca or Restore your status and get a work permit - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 3:34 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Restoration Period after Refusal

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Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant and I am regulated by CICC under the below mentioned credentials:-
Name:
RCIC #

I am writing to you to get clarity on Availability of Restoration Period after a refusal

Situation: for e.g. an Applicant gets refused for their Study Permit or a Work Permit extension APplication for the first time in [redacted] Letter only mentions " You must leave Canada on or before the expiry of your current document or, if your document has expired you must leave Canada immediately. Failure to do so could result in enforcement action being taken against"

Question: Can Applicants still utilize the 90 days Restoration Period R.182(1) in case if the **Refusal Letter DOES NOT** include the provision of 90 days restoration period availability?

[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 14:11:17
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query on Lonely Canadian - REP-B-2025-0411 - 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The intent behind the other relative category is to provide a pathway to family reunification for Canadian citizens and permanent residents who have no other relatives they may sponsor instead as members of the family class under paragraphs 117(1)(a) through 117(1)(g).

A Canadian citizen or permanent resident of Canada may sponsor one relative if they meet all of these conditions:

- * are related to them (the relative they wish to sponsor) by blood or adoption
- * **don't** have a living relative they (the person who wants to sponsor their relative) could sponsor instead, such as a:
  - * spouse
  - * common-law partner
  - * conjugal partner
  - * son or daughter
  - * **parent**
  - * **grandparent**
  - * orphaned sibling
  - * orphaned nephew or niece
  - * orphaned grandchild
- * don't have any relatives (aunt, uncle, or any of the relatives listed above), who are a
  - * Canadian citizen
  - * permanent resident
  - * registered Indian under the *Indian Act*

A potential sponsor with a living parent cannot sponsor them under the "other relative" category as they do not meet the criteria due to having a living parent who they could sponsor as a member of the family class. As a parent can be sponsored under the parents and grandparents (PGP) program, as prescribed in paragraph 117(1)(c) of IRPR, the potential sponsor must apply under that category to sponsor their parents. The "other relative" category cannot be used to circumvent the requirements of parent and grandparent sponsorship.

The potential sponsor in this case would need to apply for sponsorship of their foreign national parent to be selected as a

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member of the family class on the basis of their relationship as the parent of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. The process to sponsor a parent under the PGP program begins with the submission of an interest to sponsor form during an interest to sponsor period. Those who have successfully submitted an interest to sponsor form are added to a pool of interested sponsors. The pool is randomized and then used to sequentially issue a specific number of invitations to apply as part of a PGP application intake. Details on the next interest to sponsor period and next PGP intake are not available at this time but will be posted to our website and social media channels as soon as they are available.

Individuals who are waiting to receive an invitation to apply, or for the next interest to sponsor period to open, may apply for a parents and grandparents super visa. The super visa allows for parents and grandparents to visit their children or grandchildren for five years at a time and provides multiple entries for a period of up to 10 years.

We hope you find this information useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 4:29 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Query on Lonely Canadian

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Dear Sir/ Madam,

[redacted] Canadian immigration consultant

I have a query and need your guidance on that.

- * A Canadian Citizen wants to sponsor his mother from Norway under Lonely Canadian Application.
- * Sponsor has no relatives in Canada.
- * Sponsor's mother is divorced, with no whereabouts of his father.
- * Sponsor's grandparents are alive.

1. Can he sponsor his mother ? (Considering his father is divorced with no whereabouts for many years. But can that still be a bar).
2. Can he sponsor his mother ? (Considering his grandparents are still alive).

Request your inputs on this,

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Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Best Wishes,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information [redacted] de [redacted] sur l'[redacted] l'information

s.19(1)

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:19 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 19:28:42
To: .
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: In Canada Co-op placement with off-campus work authorization while waiting for IRCC decision - REP-2025-0641 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Students who are already in Canada and have applied for a co-op work permit may begin their co-op placement using their on-campus and off-campus work authorization, provided they meet all the eligibility requirements.

There is no limit on work hours for on-campus work. A student may accept employment on the campus of the university or college at which they are a full-time student under paragraph 186(f) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR).

For off-campus work authorization, as per paragraph R186(v), students can work a total of 24 hours per week during an academic term or semester while they are waiting for their co-op work permit; however, the 24 hours must include both the hours worked at their co-op job and those worked at their regular paid job (if they have one). They can work full-time during the regularly scheduled breaks.

If the co-op work permit application is refused, they cannot exceed the off campus work authorization limit of 24 hours per week.

\sb160

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 7:29 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) <[redacted]>
Subject: In Canada Co-op placement with off-campus work authorization while waiting for IRCC decision

[redacted]

I would like to get a clarification with regards to co-op placement using off-campus work authorization for students in Canada waiting for a co-op decision and their ability to participate in the co-op placement on a **full-time basis** as opposed to a part time 20 hours per week based on the following link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/exemption-codes/work-related-research-educational-training-program-r205-1-2-codes-c31-c32-c33.html

Inside Canada

For off-campus work authorization, as per paragraph R186(v), students can work a total of 20 hours per week during an academic term or semester while they are waiting for their co-op work permit; however, the 20 hours must include both the hours worked at their co-op job and those worked at their regular paid job (if they have one). They can work full-time during the regularly scheduled breaks.

Sincerely,

Page 364

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:25 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 19:44:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding Work Permit and Spouse's Eligibility - REP-B-2025-0116 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

Please note that we can not answer any case specific questions.

If the PGWP extension was issued to the primary applicant prior to the January 21st changes, the spouse may be eligible for the pre-January 21st requirements listed here: Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

If the primary applicant's extension was approved **after** January 21st, the spouse would not be eligible to be assessed against pre-Jan 21 rules.

We hope this information is of assistance.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 9:39 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Clarification Regarding Work Permit and Spouse's Eligibility

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Dear Officer,

I am writing on behalf of a prospective client, with a question regarding their work permit and their spouse's

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eligibility.

Client was issued a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) for 2 years in 2023, despite being eligible for 3 years, due to their passport's 2-year validity at the time. Since then, my client has renewed their passport and is now eligible to apply for the remaining duration of the work permit.

Additionally, my client's spouse was issued a 2-year open work permit based on my client's 2-year PGWP. However, my client now works in a Teer 2 job, and with the new regulations introduced last year, their spouse is no longer eligible for an open work permit in this role.

Given that my client's work permit was approved before the implementation of these new rules, could you kindly clarify if their spouse would be exempt and eligible to apply for the remaining 1 year of the work permit?

[redacted] your time and assistance. Look forward to your response.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:32 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 19:51:18
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Clarification on PGWP Eligibility Requirement Change - REP-B-2025-0042 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: High
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We have recently updated our webpage for clarification in these scenarios.

If a foreign national submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they may change their program, the field of study is not required. If the foreign national requires an extension for a program they changed prior to November 1, 2024, the field of study is not required. IRCC recommends that the foreign national submit proof of the change of program with their application. The onus is on the applicant to satisfy the officer that they meet all eligibility requirements.

If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 15 mars 2025 00:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Request for Clarification on PGWP Eligibility Requirement Change
Importance : Haute

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Dear Sir/Madam,
I am seeking clarification regarding a recent change to the **Post-Graduation Work Permit eligibility criteria** related to the field of study requirement.
When this requirement was first announced, the IRCC website stated:
"If you applied for your study permit before November 1, 2024, you do not need to meet the field of study requirements in order to be eligible for a Post-Graduation Work Permit."
However, the wording has recently been updated to:
"If you graduated from a program that you started before November 1, 2024, you don't need to meet the field of study requirements."
This change has significant implications, as many students made educational decisions based on the original statement, assuming their PGWP eligibility would be maintained. I reviewed previous versions of the webpage using the Wayback Machine, and the update appears to have been made without an official announcement.
I have attached screenshots of both the previous and current versions of the webpage for reference.
Could you please confirm:

1. 1. **The reason for this change** and whether it reflects an official policy revision.
2. 2. **If students who applied for a study permit before November 1, 2024, but started their programs after this date, will still be eligible** for a PGWP, as per the original wording.
3. 3. **If any transitional measures will be considered** for those affected by this change.

I appreciate your time and clarification on this matter, as it impacts many students who relied on the initial announcement.
Looking forward to your response.
Best regards,

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Field of study requirement: Current information

If you graduated from a program that you started on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

▼ If you graduated from a program that you started before November 1, 2024

You **don't** need to meet the field of study requirements.

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February 25, 2025 snapshot from web.archive.org

Field of study requirement:

If you submitted your **study permit** application before November 1, 2024, there are no field of study requirements.

If you submitted your **study permit** application on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:00 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:31:09
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Field of study requirement for PGWP - REP-2025-0130- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: High
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

Case1)
Completed A- 1year PGWP eligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP eligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case2)
Completed A- 1year PGWP eligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP ineligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case3)
Completed A- 1year PGWP ineligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP eligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case4)
Completed A- 1year PGWP ineligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP ineligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case5)
Received a study permit with a Letter of Acceptance from A DLI, notified IRCC change DLI to B on November 7, 2024

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Started a new program at B DLI from January 2025 and completed.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing a program from B institution ?

Case6)
Received a study permit with a Letter of Acceptance from A DLI, notified IRCC change DLI to B on November 7, 2024
Started a new program at B DLI from January 2025 and applied for a study permit extension on February 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing a program from B institution ?

Response:

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox [redacted] reply to [redacted] immigration program [redacted] poli[redacted] related enquiries and therefore no case specific responses can be provided.

- * In general, students who are continuing their original program for which they received a study permit prior to November 1, 2024, are not required to meet the new field of study requirements when applying for a study permit extension. Therefore, students who changed their program before November 1, 2024, and need an extension to complete the same program of study are still eligible for a PGWP, and their eligibility is not subject to the new field of study requirements.

- * If a student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, for the purpose of starting a new program, they must meet the updated field of study requirements.

- * Program stacking allows students who complete two PGWP-eligible programs of at least 8 months each at a PGWP-eligible Designated Learning Institution (DLI) within two years of the completion of the first program to combine these programs when determining PGWP eligibility. Completing two years of study through stacked PGWP-eligible programs, such as two consecutive eight-month certificates from PGWP-eligible DLIs, will make a student eligible for an up to three-year PGWP.

- * For a student who completed an eight-month certificate program and then plans to start another eight-month certificate in January 2025, if they apply for a study permit extension **on or after November 1, 2024,** as long as they pursue the **same** studies (i.e., the second program) as the study permit for which they applied prior to November 1, 2024 and complete their studies at PGWP-eligible DLIs within 2 years of the completion of the first program, they can pursue program stacking and remain eligible for a PGWP without the new field of study requirement for both programs. If a student applied for a study permit extension after November 1st, 2024 to pursue a **different** program of study, the second program would have to align with the field of study requirement in order to be PGWP eligible and to benefit from program stacking.

For more information, please see our website:
Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 15:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Objet : Field of study requirement for PGWP
Importance : Haute

Hello,
My name is
I am currently employed at . We would appreciate some clarification regarding the Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) field of study requirements, particularly in relation to stacking programs.
Your guidance on the rule and the cases outlined below would be greatly appreciated.

Case1)
Completed A- 1year PGWP eligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP eligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case2)
Completed A- 1year PGWP eligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP ineligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case3)
Completed A- 1year PGWP ineligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP eligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case4)
Completed A- 1year PGWP ineligible program with a study permit which was approved before NOV1, 2024.
Continuing B- 1year PGWP ineligible program from Jan 2025 and applied for study permit extension on FEB 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing both programs ?
Question) If yes, will the PGWP maximum validity be 1year, 2years or 3years?

Case5)

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Information disclosed under the Access [redacted] Act
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Received a study permit with a Letter of Acceptance from ***A*** DLI, notified IRCC change DLI to ***B*** on November 7, 2024
Started a new program at ***B*** DLI from January 2025 and completed.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing a program from B institution ?

Case6)
Received a study permit with a Letter of Acceptance from ***A*** DLI, notified IRCC change DLI to ***B*** on November 7, 2024
Started a new program at ***B*** DLI from January 2025 and applied for a study permit extension on February 1, 2025.

Question) Will this student be eligible for a PGWP after completing a program from B institution ?

Your supports will be greatly appreciated.
Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you.
Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:40 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 19:55:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP Changes-Study Permit Extensions after Nov. 1/24 - REP-2024-1871 -- REP-B-2025-0039 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We have recently updated our webpage for clarification in these scenarios.

If a foreign national submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they may change their program, the field of study is not required. If the foreign national requires an extension for a program they changed prior to November 1, 2024, the field of study is not required. IRCC recommends that the foreign national submit proof of the change of program with their application. The onus is on the applicant to satisfy the officer that they meet all eligibility requirements.

If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 12 mars 2025 18:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Objet : RE: PGWP Changes-Study Permit Extensions after Nov. 1/24 - REP-2024-1871 - Due 4-Nov-24

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted] your response!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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I can see that the response you gave me has been uploaded to this webpage, which I appreciate:

> **Exemption note:** For study permit extension applications used to complete the same program of study as the study permit application made before November 1, 2024, there is no field-of-study requirement for the PGWP.

However, the following two statements on the IRCC website seem to conflict with the above information.

1. 1. The first is found on this website:

   Field of study requirement:

   If you graduated from a program that you started on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

   ▼ If you graduated from a program that you started before November 1, 2024

   You **don't** need to meet the field of study requirements.

2. 2. The second statement is on this webpage:

   ▼ Who doesn't need to meet the field of study requirements

   You **don't** need to meet the field of study requirement if **one** of the following applies to you:

   - You submitted your PGWP application **before** November 1, 2024, regardless of level of study.
   - You graduated from a PGWP-eligible flight school.
   - You graduated with a bachelor's degree, master's degree or doctoral degree.
   - You graduated from any other program of study you started before November 1, 2024.
     - If you changed your program and then completed it, you must provide proof that you changed programs **before** November 1, 2024.

   If you don't meet one of the exceptions above, use the table below to check if your program is eligible for a PGWP.

Can you please confirm what is the deciding factor in whether a program is exempt from the eligible field of study requirement:

- * Whether the student is **completing the same program of study as the study permit application made before November 1, 2024** OR
- * If the student is **completing a program that they started before November 1, 2024**

Based on the information we received from you in November and the link provided at the top of this e-mail, we have many students who are applying for study permit extensions after November 1, 2024, **under a different program of study than the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024,** and have been made to understand that their study permit extension application must meet the field of study requirements applicable to their study program in order to be eligible for a PGWP. Is this no longer true?

Thanks a bunch!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: November 4, 2024 6:21 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: PGWP Changes-Study Permit Extensions after Nov. 1/24 - REP-2024-1871 - Due 4-Nov-24

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
Can you please confirm if a student applies for their **initial study permit before November 1, 2024**, but has to apply to **extend their study permit after November 1, 2024**, will their post-graduation work permit (PGWP) eligibility be limited by the field of study requirement if they graduate from a college?

RESPONSE:
If the student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under **the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement. If the student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under a **different program of study** than the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then their study permit extension application must meet the field of study requirements applicable to their study program to be eligible for a PGWP.

For more information on PGWP eligibility requirements, please see the following: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you!
Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 4 octobre 2024 17:19
À : Immigration Representatives / Représent[redacted]mmigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Changes-Study Per[redacted]s after Nov. 1/24

Hi There,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Can you please confirm if a student applies for their **initial study permit before November 1, 2024**, but has to apply to **extend their study permit after November 1, 2024**, will their post-graduation work permit (PGWP) eligibility be limited by the field of study requirement if they graduate from a college?

Thank you!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 20:01:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CLOSED: (CPD-2025-0246) FW: Demande de citoyenneté lorsque sous ordonance d'un 810 - REP-B-2025-0501 - Due 26-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions [redacted]
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

[redacted] reçu [redacted] de [redacted] public [redacted] une [redacted] d'obtenir la citoyenneté ou de prêter le serment de citoyenneté tant que cette personne n'est soumise à aucune autre interdiction énoncée à l'article 22 de la Loi sur la citoyenneté. L'article 22 de la Loi décrit les situations qui peuvent interdire à une personne d'obtenir la citoyenneté ou de prêter le serment de citoyenneté.

Plus précisément,

* En vertu de l'alinéa 22(1)a), il est interdit de recevoir la citoyenneté ou de prêter le serment de citoyenneté à toute personne qui est, en vertu de toute loi en vigueur au Canada : i) soumise à une ordonnance de probation, ii) détenue en liberté conditionnelle, ou qui iii) purge une peine d'emprisonnement. Puisqu'une personne ayant reçu un engagement de ne pas troubler l'ordre public n'est pas en probation, détenue ni en liberté conditionnelle et qu'elle ne purgera pas une peine d'emprisonnement, l'interdiction prévue à l'alinéa 22(1)(a) **ne s'appliquerait pas**.

* En vertu du paragraphe 22(2), il est interdit de recevoir la citoyenneté ou de prêter le serment de citoyenneté à une personne qui a été reconnu coupable d'une infraction à la Loi sur la citoyenneté, ou d'un un acte criminel en vertu de toute autre loi fédérale i) pendant la période de quatre ans précédant la date de sa demande, ou b) pendant le traitement de la demande. Puisque l'engagement de ne pas troubler l'ordre public n'entraîne pas de condamnation, une interdiction en vertu du paragraphe 22(2) **ne s'appliquerait pas**.

[redacted] compréhension !
***
Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 3:38 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Demande de citoyenneté lorsque sous ordonance d'un 810
Sensitivity: Confidential

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Bonjour,

Pourriez-vous me dire si un résident permanent peut demander la citoyenneté lorsqu'il est dans une période couverte par l'article 810 du Code criminel?

Prenez en compte que tous les autres chefs d'accusation ont été abandonnés.

Merci

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:35:56 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 20:03:03
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Apply for a Temporary Resident Permit from outside Canada (China) - REP-B-2025-0508 - Due 27-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Please note that all information about applying for a TRP is on our website. Please follow the application process as instructed to apply correctly.

As stated below, there is no application for an outside of Canada TRP and the client must apply for a TRV, and request TRP consideration. Clients should pay fees as per the instructions.

In addition, we cannot provide a list of forms which should be used as they may differ depending on the applicant's situation.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: D
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 5:33 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Apply for a Temporary Resident Permit from outside Canada (China)

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good day,

My name is [redacted] and I am an RCIC with Licence No. [redacted]

I could not find the instruction guide for applying for a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) from outside Canada on the IRCC website, except for the following information. After reading the following information, I am still unsure about some tricky questions. Would you please kindly provide some guidance on the application process for an inadmissible applicant who has a valid reason to come to Canada for a short visit? Thank you.

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1. Which application should be submitted, a TRP application ONLY or a TRV application together with a TRP consideration?
2. How should a TRP application be submitted to IRCC? Can it be submitted through the APR portal, or will only a paper application to the Migration Section be accepted?
3. How much should be paid for the application, a TRP application fee ($239.75) ONLY or a TRP application fee ($239.75) together with a TRV application fee ($100)?
4. Are there any specific application forms that must be included in the TRP application, except for IMM5257, IMM5645, IMM0104, IMM5409, IMM5476, IMM5475, etc.?
Thank you in advance for your assistance.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/inadmissibility/temporary-resident-permits.html

How to apply for a temporary resident permit

If you're visa-required

You must apply for a visitor visa and include supporting documents to explain why you're inadmissible and why it may be justified for you to enter Canada.

You may have to attend an interview so that an officer can assess your application.

https://ircc.canada.ca/english/information/inadmissibility/apply-where.asp
Inadmissibility: Where to submit your application

- * If you need a visa to travel to Canada, you must submit **both of the following applications together**:
  - * your temporary residence application (visitor visa, study permit or work permit)
  - * any other application that applies to your circumstance, which could include
    - * an ARC
    - * criminal rehabilitation
    - * a TRP consideration (in case your temporary residence application is rejected)

You can

- * apply online or
- * mail your applications and required documents to the nearest visa application centre

Find out where to submit your application

If you're applying from **China (People's Republic of)**, mail your application to:

Embassy of Canada
Migration Section
19 Dongzhimenwai [redacted]
Beijing 100600
People's Republic of China

OR

Consulate General of Canada in Guangzhou
Migration Section
26/F, Taikoo Hui Tower 1
385 Tianhe [redacted]
Guangzhou 510620
People's Republic of China

OR

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Consulate General of Canada in Shanghai
Migration Section
ECO [redacted] An
Shanghai 200040
People's Republic of China

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:03 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 29 Apr 2025 20:06:11
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: [redacted] work eligibility - REP-B-2025-0440 - Due 20-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
The foreign national would be still eligible to work as they are awaiting notification of completion, therefore their studies would not be complete.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 1:29 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: [redacted] work eligibility - REP-B-2025-0440 - Due 20-May-25

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

My apologies but the answer below does not address my question. My question was not related to off-campus working eligibility or scheduled breaks.

Here is my question again, are students permitted to work **on-campus full-time** between when **the final exam period and when they receive their completion letter**?

The on-campus work page address the scenario when the student is full-time and part-time but not in the period between the end of their final exams and the issuance of their program completion letter.

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Thank you,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: April 25, 2025 9:07 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: [redacted] work eligibility - REP-B-2025-0440 - Due 20-May-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

How many hours you can work off campus: Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca

During regular school terms or semesters

You can work up to **24 hours per week**. You can work more than 1 job to make up these hours as long as you continue to meet the conditions of your study permit.

If your current study permit says that you may only work 20 hours per week off campus (for example), **you are allowed to work up to 24 hours per week as long as you continue to meet the eligibility requirements.**

During scheduled breaks in the school year

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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If you're working during a break scheduled by your DLI, such as summer and winter holidays, or a reading week, you can

- * work **unlimited** hours off campus
- * take courses on a part-time or full-time basis
    - * This does **not** affect your ability to work unlimited hours during your break.

NOTE: The scheduled "break" must be 7 calendar days.

You must be a full-time student both **before** and **after** the break to work unlimited hours during the break. For example, you can't work before you start your very first school semester.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 11:46 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject [redacted]ork eligibility

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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[redacted]

I am writing to request clarification regarding the **on-campus work eligibility** of international students after the completion of their final exams and before they receive their completion letter.

As per current guidelines, we understand that students may only work part-time **off-campus** during the period between the end of their final exams and the issuance of their program completion letter, as per the below guidelines:

Off-campus work and completion of a program of studies

Students who have not applied for a subsequent study or work permit or a program of study

Students may work off campus on a part-time basis if the following applies:

- they meet the eligibility criteria to work off campus [R186(v)]
- they have completed the final academic requirements for their program of study but have **not yet** received written confirmation of program completion from their institution (for instance, a transcript, an official letter or an email)
- they have not applied for a work permit (for instance, a post-graduation work permit or a work permit with a valid Labour Market Impact Assessment) or a study permit extension or enrolled in a subsequent program of study

They may work until the first date they receive written confirmation of program completion from their educational institution (for instance, an email, a letter, a transcript or a diploma), provided their study permit remains valid during this period. If the study permit becomes invalid [as per R222] before the student receives the notification of program completion from their institution, the student must **cease** working the day the study permit becomes invalid.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Retrieve from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/campus-work.html#off-campus

However, we would like to confirm the rules regarding ***on-campus* work during this same period**. Is the student permitted to work **on-campus full-time** between when the final exam period and when they receive their completion letter?

The on-campus work page address the scenario when the student is full-time and part-time but not in the period between the end of their final exams and the issuance of their program completion letter.

Thank you in advance.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:10 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:13:30
To: T
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PGWP Eligibility - Field of study requirement - REP-B-2025-0037 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We have recently updated our webpage for clarification in these scenarios.

If a foreign national submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

If the foreign national submits an application for extension for a program they changed prior to November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement. IRCC recommends that the foreign national submit proof of the change of program with their application. The onus is on the applicant to satisfy the officer that they meet all eligibility requirements.

If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 mars 2025 09:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP Eligibility - Field of study requirement

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Hello,

This is an international student advisor and immigration specialist at

I am reaching out to you regarding an update on the IRCC website. Yesterday, the PGWP field of study requirement was updated from **"Submitted study permit application on or after November 1, 2024"** to **"Graduated from a program that you started on or after November 1, 2024."**

Could you please confirm whether study permit applications submitted before November 1, 2024, are still exempt from the field of study requirements, as previously mentioned?

We are seeking clarification from you.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:17 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:14:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Co-op Work Permit Submission Process - REP-B-2025-0491 - Due 23-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If the application is still in progress, the applicant may submit a webform requesting a COOP work permit along with any supporting documentation required.

If the application has been approved, the applicant may submit a COOP work permit application once they enter Canada.

For more information on COOP work permits, please see: Work as a co-op student or intern - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: I
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 2:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Re: Clarification on Co-op Work Permit Submission Process

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We are seeking clarification on the appropriate process for obtaining a co-op work permit in the following scenarios:

1. 1. A study permit application was submitted without a request for a co-op work permit (fee-exempt), and at the time of submission, the co-op work permit support letter had not been issued to the applicant. The letter was received at a

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later date. In this case, would submitting a webform with a new completed study permit application form, which is IMM5709, along with the support letter, be an acceptable course of action, or is a new application specifically requesting the co-op work permit required?

2. 2. A study permit application was submitted, but due to a technical error, the co-op work permit (fee-exempt) option was not selected in the form. However, the issue was explained in the accompanying letter, and a co-op work permit support letter was included in the application. Given this, would an additional work permit application be necessary, or can the submitted application be considered sufficient for the issuance of the co-op work permit along with the study permit?

We would appreciate your guidance in ensuring compliance with the correct procedures. Looking forward to your prompt response.

[redacted] and assistance.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:31 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:17:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Minor - study permit - REP-B-2025-0277 - Due 6-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Study permit holders may work off campus if they meet **all** of the following requirements:

- * You're a full-time student at a designated learning institution (DLI)
- * You're enrolled in **either of the following**
  - * a post-secondary academic, vocational or professional training program **or**
  - * a secondary-level vocational training program **(Quebec only)**
- * Your study program
  - * is at least 6 months long **and**
  - * leads to a degree, diploma or certificate
- * You've started studying

[redacted]

Therefore, a minor actively studying at the primary or secondary level is not eligible to engage in off campus work. For more information regarding off campus work, please refer to the IRCC website.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted]
Subject: Minor - study permit

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Hello Officer ,
Hope this email finds you well . I have one quick question .

A minor - 17 yrs old - in canada on a study permit based on parents work permit . Mexican nationals -- in his study permit it says -- level of study - Secondary School -- In remarks section - it says - A30(2) Minor - authorize to study at a pre school , primary or secondary level - validity same as parents permit - now this kid - wants to work part time job -- my question is -- is this kid eligible to work ??

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:46 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:20:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Immigration question - REP-B-2025-0502 - Due 26-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
As of September 1, 2024 you must complete at least 50% of your program **in class** in [redacted] time spent studying outside [redacted] from the [redacted] your [redacted] information [redacted] Work [redacted] Canada after [redacted] can apply - Canada.ca under "special cases – distance learning".
For more information about the PGWP process, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: About the post-graduation work permit - Canada.ca
We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 3:13 PM
To: [redacted] (IRCC) [redacted] Representatives Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Immigration question

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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On Wed, 23 Apr 2025 at 15:10, > wrote:

> Hello,
>
> Our institution has an articulation agreement with a university in . They complete 50% of their program, in-person, in while completing the remaining 50% of their courses online while enrolled in an online

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program . The university i will be issuing the degree.

Q. Is the student eligible for the PGWP?

Thank you in advance for your time.

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:36:55 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:22:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SP extension Vs new in-Canada application - REP-B-2025-0505 - Due 26-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
If a foreign national is in Canada and eligible to apply for a study permit from within Canada they are applying to extend their stay as a student. They should follow the instructions here: Extend your study permit or restore your status - Canada.ca

If a foreign national is not sure how to apply, they may answer the question on this page: Study permit: How to apply - Canada.ca and it will advise them how to apply.

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 4:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: SP extension Vs new in-Canada application

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good Day,

I hope my email finds you well.

I am leading a team of International Immigration Student Advisers at (my license

Could you please clarify when students are applying for SP to switch DLI while in Canada on a valid SP, is this

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considered a SP extension or an application for a new SP in-Canada? At , we have been advising that SP extension applies in this case, as per previous consultation with IRCC, but considering the current extensive processing time for SP extension, I would like to reconfirm.

Thank you,
[redacted]

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:02 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:26:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Précisions concernant - Médecins étrangers venant travailler en région sous desservie au Québec [R205a) – C10] - REP-2025-0615 - Due 24-04-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***

Toutes nos excuses pour ce délai de réponse.

Vous aimeriez savoir à quelle (s) région(s) au Québec cette dispense est applicable? Plus spécifiquement, si les médecins étrangers embauchés pour travailler à **Montréal** peuvent présenter leur demande de permis de travail sous ce code administratif de dispense.

Pour répondre aux besoins du Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec (MSSS) de combler un manque de médecins francophones en région sous desservie, IRCC s'est engagé à faciliter l'obtention de permis de travail avec dispense d'étude d'impact sur le marché du travail (EIMT) en vertu des Avantages importants (code de dispense C10).

Après consultation avec le MIFI et le MSSS, relativement aux questions sur le concept de régions sous desservies au Québec, il est à noter que le MSSS autorise des parrainages partout au Québec, en s'assurant qu'aucun médecin du Québec ne puisse combler le besoin sous-jacent à la demande de recrutement. Les plans des effectifs médicaux et territoriaux contribuent à la répartition des médecins au Québec. Par conséquent, les diplômés internationaux en médecine ont davantage d'opportunités dans les régions éloignées et isolées, bien qu'il soit possible d'être parrainé partout dans la province en fonction des besoins prioritaires identifiés et de la disponibilité de la main-d'œuvre locale.

Si vous avez des questions, je vous invite à communiquer avec le MSSS.

***

Cordialement,

\sb160La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

\sb160

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 3:19 PM

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: Précisions concernant - Médecins étrangers venant travailler en région sous desservie au Québec [R205a) – C10]
Importance: High

Bonjour,

Nous souhaitons avoir des précisons sur les informations sur le permis de travail présenté sous le code administratif de dispense d'EIMT C10 - **Médecins étrangers venant travailler en région sous desservie au Québec** contenues dans la page suivante : https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/organisation/publications-guides/bulletins-guides-operationnels/residents-temporaires/travailleurs-etrangers/cas-quebec/medecins-quebec.html

En effet ladite page ne contient aucune définition de « région sous desservie au Québec » ni ne comporte une liste énumérant les régions sous desservies au Québec.

Nous aimerions savoir à quelle (s) région(s) au Québec cette dispense est applicable? Plus spécifiquement, les médecins étrangers embauchés pour travailler à **Montréal** peuvent-ils présenter leur demande de permis de travail sous ce code administratif de dispense.

Nous vous remercions d'avance pour vos précisions et restons disponibles pour toute question.

Cordialement,

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:04 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:39:55
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Dual citizens maximum Recognized Organization participations allowed - REP-2024-2017 -- REP-2025-0399 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:
You may be able to participate in International Experience Canada (IEC) more than once. It depends on the agreement between Canada and your country of citizenship. If you're allowed to participate a second time, you may have to wait a specific period of time before doing so.
Citizens of different countries have specific allocations and since we cannot provide specific answers in these cases, we unfortunately can only direct you to the below links for information.
If I'm a dual citizen, can I have an International Experience Canada work permit under each citizenship? As well as Can I participate in International Experience Canada more than once?
Please note, should you have case specific questions about a file or specific participations within programs, you are encouraged to submit your question at the IRCC Web form.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoye : 5 février 2025 15:04
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: Dual citizens maximum Recognized Organization participations allowed - REP-2024-2017 - Due 19-Nov-24

[redacted]

I want to make this a non case specific question.

Q: Can a Dual Citizen applicant with passports from two IEC eligible nations participate in the RO program 4 times?

Kindest regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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On Wed, Feb 5, 2025 at 11:20 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION:
If an applicant goes onto use IRCC Recognized Organizations, are they eligible to participate twice as a Danish citizen **AND** twice as a Andorran citizen (total of 4 RO IEC participations)?

RESPONSE:
We apologize for the delayed response. Please note that we provide guidance and as such cannot respond to case-specific questions.

That being said, additional information relative to your question can be found here: as If I'm a dual citizen, can I have an International Experience Canada work permit under each citizenship? As well as Can I participate in International Experience Canada more than once?

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 21 octobre 2024 19:11
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Dual citizens maximum Recognized Organization participations allowed

[redacted]

Your operational instructions and guidelines indicate:

"Foreign national youth are eligible to apply through an IEC recognized organization twice in their lifetime."

Question: With Permanent Residency becoming harder to attain many IEC eligible youths are doing back to back IEC participations to stay in Canada for longer.

e.g. For Danish/Andorran dual citizen

They exhaust their IEC general pool work permits of one year. One year on Danish passport and one year on Andorran passport. 2 years total through IEC general pool using two passports.

My question is if an applicant goes onto use IRCC Recognized Organizations, are they eligible to participate twice as a Danish citizen **AND** twice as a Andorran citizen (total of 4 RO IEC participations)?

My understanding is that foreign youths RO participation can only participate in the RO program twice in their lifetime, regardless of whether they have one or more IEC eligible passports or not. So dual citizens don't gain additional

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participation in the RO IEC program.

Thanks in advance for your insight.

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:08 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:29:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP Field of study requirements - REP-B-2025-0038 - Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: High
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
We have recently updated our webpage for clarification in these scenarios.

If a foreign national submitted their application before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

If the foreign national submits an application forextension for a program they changed prior to November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement. IRCC recommends that the foreign national submit proof of the change of program with their application. The onus is on the applicant to satisfy the officer that they meet all eligibility requirements.

If the foreign national completes a program and starts a new program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement for that new program.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope you find this information helpful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 12 mars 2025 11:18
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Field of study requirements
Importance : Haute

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

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Hello,

I am reaching out to seek clarification on recent update from IRCC Website on PGWP field of study requirement.

Before the changes this March 2025, the field of study requirements for those who pursue studies in **any other college or non-university program** stated the following:

Field of study requirement:
If you submitted your **study permit** application before November 1, 2024, there are no field of study requirements.
If you submitted your **study permit** application on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

The recent change this March 2025 states the following:

If you graduated from any other college, polytechnic or non-university program

Field of study requirement:
If you graduated from a program that you started on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

If you graduated from a program that you started before November 1, 2024
You don't need to meet the field of study requirements.

I would like to clarify on PGWP field of study requirements for students who applied for their study before permit before November 1, 2024 **but started their program after November 1, 2024**. Please confirm if they will continue not needing to meet the field of study requirement to be eligible for PGWP.

Your guidance is on this matter is highly appreciated.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:16 AM
From:
Mail received time: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:30:30
Sent: May 20, 2025 12:07:19 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: FW: Clarification Regarding Restoration and Visitor Record Applications - REP-B-2025-0530 - Due 27-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
image001.jpg;

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Hello

Unfortunately I do not see a response in the previous email. Thank you

Regards,

On Wed, Apr 30, 2025 at 6:28 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please see our response to your question.

***

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada cannot provide advice to applicants. Information to determine how and when an applicant can extend their stay in Canada or restore their status can be found on IRCC's website at the following links: Extend your stay in Canada: About the document - Canada.ca and Restore your status and get a work permit - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is useful.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 6:45 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Clarification Regarding Restoration and Visitor Record Applications

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

I hope you are well.

I have a clarification question regarding restoration and visitor record applications.

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If an individual applies for a work permit extension **before** the expiry of their current work permit, and then, **while the work permit application is still in process**, they submit an application for a visitor record **without paying the restoration fee** — and later the work permit application is **refused** — what should their next steps be?

Specifically:

- * Should they wait for the decision on their pending visitor record application?
- * Or are they required to submit a new restoration application (with restoration fee) along with a new visitor record application?

I would appreciate your guidance on how this situation should be handled.

[redacted]

--

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:25 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:35:16
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry - Eligibility of Asylum Claimants for Express Entry Program - REP-B-2025-0077 -Due 17-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Asylum claimants are not eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) and their work experience in Canada will count towards the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points because asylum claimants **do not have temporary resident status in Canada**. In order to gain Canadian work experience, the applicant must have had temporary resident status during the period of work [R87.1(3)(c)].

Additionally, asylum claimants in Canada will likely be inadmissible by virtue of the fact that they want to remain in Canada permanently, but do not have a permanent resident visa [A41(a) and A20(1)(a)] and are issued a removal order. Therefore, any permanent residence applications from asylum claimants will inevitably require an assessment of their current inadmissibility.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 7:02 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry - Eligibility of Asylum Claimants for Express Entry Program

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
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Good afternoon,

My name is [redacted], and I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC) with College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultant (CICC) ID

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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I am writing to inquire about the eligibility of asylum claimants to apply for permanent residence through the Express Entry system, specifically under the Canadian Experience Class or Federal Skilled Worker Program stream.

Could you please confirm whether individuals who have submitted an asylum claim inside Canada and are awaiting a hearing at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) are eligible to apply for permanent residence through Express Entry?

Additionally, if they are eligible, does the work experience acquired as an asylum claimant with an asylum claimant open work permit count towards Canadian work experience for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points?

[redacted] and assistance in clarifying this matter.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:31 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:37:16
To:
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: (CPD-2025-0168) FW: Question on Applications under extension to maintain first-generation limit to Canadian citizenship by descent - REP-B-2025-0123 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Applicants who are subject to the first-generation limit (FGL) may use the currently available application package for a Proof of Citizenship to apply and benefit from the interim measure which has been expanded as outlined in the Minister's statement.

IRCC has developed an online questionnaire to assist FGL applicants in submitting their application depending on their situation here: Changes to the first generation limit on citizenship - Canada.ca.

Once the applicant is identified by IRCC as being subject to the FGL they will receive a letter with the option of being considered for a discretionary grant of citizenship. The letter will also outline the information required to be considered for a discretionary grant which vary depending on the age of the applicant.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 4:07 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Question on Applications under extension to maintain first-generation limit to Canadian citizenship by descent
Importance: High

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

Will **new** Application Forms and Guidelines be announced for applications that will be submitted under consideration for a **discretionary grant of citizenship** under subsection 5(4) of the Act (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-

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citizenship/news/2025/03/canada-to-request-a-further-extension-to-maintain-first-generation-limit-to-canadian-citizenship-by-descent.html):

OR

shall the **currently available** Application Package for Proof of Citizenship (paper applications) be submitted according to the requirements outlined here: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides/application-citizenship-certificate-adults-minors.html :

- The instruction guide to prepare and submit your application
- Document checklist (CIT 0014)
- Application for a citizenship certificate (adults and minors) (CIT 0001)
  - Get help to download, save and open this form
- Citizenship photo specifications

Depending on your situation you may need to submit:

- Use of a Representative (IMM 5476)
- Request form for a Change of Sex or Gender Identifer (IRM 0002)

We [redacted] in clarification of the above.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:38 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:40:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question on Work Experience - CRS - REP-2025-0241 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***

1. 1. **Question**: If a person (in Canada) holds a valid study permit and a valid work permit (e.g. PGWP/Employer-Specific WP), can he/she work full-timely while full-time studying?

Answer: Yes, if a candidate holds a valid study permit and a valid work permit, they can work full-time while studying so long as they are following the conditions set out in their study and work permits.

2. 2. **Question**: If so, can he/she claim work experience points in CRS?

Answer: The candidate could claim CRS points under Skill Transferability factors as per the *Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system*. However, as is stated in section 15(7), if the candidate is studying full time while they are working, their work would not be eligible for CRS points.

3. 3. **Question**: Does this work experience CRS points fall under Federal Skilled Worker Program?

Answer: This work could count towards the minimum entry criteria for FSW and count towards the selection factors under this program to gain points.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 12:43
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Objet : Question on Work Experience - CRS

Dear officer,

I am writing to asking work experience related questions in Express Entry.
1. If a person (in Canada) holds a valid study permit and a valid work permit (e.g. PGWP/Employer-Specific WP), can he/she work full-timely while full-time studying?
2. If so, can he/she claim work experience points in CRS?
3. Does this work experience CRS points fall under Federal Skilled Worker Program?

[redacted]

Best regards,
[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 13:44:02
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Foreign work experience or Canadian work experience - REP-2025-0460 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question: A PGWP open work permit holder, who is physically located in Canada, is self-employed in a skilled job under TEER 1 and working for a company based in the U.S. They issue invoices and receive USD payments in their Canadian bank account. Would this be considered foreign work experience? They file taxes in Canada and have an NOA from the CRA.

Answer: Remote self-employed work for a foreign employer while residing or studying in Canada may be eligible under the Express Entry as foreign work experience if it meets all the other requirements. Such work experience may also be eligible towards the Federal Skilled Worker Program selection criteria.

Question: Since the company hiring this PGWP open work permit holder does not operate in Canada or participate in the Canadian labor market, does this work experience count as foreign work experience for CRS point purpose, even though they are physically present in Canada while performing the job?

\fi720Answer: The foreign work experience gained while working for an employer in the U.S. maybe eligible for CRS points under Express Entry for Skills Transferability Points.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 1:50 PM
[redacted]
[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: Re: Foreign work experience or Canadian work experience

Dear sir or madam,

I have a general question regarding foreign work experience.

A PGWP open work permit holder, who is physically located in Canada, is self-employed in a skilled job under TEER 1 and working for a company based in the U.S. They issue invoices and receive USD payments in their Canadian bank account. Would this be considered foreign work experience? They file taxes in Canada and have an NOA from the CRA.

Since the company hiring this PGWP open work permit holder does not operate in Canada or participate in the Canadian labor market, does this work experience count as foreign work experience for CRS point purpose, even though they are physically present in Canada while performing the job?

Thank you so much for your time.

\sb280Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:41:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: AOR - open work permit - REP-2025-0103- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

When can a spouse applying for PR via spousal sponsorship apply for an open work permit?

Can a sponsored spouse apply after his/her sponsor receives AOR of the sponsorship application or does the sponsored spouse (PA) have to wait until s/he receives the AOR for his/her own PR application?

On the IRCC website, I found this:

Principal permanent residence applicants
When you apply for your open work permit, you must also be

- * in a genuine relationship with your sponsor
- * included in an application for permanent residence, and have an acknowledgement of receipt (AOR) letter confirming that your permanent residence application is being processed
- * The AOR must be for your permanent resident application. It's the AOR your sponsor receives from IRCC.
- * living in Canada with your sponsor

Response:

A spouse, common-law partner or conjugal partner living in Canada who's being sponsored for permanent residence who has valid temporary resident status may apply for an open work permit they get their AOR letter. They must apply online in the **IRCC secure account**.

They can only apply for a work permit without an AOR if they meet both of the following criteria:

- * their work permit, study permit or temporary resident status will expire in 2 weeks or less **and**
- * they've applied for permanent residence under one of the following classes:
  - * the spouse or common-law partner in Canada class (SCLPC) as a spouse or common-law partner
  - * the family class as a spouse, common-law or conjugal partner (sponsored overseas)

Please visit our website for more information on Open work permit: Applying as a sponsored spouse or common-law partner in Canada - Canada.ca.

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We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 janvier 2025 11:44
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : AOR - open work permit

When can a spouse applying for PR via spousal sponsorship apply for an open work permit?

Can a sponsored spouse apply after his/her sponsor receives AOR of the sponsorship application or does the sponsored spouse (PA) have to wait until s/he receives the AOR for his/her own PR application?

On the IRCC website, I found this:

Principal permanent residence applicants
When you apply for your open work permit, you must also be

- * in a genuine relationship with your sponsor
- * included in an application for permanent residence, and have an acknowledgement of receipt (AOR) letter confirming that your permanent residence application is being processed
- * The AOR must be for your permanent resident application. It's the AOR your sponsor receives from IRCC.
- * living in Canada with your sponsor

Please clarify. Thanks

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:37:56 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 18:31:24
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: High School Equivalency diploma from Alberta - REP-B-2025-0161 - Due 24-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
Pursuant to R73(1), a Canadian educational credential means any secondary school diploma or any post-secondary diploma, certificate, or credential, issued on the completion of a Canadian program of study or training at an educational or training institution that is recognized by the provincial authorities responsible for registering, accrediting, supervising and regulating such institutions.

The GED is an internationally recognized test that can be used to support an application for admission to an educational or training program, or to obtain employment. The GED does not meet the requirements of R73(1) as it wasn't issued on the **completion of a Canadian program of study.**

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 3:35 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: High School Equivalency diploma from Alberta

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Good day,

could you please clarify if a High School Equivalency Diploma, issued by the Minister of Education of Alberta qualifies for 30 CRS points in Express Entry? And if it does how should one enter such a diploma into the profile?

For more background information: a person did not finish high school in their home country, but challenged the GED General Educational Development exam and received the equivalency diploma.

Thank you.

Best,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:02 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 18:58:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Express Entry - CRS Points - Canadian[redacted]- REP-2025-0101- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
As outlined in Section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system, for the purpose of this section, an eligible credential is one of the following:

(a) a degree, diploma, certificate or trade or apprenticeship credential from a Canadian **public** post-secondary institution or from a Canadian private post-secondary institution that operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution;
(b) a *diplôme d'études professionnelles* (DEP) or an attestation de *spécialisation professionnelle* (ASP) earned through a program of study of at least 900 hours from a private secondary or post-secondary institution in Quebec; or
[redacted] **from** [redacted] **Canadian** [redacted] **provincial** [redacted] **authorizes that institution to confer that credential.**

Where the PDIs say, "See the DLI list to verify whether the institution offers PGWP-eligible programs and that the program the applicant completed is also eligible," this is referring to 30(4)(c) and the need to have graduated with a "Bachelor's, Master's or doctoral degree" if the applicant attended a **private** post-secondary institution, (if a provincial statute authorizes that institution to confer that credential). The Express Entry additional factor eligibility requirements for a Canadian educational credential pre-date the 2024 changes made to strengthen integrity of the PGWP program.

To be assigned CRS score for additional factors for a Canadian educational credential, the applicant must provide evidence that they have earned an **eligible** Canadian post-secondary educational credential.

To be an eligible Canadian post-secondary educational credential, the credential must meet the requirements outlined in the Ministerial Instructions (MI) respecting the Express Entry system:

- * a degree, diploma, certificate or trade or apprenticeship credential from a Canadian **public** post-secondary institution or from a Canadian private post-secondary institution that operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution;
- * a *diplôme d'études professionnelles* (DEP) or an attestation de *spécialisation professionnelle* (ASP) earned through a program of study of at least 900 hours from a private secondary or post-secondary institution in Quebec; or
- * a **Bachelor's, Master's or doctoral degree from a Canadian private post-secondary institution, if a provincial statute authorizes that institution to confer that credential.**

In simple terms, it is the legal status of the institution that is a prerequisite for whether points under Section 30(4) can be awarded. This is also (in part) a prerequisite factor of whether a DLI offers Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) eligible programs, which is why the Program Delivery Instructions (PDIs)(which is for officer consumption) makes reference the

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Designated learning institutions list - Canada.ca as a quick reference guide for officers to determine the legal status of a Canadian institution. The field of study requirement for PGWPs, that was added in 2024, is not applicable in the context of Express Entry CRS points.

Therefore, to answer your questions:

To be assigned additional factor CRS points for a Canadian educational credential (S30(4)), the post-secondary institution must meet the requirements of the MI at the **invitation to apply (ITA) and at the time the application for permanent residence is made (e-APR)** (meaning **public** post-secondary institution or private post-secondary institution, provided it operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution or if a provincial statute [redacted] that [redacted] to [redacted] that [redacted]).

The question that prompts the additional factor points (15 or 30) is the Yes/No question that asks the legal status of the institution, which the applicant must declare truthfully:

* **Was this degree, diploma or certificate:**
  - **from a public post-secondary school, such as a college, trade/technical school, university or CEGEP (in Quebec)**
  - **from a private post-secondary school that operates under the same rules as public schools**
  - **a diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP) or an attestation de spécialisation professionnelle (ASP) earned through a qualifying study program of at least 900 hours from a private school in Quebec, or**
  - **[redacted] from [redacted] Canadian [redacted] that [redacted] degrees under provincial law. (The student must have been enrolled in a study program that led to a degree as set out by the province.)**

[redacted]

Please select

As explained, the requirement is the legal status of the institution. The Program Delivery Instructions (PDIs) are designed for officer consumption and the requirements are outlined in the profile builder. If the institution is not public or any of the other above status's, the applicant must update their profile and say "No". With regards to verifying whether the **program** the applicant completed is also eligible, this is referring to the requirement of 30(4)(c) and the need to have graduated with a [redacted]" [redacted] the appli[redacted] i[redacted], [redacted] provincial [redacted] authorizes that institution to confer that credential.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 10:30 AM
[redacted]
Subject: RE: Express Entry - CRS Points - [redacted] - REP-2025-0101- [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] For [redacted] questions below, you [redacted] to section [redacted] the [redacted] the [redacted] don't make clear whether the relevant time that an institution operate dunder the rules/regs are at the time of application or at the time of study. For each of my questions below, my question is whether the relevant time is the time when the studies were completed or at the time of application, as at the time of studies, the program of study/credential was eligible under 30(4).

Thank you,

Question 2 :

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies before May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 2:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 3:

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies after May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 3:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 4:

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs before the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 4:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 5:

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs after the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 5:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 6:

Are students who graduated from PGWP eligible flight schools eligible for CRS points for their diploma as well as additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 6:

Candidates who graduated from a PGWP eligible flight school are eligible for CRS points for their education as well as the additional points for Canadian education.

Question 7:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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As of November 1, 2024, there are new PGWP eligibility requirements for graduates of college and non-university programs. Does this change in PGWP eligibility impact whether the graduates from these programs are eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 7:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: April 1, 2025 11:44 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: FW: Express Entry - CRS Points - Canadian [redacted]- REP-2025-0101- Due 7-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Question 1 :

Is there a list or a way of knowing which Canadian private post-secondary institutions "operate under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution" and how IRCC determines this for the purpose of determining whether a Canadian educational credential is eligible under Express Entry MI 30(4)?

Answer 1:

IRCC determines whether a private post-secondary institution operates under the same rules as a public institution by looking for compliance with provincial regulations and where the private institution meets certain

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standards. The general eligibility requirements for a PGWP must be met to be considered an eligible institution. For an education credential, obtained in Canada to be eligible for Canadian Education CRS points, the legal status for the education institution must be either recognized or authorized as per the CICIC website. The school must meet the definition of an educational or training institution as per section R73(1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.

Question 2 :

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies before May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 2:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 3:

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies after May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 3:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 4:

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs before the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 4:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 5:

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs after the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 5:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Question 6:

Are students who graduated from PGWP eligible flight schools eligible for CRS points for their diploma as well as additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 6:

Candidates who graduated from a PGWP eligible flight school are eligible for CRS points for their education as well as the additional points for Canadian education.

Question 7:

As of November 1, 2024, there are new PGWP eligibility requirements for graduates of college and non-university programs. Does this change in PGWP eligibility impact whether the graduates from these programs are eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Answer 7:

Eligibility for the additional points for Canadian educational credentials are outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be

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considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 11 janvier 2025 16:13
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Express Entry - CRS Points - Canadian Education Credentials

[redacted]

Is there a list or a way of knowing which Canadian private post-secondary institutions "operate under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution" and how IRCC determines this for the purpose of determining whether a Canadian educational credential is eligible under Express Entry MI 30(4)?

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies before May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Are students who graduated from private colleges under a curriculum licencing agreement and who began their studies after May 15, 2024, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs before the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Are students who graduated from the Quebec institutions that no longer offer PGWP eligible programs after the September 1, 2023, eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

Are students who graduated from PGWP eligible flight schools eligible for CRS points for their diploma as well as additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

As of November 1, 2024, there are new PGWP eligibility requirements for graduates of college and non-university programs. Does this change in PGWP eligibility impact whether the graduates from these programs are eligible for additional points for having completed a Canadian educational credential?

MI 30(4) For the purpose of this section, an eligible credential is one of the following:

- * (a) a degree, diploma, certificate or trade or apprenticeship credential from a Canadian public post-secondary institution or from a Canadian private post-secondary institution that operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution;

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/updates/2024-pgwp-imb.html
Students who began a program of study at a private college (being delivered on behalf of a public college in the same province) under a curriculum licensing agreement, will not be eligible for a PGWP if they begin their studies on or after May 15, 2024. They must also meet all other program eligibility criteria.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/designated-

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Graduates of certain Quebec institutions

Changes to the post graduation work permit

Starting September 1, 2023, this designated learning institution (DLI) will no longer offer post-graduation work permit (PGWP)-eligible programs. **You will not be eligible for a PGWP if you start a program of study at this DLI after September 1, 2023.** Explore other immigration programs**(opens in a new tab) .**

If you start your program of study before August 31, 2023, to be eligible for a PGWP, your program must be 8 months or 900 hours or longer and lead to 1 of the following:

- * diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP) (diploma of vocational studies (DVS) in English)
- * attestation de spécialisation professionnelle (ASP) (attestation of vocational specialization (AVS) in English)
- * diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) (diploma of college studies (DCS) in English)
- * attestation d'études collégiales (AEC) (attestation of collegial studies (ACS) in English)

You must also meet the other PGWP criteria.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 19:03:03
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding WES Assessment Equivalency - REP-B-2025-0165 - Due 24-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

Please note that we do not answer case-specific questions. Please review subsection 11 of the Ministerial [redacted] highest level of education obtained appears to be an entry-to-practice professional degree for an occupation listed in TEER Category 1 of the National Occupational Classification for which licensing by a provincial regulatory body is required (First professional degree in medicine (Doctor of Medicine)).

Please see the Educational credential assessment - Canada.ca outcomes table to determine equivalency between the ECA outcome and the Express Entry CRS points.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 8:22 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification Regarding WES Assessment Equivalency

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good day,

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I had my client's academic credentials assessed by WES. My client completed a specialization in internal diseases, and the WES assessment indicates **"Completion of a graduate medical specialization."** Please see the ECA report attached.

For immigration purposes, would this be considered equivalent to a Master's degree or a Ph.D.?

I appreciate your assistance.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 16:41:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: AOR - open work permit - REP-2025-0103- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

When can a spouse applying for PR via spousal sponsorship apply for an open work permit?

Can a sponsored spouse apply after his/her sponsor receives AOR of the sponsorship application or does the sponsored spouse (PA) have to wait until s/he receives the AOR for his/her own PR application?

On the IRCC website, I found this:

Principal permanent residence applicants
When you apply for your open work permit, you must also be

- * in a genuine relationship with your sponsor
- * included in an application for permanent residence, and have an acknowledgement of receipt (AOR) letter confirming that your permanent residence application is being processed
- * The AOR must be for your permanent resident application. It's the AOR your sponsor receives from IRCC.
- * living in Canada with your sponsor

Response:

A spouse, common-law partner or conjugal partner living in Canada who's being sponsored for permanent residence who has valid temporary resident status may apply for an open work permit they get their AOR letter. They must apply online in the **IRCC secure account**.

They can only apply for a work permit without an AOR if they meet both of the following criteria:

- * their work permit, study permit or temporary resident status will expire in 2 weeks or less **and**
- * they've applied for permanent residence under one of the following classes:
  - * the spouse or common-law partner in Canada class (SCLPC) as a spouse or common-law partner
  - * the family class as a spouse, common-law or conjugal partner (sponsored overseas)

Please visit our website for more information on Open work permit: Applying as a sponsored spouse or common-law partner in Canada - Canada.ca.

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We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 janvier 2025 11:44
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : AOR - open work permit

When can a spouse applying for PR via spousal sponsorship apply for an open work permit?

Can a sponsored spouse apply after his/her sponsor receives AOR of the sponsorship application or does the sponsored spouse (PA) have to wait until s/he receives the AOR for his/her own PR application?

On the IRCC website, I found this:

Principal permanent residence applicants
When you apply for your open work permit, you must also be

- * in a genuine relationship with your sponsor
- * included in an application for permanent residence, and have an acknowledgement of receipt (AOR) letter confirming that your permanent residence application is being processed
- * The AOR must be for your permanent resident application. It's the AOR your sponsor receives from IRCC.
- * living in Canada with your sponsor

Please clarify. Thanks

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:19 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 19:28:40
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on CRS Points Allocation for Canadian Education Based on PGWP Eligibility at Time of e-APR - REP-2025-0651 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

To be assigned CRS points for additional factors for a Canadian educational credential, the applicant must provide evidence that they have earned an eligible Canadian post-secondary educational credential.

To be an eligible post-secondary credential, the credential just meet the requirements as outlined in section 30(4) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system:

- a degree, diploma, certificate or trade or apprenticeship credential from a Canadian **public** post-secondary institution or from a Canadian private post-secondary institution that operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution;
- a *diplôme d'études professionnelles* (DEP) or an attestation de *spécialisation professionnelle* (ASP) earned through a program of study of at least 900 hours from a private secondary or post-secondary institution in Quebec; or
- a [redacted] **from** [redacted] **Canadian** [redacted] **provincial statute authorizes that institution to confer that credential.**

In simple terms, it is the legal status of the institution that is a prerequisite for whether points under Section 30(4) can be awarded. This is also (in part) a prerequisite factor of whether a DLI offers Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP) eligible programs, which is why the Program Delivery Instructions (PDIs)(which is for officer consumption) makes reference the Designated learning institutions list - Canada.ca as a quick reference guide for officers to determine the legal status of a Canadian institution.

\sb240The question that prompts the additional factor points (15 or 30) is the Yes/No question that asks the legal status of the institution, which the applicant must declare truthfully:

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*** Was this degree, diploma or certificate:**

- **from a public post-secondary school, such as a college, trade/technical school, university or CEGEP (in Quebec)**
- **from a private post-secondary school that operates under the same rules as public schools**
- **a diplôme d'études professionnelles (DEP) or an attestation de spécialisation professionnelle (ASP) earned through a qualifying study program of at least 900 hours from a private school in Quebec, or**
- **[redacted] from [redacted] Canadian [redacted] that [redacted] degrees under provincial law. (The student must have been enrolled in a study program that led to a degree as set out by the province.)**

(required) [redacted]

Please select

The Program Delivery Instructions (PDIs) are designed for officer consumption and the requirements are outlined in the profile builder. If the institution is not public or any of the other above status's, the applicant must update their profile and say "No". With regards to verifying whether the **program** the applicant completed is also eligible, this is referring to the requirement of 30(4)(c) and the [redacted] to [redacted] with [redacted] [redacted]" [redacted] the applican[redacted] institution, if a provincial statute authorizes that institution to confer that credential.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 12:57 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Clarification on CRS Points Allocation for Canadian Education Based on PGWP Eligibility at Time of e-APR
Importance: High

\sb280\f0Dear Sir/Madam:

According to IRCC's operational guidelines on assessing electronic applications under section A11.2, ***"Institutions or programs that are not eligible for a PGWP (at the time of e-APR) should not be awarded CRS points for additional factors."*** However, CRS points for core human capital factors and skill transferability can still be awarded if the institution is a Designated Learning Institution (DLI).

> The eligibility requirements to be awarded CRS points for additional factors for **education** are generally aligned with the requirements for post-graduation work permit (PGWP) eligible programs and institutions. Institutions or programs that are not eligible for a PGWP (at the time of e-APR) should not be awarded CRS points for additional factors (they can, however, be awarded points for core human capital factors and skill transferability if the institution is a DLI).

I would appreciate clarification on the following issue:

At the profile creation stage, the system currently awards CRS points for additional factors, even if the program in question—while PGWP-eligible during the candidate's period of study—**is no longer PGWP-eligible at the time of profile creation,**

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and consequently, not at the time of e-APR submission either. The questions used to determine eligibility for Canadian education points have not been updated, nor has the dropdown menu for the field of study.

As a result, a graduate from a business management program at a publicly funded college continues to receive 15 points for Canadian education, even though, according to the guidelines, they should not if the program was not PGWP-eligible at the time of e-APR submission.

The system does not prompt candidates to differentiate whether their program was PGWP-eligible during their period of study versus at the time of profile creation. If candidates answer truthfully based on the questions presented, they are technically following the system as designed.

This creates a clear misalignment between the system's logic and the operational guidelines. While officers could remove these points during the assessment phase if the program is not PGWP-eligible at the time of e-APR, the system does not provide applicants or representatives with the proper tools to account for this issue proactively.

This situation could inadvertently disadvantage applicants who have acted in good faith. Given this gap, should officers be expected to penalize candidates for an issue that stems from the system's design? Are there any plans to address this inconsistency or provide clearer guidance for applicants and representatives?

[redacted] and consideration.

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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 19:42:43
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding ECA for Express Entry Education Points - REP-B-2025-0099 - Due 22-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
A candidate may be awarded education points under the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) for having 'two or more post-secondary program credentials' as per Ministerial Instructions 11(1)(a)(vi), if the education credentials represent separate certificates, diplomas, or degrees. If one credential is used as a component of the second credential, then it is not considered two separate credentials even though two separate certificates were awarded. To obtain points for having two or more post-secondary credentials, at least one of them must be issued at the completion of a post-secondary program of three years or more.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 10:36 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: Clarification Regarding ECA for Express Entry Education Points

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I hope this message finds you well. [redacted] I am the paid representative. I would appreciate clarification regarding the Educational Credential Assessment (ECA) for Express Entry Education Points.

The candidate completed a double-major at the same university over a four-year period. Their ECA, issued by World Education Services (WES), indicates two bachelor's degrees (4 years) in Canada. I would like to confirm how IRCC will assign points for the candidate's education based on this report. Specifically, would these two bachelor's degrees be assessed under the "Two or more certificates, diplomas, or degrees" category, or would it be evaluated as a single bachelor's degree?

Could you please confirm whether the candidate may claim points for "two or more certificates, diplomas, or degrees" based on their WES assessment? Any clarification or guidance you can provide would be greatly appreciated, as it will help us proceed accurately with the candidate's Express Entry profile.

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 19:44:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Clarification - REP-2025-0510 - Due 23-04-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

***

As per regulation 83(1)(c) of the Immigration Refugee Protection Regulations, this work could qualify as an adaptability factor under FSW.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 1:48 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Request for Clarification

[redacted]

I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC) seeking clarification regarding the following issues:

1-The definition of "original entry" for a client completing an immigration application.

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The client first entered Canada as a **tourist in 1993**, later returned as a **worker in 2023**, then temporarily left for a **two-week vacation in December 2023**, and re-entered Canada in **January 2024**.

When completing immigration forms that request "original entry," should the client provide the **1993** entry as a tourist or the **2023** entry as a worker? Additionally, if the form also requests the "most recent entry," I assume this would be **January 2024**—please confirm.

2-The work experience obtained as a full time worker during the policy that allowed students to work full time during COVID19. counts as experience under the FSW if it was paid and in a TEER 0,1,2 o 3 occupation. Does it count as experience in Canada in the adaptability factor of the FSW?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

\sb280--

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 3, 2025 10:38:39 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 30 Apr 2025 19:48:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Permit Validity - REP-B-2025-0352 - Due 13-May-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox.**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.
***
As the client has been issued with two work permits, unless they both have the same number, then both remain valid.

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 10:29 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Work Permit Validity

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> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request clarification regarding the validity of work permits in the following scenario:

A refugee claimant attends their eligibility interview in February 2025 and is issued a work permit during the interview, valid until February 2029.
Subsequently, a second work permit for the same claimant arrives by mail, but this document expires in February 2027.

Could you please advise which work permit is considered valid—the one expiring in 2029 or the one expiring in 2027?

[redacted] and assistance.

Sincerely,

Page 440

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 19:14:34
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: APR Portal -- PLEASE HELP !!! URGENT!!!! - REP-2025-0408 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

We verified with our technical team that your account in APR portal is approved, active and unlocked.

Please let us know if you are still experiencing issues by sending the following:

- * Screen shot of steps taken before getting the error message.
- * Screen shot of error message.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 23:19
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]ca>
Objet : RE: APR Portal -- PLEASE HELP !!! URGENT!!!!
Importance : Haute

Good day,

My name is I am a licensed Immigration consultant RCIC # and I am not able to log-in or use my APR. I have been emailing back and forward with IRCC and no one was able to help. I am an RCIC who does not have access to a portal for 3 years now. One of your representatives tried to solve this and we emailed back and forward for months and the problem was not found. I even sent a video of my login process from start to the point i receive the message below. PLEASE HELP ME.

I am able to log-in, then a code is being sent to me, I use this code and I get a window that says the following:

Your session has expired
Error:
Online Services
System-generated error code: null (2025-02-06 04:08:12)

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Your session has expired due to inactivity or an incorrect page request.

I do not know what to do at this point as I cannot get a hold of anyone over the phone and I cannot work either without my portal.

From:
Sent: February 14, 2023 2:44 PM
[redacted]
Subject: FW: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- [redacted] REP-2022-2562 – REP-2022-2771 – REP-2023-0182 --

Anyone can help me??? Please ?????

[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2023 2:22 PM
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 -- REP-2022-2771 -- REP-2023-0182 --

Please see attached video. Can someone please call me and we can reset the access?

[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 27, 2023 9:44 AM
To:
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 -- REP-2022-2771 -- REP-2023-0182 --

Good day,

After conducting an investigation via our system, it seems that the account is functional, unlocked and active. At this time, we [redacted]uld not [redacted] an [redacted] in the [redacted] [redacted] you [redacted] [redacted] access to your [redacted]nt. Please t[redacted]in and l[redacted]n[redacted] if you still require any further assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: January 23, 2023 3:05 PM
To: Immigration Representatives | Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 -- REP-2022-2771 --

Hello,

I am honestly desperate at this point. After so many months of waiting I still cannot use my portal.

What is the problem??? Please find attached the message I get.

I need my portal.

Regards

[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2023 8:26 AM
To: [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 -- REP-2022-2771 --

Hello,

The application was approved as of January 13th, 2023.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: January 5, 2023 3:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives | Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: FW: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 --

Dear all ,
Can you please assist me in processing my application? I need to use my portal.
Please let me know if anything is missing.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 30, 2022 6:12 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 --

Good Day,

Thank you so much – please find my form attached and advice of next steps ☺

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2022 8:07 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244-- REP-2022-2562 --

Good day,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please see attached IMM5661.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: November 10, 2022 4:21 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244--

Good Day,

Can you please send me the official copy this form? because according to the CIC website it is available ONLY on the portal – which I cannot access.

Please see below
Thank you

Accessing the IMM 5661 enrolment form:

Please note that the IMM 5661 enrolment form is generated in the APR Portal. To access the form, you must log into the APR Portal and begin the enrolment process. Once you complete the enrolment questions, you will be prompted to print the IMM 5661.

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If you submitted an enrolment request and received an additional document request for an updated IMM 5661, the IMM 5661 enrolment form can be accessed through the APR Portal. If you cannot access the form through your existing enrolment request, you will need to create a new GCKey and submit a new enrolment request.

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC
Sent: 31, 2022 8:03 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 -- REP-2022-2244--

Good Day,

to the Immigration Representatives inbox.

Please be advised, your enrolment for the APR Portal has not yet been approved. An updated version of the IMM5661 form was requested because the date on the form is from 2021. The form needs to be signed recently to approve the request in the APR Portal.

Thank you,
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: October 12, 2022 11:22 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 --

Hello ,

I was able to log in to the portal. I found my GCkey user name and my password – I remember that I already did all that in the past. I created a portal and filled out all the questions on it. Maybe it was not approved ? when I try to log in it says my session is expired. Please see attached screen shot.

Please help me resolve this

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.
Sent: 26, 2022 8:50 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: APR Portal -- REP-2022-1810 --

Hello,

Thank-you for contacting IRCC.

Please ensure that you are using the correct link to log into the APR portal: Authorized Paid Representatives Portal — Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada - Canada.ca

If you are still having a hard time logging in, please send us:

1: a copy of the URL used
2: a screenshot of the steps you have taken
3: a screenshot of any error messages you may receive

[redacted]

From:
Sent: August 24, 2022 2:42 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: APR Portal

To whom it may concern,

[redacted] issue with my RCIC Authorized portal.
When I try to log in using my bank information it says: Your account is not authorized to access this IRCC portal.
I created today another account with a CGKey but it is not giving me access to RCIC but to a private account.

I do not know how to resolve this issue and who to talk to. Please provide me with a contact number?
My number is

Thank you

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:07 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 16 Jan 2025 18:22:13
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification on PGWP Length and Eligibility for Students with Credit Transfers - REP-2025-0003 - Due 29-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I am writing to seek clarification on the IRCC policy regarding the eligibility and length of a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) in cases where a student gains direct admission into the final year of a three-year advanced diploma program through the credit transfer process.

Specifically, I would like to understand how part-time studies in a previous program impact PGWP eligibility and duration. For better context, please consider the following scenario:

- * A student completes a two-year diploma program (Program "A") at an eligible DLI.
- * During this program, the student was enrolled part-time for a couple of semesters, which disqualifies Program "A" from meeting the full-time requirement for PGWP eligibility.
- * The student then transfers credits from Program "A" to gain direct admission into the third year of another program (Program "B"), which is a three-year advanced diploma at an eligible DLI.
- * The student completes Program "B" in one year through full-time studies.

Given this scenario:

1. 1. Would the student still be eligible for a PGWP, considering Program "A" included part-time studies?
2. 2. If eligible, would the length of the PGWP be based on the Actual length of program B (3 years) or length of Study (1 year)?
3. 3. Would the part-time status in program "A" still impacts the length and eligibility of PGWP?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we can't provide case-specific information.

For eligibility requirements and how to apply, please see:
Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Note that the eligibility requirements state the student must:

- * maintain **full-time** status as a student in Canada during each semester of their study program.

- * There are some exceptions to this requirement, including
  - * studying part-time during their final semester
  - * taking an approved leave from your studies

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- * having to stop studying or changing to part-time studies between March 2020 and the fall semester in 2020 for reasons related to COVID-19

When submitting the PGWP application, we would recommend submitting all relevant documents to prove they meet the eligibility criteria and a letter of explanation, as necessary.

We hope you find this information helpful.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 1 janvier 2025 12:42
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP Length and Eligibility for Students with Credit Transfers

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to seek clarification on the IRCC policy regarding the eligibility and length of a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) in cases where a student gains direct admission into the final year of a three-year advanced diploma program through the credit transfer process.

Specifically, I would like to understand how part-time studies in a previous program impact PGWP eligibility and duration. For better context, please consider the following scenario:

- * A student completes a two-year diploma program (Program "A") at an eligible DLI.
- * During this program, the student was enrolled part-time for a couple of semesters, which disqualifies Program "A" from meeting the full-time requirement for PGWP eligibility.
- * The student then transfers credits from Program "A" to gain direct admission into the third year of another program (Program "B"), which is a three-year advanced diploma at an eligible DLI.
- * The student completes Program "B" in one year through full-time studies.

Given this scenario:

1. 1. Would the student still be eligible for a PGWP, considering Program "A" included part-time studies?
2. 2. If eligible, would the length of the PGWP be based on the Actual length of program B (3 years) or length of Study (1 year)?
3. 3. Would the part-time status in program "A" still impacts the length and eligibility of PGWP?

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 19:18:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Changement de EED en formation professionnelle - REP-2025-0365 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez trouver en rouge les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous :

Bonjour,

Nous avions une question spécifique pour les étudiants étrangers qui passe d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre. Le règlement mentionne qu'un étudiant n'a pas besoin de demander un nouveau permis d'études pour passer de d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre. Par contre, un autre règlement (222 (1)) indique que :

- *** a.1)** le titulaire du permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis, à moins qu'il n'ait terminé ses études;

Question : A la vue de ce règlement, comment un étudiant en formation professionnelle pourrait changer d'établissement (EED) sans demander un nouveau permis d'études et que son permis d'études demeure valide ?

Un étudiant qui souhaite passer d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre n'a pas besoin de demander un nouveau permis d'études même si le nom de l'EED est indiqué sur son document car il fréquente un établissement de niveau secondaire. Il devra s'assurer de respecter les conditions de son permis d'études et de demander un nouveau CAQ.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 14:03
: TEIB ISPP Policy DIET PPEI (IRCC) Immi n Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC
Cc :
Objet : Changement de EED en formation professionnelle

Bonjour,

Nous avions une question spécifique pour les étudiants étrangers qui passe d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre. Le règlement mentionne qu'un étudiant n'a pas besoin de demander un nouveau permis d'études pour passer de d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre. Par contre, un autre règlement (222 (1)) indique que :

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- * **a.1)** le titulaire du permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis, à moins qu'il n'ait terminé ses études;

Question : A la vue de ce règlement, comment un étudiant en formation professionnelle pourrait changer d'établissement (EED) sans demander un nouveau permis d'études et que son permis d'études demeure valide ?

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:20 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 19:43:49
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Query - Applying PGWP in maintained Status - REP-2025-0126- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:
My Client applied for study permit extension in July 2024 and the application is still in progress. She also added her spouse as dependent to extend his work permit.

Now, in Dec 2024 she completed her studies and is eligible to apply Post graduate work permit and we are submitting application for the same. She will not be able to get authorization to work as she is on maintained status as of now. My question is what should be done for the spouse in such scenario. She will not be able to work and clear the employment requirements for spousal extension.

If there existing extension application gets refused as study has already been completed . What are the options for spouse. Will he be able to get grace restoration period as his original permit expired on 30 September 2024 and is waiting for extension application result.

Answer:
Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.
A spouse may continue to work according to R186(u) until a decision is made on an application made by them under subsection 201(1), if they have remained in Canada after the expiry of their work permit and they have continued to comply with the conditions set out on the expired work permit, other than the expiry date.
Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca
Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: What to do if your work permit expires or is expiring - Canada.ca
Temporary residents: Maintained status during processing (previously called implied status) - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 12:27
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>

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Objet : Query - Applying PGWP in maintained Status

Dear Officer

Greetings of the day!

I have a query related to a particular scenario.

My Client applied for study permit extension in July 2024 and the application is still in progress. She also added her spouse as dependent to extend his work permit.

Now, in Dec 2024 she completed her studies and is eligible to apply Post graduate work permit and we are submitting application for the same. She will not be able to get authorization to work as she is on maintained status as of now. My question is what should be done for the spouse in such scenario. She will not be able to work and clear the employment requirements for spousal extension.

If there existing extension application gets refused as study has already been completed . What are the options for spouse. Will he be able to get grace restoration period as his original permit expired on 30 September 2024 and is waiting for extension application result.

Any insight on above will be helpful.

Thank you.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:23 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 19:56:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Inquiry: Vulnerable Open Work Permit - REP-2025-0165- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Family members **who are currently in Canada** (including spouses, common-law partners, or working-age children) are eligible to apply for an open work permit under subsection 207.1(2) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.

Family members are defined in section 3 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, and include:

a. a. The spouse or common-law partner of the person;
b. b. A dependent child of the person or of the person's spouse or common-law partner; and
c. c. A dependent child of a dependent child

Family members must complete their own application (they may submit it together with the vulnerable workers OWP-V application), and benefit from the same fee exemptions as the vulnerable worker. If approved, their open work permit is issued for the same duration as the OWP-V held by the vulnerable worker or until the expiry of their passport or travel document, whichever comes first.
Dependent children **in Canada** are eligible for a new fee-exempt visitor record or study permit for the same duration as the vulnerable worker's open work permit, **if their immigration status is expiring** before the end of the validity of the vulnerable worker's open work permit.

Family members must provide sufficient evidence of their relationship with the vulnerable worker. Examples of documentation that may be provided include the following:

- * Marriage certificate
- * Statutory Declaration of Common-Law Union (IMM 5409)
- * Birth Certificate
- * Adoption papers

While family members are *not automatically* required to provide evidence of financial support (i.e., evidence that the vulnerable worker is employed and can financially support them), applicants are required to provide all relevant evidence and documents that the officer reasonably requires and requests from the applicant to determine their eligibility and admissibility to Canada.

For further information please see: Open work permit for vulnerable foreign workers who are victims of abuse - Canada.ca

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We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 2:11 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry: Vulnerable Open Work Permit

Respected Officer,

I hope this message finds you well.

I have a client who was initially in Canada on an LMIA-based work permit and later applied for a Vulnerable Work Permit, which has since been approved.

The client's family, including their spouse and children, is also in Canada. I would like to confirm whether the spouse and children are eligible to apply for an extension of their work and study permits based on the principal applicant's Vulnerable Work Permit.

If they are eligible, I would appreciate clarification on the following:

1. 1. Do they need to pay the government fees for these extensions?
2. 2. Does the spouse, who holds a vulnerable open work permit, need to be employed and provide three pay stubs to support their application?

I have searched for this information but have been unable to locate a clear answer. Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

[redacted] and assistance.

Thanks & Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:27 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 20:15:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Preuve de compétences linguistiques - REP-2025-0185- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez trouver les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous.

Veuillez noter que les demandeurs qui présentent une demande de permis de travail postdiplôme ne peuvent pas utiliser les résultats de différents tests effectués à des moments différents.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez visiter notre site Web.

Nous espérons que cette information vous sera utile.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 14:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Preuve de compétences linguistiques

Bonjour,

La majorité de nos étudiants se soumettent au TEF Canada ou TCF Canada afin de démontrer leur connaissance du français en vue de demander le permis de travail postdiplôme. En cas d'échec d'une des compétences, les étudiants reprennent le test dans le délai prescrit.

Advenant qu'un étudiant échoue certaines des 4 composantes d'un des tests, devra-t-il repasser le **test en entier** ou pourrait-il **uniquement refaire la passation de la ou des compétences échouées**? Dans cette dernière option, une fois validée, pourrait-il tout simplement joindre la preuve de la réussite de ces composantes à celles réussites précédemment?

Je vous remercie d'avance pour ces précisions.

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Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:30 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 20:16:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Question admissibilité au PTPD - REP-2025-0235 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez trouver les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous :

Veuillez noter que si un demandeur présente une demande de prolongation de permis d'études le 1er novembre 2024 ou après cette date, **dans le cadre du même programme d'études que le permis d'études demandé avant le 1er novembre 2024,** il n'est pas tenu de satisfaire aux nouvelles exigences relatives au domaine d'études.

De plus, les demandeurs qui présentent une demande de permis de travail postdiplôme ne peuvent pas utiliser les résultats de différents tests effectués à des moments différents.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez visiter notre site Web.

Nous espérons que cette information vous sera utile.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 16:29
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Question admissibilité au PTPD

Bonjour,

Je suis CRIÉÉ no travaillant à

J'aimerais savoir si les domaines d'études requis pour être admissibles au PTPD s'appliquent dans le cas où une personne a fait sa demande initiale de permis d'études pour étudier dans un programme avant le 1er novembre 2024, mais qui doit par la suite, après le 1er novembre 2024, renouveler son permis d'études pour terminer ce même programme d'études.

Aussi, concernant les tests de langue requis pour le PTPD, si une personne échoue dans une ou deux des 4 compétences linguistiques, est-ce qu'elle peut reprendre uniquement la/les compétences échouées ou elle doit reprendre les 4 compétences? Donc, est-ce qu'elle peut présenter deux résultats de tests de langues reconnus, l'un

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avec un échec dans une compétence, et l'autre avec cette même compétence cette fois réussi?

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:36 AM
From: [redacted]
Mail received time: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 21:01:47
Sent: Fri, 7 Feb 2025 21:01:41
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: TR: Temporary Protection Document for Federal EMPP - [redacted] - REP-2025-0391 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day IRCC Immigration Representatives,

I appreciate your response regarding the assessment of individual documents for immigration purposes. I understood your [redacted] that [redacted] eligibility [redacted] the [redacted] officer. [redacted] to follow up with this request and make it completely policy oriented questions:

I am seeking general clarification on the policy framework IRCC uses to determine whether a Temporary Protection Status (TPS) document meets the Federal Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot (EMPP) requirements.

Given that various countries issue different types of temporary protection documents to displaced persons, I would like to understand IRCC's general requirements for a document to qualify as an acceptable Temporary Protection Status (TPS) document under the Federal [redacted]

Definition and Criteria:

1. Can IRCC clarify what essential characteristics a document must have to be considered a Temporary Protection Status (TPS) document for the purposes of Federal EMPP eligibility?

2. Does IRCC recognize the UNHCR's description of what a document does when assessing its validity as a TPS document? For example, if a UNHCR report states that a specific document provides protection from refoulement, temporary relief from deportation, or another form of humanitarian protection, does IRCC take this into account in determining whether the document meets the TPS criteria?

3. Does the document need to explicitly state that it grants protection from refoulement, or are there alternative criteria that IRCC considers when determining if a document serves this purpose?

Country-Specific Variability:

4. Given that countries issue TPS documents differently, does IRCC maintain any internal reference list or guiding framework for officers to assess TPS documents from specific regions? If so, can we access it?

5. If no such framework exists, what guidance can be provided to ensure representatives submit documents that align with IRCC's eligibility expectations for Federal EMPP?

Procedural Considerations for Assessing a TPS Document:

I am seeking clarification on the procedural framework for assessing an application that includes an explanation letter and supporting documents to substantiate that a submitted document fulfills the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) document requirement. My understanding is that when such an application is submitted, it should normally proceed to processing, and the validity of the claimed TPS document should be assessed during the eligibility review stage rather than at the completeness check stage.

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If an officer later determines that the submitted document does not meet TPS requirements, they would provide a rationale for this finding and offer the applicant an opportunity to make further submissions before a final determination is made. At the initial stage of assessment, the application should only be evaluated against completeness requirements as per section 10 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) or other relevant provisions.

Can IRCC confirm whether this understanding aligns with its processing procedures? If not, could you clarify at what stage of review a TPS document's validity is assessed and whether applicants are given an opportunity to respond before a decision is made?

[redacted] I apologize for my long email.

Sincerely,

On Sat, 8 Feb 2025 at 1:10 AM Immigration wrote:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Please note that we do not provide guidance on or assessment of individual documents for immigration program eligibility purposes. Any required document submitted with an application to IRCC will be assessed by an officer on a case-by-case basis considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting information available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements of the program they are applying to.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 04:31
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Temporary Protection Document for Federal EMPP - Iran

Good day IRCC,

I would like to ask about acceptable documents for meeting the eligibility criteria for Federal EMPP program. My question is regarding the temporary protection document which should accompany the durable solutions form. It is unclear as to which documents would be considered a temporary protection document. From my previous communication with you, I got to know that a TPS document is issued to populations of displaced persons as part of a humanitarian response to a large-scale crisis or disaster. Such documents are typically issued to address the protection needs of individuals fleeing conflict, providing them with temporary protection and safeguarding them from refoulement. I attached a document that is normally issued to Afghan nationals in Iran. According to the UNHCR report, Iranian government issued this document in response to a humanitarian situation of Afghans in Afghanistan and to provide temporary relief from refoulment. Please see attached UNHCR reports that we found online.

Given this understanding, I have the following specific questions:

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1. 1. Would this document qualify as an acceptable temporary protection status document in the context of Federal EMPP program?

2. 2. If not, could IRCC explain the rationale behind its finding? I am trying to understand the metrics IRCC uses to determine if a particular document would be acceptable or not acceptable as a TPS document. This would help me in determining the acceptability of potential TPS documents from other countries in the future.

I have redacted the personal information of applicants to avoid making this a case specific inquiry. The answer to the above question would potentially help those in need of protection in Iran.

[redacted] with this.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:40 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Feb 2025 15:07:21
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Pause des études - REP-2024-2629 -- REP-2025-0337 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] **aux** [redacted] **pour les représentants** [redacted] **immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire IRCC Web form.

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

QUESTIONS SUBSÉQUENTES :

Situation : Une étudiante est en congé autorisé pour grossesse à partir du 20 janvier 2025. Elle accouche début février. Elle ne pourra réalistement pas reprendre ses études avant la session d'automne (elle n'est pas inscrite à la session actuelle, il n'y a pas de session d'été possible). Elle reprendra donc à la prochaine session possible. Le congé serait donc d'une durée de 123 jours (d'école) – session d'hiver, mais en incluant la période des vacances d'été, on parle plutôt de 210 jours avant de pouvoir reprendre les études. Cependant, c'est indépendant de la volonté de l'étudiante, car il n'est pas possible de reprendre les études à 150 jours, le Cégep n'offre pas de session à ce moment.

1. Est-ce que la situation du congé autorisé s'applique ici malgré le dépassement des 150 jours? Comment s'applique le calcul?
2. Est-ce que l'étudiante devrait demander une fiche de visiteur pour la période au-delà du 150 jours?
3. Est-ce que le permis d'études initial d'une personne qui a demandé une fiche de visiteur demeure valide si la date d'échéance n'est pas atteinte? Est-ce que l'étudiante pourrait reprendre ses études à la session d'automne (jour 210) même si elle a demandé une fiche de visiteur au jour 150?
4. Si la réponse est non, que devrait-elle faire? Demander un nouveau permis d'études? Peut-elle le demander de l'intérieur du Canada?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Nous constatons actuellement des situations nécessitant des interruptions d'études, notamment pour des raisons d'instabilité financière temporaire. La question est aussi pertinente ici :

- Une personne en interruption d'études (pas pour un congé autorisé) qui demande une fiche de visiteur, peut-elle reprendre les études lorsque sa situation se stabilise, si son permis d'études initial est encore valide?

Afin de respecter les conditions associées au permis d'études, un congé autorisé ne doit pas dépasser **les 150 jours.** On considère qu'un étudiant en congé qui commence ou reprend ses études **dans les 150 jours qui suivent la date de début du congé** (c'est-à-dire la date à laquelle l'établissement lui a accordé un congé). Dans le cas où il' n'est pas possible de reprendre au-delà du 150 jours, l'un des 2 scénario est possible :

- changer son statut (c'est-à-dire changer pour un statut de visiteur ou un statut de travailleur);
- quitter le Canada.

\cbpat5\sb280Selon les changements réglementaires qui ont pris effet le 8 novembre 2024, un permis d'études devient invalide si :

\cbpat5\sb280**Invalidité**

- **222 (1)** Le permis d'études devient invalide au premier en date des événements suivants :

  \cbpat5laino **a)** le titulaire du permis a terminé ses études depuis quatre-vingt-dix jours;

  \cbpat5laino **a.1) le titulaire du permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis, à moins qu'il n'ait terminé ses études;**

  \cbpat5laino **b)** le permis d'études est annulé aux termes de l'article 243.2;

  \cbpat5laino **c)** le permis d'études expire.

\sb120

Une personne en interruption d'études pour un congé non autorisé qui a demandé une fiche de visiteur ne pourra pas utiliser son permis d'études initial.

Certains titulaires de permis d'études peuvent être dispensés de certaines conditions. Nous vous invitons à consulter le site web d'IRCC.

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 11:25
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : RE: Pause des études - REP-2024-2629 - Due 20-Jan-25

Bonjour,

[redacted] des questions [redacted]

Réponse
Les étudiants peuvent, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, prendre un congé d'études **autorisé**. L'étudiant doit reprendre les cours dans les 150 jours suivant la date à laquelle il a arrêté ses études. Divers exemples de raisons sont énumérés sur le site web d'IRCC : maladie ou blessure, grossesse, urgence familiale, décès ou maladie grave d'un membre de la famille, etc.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Par conséquent, l'étudiant doit reprendre ses études dans les 150 jours et être considéré comme poursuivant activement ses études. Un étudiant qui ne poursuit pas activement ses études et n'est pas en congé autorisé, enfreint les conditions de son permis d'études. Si l'étudiant ne reprend pas ses études **dans les 150 jours**, il doit suivre un des 2 scénarios suivants :

- changer son statut (c'est-à-dire changer pour un statut de visiteur ou un statut de travailleur);
- quitter le Canada.

QUESTIONS SUBSÉQUENTES :

Situation : Une étudiante est en congé autorisé pour grossesse à partir du 20 janvier 2025. Elle accouche début février. Elle ne pourra réalistement pas reprendre ses études avant la session d'automne (elle n'est pas inscrite à la session actuelle, il n'y a pas de session d'été possible). Elle reprendra donc à la prochaine session possible. Le congé serait donc d'une durée de 123 jours (d'école) – session d'hiver, mais en incluant la période des vacances d'été, on parle plutôt de 210 jours avant de pouvoir reprendre les études. Cependant, c'est indépendant de la volonté de l'étudiante, car il n'est pas possible de reprendre les études à 150 jours, le Cégep n'offre pas de session à ce moment.

1. Est-ce que la situation du congé autorisé s'applique ici malgré le dépassement des 150 jours? Comment s'applique le calcul?
2. Est-ce que l'étudiante devrait demander une fiche de visiteur pour la période au-delà du 150 jours?
3. Est-ce que le permis d'études initial d'une personne qui a demandé une fiche de visiteur demeure valide si la date d'échéance n'est pas atteinte? Est-ce que l'étudiante pourrait reprendre ses études à la session d'automne (jour 210) même si elle a demandé une fiche de visiteur au jour 150?
4. Si la réponse est non, que devrait-elle faire? Demander un nouveau permis d'études? Peut-elle le demander de l'intérieur du Canada?

Nous constatons actuellement des situations nécessitant des interruptions d'études, notamment pour des raisons d'instabilité financière temporaire. La question est aussi pertinente ici :

- Une personne en interruption d'études (pas pour un congé autorisé) qui demande une fiche de visiteur, peut-elle reprendre les études lorsque sa situation se stabilise, si son permis d'études initial est encore valide?

Merci,

De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 12:56
À :
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : TR: Pause des études - REP-2024-2629 - Due 20-Jan-25

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Question
De le cas d'étudiants internationaux qui sont contraints de faire une pause dans les études, il leur est recommandé de quitter le Canada afin de s'assurer de ne pas contrevenir aux conditions de leur permis d'études. Dans certains cas ils peuvent demander un congé autorisé de la part de l'EED.
Dans les cas où un étudiant ou une étudiante ne serait pas nécessairement en congé autorisé mais doit suspendre ses études et ne souhaite pas quitter le Canada (ex : rétablissement de statut), cette personne peut-elle demeurer sur le territoire sans être aux études, si elle s'assure de respecter les autres conditions de son permis (ex : ne pas travailler sans étudier, maintenir une assurance santé et médicaments)?
Si une personne qui n'est pas activement aux études demeure sur le territoire, est-il souhaitable qu'elle change de statut pour cette période temporaire sans études (ex : statut de visiteur)? Si oui, comment ces personnes doivent-elles procéder à la demande de statut de visiteur sans avoir à quitter le Canada? Est-ce que le permis d'études demeure valide au moment de reprendre les études (si la date de validité est encore en vigueur), malgré la demande d'un statut de visiteur?
Reponse
Les étudiants peuvent, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, prendre un congé d'études **autorisé**. L'étudiant doit reprendre les cours dans les 150 jours suivant la date à laquelle il a arrêté ses études. Divers exemples de raisons sont énumérés sur le site web d'IRCC : maladie ou blessure, grossesse, urgence familiale, décès ou maladie grave d'un membre de la famille, etc.
Par conséquent, l'étudiant doit reprendre ses études dans les 150 jours et être considéré comme poursuivant activement ses études. Un étudiant qui ne poursuit pas activement ses études et n'est pas en congé autorisé, enfreint les conditions de son permis d'études. Si l'étudiant ne reprend pas ses études **dans les 150 jours**, il doit suivre un des 2 scénarios suivants :

- changer son statut (c'est-à-dire changer pour un statut de visiteur ou un statut de travailleur);
- quitter le Canada.

Veuillez consulter le site web de l'IRCC pour de plus informations: Conditions du permis d'études au Canada - Canada.ca

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 16 décembre 2024 15:46
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Pause des études

Bonjour,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De le cas d'étudiants internationaux qui sont contraints de faire une pause dans les études, il leur est recommandé de quitter le Canada afin de s'assurer de ne pas contrevenir aux conditions de leur permis d'études. Dans certains cas ils peuvent demander un congé autorisé de la part de l'EED.

Dans les cas où un étudiant ou une étudiante ne serait pas nécessairement en congé autorisé mais doit suspendre ses études et ne souhaite pas quitter le Canada (ex : rétablissement de statut), cette personne peut-elle demeurer sur le territoire sans être aux études, si elle s'assure de respecter les autres conditions de son permis (ex : ne pas travailler sans étudier, maintenir une assurance santé et médicaments)?

Si une personne qui n'est pas activement aux études demeure sur le territoire, est-il souhaitable qu'elle change de statut pour cette période temporaire sans études (ex : statut de visiteur)? Si oui, comment ces personnes doivent-elles procéder à la demande de statut de visiteur sans avoir à quitter le Canada? Est-ce que le permis d'études demeure valide au moment de reprendre les études (si la date de validité est encore en vigueur), malgré la demande d'un statut de visiteur?

Merci,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:19:52 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 14:00:06
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SOWP - REP-2025-0288 - Due 26-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire IRCC Web form.

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question:
I would appreciate a clarification if spouses of international students who are currently in Canada and hold an open work permit (issued under old rules), will be able to extend their open work permit if their spouse who is a student is changing their program? For example, from a diploma to a degree? The information on below website states that they can extend if their program is PGWP eligible?

Extending an open work permit
Your spouse or common-law partner may be eligible to extend their existing open work permit under this stream if you meet the following requirements:

- * You have a valid study permit.
- * You're physically in Canada or will physically be in Canada while studying.
- * You're a full-time student enrolled in a PGWP-eligible program at a designated learning institution (DLI).
- * You're not in the last term of your study program.

Additionally, your spouse or common-law partner cannot extend their open work permit under this stream beyond the expiration date of your study permit.
Documents you need

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Your spouse or common-law partner must give the following documents to prove your enrolment in a program of study leading to a degree:

- * proof that you're a full-time student at one of the types of schools listed above, which can include
  - * a letter of enrolment from your DLI
  - * transcripts from your current program
- * a copy of your study permit
- *

Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca
Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply

Please be specific about which cohort you are referencing either before Jan 21st or on/after Jan 21st as makes a difference. For on/after Jan 21st also include reference to limited circumstances

Answer:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

If the applicant has applied to extend their open work permit on or after January 21, 2025

In limited circumstances, spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in the following programs may apply for a work permit renewal under the criteria that were in place when they received their current work permit. This applies to spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in

- * master's programs of less than 16 months, or
- * college and undergraduate programs

The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization.

If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Spouses and common-law partners of study permit holders – [R205(c)(ii) – C42] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 28 janvier 2025 15:12
[redacted] ives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-RCC.[redacted]

Hi,

I would appreciate a clarification if spouses of international students who are currently in Canada and hold an open work permit (issued under old rules), will be able to extend their open work permit if their spouse who is a student is changing their program? For example, from a diploma to a degree? The information on below website

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

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Extending an open work permit

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- * You're physically in Canada or will physically be in Canada while studying.
- * You're a full-time student enrolled in a PGWP-eligible program at a designated learning institution (DLI).
- * You're not in the last term of your study program.

Additionally, your spouse or common-law partner cannot extend their open work permit under this stream beyond the expiration date of your study permit.

Documents you need

Your spouse or common-law partner must give the following documents to prove your enrolment in a program of study leading to a degree:

- * proof that you're a full-time student at one of the types of schools listed above, which can include
  - * a letter of enrolment from your DLI
  - * transcripts from your current program
- * a copy of your study permit
- *

Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca
Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply

[redacted]

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:14 AM
From:
Sent: Fri, 17 Jan 2025 15:31:39
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives | Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] (IRCC/IRCC)

Subject: RE: Preemptive refusals of Work Permit renewal applications submitted with proof of LMIA pending applications - urgent
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Thank you

I would like to highlight a potential issue with the implementation of the strict rule under the new restrictions regarding open work permits (OWP) for spouses and children, set to come into effect on January 21, 2025.

Many spouses and children are eager to submit their OWP applications (new or renewal) before the cut-off date. However, in numerous cases, the LMIA for the principal applicant is still under processing—a process that often takes 3 to 4 months—and the principal applicant's work permit does not expire within the required two-week timeframe.

This situation is quite prevalent among our members, who are currently handling a significant number of such cases. We are deeply concerned about the risk of widespread refusals due to the rigid application of this rule. Notably, it is impossible to renew a spouse's OWP without the principal applicant's acknowledgment of receipt (AOR).

We hope these concerns can be taken into account to mitigate any unintended consequences for affected families.

Best regards,

De :
Envoye : 16 janvier 2025 17:42
À :
Cc : [redacted] Representatives | Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Objet : Re: Preemptive refusals of Work Permit renewal applications submitted with proof of LMIA pending applications - urgent

Thank you,

[redacted] i[redacted] process for [redacted] during our presentation last December, particularly in light of these circumstances. Currently, some of these requests are taking as long as 4-5 weeks.

Having a file preemptively refused in just 30-60 days in such circonstances, only for it to take five (5) months to process a restoration request, feels deeply unfair. We've encountered cases where a Work Permit refusal was issued within 30-60 days, only to finally receive the LMIA approval just days later. This forces workers into a restoration process that takes another five months before they can be authorized to work—leaving them without income, benefits such as employment insurance, or any form of support.

This situation is leading to unnecessary hardship, with temporary foreign workers potentially facing homelessness through no fault of their own, but rather due to the prolonged processing times for LMIA applications by Service Canada.

Warm regards,

[redacted]

[redacted]

If I may add, those who have put in requests for reconsideration (or had put in and were rejected) should be reviewed on an expedited manner, failing which, at the very least be granted priority processing when they file

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for restoration. To have these foreign workers wait another 5 month to be restored (particularly those refused in error) is unjustified. The families are struggling to make ends meet and some are needing to now go to food banks as their funds deplete.

Thank you.

Sent from my iPhone. Please excuse all typos and short responses.

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 2:52:33 PM
To: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]

Subject: Preemptive refusals of Work Permit renewal applications submitted with proof of LMIA pending applications - urgent

[External Sender]

[redacted]

First and foremost, I wish you all the best for 2025! May this year bring health and resilience as we navigate the many challenges in immigration together.

I am reaching out regarding a pressing issue that has been impacting numerous employers and workers across Canada, particularly in essential sectors such as healthcare and the food industry. This concern was brought to your attention during the last two IRCC-IP meetings with CBA and CAPIC in June and December 2024. I wouldn't reach out unless the situation had become critical.

Recently, we have observed a **significant increase** in preemptive refusals of Work Permit renewal applications submitted with proof of LMIA and, when applicable, CAQ applications in progress. In many cases, these refusals are issued within 30 to 60 days of submission—far earlier than IRCC's posted processing time of approximately five (5) months. This practice disproportionately affects workers and employers already grappling with significant delays in LMIA and CAQ processing, which have been exacerbated by the recent changes implemented by Service Canada in September and November 2024. These changes, in turn, appear to have triggered a surge in LMIA applications.

Key Facts to Consider

1) Processing Delays with Service Canada and MIFI

- Priority sectors such as food production, healthcare, and construction, which were previously processed within 30 days, are now facing delays of up to four months.

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- Many employers have been forced to submit LMIA renewal applications much earlier than usual to retain their workforce, driven by extended delays and the policy changes introduced in fall 2024.

2) Disproportionate IRCC Refusals

- IRCC is refusing Work Permit renewal applications prematurely—often within 30 to 60 days of submission—due to the absence of an approved LMIA or CAQ at the time of filing but with the proof of such ongoing applications.
- These refusals occur without granting applicants sufficient time to provide the LMIA or CAQ, despite IRCC's own processing time being around five (5) months. At a minimum, an extension should be granted for applicants to submit these documents once obtained.

3) Impact on Workers and Employers

- Temporary Foreign Workers (TFWs) who lose their status face limited and often dire options, such as applying for a Vulnerable Open Worker Permit, filing for asylum, or working illegally, all outcomes that are direct consequences of these practices. I have already received calls highlighting such situations.
- Employers in critical industries are experiencing operational disruptions, jeopardizing public services and essential production.

Request for Policy Adjustments

We urge IRCC to adopt a more flexible and compassionate approach under these unprecedented circumstances. This is particularly vital for Canadian industries and Temporary Foreign Workers already in Canada, who are facing challenges beyond their control due to extended processing times with Service Canada and MIFI.

Potential solutions include:

A) Extending the 60-day policy for LMIA/CAQ submission to provide sufficient time for pending applications to be finalized.
B) Ensuring that Work Permit renewal applications are not refused prematurely when proof of LMIA/CAQ submission is on record, recognizing that delays are beyond the control of employers and workers.
c) Considering sector-specific impacts when making discretionary decisions, particularly in critical industries such as food production, healthcare, construction, and naval sectors. It appears that reconsideration requests are being denied too, even in these sectors.

Without these adjustments, Canada risks worsening labor shortages in critical industries, disrupting essential services, and causing significant harm to both employers and workers. Furthermore, this situation could lead to an increase in false asylum claims and misuse of Vulnerable Worker Permit applications, further straining an already overburdened system. Additionally, it is likely to generate a surge in multiple applications and requests, such as restoration of status, reconsideration requests, IRCC Webform submissions, and even deputy [redacted] This [redacted] i[redacted] for [redacted] supplementary delay to allow for the submission of LMIA and CAQ due to extended processing times with Service Canada and MIFI would not only alleviate these pressures but also uphold the integrity and functionality of the immigration system.

I kindly request that IRCC engage in dialogue with relevant stakeholders, including Service Canada and MIFI, to explore viable solutions that address these impacts and ensure that policies do not inadvertently penalize those who contribute significantly to Canada's

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economic stability.

I look forward to your response and to working together on solutions that benefit all parties involved.

[redacted] to this matter.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:00 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 15:40:24
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CEC Eligibility - REP-2025-0157- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question: I am seeking some guidance on the "in Canada" component of the CEC eligibility criteria. While I understand that remote work for a Canadian employer is excluded, I am looking for clarification regarding positions that involve extensive travelling.

For example, if an executive of a multinational company employed in Canada is required to travel internationally as part of their job, how should we treat these trips? If, over the course of 12 months of employment, the executive spent a cumulative period of 2.5 months outside of Canada for the benefit of their Canadian employer, should these trips be excluded from the 12 months of work experience in Canada or not?

Answer: Work experience acquired with a Canadian employer outside of Canada does not qualify for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points as Canadian work experience, nor does it meet the minimum entry criteria for the Canadian Experience [redacted] w[redacted] experience [redacted] may still [redacted] for CRS [redacted] foreign work experience. To [redacted] accurate score calculation, separate entries in the Express Entry Profile Builder are required when employment experience is divided between working in Canada and abroad.

The skilled work experience must meet the following requirements to be eligible under the Canadian Experience Class:

- be in 1 or more of these NOC categories: training, education, experience and responsibilities (TEER) 0, 1, 2, or 3
- be gained by working in Canada while authorized to work under temporary resident status
  - * If you worked remotely, you must have been physically in Canada and working for a Canadian employer.
- show that you performed:
  - * the actions in the lead statement of the NOC job description, and
  - * most of the main duties listed
- be paid work (you must have been paid wages or earned commission—volunteer work or unpaid internships don't count)
- be at least 1 year of work or 1,560 hours total (30 hours per week) in the 3 years before you apply

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 18:03

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

Objet : CEC Eligibility

[redacted]

I am seeking some guidance on the "in Canada" component of the CEC eligibility criteria. While I understand that remote work for a Canadian employer is excluded, I am looking for clarification regarding positions that involve extensive travelling.

For example, if an executive of a multinational company employed in Canada is required to travel internationally as part of their job, how should we treat these trips? If, over the course of 12 months of employment, the executive spent a cumulative period of 2.5 months outside of Canada for the benefit of their Canadian employer, should these trips be excluded from the 12 months of work experience in Canada or not?

[redacted] your assistance and for clarifying this point.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:03 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 15:52:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Misrepresentation Ban · REP-2025-0322 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire IRCC Web form.

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

For clarity, pursuant to A40(2)(a) of the IRPA, if a foreign national is inadmissible for misrepresentation, then they continue to be inadmissible for a period of five years from the date of the determination (if outside Canada) or the date the removal order is enforced (in Canada), and pursuant to A40(3), may not apply for permanent residence during that period.

Their spouse would not be inadmissible for misrepresentation, nor subject to the bar, simply by virtue of their relationship. However, the spouse is likely inadmissible pursuant to A42 because they are a family member of an inadmissible person. Therefore, the spouse may apply for permanent residence, however if they do they should be aware that both they and their spouse are likely inadmissible for five years (from the dates prescribed in A40(2)(a)).

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 15:38
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

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Representantsimmigration. [redacted]
Objet : Misrepresentation Ban |

Hello,

If an Applicant is found inadmissible under a provincial nominee program for misrepresentation and receives a 3 year ban, does this mean that their spouse is also subject to the ban and prevented from applying as a Principal Applicant under either PNP or federal Express Entry?

Thank you,

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:06 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 15:56:05
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Removal of additional points for arranged job offers and is it acceptable to have salary credited in an overseas financial institution - REP-2025-0158- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

1. As per IRCC news release dated December 23, 2024: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2024/12/canada-takes-action-to-reduce-fraud-in-express-entry-system.html - "As part of ongoing efforts to prevent and reduce fraud, the Honourable [redacted] Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced that Express Entry candidates will no longer receive additional points for having a job offer. This temporary measure will reduce fraud by removing the incentive to illegally buy or sell labour market impact assessments to improve a candidate's chances of being selected to come to Canada as a permanent resident. This change will come into effect in spring 2025."

There is mention of not getting additional points for a job offer and at the same time the context provided here is with regards to LMIAs which has created confusion on whether this change is intended to be applied to TFWP LMIA based job offers or will this change also apply to IMP LIMA-exempt job offers and will it affect both 50 pointer and 200 pointer job offers? Can you please provide more clarity on what is the target of this change?

Answer:

Please be advised, that currently, a job offer can be used for program eligibility and/or for additional points in EE's Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS). As part of ongoing efforts to prevent and reduce fraud, job offer points will be removed from the CRS, with anticipated implementation in Spring 2025. Further details will be available when the changes come into effect.

Question:

2. In your response to an IMM Reps query "IRCC REP-2024-1152" - it was mentioned that "The applicant may claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one performed remotely outside Canada." Does it matter where the applicant gets paid? Is it acceptable to have the salary credited in an overseas financial institution or is it necessary to have it credited in a Canadian financial institution for the remote work done to claim points for foreign work experience?

Answer:

There is no requirement for eligible foreign work, remote or onsite, to be remunerated via specific financial institutions: the pay may come through a Canadian or a foreign institution.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 20:14
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Removal of additional points for arranged job offers and is it acceptable to have salary credited in an overseas financial institution

Dear Officer,

I have the following two questions:

1. As per IRCC news release dated December 23, 2024: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2024/12/canada-takes-action-to-reduce-fraud-in-express-entry-system.html - "As part of [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted] the Honourable [redacted] Minister [redacted] Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, announced that Express Entry **candidates will no longer receive additional points for having a job offer**. **This temporary measure will reduce fraud by removing the incentive to illegally buy or sell labour market impact assessments** to improve a candidate's chances of being selected to come to Canada as a permanent resident. This change will come into effect in spring 2025."

There is mention of not getting additional points for a job offer and at the same time the context provided here is with regards to LMIAs which has created confusion on whether this change is intended to be applied to TFWP LMIA based job offers or will this change also apply to IMP LIMA-exempt job offers and will it affect both 50 pointer and 200 pointer job offers? Can you please provide more clarity on what is the target of this change?

2. In your response to an IMM Reps query "IRCC REP-2024-1152" - it was mentioned that "The applicant may claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one performed remotely outside Canada." Does it matter where the applicant gets paid? Is it acceptable to have the salary credited in an overseas financial institution or is it necessary to have it credited in a Canadian financial institution for the remote work done to claim points for foreign work experience?

Warm regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:10 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 16:04:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Can work experience be claimed while being paid for a workplace injury? - REP-2025-0191- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question: Let's say an inside Canada Express Entry applicant has workplace injury and cannot work but is paid for this period through the provincial compensation board such as WSIB or [redacted] points for work experience be claimed by the applicant for this injury leave period?

Will the same apply if the applicant is outside Canada Express Entry applicant?

Lastly, can the experience also be claimed for any other type of economic class permanent residency application or work permit application where minimum work experience is necessary and the applicant has injury during that qualifying period but was paid for that injury leave?

Answer: Under the Express Entry system and regardless of the applicant's location, skilled work experience is accumulated only during the hours when an applicant performs the duties listed under their occupation. For work experience to be considered eligible, applicants must show that they performed the actions in the lead statement of the NOC job description, and most of the main duties listed for any time claimed. Periods of leave or rest, even if those are paid leave periods, do not count towards skilled work experience. This is outlined in the eligibility requirements, listed on IRCC's website.

Regarding your last question, please note that we cannot provide blanket guidance on all economic programs or work permit applications, as programs have different eligibility requirements, as outlined in the *Immigration and Refugees Protection Regulations*, and on IRCC's website. We would recommend reviewing the website, and if you still have questions, please request guidance specific to the program you are interested in.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 16:33
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Can work experience be claimed while being paid for a workplace injury?

Dear Officer,

Let's say an inside Canada Express Entry applicant has workplace injury and cannot work but

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is paid for this period through the provincial compensation board such as WSIB or [redacted] points for work experience be claimed by the applicant for this injury leave period?

Will the same apply if the applicant is outside Canada Express Entry applicant?

Lastly, can the experience also be claimed for any other type of economic class permanent residency application or work permit application where minimum work experience is necessary and the applicant has injury during that qualifying period but was paid for that injury leave?

Warm regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:14 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 19:30:09
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry about converting accounts in PR Portal - REP-2025-0390 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

We cannot convert a client account to a rep account.

If you want to create an account with an email address that is associated to a client account, we will need to delete the client account, you would not be able to access any of the applications in the client account after it is deleted.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : >
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 22:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Inquiry about converting accounts in PR Portal

Good day!
I previously set up a personal account in PR Portal using this business email address . Now I would like to register a representative account, but I found that I cannot use the same email address, which I understand since each account should be unique.

My question is, whether it is possible to convert my existing personal account into a representative account while retaining the same email address and linking all submitted application(s). Alternatively, is the only option to close the existing account and then create a new representative account using the same email address?

I appreciate your guidance on the best course of action.

Warm Regards,

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de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:17 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Feb 2025 23:17:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Urgent: Demande de précision concernant un étudiant en attente d'émission d'un permis d'études pour un autre EED - REP-2025-0170- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: High
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Un étudiant qui change d'établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) doit attendre que le nouveau permis d'études soit approuvé avant de commencer ses études dans le nouvel EED. Même s'il aurait conservé son statut au Canada, il ne serait pas autorisé à commencer ses études dans le nouvel établissement tant que le nouveau permis d'études ne soit pas approuvé.

Pour plus de détails, veuillez visiter notre site Web : Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca

Merci,

De :
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 15:44
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Urgent: Demande de précision concernant un étudiant en attente d'émission d'un permis d'études pour un autre EED
Importance : Haute

Bonjour,
Ceci est une question d'ordre général. Nous avons quelques étudiants qui sont inscrits à un programme d'études qui devrait débuter le 3 février prochain (session hiver 2025).

Ils ont reçu leur permis d'études pour un autre EED, **dont le nom est mentionné dans le permis d'études**. Ils ont fait la demande pour un nouveau permis d'études et leur dossier est en traitement. La question est la suivante : Est-ce que ces étudiants peuvent commencer leurs études dans notre EED le 3 février, en supposant qu'ils ne recevront pas la réponse de l'IRCC pour le nouveau permis avant cette date?

Merci de répondre à cette question dans les plus brefs délais, les étudiants sont très inquiets et anxieux.

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 07:41
À :
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : TR: Demande de précision concernant un permis d'études émis pour un autre EED - REP-2024-2568 - Due 9-Jan-25

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Question:
Bonjour,
Nous avons reçu le communiqué sur la période de grâce pour les étudiants avec un permis d'études émis pour un EEC qui souhaite changer d'école à la session d'hiver 2025.

Nous avons une question concernant le dossier d'un étudiant en particulier. Il a fait une demande d'admission à l'Institut Grasset pour la session d'hiver 2025 et il nous a présenté un permis d'études valide émis le 3 novembre 2024.

Sur le permis, le nom de l'institution mentionné est Institu

Dans les conditions, aux points 4 et 5, nous pouvons lire :
4. La participation à l'institution universitaire, collégiale ou un autre spécifié par l'agent d'immigration.
5. Doit fréquenter un Collège – certificat approuvé selon le règlement sur l'Immigration

Pouvez-vous nous informer si cet étudiant a le droit d'étudier dans notre EED à la session hiver 2025 et que doit-il faire pour respecter les nouvelles exigences? Nous offrons les programmes du niveau d'études collégiales.

Réponse:

À partir du 8 novembre 2024, un étudiant titulaire d'un permis d'études valide pourra étudier uniquement dans l'établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) mentionné sur son permis. Les étudiants après le 8 novembre 2024 qui n'ont pas soumis un changement de EED par le biais de leur compte sécurisé IRCC ou d'un formulaire en ligne doivent soumettre une demande de prolongation de leur permis d'études afin de changer d'EED conformément aux nouvelles règlements qui sont entrés en vigueur le 8 novembre 2024.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 11 décembre 2024 07:27
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Demande de précision concernant un permis d'études émis pour un autre EED

Bonjour,
Nous avons reçu le communiqué sur la période de grâce pour les étudiants avec un permis d'études émis pour un EEC qui souhaite changer d'école à la session d'hiver 2025.

Nous avons une question concernant le dossier d'un étudiant en particulier. Il a fait une demande d'admission à l'Institut Grasset pour la session d'hiver 2025 et il nous a présenté un permis d'études valide émis le 3 novembre 2024.

Sur le permis, le nom de l'institution mentionné est Institut

Dans les conditions, aux points 4 et 5, nous pouvons lire :
4. La participation à l'institution universitaire, collégiale ou un autre spécifié par l'agent d'immigration.
5. Doit fréquenter un Collège – certificat approuvé selon le règlement sur l'Immigration

Pouvez-vous nous informer si cet étudiant a le droit d'étudier dans notre EED à la session hiver 2025 et que doit-il faire pour respecter les nouvelles exigences? Nous offrons les programmes du niveau d'études collégiales.

[redacted]

Cordialement,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:24 AM
From:
Sent: February 12, 2025 8:51:07 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Incidence du changement de nom de programme - REP-2025-0092- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Je vous remercie pour votre réponse.

Cordialement,

De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Envoyé : mardi 11 février 2025 18:30
À :
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Objet : FW: Incidence du changement de nom de programme - REP-2025-0092- Due 7-Feb-25

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Pour répondre à votre questionnement, il faudrait s'attarder au point suivant : est-ce seulement le nom du programme qui change ou est-ce que le niveau d'études change également?

Dans le cas où c'est seulement le nom du programme qui change et que le niveau d'études reste le même, aucun changement n'est requis et l'étudiant peut continuer ses études au même établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) avec les mêmes conditions de son permis d'études actuel. Cependant, si le niveau d'études change (par exemple, passer d'un niveau postsecondaire à l'autre au même EED), il faudrait suivre les indications sur le site Web sous la rubrique : Trouver la bonne procédure en fonction de votre situation

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Espérant que ceci répond à votre question.

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 13:56
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Incidence du changement de nom de programme

Bonjour,

La page Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca (modification du 2024-12-23) ne donne pas d'indication sur le cas où une EED change le nom du programme d'études.

Ainsi, en admettant qu'un étudiant étranger ait déjà commencé ses études dans un programme qui change de dénomination à un moment ou un autre du parcours :

- * ce changement a-t-il une incidence sur la validité de son permis d'études ?
- * l'étudiant doit-il soumettre une demande de prolongation de son permis d'études ?

D'avance, [redacted] réponse,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:29 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 14:58:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquirey regarding the processing Visa Office for Study Permit Applicant in Canada - REP-2025-0173- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Questions:

If the applicant is now in Canada and is not eligible to submit an initial study permit within Canada, can the applicant choose the USA as the country or territory where applying in the section 9 of the imm1294 form? Or the applicant can only choose their home country as the processing visa office?
If the applicant can choose the USA as the processing Visa Office, then the applicant should apply according to the Visa Office Instructions of the USA, right?

Response:

-
[redacted] rr[redacted]n[redacted]nce to [redacted] and Citizenshi[redacted]nada's Immigration [redacted]n[redacted] Mailbox.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

If you are required to apply as though you're outside Canada, you must choose your **country of citizenship** in our online tools when you're asked for your current country or territory of residence. This is to make sure you get the correct application forms.

When you fill out the PDF forms, your answers **must be** accurate and complete, since they are now part of your application. If you're in Canada, use your Canadian address. Providing false or misleading information could result in your application being refused and you could be banned from entering Canada for up to 5 years.

The instruction to complete the *Application for a study Permit Made Outside of Canada (IMM 1294)* are available here.

For more information, please visit:
Study permit: How to apply - Canada.ca
International student fraud - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : J
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 19:56
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Inquirey regarding the processing Visa Office for Study Permit Applicant in Canada

Hi,

I have a question regarding the processing VIsa Officer for a study permit applicant who is now residing in Canada.

If the applicant is now in Canada and is not eligible to submit an initial study permit within Canada, can the applicant choose the USA as the country or territory where applying in the section 9 of the imm1294 form? Or the applicant can only choose their home country as the processing visa office?

If the applicant can choose the USA as the processing Visa Office, then the applicant should apply according to the Visa Office Instructions of the USA, right?

[redacted] attention to [redacted] question and [redacted] to [redacted] from you [redacted]

Sincerely,

Page 493

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 17 Jan 2025 18:54:41
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: PGWP Language Proficiency Requirement - REP-2024-2581 -- REP-2025-0072- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Starting November 1, 2024, all PGWP applicants will need to demonstrate minimum Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB) language proficiency levels, depending on their educational level.

Language tests for the purposes of immigration should be taken in-person, in the previous two years.

For more information, please consult our website.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoye : 9 janvier 2025 10:36
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE: PGWP Language Proficiency Requirement - REP-2024-2581 - Due 9-Jan-25

Hello,

[redacted] not answer my questions. The [redacted] page you [redacted] the link to [redacted] not [redacted] this information either.

[redacted] there are [redacted] that are not [redacted] describes several ways a test can be taken: https://ielts.org/take-a-test/why-choose-ielts/ways-to-take-ielts

Particularly, there is a paragraph about IELTS online:

> The Speaking section of the test is completed in an online video call with a trained IELTS examiner. Receiving organisations can decide whether they are happy to accept results from IELTS Academic tests that are taken online or not. The Test Report Form will indicate if you have completed your test [redacted]

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Neither the IRCC website nor the IELTS website mention whether IELTS General, if done online, is accepted by [redacted] my questions still remain:

1. 1. For the purpose of satisfying this PGWP requirement, does it matter whether:

- * The test is computer-based or paper-based?
- * The speaking part is done virtually through a video call or in-person?
- [redacted] and Writing are done in-person at the testing center, or virtually?

2. 2. Does IRCC have any other preferences related to taking IELTS General?

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 9, 2025 7:25 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: TR: PGWP Language Proficiency Requirement - REP-2024-2581 - Due 9-Jan-25

[redacted]

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Starting November 1, 2024, all PGWP applicants will need to demonstrate minimum Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB) language proficiency levels, depending on their educational level.

Language tests for the purposes of immigration should be taken in-person, in the previous two years.

For more information, please consult our website.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 11 décembre 2024 16:30
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Language Proficiency Requirement

Hello,

I hope my message finds you well.
I would like to request a clarification about the PGWP language proficiency requirement.

Background:
On the IRCC website it is mentioned that PGWP applicants may take IELTS General (as one of the options) to satisfy the requirement.
When registering for IELTS General, applicants are offered two test options: computer-based and paper-based.

Questions:

1. 1. For the purpose of satisfying this PGWP requirement, does it matter whether:

- * The test is computer-based or paper-based?
- * The speaking part is done virtually through a video call or in-person?
- [redacted] and Writing are done in-person at the testing center, or virtually?

2. 2. Does IRCC have any other preferences related to taking IELTS General?

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:34 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 16:44:36
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: PGWP Extension - Confirmation of Whether Interim Working Authorization Still Applies Beyond Application's Refusal - REP-2025-0136- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Please note that the post-graduation work permit (PGWP) can only be extended in cases where applicants did not receive their PGWP for th[redacted] full [redacted]uration that [redacted] are eli[redacted]bi[redacted]u[redacted] to th[redacted]ir [redacted] In this case, upon th[redacted] r[redacted]n[redacted] of th[redacted]ir passport, they can apply to receive the full validity of their PGWP.

The interim work authorization letter allows foreign nationals who meet the requirements to continue working until a final decision is made on their work permit application.

If the PGWP application is refused, applicants must stop their work immediately.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: After you apply - Canada.ca

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 16:40
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Extension - Confirmation of Whether Interim Working Authorization Still Applies Beyond Application's Refusal

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

My question relates to the interim working authorization given to candidates eligible for a PGWP extension.

According to the IRCC website, the interim working authorization allows these candidates to work while gathering their documents and submitting their applications, with the hope they will restore their status.

The interim working authorization was given for a generous period of time.

The facts of the question are:

1. Candidate had their original PGWP valid until November of 2022
2. Submitted their application for the PGWP extension in October of 2022
3. Maintained/Implied status established
4. PGWP extension application was refused on February 28, 2023
5. The interim working authorization from the letter from IRCC was granted until May 31, 2023

Question:

1. Does that interim working authorization still apply to this candidate until May 31, 2023? Or would it expire when the PGWP extension was refused on February 28, 2023?

--
[redacted]

Yours truly,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:39 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu. 13 Feb 2025 16:47:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Licensing Requirements for Accounting Controller under NOC 11100- EE work experience - REP-2025-0202- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

[redacted] with [redacted] the [redacted] the NOC classification, I found this role listed under the Accountant category (NOC 11100).

I would appreciate your guidance in determining whether licensing is mandatory for this role. Specifically, I am seeking clarification on whether licensing applies exclusively to the positions explicitly mentioned in the requirements section (e.g., [redacted] to the [redacted] information [redacted] to claim the work experience under her express entry profile.

Answer:

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures. Case-specific enquiries should be routed via the IRCC Web form.

Employment requirements, such as licensing, that are listed in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) for each specific occupation, are guidelines to qualifications that may typically be expected from a professional in that occupation. They are not requirements for qualifying work experience under the Express Entry programs.

However, in each case, an officer makes a holistic assessment of the qualifying work experience, and may require proof that an applicant is professionally licensed in their occupation. The absence of professional licencing, if required for an occupation, may raise significant concerns with the officer that the applicant is unable to perform the duties and actions under their declared occupation, and the officer may, therefore, be not satisfied that the declared work experience is genuine.

If an applicant, for instance, declares qualifying work experience under NOC 11100 – Financial auditors and accountants, they may be expected by an officer to meet all the qualifications that are relevant to that occupation, including any and all licensing requirements.

Please note that the assessment of work experience is not based on job titles, such as "Accounting Controller". In order to demonstrate qualifying work experience under a specific occupation, the applicant must provide evidence that they performed the actions described in the lead statement (job description) for that occupation, and that they performed a substantial number of the main duties as set out in the NOC.

The assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 11:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Objet : Clarification on Licensing Requirements for Accounting Controller under NOC 11100- EE work experience

[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

[redacted] with [redacted] the [redacted] the NOC classification, I found this role listed under the Accountant category (NOC 11100).

I would appreciate your guidance in determining whether licensing is mandatory for this role. Specifically, I am seeking clarification on whether licensing applies exclusively to the positions explicitly mentioned in the requirements section (e.g., chartered accountants, auditors) or if it also extends to the [redacted] an [redacted] information [redacted] to [redacted] the work experience under [redacted] express entry profile.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 16:53:15
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) IIR FMRI / FMRI RII (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Request on Study Permit Grace Period for Winter and Spring 2025 Semesters
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
Outlook-efth4cwv.png; Outlook-tarrjipx.png;

Good day,

[redacted]

As a reminder, authorized representatives from DLIs should send their enquiries to the Immigration Representative mailbox at [redacted]

Question:

The IRCC policy states that students accepted for the **Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1 to May 1, 2025)** may begin studying at their new DLI while their study permit extension is being processed, provided they meet all conditions.
Our Question:
Given that our **Spring term** begins on **April 28, 2025** (before May 1, 2025) but continues until July 31, 2025:

1. 1. Does the grace period apply to students accepted for **both** our Winter term (January start) **and** Spring term (April 28 start)?
2. 2. Is the policy's reference to the **January 1 – May 1, 2025** timeframe based on the **start date** of the term, regardless of its end date?

Answer:

1. 1. Yes, the grace period applies to students who have been accepted at a new DLI for Winter or Spring terms and are beginning their studies between January 1 to May 1, 2025.
2. 2. Yes, the timeframe is based on the start date of the term, regardless of its end date.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 7:31 PM
To: IIR FMRI [redacted] FMRI [redacted]
Subject: Clarification Request on Study Permit Grace Period for Winter and Spring 2025 Semesters

[redacted]

[redacted] International [redacted] Immigration Advisor [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I am writing to seek clarification regarding the grace period policy for study permit extensions when transferring between Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs), as outlined on the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) webpage: *Change Schools*.

Our institution's academic calendar below for 2025:

- * **Winter Term:** January 6, 2025 – April 17, 2025
- * **Spring Term:** April 28, 2025 – July 8, 2025

The IRCC policy states that students accepted for the **Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1 to May 1, 2025)** may begin studying at their new DLI while their study permit extension is being processed, provided they meet all conditions.

Our Question:
Given that our **Spring term** begins on **April 28, 2025** (before May 1, 2025) but continues until July 31, 2025:

3. 3. Does the grace period apply to students accepted for **both** our Winter term (January start) **and** Spring term (April 28 start)?
4. 4. Is the policy's reference to the **January 1 – May 1, 2025** timeframe based on the **start date** of the term, regardless of its end date?

We ask for confirmation to ensure compliance and clarity for our international students transferring to our institution for these terms.

Best regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 17:27:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: [redacted] Work Location Change [redacted] Closed Work Permit - REP-2025-0090- [redacted]
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I hope this email finds you well.

I am seeking clarification on the following questions regarding the working conditions of a closed work permit:

1. 1. If the primary **job location changes** from one city to another within the same province, is it necessary for the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) and the employer to initiate a new work permit application with a new offer of employment to update the primary work location?
2. 2. Alternatively, can this change be reported to IRCC via a webform without requiring a new work permit?
3. 3. Is it possible to **amend** the existing work permit by submitting a letter from the employer confirming the new work location, without the need to submit a new Offer of Employment through the employer portal?
4. 4. Will there be any difference in your answers if the change is from one province to another?

Response:

With regards to your questions:

1. 1. Yes, any change in conditions listed on an employer-specific work permit will require that the employer submit and new job offer and for the foreign worker to submit an application to extend or changes conditions of their work permit.
2. 2. No, an employer needs to submit a new job offer via the employer portal, and the foreign worker needs to submit a new work permit application.
3. 3. No, please the see response for question 2.
4. 4. No, there is no difference between provinces and territories.

For more information, please visit our website for more information on Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: Changing jobs or employers - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : (
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 11:52

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Primary Work Location Change on a LMIA-exempt Closed Work Permit

Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well.

I am seeking clarification on the following questions regarding the working conditions of a closed work permit:

1. 1. If the primary **job location changes** from one city to another within the same province, is it necessary for the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) and the employer to initiate a new work permit application with a new offer of employment to update the primary work location?
2. 2. Alternatively, can this change be reported to IRCC via a webform without requiring a new work permit?
3. 3. Is it possible to **amend** the existing work permit by submitting a letter from the employer confirming the new work location, without the need to submit a new Offer of Employment through the employer portal?
4. 4. Will there be any difference in your answers if the change is from one province to another?

I look forward to your guidance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 17:29:10
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Permit Extension Eligibility - REP-2025-0135- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Our understanding of eligibility for a work permit extension submitted via CPC Edmonton is set out in IRPR 181(1):

- * **181 (1)** A foreign national may apply for an extension of their authorization to remain in Canada as a temporary resident if
    - **(a)** the application is made by the end of the period authorized for their stay; and
    - **(b)** they have complied with all conditions imposed on their entry into Canada.

My question is, separate and apart from the above, are there any other criteria associated with the eligibility to extend status? Do applicants have to remain in Canada for the duration of the processing? Will a brief departure from Canada (e.g. a vacation abroad) make them ineligible?

Response:

With regards to your first question, temporary work permit extension eligibility requirements may be found here: Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: Who can apply - Canada.ca.

As for your second question, an applicant has applied to extend their work permit extension, they may travel outside [redacted] Canada and [redacted] ill [redacted] to Canada.

1. 1. They may be allowed to come back to Canada as a visitor, if we have not yet decided to extend their work permit. **If this is the case, they *cannot* work until they get their work permit extension**. The officer at the port of entry may ask them to prove they have enough money to support themselves in Canada.
2. 2. They may be allowed to come back to Canada as a worker, if the officer at the port of entry finds out that we extended their work permit while they were away.
3. 3. They may be asked to apply for a new work permit at the port of entry.

They must also meet all other applicable entry requirements.

Please visit our website for more information on: I have applied to extend my work permit. Can I travel outside Canada?

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 16:39
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Work Permit Extension Eligibility

Hi ImmRep,

Hopefully a fairly easy question.

Our understanding of eligibility for a work permit extension submitted via CPC Edmonton is set out in IRPR 181(1):

- * **181 (1)** A foreign national may apply for an extension of their authorization to remain in Canada as a temporary resident if
    - **(a)** the application is made by the end of the period authorized for their stay; and
    - **(b)** they have complied with all conditions imposed on their entry into Canada.

My question is, separate and apart from the above, are there any other criteria associated with the eligibility to extend status? Do applicants have to remain in Canada for the duration of the processing? Will a brief departure from Canada (e.g. a vacation abroad) make them ineligible?

Thanks,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:55 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 17:37:01
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: URGENT: Question About Dependent Open Work Permits for Spouses of Start-Up Visa Applicants - REP-2025-0095- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Can you please advise how the following rules impact spouses of Start-Up Visa applicants? Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents - Canada.ca

The principal applicants in a Start-Up Visa application typically hold a senior TEER 0 or 1 position such as CEO, CFO; however, they are entrepreneurs and founders of their own business and will not have an 'employer' to confirm their duties/NOC.

Please advise if spouses of Start-Up Visa applicants will continue to qualify for an open spousal work permit and what documentation will be accepted to demonstrate their eligibility.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Response:

Spouses of workers who have already applied for PR or who hold/are approved for a work permit related to a PR program – even if they have not yet submitted a PR application – will be exempt from the restrictions that came effect on January 21, 2025. In the latter scenario, the PR programs include:

- * the Provincial Nominee Program;
- * Provincial business candidates or Quebec self-employed applicants approved for a Certificat de sélection du Québec (CSQ) seeking eventual PR;
- * CSQ holders currently outside Quebec;
- * Quebec investors;
- * CSQ holders currently in Quebec;
- * the Start-up Visa Program;
- * the Atlantic Immigration Program;
- * Agri-Food Pilot;
- * Yukon Community Pilot; and
- * Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot (ended August 31, 2024).

Spouses of workers selected for the pending Rural Community Immigration Pilot (RCIP) and Francophone Community Immigration Pilot (FCIP) will also be exempt from these changes.

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The eligibility criteria for these spouses will remain unchanged. Per status quo, the principal worker can be in any TEER category/occupation, and need only have 6 months left on their work permit for their spouse to qualify.

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 13:27
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : URGENT: Question About Dependent Open Work Permits for Spouses of Start-Up Visa Applicants
Importance : Haute

[redacted]

Can you please advise how the following rules impact spouses of Start-Up Visa applicants? Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents - Canada.ca

The principal applicants in a Start-Up Visa application typically hold a senior TEER 0 or 1 position such as CEO, CFO; however, they are entrepreneurs and founders of their own business and will not have an 'employer' to confirm their duties/NOC.

Please advise if spouses of Start-Up Visa applicants will continue to qualify for an open spousal work permit and what documentation will be accepted to demonstrate their eligibility.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Kind Regards,

Page 510

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:20:59 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 17:38:39
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Changing jobs or employers REQUEST PPCHANGEWORK2020 Question - REP-2025-0190- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/change-jobs-employers.html

I refer to the abovementioned policy for workers to request to start working for a new employer while their WP's is in process.

My question:

Does this policy also apply for someone who was legally allowed to work, but is now under RESTORATION?

Submitted a new WP and want to start to work for a new employer?

Response:

With regards to your question, if an applicant wants to change employers is under restoration, then they need to stop working until such time IRCC processes their restoration application. When doing so, IRCC may restore both their status as a temporary resident, and then authorize them to continue to work under the conditions of their previous work permit until a decision is made on the applicant's new work permit.

As such, under the policy in Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: Changing jobs or employers - Canada.ca, an applicant who needs to restore status would not benefit from working for a new employer under this public policy.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 16:24

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]

Objet : Changing jobs or employers REQUEST PPCHANGEWORK2020 Question

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/change-jobs-employers.html

I refer to the abovementioned policy for workers to request to start working for a new employer while their WP's is in process.

My question:

Does this policy also apply for someone who was legally allowed to work, but is now under RESTORATION?

Submitted a new WP and want to start to work for a new employer?

Thanks in advance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:21:02 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 20:47:40
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Subject: FW: Programme d'études offert dans plus d'un établissement - REP-2025-0166- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0000.jpg;

Bonjour,

Depuis le 8 novembre 2024, les titulaires d'un permis d'études postsecondaires doivent être inscrits à l'EED mentionné sur leur permis. Si un titulaire de permis d'études souhaite fréquenter plus d'un EED à la fois, il doit demander un permis d'études pour chaque EED où il a l'intention d'étudier. Les élèves de niveau primaire ou secondaire dont le permis n'autorise que des études à ce niveau doivent demander un nouveau permis d'études en prolongeant leur permis actuel afin de poursuivre des études au niveau postsecondaire.

Veuillez prendre note, si un étudiant passe d'un centre de formation professionnelle à un autre, il n'est pas obligé de demander un nouveau permis d'études, mais il devra obtenir un nouveau CAQ.

Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez consulter le site Web : Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca

Merci.

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 12:24
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC [redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Programme d'études offert dans plus d'un établissement

Bonjour,

Je suis à l

Avec les derniers changements aux règlements et politiques entourant le changement d'établissement j'aimerais comprendre l'impact de ces changements pour les étudiants étrangers actuels et à venir dans nos programmes offerts dans 2 établissements ou de manière délocalisée en région.

. est une école publique spécialisée en tourisme, hôtellerie et restauration. Nous offrons des programmes d'études délocalisés dans des cégeps partenaires (public) en région. Différentes formules existent selon les programmes, soit les étudiants font toute leur formation dans le cégep en région, soit l'étudiant fait 4 sessions dans le

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cégep en région et 2 sessions directement à Actuellement, les lettres d'acceptation sont émises par avec le numéro de EDD de et la mention du cheminement avec le cégep partenaire. C'est qui valide auprès de l'IRCC toutes les lettres d'acceptation ou preuve d'inscription dans le cas d'un renouvellement de permis d'études.

Pour nos étudiants actuels qui n'ont pas d'établissement d'enseignement désigné d'inscrit sur leur permis d'études. Y a-t-il un enjeu à poursuivre leur programme comme prévu. Par le passé on n'a jamais demandé à l'étudiant d'aviser l'IRCC d'un changement d'établissement, car tout au long de la formation peut-importe où ils suivent leur formation, ils sont considérés par nous et le cégep en région comme étudiant de

Pour les étudiants admis pour la session débutant en août 2025, nos lettres d'acceptation sont toujours avec le numéro de EDD de et une description du cheminement avec le cégep partenaire en région, comment sera délivré le permis d'études ? Quel sera l'impact sur la possibilité pour l'étudiant de poursuivre son cheminement dans l'établissement partenaire et à

Nous avons aussi un programme universitaire offert conjointement par où les étudiants suivent environ 1/3 des cours du programme à l et 2/3 des cours à et généralement des cours dans les 2 campus à la même session. Encore une fois, quels sont les impacts de ces changements pour ces étudiants ?

D'avance [redacted] précisions et votre précieuse collaboration.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:21:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 20:51:50
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Urgent - Validity of study permit - REP-2025-0302 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Scenario:

A student was registered full-time from September to December 2024. In January 2025 she was Required to Withdraw from her university because of poor grades. In the new regulations it says her study permit becomes invalid the day they are no longer enrolled in their program for reasons other than completion (image 1). However, study permit conditions allow for a student to take a leave of study that is 150 days or less if the school has authorized it (image 2). Our school allows students to take a leave from studies for up to a certain amount without notification or need to re-apply to the program.

Question 1: Does the student still have a valid study permit if they are not enrolled in classes for 150 days or less? Based on IRPR 22(1)(a.1) they do not, but according to their conditions, they do.

[redacted]: [redacted] may, i[redacted] may [redacted] a [redacted] from their [redacted] The [redacted] 150 days of the date on which they stopped [redacted] There are various examples of reasons listed on the IRCC website include illness or injury, pregnancy, family emergency, suspension, [redacted] of November 8, 2024, IRCC compliance reports are mandatory where the DLI must select the appropriate student's academic status at the [redacted] website provides several enrollment status options such as leave of absence, deferred enrollment, academic suspension, no longer registered etc.

You may find additional information about students who are required to discontinue or a "required to withdraw" on the IRCC website:

1) Academic suspension

The student is **suspended** from your institution, due to poor academic performance or violation of the institution's policies. The student is allowed to return after the period of suspension.

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Any leave from a program of studies in Canada should not exceed 150 consecutive days from the date the leave started. If a student exceeds 150 days of leave from studies, they will need to change their status with IRCC or will be considered non-compliant with their study permit conditions.

2) No longer registered or enrolled
Your institution sent the student a letter of admission, but they are no longer registered or enrolled because they have

- * been dismissed
- * withdrawn voluntarily
- * transferred to another institution

Please note that an academic suspension is different than being no longer registered.

If a student is no longer registered at a DLI, they are no longer meeting the conditions of their study permit as they are not actively pursuing their studies.

Question 2: Under study permit conditions is a scheduled break included in the 150 days? For example, if a student is required to withdraw for the winter semester (January - April 30) their break from study would be about 120 days. Typically, a scheduled break would happen from May 1st until September 5th. Is a scheduled break included in that 150 days or does it fall outside the 150 days? If it is included the student would have to return to classes in May. If not, the student would return to [redacted] in [redacted] were [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] still [redacted] scheduled break because they were not enrolled in classes in January?

[redacted] May [redacted] September [redacted] if [redacted] part [redacted] the [redacted] not part of the DLI's academic calendar, and the student is not studying, it may be considered an authorized leave from studies if authorized by the DLI.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 14:31
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration ([redacted])
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Urgent - Validity of study permit

Scenario:

A student was registered full-time from September to December 2024. In January 2025 she was Required to Withdraw from her university because of poor grades. In the new regulations it says her study permit becomes invalid the day they are no longer enrolled in their program for reasons other than completion (image 1). However, study permit conditions allow for a student to take a leave of study that is 150 days or less if the school has authorized it (image 2). Our school allows students to take a leave from studies for up to a certain amount without notification or need to re-apply to the program.

Question 1: Does the student still have a valid study permit if they are not enrolled in classes for 150 days or less? Based on IRPR 22(1)(a.1) they do not, but according to their conditions, they do.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Question 2: Under study permit conditions is a scheduled break included in the 150 days? For example, if a student is required to withdraw for the winter semester (January - April 30) their break from study would be about 120 days. Typically, a scheduled break would happen from May 1st until September 5th. Is a scheduled break included in that 150 days or does it fall outside the 150 days? If it is included the student would have to return to classes in May. If not, the student would return to [redacted] in [redacted] were [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] still [redacted] scheduled break because they were not enrolled in classes in January?

Image 1

DIVISION 5

Validity and Expiry of Study Permits

Invalidity

222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

(a) the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies.

(a.1) the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;

(b) the day on which the permit is cancelled under section 243.2; or

(c) the day on which the permit expires.

Image 2

What counts as an authorized leave from your studies?

There are a few cases where you may be able to take a leave of up to a **maximum of 150 days** from your program of studies and still be considered to be actively pursuing your studies.

You don't need to tell us if you're taking an authorized leave. However, if we ask for it, you must provide proof that your leave is

- **authorized** by your DLI and
- no longer than 150 days

It counts as authorized leave if

- your school has authorized a leave from your study program for
  - medical reasons or pregnancy
  - family emergency
  - death or serious illness of a family member
  - [redacted]
- your school has closed permanently or because of a strike
- you've changed schools
- you or your school deferred your program start date
  - In this case, you must start your studies the next semester, even if it starts sooner than 150 days, and get an updated letter of acceptance.

Thank you,

Page 518

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:21:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 20:54:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query Re: Change of DLI at the [redacted]- REP-2025-0143- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0001.jpg;

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] **la boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

***
Question

Can you confirm that an onshore international student whose study permit lists a specific institution would not meet the criteria outlined for the below November 8, 2024 exemption?

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If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

Answer

To qualify for the winter/spring grace period issued by IRCC, student must meet the following criteria:

- * Have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter/Spring 2025 semester;
- * Have applied for a new study permit extension;
- * Have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it; and
- * Meet all their existing study permit conditions.

Therefore, if a student's study permit lists a specific institution, they would not meet the criteria outlined for the winter/spring grace period.

For further details, please refer to our website.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 09:00
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Query Re: Change of DLI at the post-secondary level

Good Morning,

Can you confirm that an onshore international student whose study permit lists a specific institution would not meet the criteria outlined for the below November 8, 2024 exemption?

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:22 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 17 Jan 2025 19:01:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Working while studying question - REP-2025-0018- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
Please note that my questions is not about whether they can work during authorized leave. My questions is whether they can work in the semester after authorized leave if that semester is a normally scheduled break.

Suggested response:

In order to work off campus without a work permit under paragraph R186(v), students must hold full-time status during the academic session **before** and **after** their regularly scheduled break.

Please visit Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca for additional information.

We hope that this information is helpful.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 10 janvier 2025 14:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Re: Working while studying question - REP-2025-0018- Due 31-Jan-25

[redacted] Please note that my questions is not about whether they can work during authorized leave. My questions is whether they can work in the semester after authorized leave if that semester is a normally scheduled break.

[redacted] and assistance with this question.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

[redacted]

Date: [redacted] 10, 2025 at 8:58 'a0AM

To: [redacted]

Subject: TR: Working while studying question - REP-2025-0018- Due 31-Jan-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I am writing to enquire about whether a student who was on authorized leave can work full time in the following semester which is normally a scheduled break. For example, if a student is on authorized leave in the Winter 2025 semester, can they work full-time during the Summer 2025 semester which is normally a scheduled break? The student would be returning in Fall 2025 as a full-time student.

RESPONSE:

Please note that we can't provide case-specific information, however a student can't work on or off campus during an

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authorized leave (up to a maximum of 150 days) from their study program, even if their study permit says they are allowed to work in Canada.

It counts as authorized leave if

- your school has authorized a leave from your study program for
  - medical reasons or pregnancy
  - family emergency
  - death or serious illness of a family member
  - any other type of leave your school authorizes
- your school has closed permanently or because of a strike
- you've changed schools
- you or your school deferred your program start date
  - In this case, you must start your studies the next semester, even if it starts sooner than 150 days, and get an updated letter of acceptance.

For more information, please see: Study permits: Off-campus work - Canada.ca

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 16:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Working while studying question

Dear Officer,

I am writing to enquire about whether a student who was on authorized leave can work full time in the following semester which is normally a scheduled break. For example, if a student is on authorized leave in the Winter 2025 semester, can they work full-time during the Summer 2025 semester which is normally a scheduled break? The student would be returning in Fall 2025 as a full-time student.

[redacted] and assistance in this matter. Our client is in the process of making some decisions and will need this information in order to do so. A speedy response would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:21:18 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Feb 2025 20:57:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit & spousal work permit extension in same application - REP-2025-0269 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,

[redacted] **la boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

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Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question:
Based on the most recent changes, we can see that spouses of study-permit holders can apply to extend their open work permits if they are "requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization."

Can you please confirm that when students apply to extend their study permit, they can include their spouse's open work permit extension application in the same application? The wording of this update has us feeling unsure if this is still possible or if the student must apply to extend their study permit first, wait for the new document to be issued, and then the spouse can apply for an open work permit extension.

Answer:
Primary applicants may include their spouses open work permit extension in the same application as theirs at this time.
Please monitor our pages for future updates.
Immigration and citizenship - Canada.ca

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Spouses and common-law partners of study permit holders – [R205(c)(ii) – C42] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : (
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 13:37
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Objet : Study permit & spousal work permit extension in same application

Hi There,

Based on the most recent changes, we can see that spouses of study-permit holders can apply to extend their open work permits if they are "requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization."

Can you please confirm that when students apply to extend their study permit, they can include their spouse's open work permit extension application in the same application? The wording of this update has us feeling unsure if this is still possible or if the student must apply to extend their study permit first, wait for the new document to be issued, and then the spouse can apply for an open work permit extension.

Thank you!

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 14:41:33
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Health Field Service Occupation Clarification - REP-2025-0389 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Question:
I am writing to request clarification on one point about the foreign nationals who hold a valid work permit in Canada.

For instance, few of them have a condition that states:
" Not authorized to work in childcare, Primary/Secondary School Teaching, Health Service Field Occuaption"

Can you please clarify if the Foreign National can work in clerical roles in a hospital, school with that restriction in place on their work permit?

What does the IRCC specifically considers Health Service Field Occupations?

Answer:

Please note that we can not answer any case specific questions.

[redacted] "Not [redacted] to work i[redacted] Occupations" are added to permits because additional criteria such as medicals, have not been examined for such employment.

Do I need a medical exam to get a work permit? (canada.ca)

Please note that it is the officer's decision to determine if a medical exam is required based on the type of job and where the applicant lived in the past year.

The list provided in the link below includes a non-exhaustive list of fields that require a medical exam. However, you will require a medical exam if you wish to work in any job where it is important to protect public health, such as health services, child care, or primary/secondary education. For this reason, we cannot provide a specific list of occupations.

If a medical exam is required, an officer will tell you and send instructions on how to proceed.

Medical exams for visitors, students and workers - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Envoyé : 4 février 2025 20:05
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Health Field Service Occupation Clarification

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to request clarification on one point about the foreign nationals who hold a valid work permit in Canada.

For instance, few of them have a condition that states:
" Not authorized to work in childcare, Primary/Secondary School Teaching, Health Service Field Occuaption"

Can you please clarify if the Foreign National can work in clerical roles in a hospital, school with that restriction in place on their work permit?

What does the IRCC specifically considers Health Service Field Occupations?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:17 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 14:51:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Proof of Birth Nigeria - REP-2025-0339 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions [redacted]

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

> *The foreign passport is the primary document to be used to establish a date of birth record for IRCC purposes. In cases where an individual does not possess a passport, but has another travel document, the date of birth recorded on that travel document will be used to establish the date of birth for IRCC purposes.*
>
> *Link - Documents used to establish date of birth (ci.gc.ca)*
> *For more information - Order of priority: Documents for date of birth - Canada.ca*

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 13:14
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Re: Proof of Birth Nigeria

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Economic Class.

Thanks,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Sent: [redacted] 31, 2025 10:13:17 AM
To:
Subject: RE: Proof of Birth Nigeria

Hello,
In order for us to better respond to your request, can you please specify the program or category in which this scenario is occurring.
[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 13:26
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Proof of Birth Nigeria

Please advise what you will accept as proof of birth from Nigeria if an applicant's birth have never been registered with the appropriate authorities?

I have noticed that a statutory declaration is NOT acceptable. Please advise.

I assume a national ID card will suffice but will appreciate further guidance as to which documents we can provide.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:21 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 20:41:30
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification required on the new regulations about SOWP of study permit holders - REP-2025-0319 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Question:
I would like to clarify the new requirements that a study permit holder needs to meet in order for their spouse to be eligible for an extension of their open work permit.

Could you please clarify if an international student who is enrolled in a program that is not related to a field of study (not a PGWP eligible under the current rules) but applied for their study permit before Nov. 1st, 2024 would their spouse be eligible for an extension of their open work permit?
I'm referring to this requirement:

If the applicant has applied to extend their open work permit on or after January 21, 2025

For the [redacted] to be eligible to extend their open work permit under administrative code C42, the principal foreign national must meet **all** of the following requirements

- hold a valid study permit
- be accepted by or enrolled in a PGWP-eligible study program and DLI
- be physically residing in Canada while studying
- be studying full-time or have proof of enrolment in full-time courses at a PGWP-eligible DLI
- be studying in one of the following:
  - a master's program of 16 months or longer
  - a doctorate program
  - a professional program
  - one of the eligible programs at a participating DLI

Retrieved from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications
Also, it appears that there's a potential discrepancy between two IRCC webpages regarding the eligibility criteria for extending an open work permit for spouses of international students. Specifically, one page (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/help-your-spouse-common-law-partner-work-canada.html#eligibility) states that the student must **not be in the last term**of their study program, while the other (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications) does not mention this restriction for applications submitted on or after January 21, 2025. Could you please clarify which page has the correct information?

Response:
Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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1. Please review the remaining information listed under your screenshot for extension eligibility:

In limited circumstances, spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in the following programs may apply for a work permit renewal under the criteria that were in place when they received their current work permit. This applies to spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in

- * master's programs of less than 16 months, or
- * college and undergraduate programs

The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization.

Example 1:

- [redacted] the spouse was [redacted] work permit [redacted] originall[redacted] lied for, [redacted] to [redacted] may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above.

Example 2:

- * If the principal foreign national needs more time (for example, for their thesis) and a study permit extension is needed to complete their **current** program, spouses may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above. However, the spouse's application for their work permit extension can be assessed only once the principal foreign national receives the approval of their study permit extension.

Note: If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national, noted above, is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Those who do not meet the new eligibility criteria or qualify for an extension can apply for a new work permit from within Canada under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program or another stream of the International Mobility Program, if eligible.

2. An extension may be granted if the conditions listed above and in the links are met. Of note and as listed above, if the spouse was [redacted] work permit [redacted] originall[redacted] lied for, [redacted] to [redacted] may still benefit from a work permit renewal. The open work permit will only be issued based on the principal applicants study permit length and an extension may not be provided if the principal applicant is extending their final term of their program.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 14:30
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification required on the new regulations about SOWP of study permit holders

[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

I would like to clarify the new requirements that a study permit holder needs to meet in order for their spouse to be eligible

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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for an extension of their open work permit.

Could you please clarify if an international student who is enrolled in a program that is not related to a field of study (not a PGWP eligible under the current rules) but applied for their study permit before Nov. 1st, 2024 would their spouse be eligible for an extension of their open work permit?
I'm referring to this requirement:

If the applicant has applied to extend their open work permit on or after January 21, 2025

For the applicant to be eligible to extend their open work permit under administrative code C42, the principal foreign national must meet **all** of the following requirements

- hold a valid study permit
- be accepted by or enrolled in a PGWP-eligible study program and DLI
- be physically residing in Canada while studying
- be studying full-time or have proof of enrolment in full-time courses at ■ PGWP-eligible DLI
- be studying in one of the following:
  - a master's program of 16 months or longer
  - a doctorate program
  - ■ professional program
  - one of the eligible programs at a participating DLI

Retrieved from: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications

Also, it appears that there's a potential discrepancy between two IRCC webpages regarding the eligibility criteria for extending an open work permit for spouses of international students. Specifically, one page (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/help-your-spouse-common-law-partner-work-canada.html#eligibility) states that the student must **not be in the last term** of their study program, while the other (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications) does not mention this restriction for applications submitted on or after January 21, 2025. Could you please clarify which page has the correct information?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:25 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 20:45:50
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Permit Holder Class - "first stage" eligibility requirements met [redacted] REP-2025-0200- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

The foreign national must continue to hold a valid TRP throughout the processing of their PR application.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : I
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 11:56
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Permit Holder Class - "first stage" eligibility requirements met - apply OWP

Good day,

A foreign national who has applied for Permanent Residence in the Permit Holder Class, who has been found to meet the"first stage" eligibility requirements, and is currently in the second stage of processing (other background verifications), is such a person eligible to apply directly for an open work permit under R207 while awaiting the final decision, or must they continue to hold a Temporary Resident Permit (and OWP by virtue of the TRP) until the final decision ?

Thank you!

Page 535

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:28 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 20:47:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Open Work Permit Extensions for Spouses of International Students - REP-2025-0325 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Question:
I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the recent updates to open work permits for family members of temporary residents, as announced on January 14, 2024, and outlined on the IRCC website. Specifically, I would appreciate guidance on how these changes impact extension applications for spouses of international students already residing in Canada and holding a C42 open work permit.

I have two questions regarding the operational bulletin and manual posted on this link.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications

1. The example provided on the webpage states: *"If the spouse was given a shorter work permit duration than they originally applied for, due to passport expiry, they may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above."*

Does this imply that if a principal applicant's study permit is extended due to course failures or a deferred intake, and the study permit extension does not include the usual 90-day preparation period for applying for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), the spouse (holding a C42 work permit) would still be eligible for an extension of their work permit upon the principal applicant's study permit extension approval?

2. A note on the webpage states: *"If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national, as noted above, is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42. Those who do not meet the new eligibility criteria or qualify for an extension can apply for a new work permit from within Canada under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program or another stream of the International Mobility Program, if eligible."*

If the C42 work permit expires and the spouse applies for a visitor record while the principal applicant (student) extends their study permit to a new program of study, can the spouse then apply for a C42 work permit? Would this application be processed and approved, as the C42 extension is no longer applicable because the spouse is on a visitor record now?

Given the limited policy guidance on these issues, I would greatly appreciate your clarification to assist in providing accurate advice to our applicants.

Response:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

1. Please review the remaining information listed where you pulled this line from for the answer to your question on extension eligibility: Spouses and common-law partners of study permit holders – [R205(c)(ii) – C42] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca
In limited circumstances, spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in the following programs may apply for a work permit renewal under the criteria that were in place when they received their current work permit. This applies to spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in

- * master's programs of less than 16 months, or
- * college and undergraduate programs

The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization.

Example 1:

- [redacted] the spouse was [redacted] work permit [redacted] originall[redacted] lied for, [redacted] to [redacted] may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above.

Example 2:

- * If the principal foreign national needs more time (for example, for their thesis) and a study permit extension is needed to complete their **current** program, spouses may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above. However, the spouse's application for their work permit extension can be assessed only once the principal foreign national receives the approval of their study permit extension.

Note: If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national, noted above, is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Those who do not meet the new eligibility criteria or qualify for an extension can apply for a new work permit from within Canada under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program or another stream of the International Mobility Program, if eligible.

2. If the spouse and primary applicant meet the eligibility criteria, listed on our webpage, at the time of application, they may be eligible to apply for a new open work permit.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 16:38
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Open Work Permit Extensions for Spouses of International Students

[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the recent updates to open work permits for family members of temporary residents, as announced on January 14, 2024, and outlined on the IRCC website. Specifically, I would appreciate guidance on how these changes impact extension applications for spouses of international students already residing in Canada and holding a C42 open work permit.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I have two questions regarding the operational bulletin and manual posted on this link.
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c42.html#extension-applications

1. The example provided on the webpage states: *"If the spouse was given a shorter work permit duration than they originally applied for, due to passport expiry, they may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above."*

Does this imply that if a principal applicant's study permit is extended due to course failures or a deferred intake, and the study permit extension does not include the usual 90-day preparation period for applying for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), the spouse (holding a C42 work permit) would still be eligible for an extension of their work permit upon the principal applicant's study permit extension approval?

2. A note on the webpage states: *"If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national, as noted above, is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42. Those who do not meet the new eligibility criteria or qualify for an extension can apply for a new work permit from within Canada under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program or another stream of the International Mobility Program, if eligible."*

If the C42 work permit expires and the spouse applies for a visitor record while the principal applicant (student) extends their study permit to a new program of study, can the spouse then apply for a C42 work permit? Would this application be processed and approved, as the C42 extension is no longer applicable because the spouse is on a visitor record now?

Given the limited policy guidance on these issues, I would greatly appreciate your clarification to assist in providing accurate advice to our applicants.

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:33 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 20:50:05
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: IEC: Austria - [redacted] - REP-2025-0044- Due 4-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question 1

Does IRCC define "partner company" for the purpose of the bilateral agreement with Austria anywhere?

Response 1

IRCC does not specifically define partner company for the purpose of the bilateral agreement with Austria, however, the definition of 'doing business' could be applied in this scenario.

IRCC expects that the partner company is actively doing business in Canada by regularly, systematically, and continuously providing goods and/ or services by a parent, branch, subsidiary, or affiliate in Canada.

It does not include the mere presence of an agent or office in Canada.

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 7 janvier 2025 15:14
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Objet : FW: IEC: Austria - Young Professional

[redacted]

To participate in the IEC Young Professional category, Austrian citizens must be permanently employed by an Austrian company and be coming to work with a partner, parent or subsidiary company in Canada.

Does IRCC define "partner company" for the purpose of the bilateral agreement with Austria anywhere?

- have proof of permanent employment with the Austrian partner, parent or subsidiary company of your prospective Canadian employer
- have a signed letter of offer or a signed contract of employment in Canada (from the partner, parent or subsidiary company)

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:38 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 20:57:12
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Online Notarization???
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,
In order to properly assist you, may you please tell us which line of business are you referring to in your question?
[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 12:13 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Online Notarization???

Does IRCC accept online notarization services for a non-accompanying family declaration?

Thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:42 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 21:07:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CUSMA Investor/Trader Questions - REP-2025-0184- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Duration – Traders/Investors:

The online guidance from IRCC with respect to CUSMA Investor/Trader Work Permits is that they will be valid for 1 year and an applicant can extend for up to 2 years.

Does this mean 2 **additional** years such that the total amount of time an investor/trader would have in work permit eligibility is 3 years?

Are extensions available indefinitely so long as the applicant can demonstrate ongoing investment/trade with Canada and can demonstrate temporary intent OR is there a cap?

The traders/ Investors category does NOT have a cap, and may be available indefinitely. The onus is on the applicant to demonstrate with each application that they meet not only the program requirements as per R204(a), but also the requirements for temporary residents as per R200(1)(b). An officer must be satisfied that the foreign national will leave Canada at the end of the period of authorized stay.

Work Permit Issuance – Traders:

Once issued, is the Work Permit in the name of the Mexican/U.S. entity employing the applicant abroad? IRCC's guidance online simply says "Business operating name". Please explain what IRCC considers to be the employer and what would be indicated on the Work Permit in that field.

The enterprise employing the foreign national must have American or Mexican nationality. Please review the information under Documentary evidence for further information.

Foreign Entity Submitting OOE – Traders:

Is the Mexican/U.S. entity able to submit the Offer of Employment form through the employer portal in this case since the trader may be providing goods/services to multiple Canadian entities? Or, is a separate OOE required to be

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submitted for each entity doing business with the Trader in Canada?

The Mexican/ US entity is able to submit the Offer of Employment form through the employer portal. An application may specify that Multiple locations may be required on the work permit.

Work Permit Issuance – Investors:

Is the Work Permit issued in the name of the Canadian enterprise? Or, is the Work Permit open? Please explain what IRCC considers to be the employer and what would be indicated on the Work Permit in this field.

The work permit is employer specific and is not an open document.
The information provided on the IMM 5321 form can help direct the foreign national in their FTA work permit under the Trader/ Investor categories.

Work Permit Application Structure – Investors:

Can an employee of an investor and the investor apply for their Work Permits at the same time? Or, must the investor apply for their Work Permit first, be approved and provide the employee applicant with proof of same for their application?

Each application would be assess on its own merits. The onus is on the foreign national to demonstrate that an employee at the supervisory or executive capacity for the enterprise is required. Furthermore, an existing relationship must already be established, and substantial trade must be demonstrated.

Foreign Entity Submitting OOE – Investors:

Is the Mexican/U.S. entity able to submit the Offer of Employment form through the employer portal or, is the Canadian enterprise required to do this?

The Canadian employer is expected to submit the offer of employment.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:
Traders – CUSMA [R204(a) – T34] Agreements or arrangements – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 17 janvier 2025 13:51
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : CUSMA Investor/Trader Questions

[redacted]

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Below are a series of questions about CUSMA Investor/Trader Work Permits:

Duration – Traders/Investors:

The online guidance from IRCC with respect to CUSMA Investor/Trader Work Permits is that they will be valid for 1 year and an applicant can extend for up to 2 years.

Does this mean 2 **additional** years such that the total amount of time an investor/trader would have in work permit eligibility is 3 years?

Are extensions available indefinitely so long as the applicant can demonstrate ongoing investment/trade with Canada and can demonstrate temporary intent OR is there a cap?

Work Permit Issuance – Traders:

Once issued, is the Work Permit in the name of the Mexican/U.S. entity employing the applicant abroad? IRCC's guidance online simply says "Business operating name". Please explain what IRCC considers to be the employer and what would be indicated on the Work Permit in that field.

Foreign Entity Submitting OOE – Traders:

Is the Mexican/U.S. entity able to submit the Offer of Employment form through the employer portal in this case since the trader may be providing goods/services to multiple Canadian entities? Or, is a separate OOE required to be submitted for each entity doing business with the Trader in Canada?

Work Permit Issuance – Investors:

Is the Work Permit issued in the name of the Canadian enterprise? Or, is the Work Permit open? Please explain what IRCC considers to be the employer and what would be indicated on the Work Permit in this field.

Work Permit Application Structure – Investors:

Can an employee of an investor and the investor apply for their Work Permits at the same time? Or, must the investor apply for their Work Permit first, be approved and provide the employee applicant with proof of same for their application?

Foreign Entity Submitting OOE – Investors:

Is the Mexican/U.S. entity able to submit the Offer of Employment form through the employer portal or, is the Canadian enterprise required to do this?

Thank you.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 17 Jan 2025 19:39:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: IRCC Representativer portal Credentials - REP-2025-0104- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0004.jpg;

Good day,

Your application has been refused because the first name registered on the IRCC portal does not correspond to the first name registered on the identity documents.

Please submit a new application with the correct first name and submit all required documents.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 janvier 2025 12:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : IRCC Representativer portal Credentials

Good Morning,

I communicated with my government body and they confirmed that my credentials are active.
I also include a screenshot.

I've sent requested information to you and my access was refused.

Please let me know what other information you need from me.

My registered email with you is.

My name Should be on your site as Not

Thank you.

My IRCC portal representative account

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:24:45 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 14 Feb 2025 21:31:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Background check question - REP-2025-0264 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
RE_ Background check question - REP-2025-0264 - Due 24-Feb-25.msg;

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Foreign nationals wishing to come to Canada as temporary and/or permanent residents are assessed for both eligibility and admissibility.

The Government of Canada is committed to the safety and security of the Canadian public. All temporary resident applicants (including visitors, foreign workers and students), immigrants and refugees are carefully screened before coming into Canada. Background screening is an important part of the overall assessment of whether a person is admissible to Canada.

[redacted] application to [redacted] nship Canada (IRCC) are subject to [redacted] with eligibility and admissibility requirements as part of the process. IRCC conducts preliminary admissibility screening on all applications from all over the world for potential inadmissibility. Applications are reviewed by Immigration Officers and a final decision is made based on documentation submitted by the client. Applicants are subject to universal and non-discriminatory practices during the screening process, including background checks.

Immigration officers review all applications on a case-by-case basis, considering the specifics facts presented by the applicant. All inadmissibility decisions are based on evidence, which may consist of police or intelligence reports, statutory declarations or other documents—such as media articles or publicly-available information at the time. IRCC is committed to processing applications in a timely manner and delays may be caused due to circumstances out of the Department's control such as in-depth security checks or incomplete application submissions.

IRCC works closely with security partners, including the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), to carry out a in-depth security screening to help identify those who might pose a threat to Canadians and to mitigate the potential security risks associated with those who seek to enter Canada.

Decision-makers are also required to follow the rules of procedural fairness throughout the decision-making process. In the event that an immigration officer has concerns over the admissibility of an applicant, the individual is informed and given an opportunity to provide a response to concerns about their application.

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 26 janvier 2025 15:20
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Background check question

Good day,

I have a question about third party background check for visitor visa applicants. How does the process work? Does IRCC get regular updates from a third party? What processing time is within normal range? Can applicants do something on their parts to expedite it?

Thank you!

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 15:08:20
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Maintained Status - with 2 applications - REP-2025-0091- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello ,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question 1

Could you advise if a second application is refused, but the original permit was valid when the second application was received, then the period of authorized stay and the authority to work in the original permit is extended until a decision is rendered on the first application?

Response 1

Because both applications were submitted while the original permit was still valid, the foreign national's period of authorized stay, and the authority to study or work is extended until a decision is rendered on both applications.

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 12:04
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]
Objet : Maintained Status - with 2 applications

Hello IMM Reps,

For your policy on maintained status during processing - I have a specific question with regards to 'a second application during processing.'

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/visitors/implied-status-extending-stay.html

We have a situation where two work permit applications were submitted before the expiry of the initial work permit. The CUAET extension work permit (herein first application) was filed on July 23, 2024 and the LMIA work permit (herein second application) on October 10, 2024. The original CUAET work permit expired on October 12, 2024.

IRCC policy is silent on this particular scenario (see below) as it only discusses when a first application is refused.

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If the second application is submitted during the period of authorized stay extended by operation of law under R183(5), then their status is maintained by the second application after the decision on the first is finalized until a decision on the second application is made. However, their authorization to work or study may be affected.

- If the first application is refused, but the **original permit was** still valid when the second application was received, then the period of authorized stay and the authority to study or work in the original permit is extended until a decision is rendered on the second application.
- If the first application is refused, and the **original permit was** expired when the second application was received, then the period of authorized stay is extended but there is no continued authority to study or work.

In our case, the second application (LMIA) was refused before the first application, so it is unclear whether he still is on maintained status. We are hoping he is still is on maintain status.

Could you advise if a second application is refused, but the original permit was valid when the second application was received, then the period of authorized stay and the authority to work in the original permit is extended until a decision is rendered on the first application?

[redacted]

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:30:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL Requirement for Changing Programs - Post Graduate to Undergraduate Vocational - REP-2025-0276 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION
My name is / with

Can you please provide clarification as to whether a PAL is required. We have a student who is currently studying in a Business Administration Post Graduate Diploma Program; admission requires completion of an accredited Bachelor's degree with a minimum 3 academic years from a recognized institution. For September 2025, the student is changing to Health Care Certificate which is a undergraduate vocational program.

As per the IRCC website https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html, a PAL is not required if:

- You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:
  - You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.

My understanding is that IRCC recognizes the following levels of study – primary and secondary education , post-secondary education (including vocational, technical and undergraduate) and graduate education or above. Can you please confirm if IRCC considers Post Graduate Diplomas and Certificates as undergraduate or graduate? If undergraduate, then in this case the student moving from a post graduate diploma to a vocational certificate would NOT require a PAL.

RESPONSE
Yes, your understanding is correct. The new new ministerial instructions define "level of study" into three distinct categories:

- * Primary and secondary education
- * Post-secondary education, which includes vocational and technical training as well as undergraduate programs
- * Graduate education or above

IRCC does not differentiate between college and university programs within the same level. Post-Graduate Diplomas and Certificates are classified under "Graduate Education", not "Undergraduate." In this case, a student moving from a Post-Graduate Diploma to a vocational certificate (an accredited Bachelor's degree) would be moving from graduate education to post-secondary education. Since this is a change in the level of study, the student would require a PAL when applying for a study permit extension.

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For more details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:
Ministerial Instructions
Study permit: Get the right documents – Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 18:07
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : PAL Requirement for Changing Programs - Post Graduate to Undergraduate Vocational

Good afternoon,

[redacted]

Can you please provide clarification as to whether a PAL is required. We have a student who is currently studying in a Business Administration Post Graduate Diploma Program; admission requires completion of an accredited Bachelor's degree with a minimum 3 academic years from a recognized institution. For September 2025, the student is changing to Health Care Certificate which is a undergraduate vocational program.

As per the IRCC website https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html, a PAL is not required if:

- You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:
  - You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.

My understanding is that IRCC recognizes the following levels of study – primary and secondary education , post-secondary education (including vocational, technical and undergraduate) and graduate education or above**. Can you please confirm if IRCC considers Post Graduate Diplomas and Certificates as undergraduate or graduate?** If undergraduate, then in this case the student moving from a post graduate diploma to a vocational certificate would NOT require a PAL.

I look forward to receiving confirmation.

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:28 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:31:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question regarding PAL - REP-2025-0328 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries..

Question
As I understand student's address is printed on the Provincial attestation letter (PAL). Do they need a new PAL if they change their address?

Response
If a student changes their address, they do not need a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) as long as the PAL remains valid and there are no other changes to their study permit application. However, if any contact information, including mailing address, telephone number, fax, or email address, changes during the application process, the student should update IRCC through the Change of Address process.

For further details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:

- Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
- Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada - Student - online application - Canada.ca: "Factors that can facilitate processing."

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 17:26
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Question regarding PAL

Dear team,

May name is [redacted] and I had a couple of questions related to the validity of the PAL.

As I understand student's address is printed on the Provincial attestation letter (PAL). Do they need a new PAL if they change their address?

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[redacted] to [redacted] from you.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:32:08
To:
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Rep Portal Enrollment Application - REP-2025-0468 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

We have now cleared the error.

Please try again.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 3:49 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmi[redacted]n.[redacted]
Subject: Rep Portal Enrollment Application

I have submitted multiple requests on the portal and initially the requests were being denied because of the following:

we were either unable to find your name on the list of members provided by your Governing Body, or your current status, as shown on the website of your Governing Body, prevents you from gaining access to the portal.

I have contacted the Law Society of British Columbia, and they have confirmed that I am in the lawyers directory as status-practicing member. My member ID number is I submitted another request with all the correct details. Now IRCC has again rejected the request on the grounds that:

Your Membership # associated to the governing body has expired in our system. Please review your entries and make sure the information is accurate.

I am not sure why my account is expired and my request is being rejected. Please advise.

Sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 21 Jan 2025 16:46:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: DLI transfer prior to November 8, 2024 - REP-2025-0068- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
I am looking forward to clarification for the following scenario:

Would students who started at a new post-secondary DLI in September 2024 but who did not complete the DLI transfer process at that time (either because they were coming directly from secondary school and were unable to or because they transferred between post-secondary DLIs and were unaware of the correct DLI transfer process) now be considered non-compliant under the new regulations? Please note these students have a valid study permit (expiring in 2027) with no DLI stated.
Would these students now be required to discontinue their in-progress studies?
Are they required to apply for a new study permit?

Answer:

As per the IRCC website, if a student changed DLI prior to November 8, 2024, they may study at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.
However, if these students make subsequent DLI changes, they will need to apply for a new study permit extension as per the new regulations that came into force on November 8, 2024.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 08:52
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : DLI transfer prior to November 8, 2024

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Hello team,

I am looking forward to clarification for the following scenario:

Would students who started at a new post-secondary DLI in September 2024 but who did not complete the DLI transfer process at that time (either because they were coming directly from secondary school and were unable to or because they transferred between post-secondary DLIs and were unaware of the correct DLI transfer process) now be considered non-compliant under the new regulations? Please note these students have a valid study permit (expiring in 2027) with no DLI stated.
Would these students now be required to discontinue their in-progress studies?
Are they required to apply for a new study permit?

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:35 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:33:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PAL Requirement for Study Permit Applications Under the Public Policy for Iranians - REP-2025-0346 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day

[redacted] please [redacted] below the [redacted] to your [redacted]

1. **Are Iranian nationals currently in Canada and applying for a study permit under this public policy exempt from the PAL requirement?**

Iranians nationals applying for study permits under the Temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary residents are exempted, effective June 26, 2024, from the requirement to provide a provincial attestation letter (PAL) or territorial attestation letter (TAL) as this public policy is part of a migration response to a crisis.

2. **If they are exempt, what supporting documents should be provided to demonstrate this exemption?**

As long as the client has a valid Iranian passport, and is in Canada with valid **temporary resident status**, they may be eligible for these special measures, and would not need to provide additional documents to demonstrate this exemption . If the officer requires any additional documentation, they will request it at the time of processing. For details on how to apply, please see : Situation in Iran: Temporary immigration, passport and citizenship measures.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 31 janvier 2025 18:06
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PAL Requirement for Study Permit Applications Under the Public Policy for Iranians

Good day,

I am a **Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC)** assisting an Iranian national who is currently in Canada and intends to apply for a **study permit** under the **public policy for Iranians**.

According to IRCC's latest directives, most study permit applicants must provide a **Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL)**or **Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL)**. However, the exemptions listed on IRCC's website indicate that an applicant **may not require a PAL/TAL if they are in Canada and are eligible for an exemption from certain study permit requirements based on a public policy as part of a migration response to a crisis or other pressure**.

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Given that the **public policy for Iranians** was introduced in response to the situation in Iran, I would like to clarify:

1. **Are Iranian nationals currently in Canada and applying for a study permit under this public policy exempt from the PAL requirement?**

2. **If they are exempt, what supporting documents should be provided to demonstrate this exemption?**

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated to ensure that the application complies with the current requirements.

[redacted] and assistance.

Sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:38 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:49:20
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Definition of "cohabitation" in [redacted] relationship - REP-2025-0324 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at:

http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp

Cohabitation means living together, where two people have combined their affairs and set up their household together in one dwelling.

Section 2 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR)* defines a common-law partner as an individual who is cohabiting with a person in a conjugal relationship, having so cohabited for a period of at least one year.

As you have noted, a common-law relationship is defined by continuous cohabitation for at least one year which is not the same as *intermittent cohabitation adding up to one year*. Additionally, while cohabitation means living together continuously, from time to time, one or the other partner may have to leave home for reasons such as work or business travel, family obligations etc.

We cannot provide a specific timeframe or frequency of time spent apart that would or would not be acceptable as this is assessed on a case-by-case basis, based on individual circumstances, and is up to the discretion of the processing officer; however generally speaking, the time apart must be temporary and short.

IRCC Officers must be satisfied that the partners are in a bona fide (genuine) relationship and will assess each case individually based on the specific circumstances of the applicant and evidence provided in order to determine whether an applicant is a member of the class under which they have applied and that they meet the eligibility requirements. The onus is on the applicant to show that they have been living common-law for at least one year before an application is received by IRCC and to include relevant details and evidence regarding their particular circumstances. There is no guarantee that a case will be approved.

We hope you find this information useful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Envoyé : 5 février 2025 11:20
: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Objet : Re: Definition of "cohabitation" in common-law relationship

Hello,

[redacted] to me. This is not regarding any particular immigration program but rather the definition of [redacted] partner" in general.

Thank you.

Regards,

On Wed, Feb 5, 2025 at 10:03 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]

> Hello,
>
> In order for us to better respond to your request, can you please specify the program or category in which this scenario is occurring.
>
> [redacted]
> The Immigration Representatives Mailbox
>
> **De :**
> **Envoyé :** 29 janvier 2025 19:31
> [redacted]
> **Objet :** Definition of "cohabitation" in common-law relationship
>
> Dear Officer,
>
> I am writing to seek clarifications on the definition of "cohabitation" in a common-law relationship.
>
> The operational guidelines explains that:
> **It means continuous cohabitation for one year, not intermittent cohabitation adding up to one year.**
>
> However, it continues to explain that:
> **While cohabitation means living together continuously, from time to time, one or the other partner may have**

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left the home for work or business travel, family obligations, and so on. The separation must be temporary and short.

My question is, for common-law partners who are in their first year of cohabitation, if one travels temporarily (e.g., 2 weeks) to another country for business trip, or to visit family, would this break the continuity required?

I understand that each case is assessed on its own merit and there is no hard definition as to how many days the two parties can be separate. However, I just would like to know if temporary separation like a vacation to Cancun would be allowed.

[redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:25:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 17 Feb 2025 16:57:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Application Process for Client's Family Sponsorship - REP-2025-0040- Due 4-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at:

http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp

A Canadian parent may choose between two streams that are available for adoptive parents to bring their adopted child to Canada: the immigration process or the citizenship process.

The citizenship process allows adoptive parents who are Canadian citizens to apply directly for Canadian citizenship for their [redacted] under section [redacted] the *Citizenship* [redacted] part process. Part [redacted] the Canadian citizenship of at least one adoptive parent and their eligibility to pass citizenship onto an adopted child. Part 2 is an assessment of the adoption to ensure it meets the requirements of section 5.1 of the Citizenship Act. We are unable to provide processing times for this application type, as processing times vary by complexity of the application. In some instances, it can take several years to receive a decision on the application. It is important to note that the first generation limit to citizenship by descent applies to the adopted person's children if these children are born outside of Canada.

The immigration process may be used for adoptions that were finalized in the child's country of habitual residence. If the adoption was finalized when the adoptive parent and the child were habitually residing in the same country, the child may be included on their parent's immigration application or later sponsored as a member of the family class. A Canadian citizen or permanent resident may also choose to sponsor their spouse or partner and include their dependant child on the application, if eligible.

For processing times, see Check processing times.

Canada is party to the *1993 Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption* (Hague Convention). The provinces and territories are responsible for the adoption process in Canada, as they have exclusive constitutional responsibility over adoption and child welfare issues.

Under the Hague Convention, "habitual residence" is key to determining whether an adoption should be processed as an intercountry or domestic adoption, and whether the Hague Convention applies. It is important to note that nationality has no bearing on this determination. If the prospective adoptive parent(s) and the child habitually reside in the same country, it is considered a domestic adoption. If the prospective adoptive parent(s) and the child habitually reside in different countries, it is considered an intercountry adoption and requires the involvement of the Canadian provincial or territorial Central Authority for adoption. If this is the case, please advise the client to contact their provincial or territorial Central Authority for adoption for further information: Adoption authorities - Canada.ca.

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Given that adoption is a provincial or territorial responsibility, Canada extended the application of the Hague Convention to the Canadian provinces and territories, with provincial and territorial laws giving effect to the Hague [redacted] an[redacted]nshi[redacted] l[redacted]n h[redacted]r[redacted]o support Canada's obligations under th[redacted] Hague Convention and is reflected in *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR) and the *Citizenship Act* and its corresponding Regulations.

We hope you find this information useful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 janvier 2025 11:42
[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Application Process for Client's Family Sponsorship

[redacted]

Happy New Year!

I am reaching out to seek some clarification regarding the application process for one of our clients, as they are in a unique [redacted] The cli[redacted] and [redacted] a[redacted] from [redacted] l[redacted]lly [redacted] for [redacted] years. He has also legally adopted her year-old son as per the Georgian law. The adoption process is now complete.

The client now wishes to bring both his wife and the adopted child to Canada. I would appreciate your guidance on the best and fastest route for the child to join them in Canada.

Would applying for Canadian Citizenship for the adopted child be the most efficient option, and if so, what is the estimated processing time for this? Alternatively, should we pursue Permanent Residency for the child along with his mother as a dependent? Also can these 2 applications be filed simultaneously?

Your expertise on how to navigate this process effectively would be greatly appreciated. Looking forward to your advice.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 11, 2025 8:40:33 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Feb 2025 13:46:18
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on the Applicability of Regulation 222(1)(a.1) to Study Permits Not Naming a Designated Learning Institution - REP-2025-0056- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question

Under Regulation 222(1)(a.1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), a study permit becomes invalid on the day the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in the study permit, except when this is a result of completing their studies.

However, in situations where a study permit **does not name a designated learning institution** (e.g., study permits issued prior to November 8, 2024) and the permit holder is no longer enrolled at a designated learning institution, my understanding is that the study permit would **not** become invalid. Is this correct?

Answer

If a student is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in their study permit and does not have the DLI's name on their study permit, then subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a.1) would not be applicable to them. In this case, the student would be subject to the 90-day period after completing their studies, as outlined in subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a)

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[redacted]

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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 8 janvier 2025 13:07
À : Immigration Representatives | Représentants immigration [redacted]
Cc : [redacted]
Objet : Clarification on the Applicability of Regulation 222(1)(a.1) to Study Permits Not Naming a Designated Learning Institution

Good morning,

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to seek clarification regarding the following;

Under Regulation 222(1)(a.1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), a study permit becomes invalid on the day the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in the study permit, except when this is a result of completing their studies.

However, in situations where a study permit **does not name a designated learning institution** (e.g., study permits issued prior to November 8, 2024) and the permit holder is no longer enrolled at a designated learning institution, my understanding is that the study permit would **not** become invalid. Is this correct?

I would greatly appreciate your guidance on this matter.

[redacted]

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est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:26:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Feb 2025 13:48:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Authorized Paid Representative Enrolment# · REP-2025-0470 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please note that your previous application has been refused to allow you to submit a new application and answer no to "previously enrolled

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 6:18 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Authorized Paid Representative Enrolment#

Good Morning,

I would like to bring to your attention that I have enrolled for the Authorized Paid Representative Enrolment# on February 5, 2025, but unfortunately I received a msg stating that my request is refused as I answered YES instead of NO for previously enrolled, also for the governing body- instead of putting the name of the governing body I have put membership ID.

I have revised the form by adding the governing body but I am confused as to where to answer the YES instead of NO.

Kindly look into the matter and advice what should be my next step.

Thank you!

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this email.

Yours Truly,

Page 572

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:26:17 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Feb 2025 14:06:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Relevant experience- HSW or HCCP - REP-2024-2667 -- REP-2025-0177- Due 14-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Dear,

[redacted] Immigration Representative Mailbox.

As posted on our website, the new Home Care Worker Immigration Pilots will open on March 31, 2025.

We will provide more information in the coming weeks, including all eligibility requirements and how to prepare to apply.

Sincerely,
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 11:37
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Re: Relevant experience- HSW or HCCP - REP-2024-2667 - Due 22-Jan-25

Dear officer,

[redacted]

Please kindly clarify the grey area of " relevant experience" which were included with the same words in all caregivers pilot so far.

I think the new announcement will have the same wording as "relevant experience" which is not clear specifically for home childcare providers.

My request in my previous email was:

Do you consider an experience of ECE assistant at "daycare centre" who definitely can perform home childcare provider duties as relevant experience?

Thank you so much for your time and support.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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On Fri, Jan 17, 2025 at 7:36 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

In June, the Minister announced new pilot programs that will provide home care workers with the opportunity to apply for permanent residence and provide a broader range of employers with access to the workers they need. The Minister's announcement can be found here Canada announces new pilot programs to support caregivers and Canadian families, intends to make the caregivers program permanent.

More information on the new pilots for home care workers will be available in the coming months, including full eligibility criteria and details on how to apply.

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 20 décembre 2024 09:19
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Relevant experience- HSW or HCCP

Dear officer,

Hope this email finds you well.

Would you please clarify if the below experience are considered relevant under HSW and HCCP program that are going to be open in early 2025?

For HCCP: is the work experience as early childhood education Assistant (NOC 42202) is considered relevant. The person who has experience with kids can provide care as HCCP and perform that job duties. Please kindly clarify the relevant experience you accept.

For HSW: is the work experience as a nurse who definitely provides services to seniors and can perform the duties as HSW would be considered relevant experience?

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Thank you so much for your time and guidance on this matter.

Best regards.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:26:20 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Feb 2025 14:46:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: 2025 04 - Submitting passport in another country - REP-2025-0474 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question

Question:

[redacted] work per[redacted]lication [redacted] an appli[redacted]u[redacted]he passport for visa [redacted] in another country which is different from the country the application was submitted in?

For example, applicant submitted a LMIA based work permit application in Ghana and it was approved.
However, since the applicant had a valid Canadian visitor visa, and arrived in Canada before the approval of the work permit application.

[redacted] the passport to th[redacted]llowing visa office [redacted] the list from th[redacted]
Where to submit your passport for your online temporary resident application

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/account/where-submit-passport.html#C

Response:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Applicants may move to another country while their application is being processed. They will need to submit the information of the move to IRCC through the IRCC Web form.

It is strongly suggested to report changes to contact information as soon as possible to ensure communication is received.

The client may submit the passport to the nearest Visa Application Centre or in this scenario, in Canada as found in website listed below.

For more information visit our website:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/account/where-submit-passport.html

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 9:39 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: 2025 04 - Submitting passport in another country

Respected IRCC officers

Question:
[redacted] work permit application [redacted] an applicant [redacted] the passport for visa stamping in another country which is different from the country the application was submitted in?

For example, applicant submitted a LMIA based work permit application in Ghana and it was approved. However, since the applicant had a valid Canadian visitor visa, and arrived in Canada before the approval of the work permit application.

[redacted] applicant [redacted] the passport to the following visa office [redacted] the list from the [redacted]
Where to submit your passport for your online temporary resident application
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/account/where-submit-passport.html#C

Temporary Resident Visa Section
CPC-Ottawa (e-Application)
365 Laurier Avenue West
[redacted]
K1A 1L1

Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:26:24 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Feb 2025 16:03:24
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Étrangers pris en charge par l'État - REP-2025-0428 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] **aux** [redacted] **pour les représentants** [redacted] **immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Des procédures et considérations additionnelles spécifiques au permis de séjour temporaire pour les ressortissants étrangers qui étaient aux soins de l'État ont été développées et seront publiées sous peu.

Veuillez noter que les instructions et lignes directrices opérationnelles sont destinées au personnel [redacted] sont publiées sur le site Web du ministère par courtoisie pour les intervenants.

En espérant que ces informations vous seront utiles.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 février 2025 10:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Étrangers pris en charge par l'État

Bonjour,

Depuis le 23 septembre 2023, un permis de résidence temporaire pour les ressortissants étrangers qui étaient aux soins de l'État fut créé.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Est-ce qu'IRCC prévoit ajouter des *Procédures et considérations additionnelles* relativement à ce type de permis dans ses Instructions et lignes directrices opérationnelles pour les résidents temporaires?

Cordialement,

■

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 21 Jan 2025 17:01:00
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: T[redacted]: I[redacted] T[redacted] Work Permit - REP-2025-001[redacted]
Due 30-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
New_Mix.jpg;

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:

[redacted] Canadian Immigration Consultant . [redacted] Representative ID [redacted] IRCC's Authorized Representative Portal is I have a question regarding the possibility of an individual studying a short-term course (less than six months in duration) in Canada, either full-time or part-time, while holding a valid Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP).

I understand that under the public policy announced by Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), certain work permit holders are permitted to study in Canada without requiring a separate study permit. Specifically, individuals who applied for their work permit on or before June 7, 2023, are allowed to study without a study permit until the earliest of the following dates:

- The expiry date of their work permit, or
- The expiration of the public policy (June 27, 2026, or earlier if revoked).

However, my question pertains to individuals who applied for their PGWP after June 7, 2023.

Additionally, I acknowledge that under section 188(1)(c) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR):

- A foreign national may study in Canada without a study permit if the course or program of study is six months or less in duration and will be completed within the period authorized for their stay in Canada.

Scenario: Consider an individual who arrived in Canada as an international student in May 2022 and completed a two-year diploma program (from a public DLI) from May 2022 to August 2023. After completing their studies, they applied for and received a three-year PGWP, valid from January 2024 to January 2027. This individual has not left Canada since arriving in January 2022, instead, applied for their PGWP from inside Canada.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Question: Can this individual undertake a short-term program (less than six months in duration) while holding a valid PGWP without violating the conditions of their work permit or in board sense without violating the conditions of IRPA/IRPR imposed on PGWP holders.

RESPONSE:

Foreign nationals may remain in Canada without a study permit to attend a course or program of study of 6 months' duration or less [R188(1)(c)]. The course or program of study may be part-time or full-time and should be completed within 6 months.

For more information, please visit our website: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/who-needs-study-permit.html#courses

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 2 janvier 2025 17:24
[redacted]
Objet : Inquiry Regarding Studying a Short-Term Course While on a Post-Graduation Work Permit

Respected Officer,

[redacted]

short-term course (less than six months in duration) in Canada, either full-time or part-time, while holding a valid Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP).

I understand that under the public policy announced by Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), certain work permit holders are permitted to study in Canada without requiring a separate study permit. Specifically, individuals who applied for their work permit on or before June 7, 2023, are allowed to study without a study permit until the earliest of the following dates:

- * The expiry date of their work permit, or
- * The expiration of the public policy (June 27, 2026, or earlier if revoked).

However, my question pertains to individuals who applied for their PGWP after June 7, 2023.

Additionally, I acknowledge that under section 188(1)(c) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR):

- * A foreign national may study in Canada without a study permit if the course or program of study is six months or less in duration and will be completed within the period authorized for their stay in Canada.

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Scenario: Consider an individual who arrived in Canada as an international student in May 2022 and completed a two-year diploma program (from a public DLI) from May 2022 to August 2023. After completing their studies, they applied for and received a three-year PGWP, valid from January 2024 to January 2027. This individual has not left Canada since arriving in January 2022, instead, applied for their PGWP from inside Canada.

Question: Can this individual undertake a short-term program (less than six months in duration) while holding a valid PGWP without violating the conditions of their work permit or in board sense without violating the conditions of IRPA/IRPR imposed on PGWP holders.

I appreciate your response on this matter.

Yours [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:26:56 AM
From: (
Sent: Wed, 19 Feb 2025 18:28:36
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Paid Vacation Time and Calculation of Off-[redacted]Work- REP-2024-2010- Due 19-Nov-24
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

[redacted] I appreciate your help!

However, I am confused; in the first sentence you say that **only hours worked** count towards the limit of off-campus work, but in the next statement, you say that **paid vacation time not worked** somehow counts towards this limit. Can you please clarify?

[redacted]

From: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Sent: December 9, 2024 9:28 AM
To:
Cc: Immi[redacted]n [redacted]n [redacted] immigration (I[redacted]) [redacted]
Subject: TR: Paid Vacation Time and Calculation of [redacted] Work- REP-2024-2010- Due 19-Nov-24

Good day,

Sorry for the delay in responding.

Yes, if a student is being paid a higher rate for hours they worked, only the hours worked would count towards the 24-hour limit. If a student is being paid for hours they did not work, that would be paid vacation and does count towards the limit.

Please note that, as of November 8, 2024, students are allowed to work off campus up to 24 hours per week without a work permit.

Thank you,

[redacted] Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 18 octobre 2024 16:57
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Paid Vacation Time and Calculation of Off-Campus Work

Hi There,

Can you please confirm that when students are paid extra during statutory holidays, that extra pay does not count towards their 20 hour work limit off-campus? Since they haven't done any extra work to earn that pay?

I had a quick look at the definition of work (below), and since they haven't actually worked any extra time, I assume it does not count as 'time' worked?

Definition of "work" [R2]

"Work" is defined in the Regulations as an activity for which wages are paid or commission is earned, or that competes directly with activities of Canadian citizens or permanent residents in the Canadian labour market.

For example, if a student worked an 8 hour shift but got paid for 10 hours as part of the statutory holiday, can you please confirm that it only counts as 8 out of 20 hours?

Thanks!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:49 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 21 Jan 2025 19:31:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Update Link - REP-2025-0039- Due 4-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] This page will be updated shortly.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : .
Envoyé : 7 janvier 2025 09:09
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Update Link

Good morning, I was hoping you can update this link on the web page to 24 hours a week? Thanks!

https://ircc.canada.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=1367&top=15

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:27:41 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 14:35:43
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question about Maintained Status - REP-2024-2395 -- REP-2025-0061- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question
[redacted], I [redacted] li[redacted] for an SP extension before [redacted] still need to meet all four requirements to qualify for a maintained status under the new rules for the grace period?

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)
You can start studying at your new DLI if you
- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains validand that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

In our student's case, her study permit expired on Dec 31st and we are trying to confirm if she can start in the January 2025 term.

She applied for a study permit extension on August 3rd and is still waiting for a decision from IRCC.

Answer

If a student applied for an SP extension prior to Nov 8, 2024, They can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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If they want to change DLIs again, they will need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one and following the steps on the IRCC site: Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

Sincerely,
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 8 janvier 2025 16:52
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE: Question about Maintained Status - REP-2024-2395 - Due 24-Dec-24
Importance : Haute

Good day,

[redacted], I [redacted] for an SP extension before [redacted] still need to meet all four requirements to qualify for a maintained status under the new rules for the grace period?

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)
You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

In our student's case, her study permit expired on Dec 31st and we are trying to confirm if she can start in the January 2025 term.

She applied for a study permit extension on August 3rd and is still waiting for a decision from IRCC.

Thank you,

From: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: December 18, 2024 11:41 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: Question about Maintained Status - REP-2024-2395 - Due 24-Dec-24

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at: http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp

Question:

If an international student has applied for a study permit extension on August 3, 2024, based on a letter of acceptance from a different DLI (switching DLI), are they still considered in Maintained Status until the application has been processed by IRCC? Classes starts in January and the application is still pending.

Response:

As of November 8, 2024, students who wish to change DLIs at the post-secondary level will need to apply for a new study permit extension.

Students that apply for a new study permit prior to the expiration of their current study permit continue to maintain their status.

Please note, IRCC has issued a grace period for students impacted by the timing of the new regulations, specifically for those accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring semester.

To qualify, a student must meet the following criteria:

- * have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter/Spring 2025 semester, and
- * have applied for a study permit extension, and
- * have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- * meet all your existing study permit conditions

For more information, please refer to the IRCC Website.

We hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 26 novembre 2024 16:59
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Question about Maintained Status

Good day,

If an international student has applied for a study permit extension on August 3, 2024, based on a letter of acceptance from a different DLI (switching DLI), are they still considered in Maintained Status until the application has been processed by IRCC? Classes starts in January and the application is still pending.

Thank you,

Page 589

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of the Access to Information Act

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:27:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 14:41:48
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question on Work Experience - CRS - REP-2025-0241 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi,

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
If a person (in Canada) holds a valid study permit and a valid work permit (e.g. PGWP/Employer-Specific WP), can he/she work full-timely while full-time studying?

RESPONSE:
A person can hold two valid permits. If they hold a study permit and a work permit, they can proceed with working and studying full time subject to permit conditions such as studying for the DLI listed in their permits or working for a specific employer if the condition exist in their work permit.

For more information, please see:
Can I have a work permit and study permit at the same time? (canada.ca)

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 12:43
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Question on Work Experience - CRS

Dear officer,

I am writing to asking work experience related questions in Express Entry.
1. If a person (in Canada) holds a valid study permit and a valid work permit (e.g. PGWP/Employer-Specific WP), can he/she work full-timely while full-time studying?
2. If so, can he/she claim work experience points in CRS?
3. Does this work experience CRS points fall under Federal Skilled Worker Program?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Information disclosed under the Access
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:27:54 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 15:16:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding CEC Eligibility for [redacted] - REP-2025-0380 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I want to clarify the eligibility of a potential applicant for permanent residence under the Canadian Experience Class (CEC).

Would an individual holding an Intra-Company Transferee (ICT) work permit, who has been working for a Canadian company and receiving a salary from the company but has not been physically present in Canada for a full year, be eligible to apply for PR under the CEC?

Answer:

In order to be eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC), an applicant must acquire a year of Canadian work experience while being physically present in Canada and meet all the requirements. Work experience gained for a Canadian employer while outside of Canada does not qualify for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points as Canadian work experience and is not eligible as qualifying experience under CEC.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 14:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Inquiry Regarding CEC Eligibility for Intra-Company Transferee

[redacted]

I hope you are doing well. I want to clarify the eligibility of a potential applicant for permanent residence under the Canadian Experience Class (CEC).

Would an individual holding an Intra-Company Transferee (ICT) work permit, who has been working for a Canadian company and receiving a salary from the company but has not been physically present in Canada for a full year, be eligible to apply for PR under the CEC?

I appreciate your guidance on this matter.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:27:57 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 15:17:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Express Entry foreign work points for remote work while in Canada - REP-2025-0238 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Please confirm that an applicant will get points for foreign work, if they are in Canada as a visitor, worker or any other valid status, if they are working remotely for a foreign company located outside Canada.

Answer:

Remote work for a foreign employer while an applicant is in Canada may be eligible for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points as foreign work experience, qualifying under the Express Entry program if it meets all the requirements.
Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. When an applicant is invited to apply, please submit an explanation detailing the remote work agreement, and the physical locations of both the employer and employee.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 17:03
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Express Entry foreign work points for remote work while in Canada

Dear Officer,

Please confirm that an applicant will get points for foreign work, if they are in Canada as a visitor, worker or any other valid status, [redacted] you.

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of the Access to Information Act

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:28:01 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 15:45:57
To:
Cc: [redacted] / [redacted] immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Express Entry - Arranged employment points for job offer with a related entity - REP-2025-0084- - REP-2025-0260 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

[redacted] Just to clarify my previous enquiry, in a scenario in which a foreign worker is transferred from a foreign parent company to work for a Canadian subsidiary (Cdn Co 1) on an Intra-Company Transferee work permit in a senior role and after one year of work experience for Cdn Co 1, is then assigned a similar senior role (same NOC) with Cdn Co 2 that is also owned by the same parent company as Cdn Co 1 and a new work permit is issued listing Cdn Co 2 as the employer, can the foreign worker count the time working for Cdn Co 1 for the purpose of accumulating the work experience needed to secure arranged points?

Where the two Canadian companies, although separate legal entities, are both owned and controlled by the same foreign company and are part of the same organization, are they considered the same employer? In other words where a foreign national receives a lateral transfer move within the organization that has multiple Canadian legal entities under the same parent corporation, is it considered the same employer?

This is still within the framework of arranged employment points for Express Entry and the interpretation under Ministerial Instructions subsection 29(2)(a)(iii) of a qualifying offer of arranged employment (LMIA-exempt) identified in my first email.

Answer:

The Ministerial Instructions subparagraph 29(2)(a)(iii) specifically requires that one year of employment for the employer named in a job offer must be accumulated with the same employer named in the valid employer-specific work permit. If an applicant is transferred to a different employer and is issued a new employer-specific work permit with a new employer on it, they may not be considered to have been working for the same employer as before the transfer for the purposes of this subparagraph.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 24 janvier 2025 12:03

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE: Express Entry - Arranged employment points for job offer with a related entity - REP-2025-0084- Due 6-Feb-25

[redacted]

[redacted] Just to [redacted] a foreign worker [redacted] from a foreign parent company to work for a Canadian subsidiary (Cdn Co 1) on an Intra-Company Transferee work permit in a senior role and after one year of work experience for Cdn Co 1, is then assigned a similar senior role (same NOC) with Cdn Co 2 that is also owned by the same parent company as Cdn Co 1 and a new work permit is issued listing Cdn Co 2 as the employer, can the foreign worker count the time working for Cdn Co 1 for the purpose of accumulating the work experience needed to secure arranged points?

Where the two Canadian companies, although separate legal entities, are both owned and controlled by the same foreign company and are part of the same organization, are they considered the same employer? In other words where a foreign national receives a lateral transfer move within the organization that has multiple Canadian legal entities under the same parent corporation, is it considered the same employer?

This is still within the framework of arranged employment points for Express Entry and the interpretation under Ministerial Instructions subsection 29(2)(a)(iii) of a qualifying offer of arranged employment (LMIA-exempt) identified in my first email.

[redacted] clarifying this [redacted]

Kind regards,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 23, 2025 2:54 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: TR: Express Entry - Arranged employment points for job offer with a related entity - REP-2025-0084- Due 6-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I'm writing to enquire about arranged employment points for Express Entry and the interpretation under Ministerial Instructions subsection 29(2)(a)(iii) of a qualifying offer of arranged employment (LMIA-exempt) and specifically the requirement that: "the offer is made by an employer who is specified on the work permit and the foreign national works for that employer and has accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work in Canada for that employer...". (Ministerial Instructions: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/ministerial-instructions/express-entry-application-management-system/current.html.)

Where a candidate is on an LMIA-exempt, employer-specific work permit in NOC 00 for more than one year and is subsequently transferred by way of ICT to a different related Canadian legal entity under a new employer-specific work permit in NOC 00, would the candidate be eligible to receive the additional 200 points for arranged employment based on a job offer for that position without having worked for the same legal entity in the NOC 00 position for one year?

Answer:

In order to be awarded Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points under the Ministerial Instructions 29(2)(a)(iii), an applicant must be named in a job offer by the employer specified on their valid employer-specific work permit, the applicant must be working for that employer and must have previously accumulated at least one year of work experience with that employer.

If an applicant is transferred to a different employer and is issued a new LMIA-exempt employer-specific work permit, then they will not be able to fulfill the requirements of 29(2)(a)(iii) until they accumulate a year of work experience for the employer named on their new permit. As a result, CRS for a job offer in such scenario may not be awarded, until the requirements are met.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 20:47
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Express Entry - Arranged employment points for job offer with a related entity

[redacted]

I'm writing to enquire about arranged employment points for Express Entry and the interpretation under Ministerial Instructions subsection 29(2)(a)(iii) of a qualifying offer of arranged employment (LMIA-exempt) and specifically the requirement that: "the offer is made by an employer who is specified on the work permit and the foreign national works for that employer and has accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work in Canada for that employer...". (Ministerial Instructions: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-

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agreements/ministerial-instructions/express-entry-application-management-system/current.html.)

Where a candidate is on an LMIA-exempt, employer-specific work permit in NOC 00 for more than one year and is subsequently transferred by way of ICT to a different related Canadian legal entity under a new employer-specific work permit in NOC 00, would the candidate be eligible to receive the additional 200 points for arranged employment based on a job offer for that position without having worked for the same legal entity in the NOC 00 position for one year?

Thank you in advance for your response,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: [redacted]5 10:04:31 AM
From: [redacted] epresentatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, [redacted] 20:45:54
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] ves / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: [redacted] T APR PORTAL . URGENT CASES PENDING WITH SENSITIVE TIMELINES - REP-2025-0002 - Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

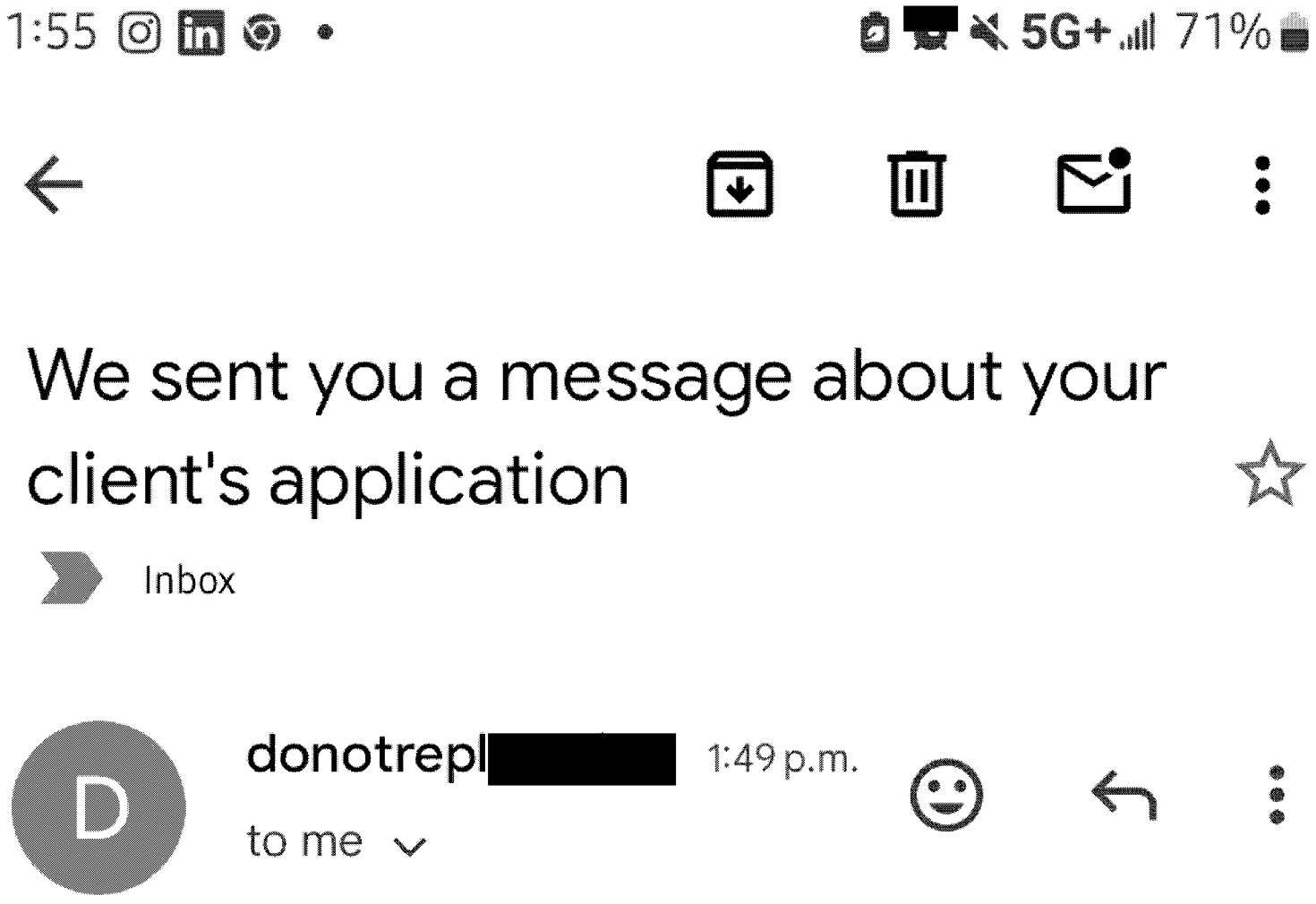
Your request is pending, an IMM5661 enrollment form signed, dated and filled in by you is required.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 17:25
À : Immigration [redacted] ntatives / Représentants immigration ([redacted]
Objet : Re: LOCKED OUT APR [redacted] CASES PENDING WITH SENSITIVE TIMELINES

Please attached the email i received for one of my application. I am not able to access my portal to see the status update. There might be additional documents or information request from IRCC.
Requesting you to expedite the process and help me get the access of my portal as soon as possible.



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Government of Canada | Gouvernement du Canada

Application number:

A message about your client's application is waiting for you.

We sent you a message about your client's application to your account.

To read your message:

1. Sign in to your account.
2. Click **Search for a client's submitted application** under **Search submitted applications**.
3. Search for your client's application and click **Check full application status**.
4. Scroll down to the **Messages about your application section**.
5. Click on the **Subject** of the new message to read it.

We send messages to your account if we need something from your

Reply

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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On Thu, Jan 2, 2025, 11:19 'a0a.m. > wrote:

[redacted],
This morning I tried to log into my authorised representative portal account and got locked out as my authentication failed. After several attempts , I changed my authentication from authenticator app to email . Now , it is taking me to the fresh enrollment page .
I don't want to enrol in a fresh portal . I am working on some applications which are very time sensitive. I am not able to access my files and that could put my applicants into a precarious situation . It's my professional obligation to make sure that my clients do not suffer due to this technical error .
Please help me to recover my APR account as I don't want to enrol for a new one and wait for 20 days for the activation . Please consider it urgent and escalate it .
Please see my details below :

Name :
Username :
EMAIL :

Let me know in case you need more details .

Thank You

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:52 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 14:17:13
To: [redacted]
Subject: TR: Changing [redacted] DLI [redacted] - REP-2025-0005 - Due 30-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD1234.jpg;

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question
I have a question concerning the changing schools at the post-secondary level for students in the following scenario:

1. 1. Students changing DLIs for Winter 2025 and applied for their study permit extension **prior** to November 8, 2024.
2. 2. No decision yet on the study permit extension application.
3. 3. Current study permit was valid upon submitting the study permit extension application, but has since expired.
4. 4. The requirements currently posted on the changing schools or program webpage state that - *If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester*, point # 3: "Have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it."

Would students in this situation be eligible to begin their studies at the new DLI for Winter 2025?

Answer

Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

If students changed DLIs before Nov 8, 2024, they can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions. If the student would want to change DLIs again, they will need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one.

A student can only start studying at their new school while waiting for a decision on their study permit extension application if they meet the following criteria:

- * They stayed in Canada since they received their letter of acceptance (LOA) from the new DLI **and**
- * They continue to meet the conditions of their previous study permit **and**

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- * before they completed their course or program of study, they find themselves in one of the following situations with the previous DLI:
  - * it closed
  - * it discontinued the course or program of study
  - * it was placed on the suspension list or
  - * it lost its designated status

If students do not meet these criteria, they should plan to apply for and get their extended study permit for their new DLI **before** finishing their studies at their current DLI.

Please note IRCC has issued a grace period for students impacted by the timing of the new regulations, specifically for those accepted to a new DLI for the winter/spring semester of 2025.
To qualify for this grace period, student must meet the following criteria:

- * **Have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter/Spring 2025 semester;**
- * **Have applied for a new study permit extension;**
- * **Have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it; and**
- * **Meet all their existing study permit conditions.**

If students meet these criteria, they can attend the new DLI they wanted to transfer to while their study permit extension is being processed. For further details, please refer to our website.

Please see Changing your school or program - Canada.ca for more information

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : '
Envoyé : 2 janvier 2025 10:46
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Changing Post-Secondary DLI inquiry

Hi,

[redacted] number is

I have a question concerning the changing schools at the post-secondary level for students in the following scenario:

1. 1. Students changing DLIs for Winter 2025 and applied for their study permit extension **prior** to November 8, 2024.
2. 2. No decision yet on the study permit extension application.
3. 3. Current study permit was valid upon submitting the study permit extension application, but has since expired.
4. 4. The requirements currently posted on the changing schools or program webpage state that - *If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester*, point # 3: "Have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it."

Question: Would students in this situation be eligible to begin their studies at the new DLI for Winter 2025?

Kind regards,

Page 605

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 15:48:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Holding study permit and work permit at the same time - REP-2025-0315 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I have been having this question for the longest time and many of our students ask me about it. The questions are as follows:

1. 1. An international graduate who holds a PGWP decides to study again and applied for and received a study permit. So they now hold both Study Permit and PGWP;
2. 2. While studying full-time, the Foreign National decides to work outside their study hours (evenings, weekends or during breaks etc.). Their question is, would their work experience count towards PR through the Express Entry CEC program or other PR programs?
3. 3. If they study part-time (evenings) and work full-time, I assume their work experience may count as valid Canadian work experience towards PR under the CEC?

Answer:

Work experience in Canada obtained during a period of full-time study will not be considered Canadian work experience under Express Entry and will not count towards the eligibility of the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) or assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points, regardless of the type of work authorization held during the period. These provisions are outlined in section 87.1(3)(a) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and in the Ministerial Instructions 15(7)(a) respectively.

However, work experience obtained in Canada during a period of part-time study may be eligible as Canadian work experience under the Canadian Experience Class and may be assigned CRS if it meets all the requirements.

The definition of full-time study is determined by the applicant's learning institution, and graduates must have proof of program completion from their institution in order to begin accumulating work experience in Canada.

Work experience obtained in Canada during a period of full-time study may be eligible as qualifying work experience under the Federals Skilled Worker Program (FSWP) and the Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP) as the regulations for those programs do not exclude such experience. Please note, however, under FSTP qualifying work experience can only be obtained when qualified to independently practice the declared trade. Trade work experience obtained while studying that trade, such as an apprenticeship, is not eligible.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 10:04
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

Objet : Holding study permit and work permit at the same time

[redacted]

I have been having this question for the longest time and many of our students ask me about it. The questions are as follows:

1. 1. An international graduate who holds a PGWP decides to study again and applied for and received a study permit. So they now hold both Study Permit and PGWP;
2. 2. While studying full-time, the Foreign National decides to work outside their study hours (evenings, weekends or during breaks etc.). Their question is, would their work experience count towards PR through the Express Entry CEC program or other PR programs?
3. 3. If they study part-time (evenings) and work full-time, I assume their work experience may count as valid Canadian work experience towards PR under the CEC?

Thanks in advance for answering these questions.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:04:34
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CEC- Express Entry [redacted] - REP-2025-0409 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I have a client who acquired one year of CEC work experience in two years.

I have created a profile for her and I have included the months she was in.

For example: from Jan 02, 2023, to Jan 20, 2023, as Jan 2023 to Jan 2023

from Jan 29, 2023, to Feb 10, 2023, as Jan 2023 to Feb 2023

Is there going to be an issue? Is there any other option to include her work experience in Canada?

Answer:

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures. Case-specific enquiries should be routed via the IRCC Web form.

In the Express Entry profile work experience entries are rounded to a month. Entries shown in your example are correct and there is no alternative way to enter that work experience.

Please also note that qualifying work experience is obtained at up to 30 hours per week. Periods of overlapping work experience will not count as additional hours of qualifying work experience in excess of those hours. Please refer to our website to learn more about the work experience requirements of the Canadian Experience Class.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 00:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : CEC- Express Entry Profile

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Hello,

Question 1:
I have a client who acquired one year of CEC work experience in two years.
I have created a profile for her and I have included the months she was in.
For example: from Jan 02, 2023, to Jan 20, 2023, as Jan 2023 to Jan 2023
from Jan 29, 2023, to Feb 10, 2023, as Jan 2023 to Feb 2023

Is there going to be an issue? Is there any other option to include her work experience in Canada?

Thank you

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:29:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification about the end of [redacted] relationship for CEC - REP-2025-0419 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I would like to inquire about an assumption scenario where the principal applicant, A, is applying for PR under the CEC stream and is planning to marry B soon. Two years ago, A was in a common-law relationship with C and had supported C's SOWP at that time.
Do we need to provide any legal document to confirm that A and C's common-law relationship ended? Or is it sufficient to simply indicate the relationship details in the application forms, specifying the start and end dates (YYYYMMDD)?
Would a separation agreement or any other supporting document be required to verify the end of the common-law relationship, or is this not necessary for Express Entry?

Answer:

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures. Case-specific enquiries should be routed via the IRCC Web form.

Please make sure to follow the instructions and provide all required relationship details when you submit a profile or make an application and include Statutory Declaration of Severance of a Common-Law Union (IMM 5519) form. You may include additional evidence with your submission. An officer may also ask you for additional evidence upon their discretion.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 6 février 2025 16:48
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification about the end of Common-Law relationship for CEC

Dear Sir or Madam,
I would like to inquire about an assumption scenario where the principal applicant, A, is applying for PR under the CEC stream and is planning to marry B soon. Two years ago, A was in a common-law relationship with C and had supported C's SOWP at that time.
Do we need to provide any legal document to confirm that A and C's common-law relationship ended? Or is it

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sufficient to simply indicate the relationship details in the application forms, specifying the start and end dates (YYYYMMDD)?

Would a separation agreement or any other supporting document be required to verify the **end of the common-law relationship**, or is this not necessary for Express Entry?

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:20 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:37:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: International student work hours eligibility for CEC under Open Work Permit - REP-2025-0171- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

If a full-time international student has both a valid study permit and an open work permit (under an active public policy), and they work part-time during their studies, will those work hours count as Canadian work experience for the Canadian Experience Class under Express Entry because of the open work permit?

I am aware that work experience gained during studies under a study permit is not considered. However, since this student (enrolled in a university master's degree program) also holds an open work permit, we wonder if the work hours might be accepted in this case.

Answer:

Work experience obtained in Canada during a period of full-time study will not be considered Canadian work experience under Express Entry and does not count towards the eligibility of the Canadian Experience Class (CEC), or assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score, regardless of the type of work authorization held during the period. These provisions are outlined in section 87.1(3)(a) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and in the Ministerial Instructions 15(7)(a) respectively.

The definition of full-time study is determined by the applicant's learning institution. Graduates must have proof of program completion from their institution to begin accumulating work experience in Canada.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 16 janvier 2025 16:17
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]RCC[redacted]
Objet : RE: International student work hours eligibility for CEC under Open Work Permit

[redacted]

If a full-time international student has both a valid study permit and an open work permit (under an active public policy), and they work part-time during their studies, will those work hours count as Canadian work experience for the Canadian Experience Class under Express Entry because of the open work permit?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I am aware that work experience gained during studies under a study permit is not considered. However, since this student (enrolled in a university master's degree program) also holds an open work permit, we wonder if the work hours might be accepted in this case.

[redacted] on this inquiry in advance,

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:23 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:40:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on CEC Eligibility for Full-Time Students with Work Permits - REP-2025-0484 -Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Question A) If a full-time student holds an **open work permit under a public policy** or a closed work permit (excluding a Co-Op work permit) and works full-time while studying full time, would their work experience be considered eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) after one year, assuming the job falls under TEER 0 to 3?

Please note, I understand that work experience gained through a Co-Op work permit or part-time work **does not** count toward CEC eligibility.

Question B) Additionally, if such work experience is considered eligible, how should the applicant answer the question in the Express Entry profile that asks: **"Were you a full-time student while you were working?"**? If the applicant answers **"Yes,"** the work experience will likely not be considered for [redacted] you clarify the correct approach in this scenario?

Answer:

Work experience obtained in Canada during a period of full-time study will not be considered Canadian work experience under Express Entry and does not count towards the eligibility of the Canadian Experience Class (CEC), or assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score, regardless of the type of work authorization held during the period. These provisions are outlined in section 87.1(3)(a) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations and in the Ministerial Instructions 15(7)(a) respectively.

The definition of full-time study is determined by the applicant's learning institution. Graduates must have proof of program completion from their institution to begin accumulating work experience in Canada.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 1:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on CEC Eligibility for Full-Time Students with Work Permits

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

[redacted] I [redacted] Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC). I [redacted] your guidance on the following matter.

Question A) If a full-time student holds an **open work permit under a public policy** or a closed work permit (excluding a Co-Op work permit) and works full-time while studying full time, would their work experience be considered eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) after one year, assuming the job falls under TEER 0 to 3?

Please note, I understand that work experience gained through a Co-Op work permit or part-time work **does not** count toward CEC eligibility.

Question B) Additionally, if such work experience is considered eligible, how should the applicant answer the question in the Express Entry profile that asks: **"Were you a full-time student while you were working?"**? If the applicant answers **"Yes,"** the work experience will likely not be considered for [redacted] you clarify the correct approach in this scenario?

[redacted] and assistance.

Best Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:41:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Valid Job Offer Points - REP-2025-0098- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:
One of the requirements to obtain valid job offer points, for a job that is exempt from needing an LMIA (i.e. work permit issued under CUSMA), is to show:

"you've been working full-time for the employer(s) on your work permit for at least 1 year (or an equal amount of part-time work)"

Can you advise if this would still apply if the worker was also in school at the same time (because they have concurrent study permit and work permit issued under CUSMA)?

We acknowledge that they cannot claim points for skilled work experience in Canada in this scenario, but will this impact the ability to claim valid job offer points?

Answer:
If the candidate has been working full time for at least a year, regardless if they are simultaneously in school, that work can be counted towards the full-time experience requirements for the valid job offer points provided that they meet the other job offer requirements and meet the conditions of their work permit. Express Entry: Job offer - Canada.ca

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 10 janvier 2025 16:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Valid Job Offer Points
Importance : Haute

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Dear Officer,

One of the requirements to obtain valid job offer points, for a job that is exempt from needing an LMIA (i.e. work permit issued under CUSMA), is to show:

"you've been working full-time for the employer(s) on your work permit for at least 1 year (or an equal amount of part-time work)"

Can you advise if this would still apply if the worker was also in school at the same time (because they have concurrent study permit and work permit issued under CUSMA)?

We acknowledge that they cannot claim points for skilled work experience in Canada in this scenario but will this impact the ability to claim valid job offer points?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:29 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:43:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquriy about Work Experience on LMIA Work Permit - REP-2025-0230 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I am writing to inquire about the CRS points for work experience accumulated on an LMIA work permit if the applicant later terminates employment with his/her employer while holding the LMIA work permit, and whether the applicant can still claim the work experience if the LMIA work permit gets canceled after the termination.
To provide a specific example: The applicant is working in Canada for a Canadian employer (from August 2023 to January 2025, 30 hours/week, paid, NOC 11100, performing all essential duties/lead statement, not studying, not self-employed, on a PGWP). Before the expiration of his/her PGWP in February 2025, the applicant obtained an LMIA work permit valid until January 2027 in January 2025 and continued working in the same position, in alignment with the terms and conditions of the job offer. If the applicant quits the position in August 2025, by that time, he/she will have accumulated 2 years of full-time experience with the Canadian employer (1.5 years on a PGWP and 0.5 years on an LMIA work permit). If the LMIA work permit gets canceled after the termination of employment, can the applicant still claim 2 years of Canadian work experience under Express Entry?

Answer:

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures. Case-specific enquiries should be routed via the IRCC web form.

Cancellation of a work permit or termination of employment after the applicant accumulated their Canadian work experience, would not affect the eligibility of that work experience for the purposes of the Canadian Experience Class if all the requirements were met during their employment. In such a scenario, an applicant may qualify for Express Entry under the Canadian Experience Class and be assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for their Canadian work experience.

Please make sure to communicate any change in circumstances to IRCC, such as a change in employment, by updating the applicant profile or via the IRCC web form.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 12:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Inquriy about Work Experience on LMIA Work Permit

Dear Officer,

I am writing to inquire about the CRS points for work experience accumulated on an LMIA work permit if the applicant later terminates employment with his/her employer while holding the LMIA work permit, and whether the applicant can still claim the work experience if the LMIA work permit gets canceled after the termination.

To provide a specific example: The applicant is working in Canada for a Canadian employer (from August 2023 to January 2025, 30 hours/week, paid, NOC 11100, performing all essential duties/lead statement, not studying, not self-employed, on a PGWP). Before the expiration of his/her PGWP in February 2025, the applicant obtained an LMIA work permit valid until January 2027 in January 2025 and continued working in the same position, in alignment with the terms and conditions of the job offer. If the applicant quits the position in August 2025, by that time, he/she will have accumulated 2 years of full-time experience with the Canadian employer (1.5 years on a PGWP and 0.5 years on an LMIA work permit). If the LMIA work permit gets canceled after the termination of employment, can the applicant still claim 2 years of Canadian work experience under Express Entry?

Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter.

Best regards.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:56:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Employment for Home Support Worker Under Pilot Program - REP-2025-0524 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Dear

[redacted] Immigration Representative Mailbox.

If the applicant has already been issued the occupation restricted open work permit, it allows them the flexibility to change employers and there is no need to inform IRCC.

As per information on the IRCC's Help Centre, an occupation-restricted open work permit lets you work for any employer, but only in the occupation listed on the work permit.

For example, in the Home Child Care Provider or Home Support Worker Pilots, you must work outside Quebec in **1** of these National Occupational Classification (NOC) jobs:

- * Home child care provider - NOC 44100 or
- * Home support worker - NOC 44101

If you have this type of work permit, your employer doesn't need a Labour Market Impact Assessment to hire you.

You can change employers without getting a new work permit, as long as your new job is in the same occupation, and you continue to meet any other conditions on your work permit.

We trust this information will assist you.

Regards,
The Immigration Representative Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 9:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Employment for Home Support Worker Under Pilot Program

Dear Officer,

I have a scenario for which I couldn't find a clear answer on Canada.ca:

A Principal Applicant (PA) entered Canada on a **3-year occupation-specific work permit** as a **Home Support Worker (NOC 44101)** under the **Home Support Worker Pilot Program**.

After working for **8 months**, the PA's employer unfortunately passed away, leaving them unable to secure a new employer. The PA has since submitted their **work experience for the second stage of their Permanent Residence (PR) application**, which is currently in process.

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I have the following questions regarding the PA's employment eligibility:

1. 1. Can the PA be employed by a company that provides **Home Support Worker services to private homes**, given that the occupation remains the same?
2. 2. If not, what are the potential **consequences** for a PA who has already begun working with such a company as a Home Support Worker?

I appreciate your guidance on this matter.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:36 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:57:03
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question: Change of Jobs - REP-2025-0154- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question

Please advise if the below policy can be used for a LMIA Exempt Closed Work Permit (Intra Company Transferee Managerial [redacted] i[redacted]. [redacted] the change [redacted] change in locations (IE [redacted] but offered position in different province).

Who's eligible

You must meet 2 conditions:

- * You applied for a new **employer-specific** work permit in Canada
- * You currently either
  - * have an employer-specific work permit or
  - * are a worker who can work without a work permit
    - * This does **not** include
      - * business visitors
      - * short-term workers under the Global Skills Strategy

Response

The public policy allowing workers to change employers remains in place and may be available to workers under the ICT categories. It is important to review the specific eligibility criteria outlined by the PP to ensure that a foreign national meets ALL the requirements.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: Changing jobs or employers - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 15:42
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Question: Change of Jobs

Good Day,

Please advise if the below policy can be used for a LMIA Exempt Closed Work Permit (Intra Company Transferee [redacted] the change [redacted] change [redacted] locations (IE [redacted] same job title but offered position in different province).

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/extend/change-jobs-employers.html?fbclid=IwY2xjawH0_KlleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHdoquiGp5SODqA1D_ItyuXqy9h8l8BX6vZfdy26FZU6EhpWqhA57d3JqQw_aem_FSltYQtEyeZXj0fHS7n9GQ

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:05:57 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 14:28:19
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Remaining temporary measures - REP-2025-0023- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.
We would like to confirm that the temporary measures currently in place under Temporary public policy (TPP) allow individuals who arrived in Canada under the Canada-Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET) on or before March 31, 2024, and who hold valid temporary resident status, to submit the following applications **from within Canada** until **March 31, 2025**:

- *** A new open work permit (OWP) valid for up to three years**
- *** An extension of a current open work permit**
- *** A new study permit (SP)**

Please note that standard application fees will apply.
For those looking to extend a study permit or their stay as a visitor, applications should be submitted through the **regular process**, and the standard application fees will also apply.
Additionally, it is important to highlight that **all Ukrainians and their family members in Canada with temporary resident status** are eligible for **settlement services** in Canada until **March 31, 2025**, regardless of their arrival date.
Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to reach out.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 18:13
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]
Objet : Remaining temporary measures

What "temporary measures" remain available to Ukrainians in Canada? I only see the TPP (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/public-policies/ukraine-cuaet-open-work-permit-study-permit.html) exempting Ukrainians from certain parts of R213 and R215. Are there other measures such as a 3 year open work permit or similar for study permit available to eligible applicants up until March 31?

Please advise - the below excerpt is pulled from the IRCC website today. https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/ukraine-measures.html Also attached.

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Immigration measures and support for Ukrainians and their families

Temporary measures are available to Ukrainians and their family members under the Canada–Ukraine Authorization for Emergency Travel (CUAET). Depending on your situation, you may be able to apply for an open work permit or a study permit, or to extend your temporary status in Canada under temporary measures.

Select your situation to see what's available:

Your CUAET application was approved before February 4, 2024.

Temporary measures are available

You arrived in Canada on or before March 31, 2024.

Apply for an open work permit or a study permit or to extend your status in Canada

Temporary measures are in place for you to apply for the following from inside Canada

- * a new open work permit
- * an extension of your open work permit
- * a new study permit

Standard application fees apply.

Deadline: Submit your application on or before March 31, 2025.

Apply for the following through the regular application process:

- * an extension of your study permit
- * an extension of your stay as a visitor

Standard application fees apply.

Deadline: Submit your extension application at least 30 days before your current status expires.

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of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:40 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 16:59:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Clarification on Recent Work Permit Policy Changes (owp) - REP-2025-0213- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Questions

1. 1. The January 14 announcement mentioned that spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence would not be impacted by these changes. However, the updated instructions published on January 21 no longer explicitly mention spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements. Could you kindly confirm whether spouses of workers under free-trade agreements remain unaffected by these changes?
2. 2. Regarding the eligibility of family members where the foreign worker is applying for a new or initial work permit: When assessing eligibility through the system, it automatically indicates that the family member cannot apply simultaneously and must apply separately. Could you confirm whether this applies even if the foreign worker holds a position within NOC TEER 0, 1, or under the listed TEER 2 and 3 categories, with a work permit validity of over 16 months?
3. 3. Could you clarify whether work permits can still be issued at the port of entry under the current policy? If so, which categories of applicants or family members qualify to apply for and receive their work permits at the port of entry?

Responses

1. 1. Spouses of workers under FTAs remain unaffected by the January 14th announcement.
2. 2. From the information you provided, it is difficult for me to ascertain the situation. I note that when I entered information in the portal for family members travelling with PAs on work permits that I was given the three options for applying that you indicated below.
3. 3. Please refer to the following Operational Bulletin, which was modified on February 14, 2025, for the most up to date information on making an application at a POE:
    - * Operational bulletin 686 – December 24, 2024 (modified February 14, 2025) (ci.gc.ca)

For more information, please consult the following webpages:
Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: When to apply - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 13:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Request for Clarification on Recent Work Permit Policy Changes (owp)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I member in good standing with CICC , am writing to seek clarification on the recent changes to the Open Work Permit (OWP) policy effective January 21, 2025, as announced on January 14, 2025.

1. 1. The January 14 announcement mentioned that spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence would not be impacted by these changes. However, the updated instructions published on January 21 no longer explicitly mention spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements. Could you kindly confirm whether spouses of workers under free-trade agreements remain unaffected by these changes?
2. 2. Regarding the eligibility of family members where the foreign worker is applying for a new or initial work permit: When assessing eligibility through the system, it automatically indicates that the family member cannot apply simultaneously and must apply separately. Could you confirm whether this applies even if the foreign worker holds a position within NOC TEER 0, 1, or under the listed TEER 2 and 3 categories, with a work permit validity of over 16 months?
3. 3. The updated instructions also state that eligible family members may:

    - * Apply for their work permit at the same time as the principal applicant, either online or at the port of entry,
    - * Need to apply separately, or
    - * Apply after their arrival in Canada.

    Could you clarify whether work permits can still be issued at the port of entry under the current policy? If so, which categories of applicants or family members qualify to apply for and receive their work permits at the port of entry?

Your clarification on these points would be greatly appreciated to ensure compliance with the updated processes and to avoid unnecessary delays for applicants.

[redacted]

Best regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:45 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 19:17:03
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Regarding Family Member's Open Work Permit Policy Changes - REP-2025-0223- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Does the current policy change regarding family members' open work permits also apply to the spouses of the new PGWP applicants? The policy doesn't mention anything regarding spouses of PGWP holders.

Reference Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html

Response:

With regards to your question:

- * The new measure includes all spouses of workers, including spouses of PGWP.
- * Only spouses of high-skilled workers (TEER 0 or 1) and select (TEER 2 or 3) will continue to be eligible for an OWP under C41, if their application was received on or after January 21 2025.
- * Dependent children of highly skilled workers are no longer eligible.
- * All family members of low-skilled workers are no longer eligible to apply for an OWP.

So if the PGWP holder holds a work permit and have a job offer in TEER 0, 1 (or was approved for one), their spouse will be eligible to apply for an open work permit. If the PGWP holds a work permit or approved for a work permit and they have a job offer under TEER 2 or 3 that is not on the list of selected TEERs, then their spouse will not be eligible to [redacted] for an [redacted] members [redacted] PGWP [redacted] illed occupation are [redacted] eligible to apply for an open work permit.
Please visit our website for more information on Overview of work designated by the Minister [R205(c)(ii) – C16, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C47, C48, C49, C52, C88] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 03:24
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: Regarding Family Member's Open Work Permit Policy Changes

God Day,

Does the current policy change regarding family members' open work permits also apply to the spouses of the new PGWP applicants? The policy doesn't mention anything regarding spouses of PGWP holders.

Reference Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html

I am requesting further clarification.

Best Regards,

O[redacted]2, 2025 at 3:19 'a0AM[redacted]

> Good Day,
>
> Does the current open work permit for family members' policy changes also apply to the spouses of the new PGWP applicants?
>
> Reference Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html
>
> Best Regards,

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s.19(1)

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:48 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 19:19:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on new Spousal OWP changes on Jan.21 - REP-2025-0262 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am writing to seek your guidance regarding the interpretation of the new " Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents" effective January 21, 2025, specifically concerning the "Spouses or common-law partners of high-skilled workers who are not on a pathway to permanent residence"
As per the information on the official website
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/apply.html#high-skilled-spouse ,
it is stated that proof is required to demonstrate that the principal applicant "is or **will be**" working. However, the requirement for "**will be working**" is unclear.

I have a case where the principal applicant (holding a PGWP - in Canada) has received a promise of employment in TEER 1, with the employment set to begin in two months, but they have not yet started working.
Could you please clarify what supporting documentation would be acceptable in this situation?
Would a formal job offer suffice as proof, or should the principal applicant begin their employment before the spouse can apply for an open work permit?

Response:

With regards to your question, with the application for an open work permit, officers should be satisfied that they have the following documentary evidence to make an assessment:

1. 1. evidence of a genuine relationship if the applicant is the spouse or common-law partner;
   - * For example, (but not limited to) marriage certificate, Statutory Declaration of Common-Law Union [IMM 5409]
2. 2. evidence that the principal foreign national **is, or will be employed in**, a TEER category 0 or 1, or select 2 or 3 occupation:
   - * For example, job contract, letter from employer indicating NOC TEER category and duties, business plan (if the principal foreign national is a business owner).
3. 3. evidence that their principal foreign national is authorized to work or is provisionally approved to work in Canada and the authorization is not within the exceptions stated in Eligibility
   - * For example, copy of work permit or copy of visitor record indicating work under section R186, or [redacted] showing period of authorized stay, evidence that their principal foreign national has been provisionally approved for a work permit (that the letter of introduction is issued).
4. 4. evidence that their principal foreign national's authority or provisional approval to work in Canada is valid for

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16 months or longer **after** the receipt date of the spousal's work permit application

- For [redacted] work permit [redacted] work (for work-permit exempt foreign nationals) or copy of the letter of introduction.

Please visit our website for more information on Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca.
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 26, 2025 9:33 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Subject: Clarification on new Spousal OWP changes on Jan.21

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to seek your guidance regarding the interpretation of the new " Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents" effective January 21, 2025, specifically concerning the "Spouses or common-law partners of high-skilled workers who are not on a pathway to permanent residence"
As per the information on the official website
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/apply.html#high-skilled-spouse ,
it is stated that proof is required to demonstrate that the principal applicant "is or **will be**" working. However, the requirement for "**will be working**" is unclear.

I have a case where the principal applicant (holding a PGWP - in Canada) has received a promise of employment in TEER 1, with the employment set to begin in two months, but they have not yet started working.
Could you please clarify what supporting documentation would be acceptable in this situation?
Would a formal job offer suffice as proof, or should the principal applicant begin their employment before the spouse can apply for an open work permit?

Your guidance would be greatly appreciated.
[redacted] and assistance.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 19:20:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Home Support Worker Pilot - dependent children under 22 at time of application but over 22 now - REP-2025-0107- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Our HSWP client has an open work permit valid to 2 years. Her accompanying dependents include her spouse and 2 kids who were under 22 when the application was submitted, but are 23 and 25 now. The PA is trying to get her 6 months work experience to finalize PR but it is taking longer than expected. All PR docs have been submitted (including medicals, IMM5669s, etc) prior to the Home Support Worker WP issuance, as part of the required process.

The spouse and kids want to apply for work permits under C91. This section says spouses and kids are eligible, I'm just concerned because they are older than 22 now.

Does lock-in for PR include lock-in for temporary residence also?

Response:

R2 defines a dependent child as such:

As ***dependent child***, in respect of a parent, means a child who

- **(a)** has one of the following relationships with the parent, namely,
    - **(i)** is the biological child of the parent, if the child has not been adopted by a person other than the spouse or common-law partner of the parent, or
    - **(ii)** is the adopted child of the parent; and
- **(b)** is in one of the following situations of dependency, namely,
    - **(i)** is less than 22 years of age and is not a spouse or common-law partner, or
    - **(ii)** is 22 years of age or older and has depended substantially on the financial support of the parent since before attaining the age of 22 years and is unable to be financially self-supporting due to a physical or mental condition. (*enfant à charge*)

For temporary residence purposes, the dependent child must meet the above requirement when **we receive their work permit application**. Applicants can use this tool to determine if their family member is a dependent child: Find out if your child is a dependant (canada.ca).

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Please visit our website for more information on lock-in dates on Dependent children - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 12 janvier 2025 16:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Home Support Worker Pilot - dependent children under 22 at time of application but over 22 now

[redacted]

Our HSWP client has an open work permit valid to 2 years. Her accompanying dependents include her spouse and kids who were under 22 when the application was submitted, but are now. The PA is trying to get her 6 months work experience to finalize PR but it is taking longer than expected. All PR docs have been submitted (including medicals, IMM5669s, etc) prior to the Home Support Worker WP issuance, as part of the required process.

The spouse and kids want to apply for work permits under C91. This section says spouses and kids are eligible, I'm just concerned because they are older than 22 now.

Does lock-in for PR include lock-in for temporary residence also?

Many [redacted] you can provide,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:31:59 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 20:34:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Removal of health conditions from a study permit holder in Canada - REP-2025-0124- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question:

Can you please confirm the instructions on how to remove health conditions on an approved study permit for a Masters degree student in Canada?
What would be the process for study permit holders who are already in Canada and actively pursuing studies and now would like to take part-time work as authorized by the conditions on their study permit to accept employment in healthcare?

Response:

[redacted] rr[redacted]n[redacted]nce to [redacted] an[redacted]nshi[redacted]nada's Immigration [redacted]n[redacted] Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

A student may apply on-line to change (remove) a condition on their study permit by submitting an Application to Change [redacted] Canada [redacted] (I[redacted].

- * Guide 5552 – apply to change conditions or extend your stay in Canada – Student – online application.

Students that plan to work in health care, may require a valid medical exam when applying.

- * Medical examination requirements for temporary residents.
- * Medical exams – Immigration - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

s.16(2)(c)

Regards,

****

Thanks,

International Students Branch | Direction générale des étudiants étrangers
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Government of Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 7:42 AM
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: TR: Removal of health conditions from a study permit holder in Canada - REP-2025-0124- Due 11-Feb-25

Hello,

For your action, see inquiry below.

• Please provide a **client-facing** response approved by your manager directly to the Immigration Representatives mailbox, before the due date indicated in the subject line..

• The response will be sent to the representative from the Immigration Representatives mailbox. **Please do not respond directly to the representative as we are tracking all messages received and responses sent out.** This will encourage representatives to use the mailbox and not direct their request to the officers and provide a more efficient way of responding to clients.

• If you are unable to provide a response within the 20 days service standard please send a message to the Immigration Representatives mailbox and we will inform the representative.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 11:25
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Removal of health conditions from a study permit holder in Canada

Dear Sir/Madam,

Can you please confirm the instructions on how to remove health conditions on an approved study permit for a Masters degree student in Canada?

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There are appear to be instructions about conditions removal for workers only:

https://ircc.canada.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=1647&top=17

What would be the process for study permit holders who are already in Canada and actively pursuing studies and now would like to take part-time work as authorized by the conditions on their study permit to accept employment in healthcare?

[redacted] to [redacted] from you [redacted] your earli[redacted].

Best regards,

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:02 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 20:37:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Level of Study and PAL Exemption Question - REP-2025-0340 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question:

I was hoping you could clarify the following as it relates to study permit extensions and the PAL exemptions:

You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:

- * You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.

For the level of study, are you referring to undergraduate versus graduate, or certificate/diploma versus bachelor's degree?
Response:
[redacted] Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.
Under current ministerial instructions, IRCC categorizes levels of study into three distinct groups:

1. 1. Primary and secondary education
2. 2. Post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, certificates, diplomas, advanced diplomas, and undergraduate programs)
3. 3. Graduate education or above

Since certificates, diplomas, advanced diplomas, and undergraduate programs (e.g., bachelor degrees) all fall under post-secondary education, students who remain within this level while changing programs at the same institution would not require a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension. However, a PAL would be required if the student moves to a different level of study (e.g., from post-secondary to graduate education).

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For more information, please visit our website:
Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
Ministerial Instructions

We hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 13:34
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Level of Study and PAL Exemption Question

Good morning,

I was hoping you could clarify the following as it relates to study permit extensions and the PAL exemptions:

You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:

- * You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.

For the level of study, are you referring to undergraduate versus graduate, or certificate/diploma versus bachelor's degree?

Clarification on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Regards.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:06 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 20:39:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Changing courses within same DLI - REP-2025-0169- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question:
If an applicant [redacted] Study Permit Application [redacted] but not [redacted] if the DLI discontinues the course and offers applicant admission to a different course within the same DLI.

Does Applicant has to apply for a new study permit, or she can use the current study permit that has been approved as there has been no change in the DLI in this scenario?

Answer:

The student can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

If they want to change DLIs, they will need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one and following the steps on the IRCC site Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 15:29
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Changing courses within same DLI

Hi Team,

[redacted]an applicant [redacted] Study Permit Application [redacted] but not [redacted] i[redacted] [redacted] if the DLI discontinues the course and offers applicant admission to a different course within the same DLI.

Does Applicant has to apply for a new study permit, or she can use the current study permit that has been approved as there has been no change in the DLI in this scenario?

Thanks

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:09 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 20:45:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query - Study permit invalidity and conditions on the holder for family members of TFWs - REP-2025-0239 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Section 222 cannot be considered in isolation. As per R216(1)(e), a study permit is issued only if a foreign national has been accepted into a program at a post-secondary Designated Learning Institution (DLI). Therefore, confirmation of a letter of acceptance (LOA) is required before issuing a study permit in these cases.

Minor children are exempt from the new regulations as it does not apply to primary/secondary level studies.

Dependants of principle applicants are exempt from requiring an LOA when applying from overseas as per R219(2). However, once in Canada if they choose to attend a post-secondary DLI, they must comply with the regulations outlined in R215(1). This includes providing all necessary documentation, such as an LOA, when applying for an SP.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 17:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Query - Study permit invalidity and conditions on the holder for family members of TFWs

[redacted]

I am contacting you with the hope of obtaining some clarification as to IRCC's interpretation and application of the regulations mentioned below, which pertain to the obligations of study permit holders, causes for invalidity of study permits, and the categories of study permit holders who are exempted from these rules.

We notice that R222(2) of the IRPR only refers to R222(1)**(a)** when designating certain categories of foreign nationals who are exempted from certain study permit invalidity rules:

Invalidity
222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:
(a) the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,
(a.1) the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution

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that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;

(b) the day on which the permit is cancelled under section 243.2; or

(c) the day on which the permit expires.

Exception

(2) Paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to

(a) a person described in any of paragraphs 300(2)(a) to (i); or

(b) a family member of a foreign national who resides in Canada and is described in any of paragraphs 215(2)(a) to (i).

According to the wording of R222(2), there is no exception to the invalidity rule set out at R222(1)**(a.1)** for the family members of foreign nationals who reside in Canada and are described in any of paragraphs 215(2)(a) to (i).

This would mean that the dependent children of temporary foreign workers, including minor children, would see their study permit become invalid if they un-enroll from the DLI named in their permit (other than as a result of completing their studies), despite being exempted from the requirements to enroll at the designated learning institution that is named in their permit and remain enrolled there until they complete their studies, as set out at R220.1(1) and R220.1(3)(b):

Conditions — study permit holder

220.1 (1) The holder of a study permit in Canada is subject to the following conditions:

(a) they shall enroll at the designated learning institution that is named in their permit and remain enrolled there until they complete their studies; and

(b) they shall actively pursue their course or program of study.

...

Exception

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to

(a) a person described in any of paragraphs 300(2)(a) to (i); or

(b) a family member of a foreign national who resides in Canada and is described in any of paragraphs 215(2)(a) to (i).

There appears to be an incoherence between the exceptions set out at R220.1(3) and R222(2), caused by the fact that the wording of R222(2) provides that "Paragraph (1)**(a)** does not apply to...", rather than "Paragraphs (1)**(a) and (a.1)** do not apply to...".

Could you please confirm whether IRCC will deem that the study permit of a family member of a foreign national who resides in Canada and is described in any of paragraphs 215(2)(a) to (i) will become invalid on the day on which this individual is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit (other than as a result of completing their studies), **despite the fact that this study permit holder is exempted from the obligation to enroll and remain enrolled at their DLI as per R220.1(3)**?

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Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Many thanks,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:13 AM
From:
Sent: Thu, 20 Feb 2025 20:59:00
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Changement de programme dans le même EED - REP-2025-0152- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,
[redacted] réponse.
Cordialement,

De : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted]
Envoyé : jeudi 20 février 2025 15:48
À
Cc : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted]) [redacted]
[redacted]
Objet : FW: Changement de programme dans le même EED - REP-2025-0152- Due 12-Feb-25

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.
Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**
Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca
Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Question
Un étudiant international qui a commencé ses études dans un programme de baccalauréat et qui veut changer pour un autre programme de baccalauréat au sein du même EED :

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- * doit-il demander un nouveau permis d'études ?
- * si oui, peut-il commencer dans le nouveau programme en attendant la réponse d'IRCC ?

Les seules informations approchantes – mais imprécises - disponibles sur les pages web d'IRCC sont les [redacted]

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1. 1. Changement d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme d'études au sein du même établissement (modification du 2023-09-25) qui ne précise pas les conditions du changement :

C. Changement d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme d'études au sein du même établissement

L'étudiant qui entreprend des études postsecondaires au Canada est autorisé à changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme d'études au sein du même établissement, dans la mesure où les conditions que lui impose son permis d'études lui permettent de le faire. Toutefois, afin d'évaluer si l'étudiant ayant changé

1. 1. Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca, section « Trouver la bonne procédure en fonction de votre situation », modification du 2025-01-14) :

▼ Si vous passez d'un niveau postsecondaire à l'autre au même EED

Vous pouvez continuer d'étudier à votre EED avec votre permis d'études actuel, à condition de toujours respecter les conditions liées à votre permis d'études.

J'interprète « passez d'un niveau postsecondaire à l'autre au même EED » comme s'appliquant aux changements entre niveaux baccalauréat, master et doctorat par exemple. Ma compréhension est-elle correcte ?

Réponse

L'étudiant peut continuer à étudier dans son EED avec son permis d'études actuel tant qu'il remplit toujours les conditions de son permis d'études.

S'il veut changer d'EED, il devra obtenir un nouveau permis d'études en demandant la prolongation de son permis actuel et en suivant les étapes indiquées sur le site de l'IRCC: Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 14:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Changement de programme dans le même EED

Bonjour,

Je cherche la réponse à ce cas de figure svp :

Un étudiant international qui a commencé ses études dans un programme de baccalauréat et qui veut changer pour un autre programme de baccalauréat au sein du même EED :

- * doit-il demander un nouveau permis d'études ?
- * si oui, peut-il commencer dans le nouveau programme en attendant la réponse d'IRCC ?

Les seules informations approchantes – mais imprécises - disponibles sur les pages web d'IRCC sont les suivantes.

1. 1. Changement d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme d'études au sein du même établissement (modification du 2023-09-25) qui ne précise pas les conditions du changement :

[redacted] de programme [redacted]

L'étudiant qui entreprend des études postsecondaires au Canada est autorisé à changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme d'études au sein du même établissement, dans la mesure où les conditions que lui impose son permis d'études lui permettent de le faire. Toutefois, afin d'évaluer si l'étudiant ayant changé

2. 2. Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca, section « Trouver la bonne procédure en fonction de votre situation », modification du 2025-01-14) :

▼ Si vous passez d'un niveau postsecondaire à l'autre au même EED

Vous pouvez continuer d'étudier à votre EED avec votre permis d'études actuel, à condition de toujours respecter les conditions liées à votre permis d'études.

J'interprète « passez d'un niveau postsecondaire à l'autre au même EED » comme s'appliquant aux changements entre niveaux baccalauréat, master et doctorat par exemple. Ma compréhension est-elle correcte ?

D'avance, merci

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:01 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 16:22:49
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: (CPD-2025-0026) RE: Police Certificate For Citizenship Application - REP-2025-0083- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Applicants must meet specific requirements to become a Canadian citizen namely,

- * be a permanent resident
- * have lived in Canada for 3 out of the last 5 years
- * have filed your taxes, if you need to
- * prove your language skills
- * pass a citizenship test
- * take the oath of citizenship

However, there are situations that can prevent you from becoming a Canadian citizen.

The requirement of **physical presence** is outlined in section **5(1)(c)(i)** of the Citizenship Act and states;

> **5 (1)** The Minister shall grant citizenship to any person who
>
> - **(a)** makes application for citizenship;
> - **(b)** [Repealed, 2017, c. 14, s. 1]
> - **(c)** is a permanent resident within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, has, subject to the regulations, no unfulfilled conditions under that Act relating to his or her status as a permanent resident and has
>
> - **(i)** been **physically present in Canada for at least 1,095 days during the five years immediately before the date of his or her application**

Citizenship Act (justice.gc.ca)

There are specific situations in which a person shall not be granted citizenship under 5(1), (2) or (4) or (11) or take the oath of citizenship.

Find out more about situations that may prevent you from becoming a Canadian citizen.

To determine that an applicant is **not prohibited under section 22 (3)** the applicant is required to provide a police certificate from each country, other that Canada, if the client was there;

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- * in the past 4 years
- * for 183 days or more in a row
- * since the age of 18

Section 22(3) specifically states:

22 (3) Despite anything in this Act, a person shall not be granted citizenship under subsection 5(1), (2) or (4) or 11(1) or take the oath of citizenship if the person has been convicted of an offence outside Canada that, if committed in Canada, would constitute an indictable offence under any Act of Parliament, regardless of whether the person was pardoned or otherwise granted amnesty for the offence, and the conviction occurred during

- **(a) the four-year period immediately before the date of the person's application**; or
- **(b)** the period beginning on the date of the person's application and ending on the date that he or she would otherwise be granted citizenship or take the oath of citizenship.

Citizenship Act (justice.gc.ca)

More information on prohibitions can be found here under Step 3-Gather your documents Guide: Application for Canadian Citizenship: Adults - Subsection 5(1) CIT 0002 - Canada.ca.

We hope that this information is helpful. Should you have any additional questions please do not hesitate to reach out.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 18:57
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Police Certificate For Citizenship Application

Dear officer,

I am wondering why a police certificate is required for a period of 183 days spent outside of Canada in a row for a citizenship application 4 years immediately before the date of the application, while the physical presence requirement is a 5-year period?

One of my clients spent over 200 days in their first year of the 5-year period for calculation outside of Canada. If the police certificate is only required for the 4 years immediately, they technically do not need to provide such. I am wondering why the difference.

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Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:21 AM
From:
Mail received time: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 06:05:41
Sent: February 20, 2025 10:05:42 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: FW: Linking Client's online application to my APR Portal - REP-2025-0498 - Due 13-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

[redacted] response.
I tried the instructions you provided but the results are the same. This applies to the following application numbers:

1) (Family Application)
2) (Family Application)
3) (also part of a family application - Application of PFW was successfully linked)

Attached are screenshots for the 3 applications I tried to link.
Please note that I also called the Client Support [redacted] with the Client Support Rep, we tried several combinations based on the applicant's information on the system, but results always came out as **" Based on the information you entered, we found no applications."**

I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant

On Thu, Feb 20, 2025 at 9:38 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> In order to assist you with this issue, we require more information to better understand your situation and help us resolve your issue in a timely manner.
> Please provide the following information:
>
> 1- Application number
> 2- Detailed screenshots showing steps taken to link the App in question
> 3- Is the issue occurring in both Chrome and MS [redacted] browsers?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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In the meantime, clear the cache as described in the instructions provided in the link below and try again. Let us know if you are still experiencing issues.
https://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=315&top=23

Also- Reset Microsoft Edge settings to default.
Open Microsoft Edge, click the More icon (three dots) in the upper right corner, and select Settings.
Click Reset settings.
Click the > icon next to Restore settings to their default values, and then click Reset when prompted.

And- Reset Chrome settings to default by following the steps below.
On your computer, open Chrome.
At the top right, click More Settings.
At the bottom, click Advanced.
Under the section "Reset," click Reset.
Confirm by clicking Reset

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 1:04 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]
Subject: Linking Client's online application to my APR Portal

Hello,

During the past month, I have been retained as the authorized paid representative for four clients who submitted "Do it yourself" applications. I have since received confirmation from IRCC that the Use of a Representative - IMM 5476 submitted for each client has been verified and accepted. It was recommended that I link their application to my APR Portal, which I have been trying to do since I received the notification , but I was only able to link one out of the four clients.

I am wondering if there is another way for me to link those applications to my APR portal account. I also submitted technical problem reports through Webform, but I have not received any response yet. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.

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Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant

Pages 657 to / à 662

are withheld pursuant to section

sont retenues en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Pages 663 to / à 665

are withheld pursuant to section

sont retenues en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:30 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 19:25:03
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Minor Child in Canada LOA and accompanying Family Member with valid WP - REP-2025-0371 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please note that in the case of a dependant wishing to study at the primary or secondary level with a parent who is in Canada with a valid work or study permit, they would not be required to submit a letter of acceptance (LOA) if applying for a study permit **from outside Canada**.

Once in Canada, if they choose to apply for a study permit extension, an acceptance letter is required. LOAs are a requirement for applications made in Canada, and there is no exemption for minors. The LOA exemption under R219(2) applies only to study permit applications submitted outside Canada, it does not apply to study permit extension applications.

We hope you find this response helpful.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 19:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Minor Child in Canada LOA and accompanying Family Member with valid WP

Why does a minor child in Canada need a LOA from their primary or secondary school (as per your website?) if they are accompanying a parent on a valid WP or SP?

The website also indicates that a LOA is needed for an extension.

It doesn't make any sense, as per the legislation a minor child can apply for a SP if the parent has a valid SP or WP, they do NOT have to show compliance with their study program or to provide proof that they are in good academic standing and they can attend ANY primary or secondary school, the LOA from a specific school does not matter as they may move with the parent to a different city/school.

I can understand that this directive is needed for minors inside Canada WITHOUT parents or parents on valid SP/WP, but there seems to be NEW instructions that is not practical?

I quote:

"**Extending a study permit in Canada**

Minor children need a letter of acceptance to extend their study permit inside Canada.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The length of a minor's study permit is based on the letter of acceptance.

Make sure to apply for the new permit at least 90 days before the current permit expires. You can find your permit's expiry date on the study permit itself."

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/prepare/minor-children.html

Can you please verify if a LOA is needed for a child in the scenario above?

I know the child can study WITHOUT a SP, but in order to obtain a counterfoil for the family to go to Cancun for a holiday, the only way to obtain a counterfoil is if you have a valid SP or WP from INSIDE Canada which also doesn't make sense. IRCC should allow applicants with visitor's status of more than 6 months to also apply for a counterfoil from INSIDE Canada, it puts families in overall HARDSHIP.

Thanks!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:33 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 20:11:10
To:
Cc: mmigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: IRCC Portal Enrolment Status - REP-2025-0393 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please note that your address has been updated in Your account in IRCC Portal

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 février 2025 14:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Re: IRCC Portal Enrolment Status - REP-2025-0393 - Due 6-Mar-25

Hello,

[redacted] The information is correct in the "APR Portal" and in the "Permanent Residence Portal" for representatives.

The [redacted] for the [redacted] Portal for Reps". [redacted] this portal, there [redacted] an [redacted] to update with an "Update Button"..but unable to change "mailing address" and telephone number.
My new Account Profile address is

The Phone Number: - and Email Address is:

Please update on behalf only for this portal and confirm.

Thanks & regards

On Fri, Feb 7, 2025 at 11:25 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
>
> For existing applications you will need to submit and update the mailing address through IMM 5476 via web form.
>
> To update your address/information in the Authorized Paid Representative Portal, you must submit a new IMM5661 enrolment request and indicate that you have an existing Portal account. This allows our technical team to merge the new account with the existing one and does not impact any of the files contained within your portal account. Please follow the steps below to re-enrol:

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1. Create a new GCKey. Do not use your existing GCKey credentials.
2. Submit a new portal enrolment request (find out how using the enrolment guide) with your updated business information.
3. When you complete the enrolment form, select "yes" for the question that asks if you had a previous successful enrolment in the Authorized Representative portal that resulted from a past application.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 09:51
À : IRCC Portal - [redacted] IRCC [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : Re: IRCC Portal Enrolment Status

When I try to update online through the "update button", it is greyed out and not editable.
Request to update the address changes as below.

My new Account Profile address is

Phone Number: -
Email Address:

Many [redacted]

On Wed, 5 Feb 2025 at 08:52, [redacted] wrote:

> Dear Sir,
>
> I wanted to update my business address for my profile [redacted] There is NO CHANGE to my email ID and telephone contact number. Kindly do the needful.
>
> My new Profile address is
>
> Kindly do the needful and confirm.
>
> Many [redacted]
>
> On Wed, 8 Nov 2023 at 20:14, IRCC Portal - Portail IRCC [redacted] wrote:
>
> [redacted]
>
> Representative IRCC ID:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Hello,

Your enrolment request to access the IRCC Portal is complete and your account is now active. You can login to your IRCC Portal account and start submitting online applications for your clients.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Government of Canada | Gouvernement du Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:37 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 20:36:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on regulations regarding study permit conditions - REP-2025-0444 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Minor children attending primary/secondary studies are exempt from the new regulations and the DLI name will not be printed on their SP.

Dependants of principal applicants are exempt from requiring an LOA when applying from overseas as per R219(2). However, once in Canada if they choose to attend a post-secondary DLI, they must comply with the regulations outlined in R215(1). This includes providing all necessary documentation, such as an LOA, when applying for an SP. Please note that Section 222 cannot be considered in isolation. As per R216(1)(e), a study permit is issued only if a foreign national has been accepted into a program at a post-secondary Designated Learning Institution (DLI). Therefore, confirmation of a letter of acceptance (LOA) is required before issuing a study permit in these cases.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 10:48 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on regulations regarding study permit conditions
Sensitivity: Confidential

Dear Officer,

I am writing to seek for an appropriate interpretation of the following regulations regarding study permits.

With respects to recent updates of legislation regarding study permits, especially the subsections below:

- * **220.1 (1)** The holder of a study permit in Canada is subject to the following conditions:
  - * **(a)** they shall enroll at the designated learning institution that is named in their permit and remain enrolled there until they complete their studies; and
  - * **(b)** they shall actively pursue their course or program of study.

S.220.1(1)(a) would maintain a study permit valid to its holder as long as the student continues to study at the DLI named in the study permit until study is completed. However, subsection 220.1(3) provides certain exemptions:

Exception
220.1 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to

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- * **(a)** a person described in any of paragraphs 300(2)(a) to (i); or
- * **(b)** a family member of a foreign national who resides in Canada and is described in any of paragraphs 215(2)(a) to (i).

Family members
215 (2) A family member of a foreign national may apply for a study permit after entering Canada if the foreign national resides in Canada and the foreign national

- * **(a)** holds a study permit;
- * **(b)** holds a work permit;
- * **(c)** holds a temporary resident permit issued under subsection 24(1) of the Act that is valid for at least six months;
- * **(d)** is subject to an unenforceable removal order;
- * **(e)** is a member of the armed forces of a country that is a designated state described in paragraph 186(d);
- * **(f)** is an officer of a foreign government described in paragraph 186(e);
- * **(g)** is a participant in sports activities or events, as described in paragraph 186(h);
- * **(h)** is an employee of a foreign news company as described in paragraph 186(i); or
- * **(i)** is a person who is responsible for assisting a congregation or group, as described in paragraph 186(l).

By applying the exception S.220.1(3)(b), it allows a family member, such as a dependant child, who is a study permit holder of a work permit holder (i.e. subsection 215(2)(b)) residing in Canada, to exempt from the requirement described in subsection 220.1(1) to enrol at a DLI that is named in the study permit and remained enrolled there until study is complete. In other words, the dependant child who holds a study permit which does not name a DLI (the previous version of study permit) is not required to apply for change condition to remain in Canada as a student (i.e. extension of study permit) even the child changes school or level, provided that the dependant child's parent holds a valid work permit in Canada.

Please advise if the above interpretation of the legislation is correct given the sections quoted. [redacted] attention.

Kind Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:40 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 20:38:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SP extension application and PGWP - REP-2025-0267 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi

Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:
If a student applied for a study permit extension before the expiry date and it is still in process and this student has now completed the studies, can they put in an application for the Post Graduation Work Permit and start working based on the AOR received.
Or they will have to wait till the PGWP is approved before they can start working.

My understanding is that, in this situation, the student is on a maintained status and this status allows the person to work based on the conditions of their previous study permit.

RESPONSE:

A student can work full-time until we make a decision on their work permit application if they had a valid study permit at the time they submitted their application, along with other eligibility requirements. For more information, please see Work in Canada after you graduate: After you apply - Canada.ca

Regarding maintained status and work authorization, students may have the conditions on their study permit that authorizes them to work on or off campus if they meet the requirements of R186(f) and R186(v). However, both of these sections of R186 require that the client is a full-time student, so even if they maintain their temporary resident status via the SP-EXT application, the client will no longer meet the requirements of R186(f) or (v) if they completed their program of studies.

Our client webpages regarding on and off-campus work indicate when a client must cease working which may be helpful resources for the rep:

- * Work on campus - Canada.ca
- * Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 12:46
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : SP extension application and PGWP

Hello,

Happy new year!

I do have a question and hope you can provide a bit of clarification on that.

If a student applied for a study permit extension before the expiry date and it is still in process and this student has now completed the studies, can they put in an application for for the Post Graduation Work Permit and start working based on the AOR received.
Or they will have to wait till the PGWP is approved, before they can start working.

My understanding is that, in this situation, the student is on a maintained status and this status allows the person to work based on the conditions of their previous study permit.

Hope to get some clarification. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 20:55:55
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Remote Foreign Work Experience for Express Entry Points - REP-2025-0417 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

1. Can foreign work experience gained remotely be counted for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points while holding a valid study/work permit in Canada? (example: working for a foreign employer as a financial assistant, while residing in Canada)

Answer:

Remote work for a foreign employer while residing, studying or working in Canada may be eligible for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points as foreign work experience under the skill transferability points, provided it meets all the requirements of the Ministerial Instructions (MI) respecting the Express Entry system.

Question:

2. Can this remote foreign work experience overlap with Canadian work experience? For example, if an individual works remotely for a foreign company while also working for a Canadian employer, would both experiences be recognized simultaneously for points?

Answer:

Applicant may claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one performed remotely outside [redacted] skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience may be assigned simultaneously, if all the requirements of the MI are met. Federal Skilled Worker Program selection criteria points for work experience exceeding 30 hours per week will not be assigned.
Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the country of the employer [redacted] work [redacted] from [redacted] to [redacted] please [redacted] an [redacted] detailing the remote work agreement, and the physical locations of both employer and employee.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.
Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 16:26
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Remote Foreign Work Experience for Express Entry Points

Hello Officer, RCC,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I am writing as a representative to seek clarification on how remote foreign work experience is assessed for Express Entry points. Specifically:

1. 1. Can foreign work experience gained remotely be counted for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points while holding a valid study/work permit in Canada? (example: working for a foreign employer as a financial assistant, while residing in Canada)
2. 2. Can this remote foreign work experience overlap with Canadian work experience? For example, if an individual works remotely for a foreign company while also working for a Canadian employer, would both experiences be recognized simultaneously for points?

I would appreciate official guidance on how IRCC interprets such cases.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:46 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 21 Feb 2025 20:57:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Renseignement - REP-2025-0221- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour

[redacted] et nous apprécions votre patience.

Ces renseignements sont fournis à titre d'orientation générale et ne constituent pas une directive pour des dossiers individuels. Pour des demandes de renseignements sur des cas spécifiques, les demandeurs peuvent contacter le Ministère en soumettant le Formulaire Web d'IRCC.

Veuillez trouver les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous :

Question

Je présente une demande de permis de travail ouvert au Canada pour un client sous mesure de renvoi non exécutable sur le portail des représentants rémunérés autorisés RRA.

Après avoir cliqué sur Faire une demande visa visiteur, permis d'études et/ou permis de travail, dans le menu déroulant de la question concernant le type de demande, je ne trouve que l'option 'Prolongation d'un permis de travail depuis le Canada', ce qui est différent de la demande de permis de travail ouvert que je veux soumettre.

Qu'est ce que je fais dans ce cas? Je choisis dans le menu déroulant Prolongation du permis de travail depuis le Canada pour pouvoir soumettre ma demande de permis de travail ouvert pour personne sous mesure de renvoi non exécutable?

Réponse

Vous pouvez présenter une demande dans le menu Prolongation du permis de travail.

Vous pourriez être admissible à un permis de travail ouvert dans les cas suivants :

- * Vous êtes un étudiant étranger, vous avez obtenu un diplôme d'un établissement d'enseignement désigné et vous êtes admissible au Programme de permis de travail postdiplôme.
- * vous possédez un permis de travail lié à un employeur donné et êtes victime de violence ou risquez de l'être dans le cadre de votre emploi au Canada
- * Vous êtes étudiant et n'êtes plus en mesure de payer les frais de vos études (étudiant démuni).
- * Vous avez présenté une demande de résidence permanente au Canada.
- * Vous êtes un membre de la famille à charge d'une personne qui a présenté une demande de résidence permanente.
- * Vous êtes l'époux ou le conjoint de fait d'un travailleur qualifié ou d'un étudiant étranger.
- * Vous êtes l'époux ou le conjoint de fait d'un participant au Programme pilote d'immigration au Canada atlantique.
- * Vous êtes un réfugié, un demandeur d'asile, une personne protégée ou un membre de leur famille.
- * Vous êtes visé par une mesure de renvoi qui ne peut être exécutée.
- * Vous êtes un titulaire de permis de séjour temporaire.

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- * Vous êtes un jeune travailleur participant à des programmes spéciaux.

(source)

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter la page Web suivante :

Prolongation de votre permis ou modification de ses conditions de séjour : Qui peut présenter une demande - Canada.ca

Sincèrement,

Addresse courriel pour les représentants à l'immigration

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 19:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Renseignement

Bonjour,

Je présente une demande de permis de travail ouvert au Canada pour un client sous mesure de renvoi non exécutable sur le portail des représentants rémunérés autorisés RRA.

Après avoir cliqué sur Faire une demande visa visiteur, permis d'études et/ou permis de travail, dans le menu déroulant de la question concernant le type de demande, je ne trouve que l'option 'Prolongation d'un permis de travail depuis le Canada', ce qui est différent de la demande de permis de travail ouvert que je veux soumettre.

Qu'est ce que je fais dans ce cas? Je choisis dans le menu déroulant Prolongation du permis de travail depuis le Canada pour pouvoir soumettre ma demande de permis de travail ouvert pour personne sous mesure de renvoi non exécutable?

Merci!

Page 679

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 19:09:15
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Visitor Record for student with Authorized leave more than 150 days - REP-2024-2514 -- REP-2025-0019- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Questions:

A new question arose after the response. Response says " After changing their status to visitor, a student may resume their studies, using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit is valid. Does it mean if the Visitor Record application is still in progress, a student cannot resume study using their previous valid study permit?
Also, does the visitor status remain valid until the expiry of the previous study permit or does the status automatically change back to Student as soon as a student resumes their studies?

Response:

Under current instructions, if a student applied to extend their stay in Canada as a visitor before their temporary resident status expired, they can remain in Canada until their applicant is finalized and they have been notified of the decision. In this situation, they have maintained their status and may resume their studies, using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit is valid.

If an extension is approved, a visitor record outlining the conditions and validity period of the applicant's temporary stay in Canada is issued.

Most visitors are not eligible to apply for a study permit from within Canada. They may have to leave Canada to apply for a new study permit once their current study permit expires.

To learn more about a visitor record, what to expect after you apply, and when to contact us, please visit our website:
Extend your stay in Canada: About the document

We hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De : .
Envoye : 3 janvier 2025 18:03
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: Visitor Record for student with Authorized leave more than 150 days - REP-2024-2514 - Due 6-Jan-25

Good day,

[redacted]

it mean if the Visitor Record application is still in progress, a student cannot resume study using their previous valid study permit?

Also, does the visitor status remain valid until the expiry of the previous study permit or does the status automatically change back to Student as soon as a student resumes their studies?

Looking forward to your reply.

[redacted]

> On Fr[redacted] Dec 20, 2024 [redacted]03 'a0AM [redacted]mmigration Representatives [redacted]Représentants [redacted]mmigration [redacted]RCC)
>
> [redacted]
>
> Good day,
>
> Thank you for contacting the Immigration Representatives Mailbox
>
> Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at: http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp
>
> Questions:
>
> My question is that if a college asked a student to take two semesters off and it makes the authorized leave more than 150 days. The registration for the course has not started yet and the student's stay is still under 150 days. Can a student apply for a visitor record without enrollment letter or the proof of college fees payment but upload later on webform once available? Moreover, if the current study permit expiry date is earlier than the course completion date, can a student apply for Study permit extension while his visitor record application is in process?
>
> Response:
>
> Please note that we are not able to provide case-specific guidance. Under current instructions, a student on a leave from studies that was authorized by their designated learning institution (DLI), who did not resume their studies by the end of the authorized leave period, should either leave Canada, or change to visitor status or worker status. If they do not, may be found non-compliant with their study permit conditions, which may affect their ability to remain in Canada or submit future applications.
>
> - * For more information on eligibility requirements including the documents they will need to submit with their application, please visit: Check your eligibility.
>
> After changing their status to visitor, a student may resume their studies, using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit is valid. If their study permit will expire **before** they finish their courses, they must apply to extend their stay as a student before the expiry date. If they don't, they will need to stop studying and leave Canada. Students who submit the "Application to Change Conditions, Extend My Stay or Remain in Canada As a Student" form **before** the expiry date of the previous study permit will maintain their status as a temporary resident as per subsection R183(5). Under section R189, study permit holders may continue their studies if they have remained in Canada since the expiry of their study permit **and continued to comply with the conditions**, other than the expiry date, set out on the expired study permit. However, if

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they applied to extend their stay as a visitor, they may not pursue their studies when their current permit expires.

We hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 décembre 2024 11:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Visitor Record for student with Authorized leave more than 150 days

[redacted]

My question is that if a college asked a student to take two semesters off and it makes the authorized leave more than 150 days. The registration for the course has not started yet and the student's stay is still under 150 days. Can a student apply for a visitor record without enrollment letter or the proof of college fees payment but upload later on webform once available?

Moreover, if the current study permit expiry date is earlier than the course completion date, can a student apply for Study permit extension while his visitor record application is in process?

Looking forward to your reply.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:32:59 AM
From:
Mail received time: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 16:15:57
Sent: February 24, 2025 8:15:59 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Clarification on Work Experience Under Public Policy for CEC Eligibility
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

[redacted] representative with [redacted] client regarding the proper classification of their work experience for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) under Express Entry. My client seeks confirmation on how to accurately report work performed during their Master's studies at [redacted], beginning in September 2022.

Key Facts:

- * My client was authorized to work full-time under a temporary IRCC public policy (due to COVID-19), in effect until April 2024.
- * They also held an open work permit under the special measure for Iranian citizens, allowing unrestricted employment in Canada.
- * While maintaining full-time student status, my client had no remaining coursework after December 2023 and continued working full-time under the open work permit.
- * All work was performed in compliance with IRCC policies.

Clarification Requested:

1. 1. Can work experience gained under the temporary public policy count toward CEC eligibility?
2. 2. How should my client answer the Express Entry profile question:
   "Were you studying full-time while doing this job?"
3. 3. Given that my client had no coursework remaining as of December 2023 but was still officially a full-time student, does this impact eligibility for CEC?

Your guidance on these points would be greatly appreciated to ensure accurate representation in the Express Entry application.

Best Regards,

Page 684

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:14 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 20:18:09
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Caregiver program-Experience requirement of 6 months as caregiver for 2023 assessment - REP-2025-0477 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Dear

[redacted] Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

As indicated on our website, the amount of work experience that was required is based on when IRCC assesses the application, which means the change in the work experience requirement from 12 to 6 months applies to all applications pending a final decision, regardless of when the application was submitted.

For example,

- * If an applicant submits their proof of work experience after June 16, 2024, they would only be required to submit proof of at least 6 months of experience, regardless of when they applied or when the Stage 1 decision (pre-assessment of permanent residence eligibility and issuance of the occupation-restricted open work permit) had been made.
- * If an application was refused on June 1, 2024 because the applicant didn't have sufficient work experience (i.e., 12 months), the application would not be re-opened on June 17th and re-assessed for 6 months of work experience, since at the time a decision was made on the application, the requirement was 12 months.
- * If an applicant submitted their proof of work experience when the required experience was 12 months, but IRCC assessed that proof after June 16, 2024, they would be assessed for 6 months.

At the time the letter was issued on March 8, 2023, the work experience requirement for the pilots was 24 months in Canada. The requirement, as of June 16, 2024, is now 6 months. The applicant only needs to submit 6 months of eligible Canadian or foreign work experience. Any work experience gained in Canada must be authorized. This authorization can be any combination of work permits or other authorizations such as maintained status or public policy.

While experience gained on any work authorizations outside of the OROWP can count, the deadline for submitting proof of work experience is still 36 months following OROWP issuance. As applicants are now able to use Canadian or foreign work experience, or a combination of both, to satisfy the work experience requirement, they may have 6 months of work experience that they obtained before they were even issued an OROWP that is now eligible. However, eligible work experience must have been accumulated no more than 36 months before the initial application was submitted. For example, if an applicant submitted their application for permanent residence on January 1, 2023, they can only use eligible work experience obtained after January 1, 2020 (and up to 36 months after issuance of the OROWP). In all cases it is important that the applicant carefully reviews all documentation to ensure they meet the work experience requirement before sending their proof, as a decision will be made based on the information that is provided.

We trust this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] [redacted] 11, 2025 12:31 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Re: Caregiver program-Experience requirement of 6 months as caregiver for 2023 assessment

Dear Officer,

I would like to seek clarification on the total experience requirements for the applicant who received the PR application assessment on 08 March 2023 (See the partial content below).

As per the letter the applicant needed 24 months of work experience as a caregiver. **However, the current requirements are for 6 months (refer to the link and screenshot below).** Is this a requirement for all the applicants, irrespective of the date of permanent residence application?
Or if you could confirm this applicant can apply with 6 months of employment as caregiver?

Work experience you need to support your permanent residence application

As of June 16, 2024, you now only need **6 months** of eligible work experience from **within or outside Canada** to qualify for permanent residence. | New

Could you please kindly confirm that applicant only needs 6 months as per the new requirements.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/caregivers/child-care-home-support-worker/some-experience-get-experience.html#send-proof

Greatly appreciate your early reply.
Thank you
Sincerely

March 8, 2023
UCI: XXX
Application:
This letter refers to your application for permanent residence under the Home Child Care Provider
Class.
It has been determined that you meet the eligibility and admissibility requirements for permanent
residence under the Home Child Care Provider Class, with the exception of your work experience.
Your temporary residence application has been approved and an occupation-restricted open work
permit is being issued. This work permit will allow you to work in Canada as a temporary

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[redacted]

to gain some or all of **the 24 months of work experience needed for your application for permanent residence. If the work permit validity is shorter than 36 months**, you can renew up to 36 months total. You can find more information on the occupation-restricted open work permit here: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigratecanada/caregivers/child-care-home-support-worker/no-experience-get-experience.html

Your permanent residence application is now on hold while you accumulate your work experience.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:21 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 20:23:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Authorization to work while PGWP application is pending - REP-2025-0529 - Due 14-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I have a question regarding the authorization to work after the PGWP application was submitted but not approved.

The information at https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/after-you-apply.html says:

Working while we process your application

You can work full-time until we make a decision on your work permit application if you

- * had a valid study permit at the time **you submitted your application**
- * completed your study program
- * were eligible to work off campus without a work permit while studying and you didn¡¯t work more hours than you were allowed to

My question is:
If a study permit extension was submitted before the original study permit expired, placing the applicant in maintained status, would this be considered a "valid study permit" and, consequently, authorize the individual to work while their Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) application is pending?

RESPONSE:
A student can work full-time until we make a decision on their work permit application if they had a valid study permit at the time they submitted their application, along with other eligibility requirements.

Regarding maintained status and work authorization, students may have the conditions on their study permit that authorizes them to work on or off campus if they meet the requirements of R186(f) and R186(v). However, both of these sections of R186 require that the client is a full-time student, so even if they maintain their temporary resident status via the SP-EXT application, the client will no longer meet the requirements of R186(f) or (v) if they completed their program of studies.

Our client webpages regarding on and off-campus work indicate when a client must cease working which may be helpful resources for the rep:

- * Work on campus - Canada.ca
- * Work off campus as an international student - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you kindly,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 2:08 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Re: Authorization to work while PGWP application [redacted]

Good day,

I have a question regarding the authorization to work after the PGWP application was submitted but not approved.

The information at https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/after-you-apply.html says:

Working while we process your application

You can work full-time until we make a decision on your work permit application if you

- * had a valid study permit at the time **you submitted your application**
- * completed your study program
- * were eligible to work off campus without a work permit while studying and you didn¡¯t work more hours than you were allowed to

My question is:
If a study permit extension was submitted before the original study permit expired, placing the applicant in maintained status, would this be considered a "valid study permit" and, consequently, authorize the individual to work while their Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) application is pending?

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,
[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 20:26:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Misrepresentation Ban [- REP-2025-0322 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] and we are happy to address your question. From our understanding, the question pertains to applicants found inadmissible when assessed under the Provincial Nominee Program and Express [redacted] see our response to your enquiry, below:

> *A ban would affects the person who was found inadmissible. Further, an applicant will be found inadmissible on the grounds of having an inadmissible family member(s), if that person, whether accompanying or not has been determined to be inadmissible. For instance, the inadmissibility of the principle applicant would entail the inadmissibility of their family members.*
>
> *Immigration & Refugee Protection Act, section 42(1) states:*
>
> *Inadmissible family member*
>
> - ***42 (1)** A foreign national, other than a protected person, is inadmissible on grounds of an inadmissible family member if*
>   - ***(a)** their accompanying family member or, in prescribed circumstances, their non-accompanying family member is inadmissible; or*
>   - ***(b)** they are an accompanying family member of an inadmissible person.*
>
> *Please also visit the following for more information regarding inadmissible family members:*
>
> [redacted]*ns you may* [redacted] *in* [redacted] *missible to* [redacted]
> *Processing family class applications: Admissibility - Canada.ca*

We trust this provides the clarification you were seeking.

Kind regards,

If you were unable to find the information on IRCC's website, and as we are unable to respond to case-specific enquiries, please contact our Client Support Centre by:

- * IRCC Web form
- * Telephone at **1-888-242-2100** (Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. local time)

For general information regarding a personal immigration file, please consult the links below:

- * Find answers to common questions in the Help Centre
- * Check your application status

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- * Find application forms and guides

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

duplicate

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:28 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 20:34:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Status Extension Applications - Location of the Applicant - REP-2025-0051- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Question:
Can you advise if an applicant who is applying for a work, study or visitor status extension must be physically IN CANADA on the date the application is filed with IRCC? Or, are they permitted to use the IN CANADA process for their status extension while outside of Canada temporarily but holding a valid work permit/study permit/visitor record?

If it is the case that the person must be physically in Canada on the date of filing in order to use the in Canada process, can you please confirm the Regulations or OB etc. that requires this?

Answer:
Most foreign workers must apply for a work permit from outside of Canada. A foreign national may apply for a work permit at any time before entering Canada as per section 197 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR). Please see the guide for applications from outside Canada: Guide 5487 - Applying for a Work Permit outside Canada - Canada.ca

Persons who hold a valid work permit or who wish to change their conditions or renew their work permit should apply in Canada, pursuant to section R199. Considering this foreign national holds a valid work permit and has used the "in Canada" application function, their work permit would be processed in a standard manner. The application needs to be submitted online. Please see the guide for applications from inside Canada: Guide 5553 - Applying for a work permit inside Canada – extend, change conditions, initial and open work permits - online application - Canada.ca

An applicant must **physically** be in Canada to apply for a study permit extension. They may continue their studies under the same conditions as their previous study permit until a decision is made on their extension application if they have applied to extend their stay **in Canada** as a student [R189] and only as long as they **remain in Canada**.

When someone is out of the country on maintained status, they might lose their authorization to work or study until a decision is made on their application. The foreign national needs to return to Canada before the expiry of their work or study permit.

For more information, please refer to the IRCC website:
Temporary residents: Maintained status during processing (previously called implied status)
Extend your study permit or restore your status

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Envoyé : 8 janvier 2025 09:38
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Status Extension Applications - Location of the Applicant

[redacted]

Can you advise if an applicant who is applying for a work, study or visitor status extension must be physically IN CANADA on the date the application is filed with IRCC? Or, are they permitted to use the IN CANADA process for their status extension while outside of Canada temporarily but holding a valid work permit/study permit/visitor record?

If it is the case that the person must be physically in Canada on the date of filing in order to use the in Canada process, can you please confirm the Regulations or OB etc. that requires this?

Thank you.

Kind Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 19:50:54
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: IMM1294 - [redacted] Section - REP-2024-2558 -- REP-2025-0034- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

1. 1. If that is the case and minors must complete the section with their education or other activities, how far are they expected to go, kindergarten, Grade 1, or other?

Response:

Each person requiring a study permit must complete all questions on the Application for a Study Permit Made Outside of Canada (IMM 1294) form.

The Employment (Work or job) tab provides instructions on how to complete this section.

▼ Employment (Work or job)

Enter the following information about your employment for the past 10 years. If you are retired, give information about the 10 years before your retirement.

Question 1 **Current activity or job**

Give details about your **current activity or job**:

- dates (year and month) you have been working at your current job,
- activity or job, or a brief description of your position. If you do not work, describe what you are currently doing (retired, not working, going to school, etc.),
- name of the company, employer or facility where you work,
- City or Town,
- Country or territory,
- Province or State, if it applies to you.

Question 2 **Previous activity or job**

Give details of your **previous activity or job** for the past 10 years. If you are retired, include the details about the 10 years before your retirement.

If you need more space, print out another page of the form, fill in this section and submit it with your application.

Question:

2. 2. What are the instructions for IRCC Officers reviewing the forms in the case of minors?

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Response:

The assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. Please refer to the instruction Guide 5269 for the information you need to know, such as, which forms to fill out and submit with the application.

For additional information: Studying in Canada as a minor - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 6 janvier 2025 14:00
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Re: IMM1294 - [redacted] Section - REP-2024-2558 - Due 8-Jan-25

Good day,

I would like to kindly follow up on your reply.

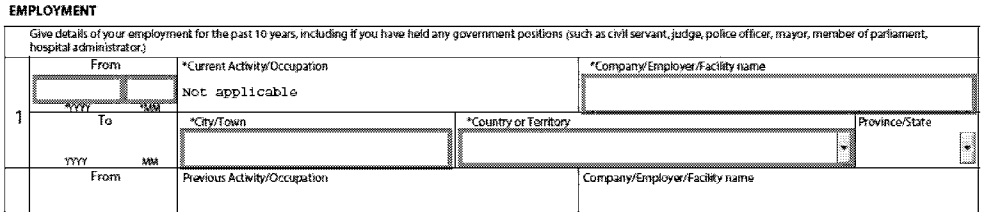
I believe the matter is more complicated than that.

Firstly, the IMM1294 form does not allow to put 'not applicable' as the only information in the employment section. Validation of the form appears to suggest that there is some minimal expectation for the content. See the screenshots below.

Secondly, the guide for the form clearly informs that information beyond 'jobs' is expected both for the current situation and the past 10 years. In no place it says that minors are excluded from completing the content.

1) If that is the case and minors must complete the section with their education or other activities, how far are they expected to go, kindergarten, Grade 1, or other?

2) What are the instructions for IRCC Officers reviewing the forms in the case of minors?


EMPLOYMENT

Give details of your employment for the past 10 years, including if you have held any government positions (such as civil servant, judge, police officer, mayor, member of parliament, hospital administrator.)

	From YYYY MM	*Current Activity/Occupation	*Company/Employer/Facility name
		Not applicable	
1	To YYYY MM	*City/Town	*Country or Territory / Province/State
	From	Previous Activity/Occupation	Company/Employer/Facility name

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EMPLOYMENT

Give details of your employment for the past 10 years, including if you have held any government positions (such as civil servant, judge, police officer, mayor, member of parliament, hospital administrator.)

1	From *YYYY *MM	*Current Activity/Occupation	*Company/Employer/Facility name	
	To YYYY MM	*City/Town	*Country or Territory	Province/State
2	From YYYY MM	Previous Activity/Occupation	Company/Employer/Facility name	
	To YYYY MM	City/Town	Country or Territory	Province/State
3	From YYYY MM	Previous Activity/Occupation	Company/Employer/Facility name	
	To YYYY MM	City/Town	Country or Territory	Province/State

Thank you in advance,

On Tue, Dec 31, 2024 at 8:50 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
>
> **Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at:**
> http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp
>
> Please see our response to your question.
>
> **Question**
>
> Do applicants under 18 years of age need to complete the section called 'Employment' in the IMM1294 form
>
> If they do need to complete this section, what are the IRCC expectations for the content?
>
> Some of these applicants under the age of 18 are of pre-school age, some are in primary or secondary school.
>
> Form: IMM1294 Application for a Study Permit Made Outside of Canada
>
> **Answer**
>
> The IMM5269 instructions guide advises to complete all sections. If a question or a section does not apply to you, write "Not Applicable" or "NA". Minor children who are applying for a study permit outside of Canada and who are not employed should indicate N/A in the employment section. Please refer to IMM5269 for more information.
>
> Sincerely,

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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 décembre 2024 09:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: IMM1294 - Employment Section

Hello,

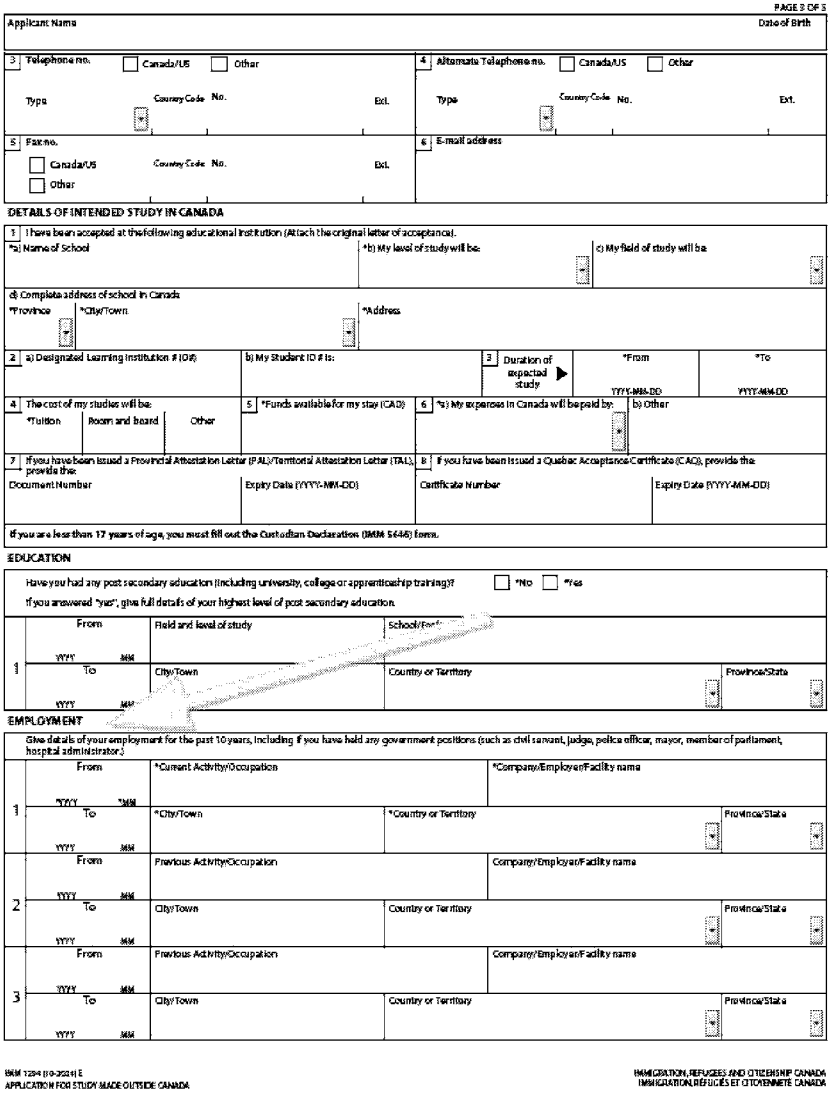
Let me please rephrase the question.

Do applicants under 18 years of age need to complete the section called 'Employment' in the IMM1294 form (see the screenshot below)?

If they do need to complete this section, what are the IRCC expectations for the content?

Some of these applicants under the age of 18 are of pre-school age, some are in primary or secondary school.

Form: IMM1294 Application for a Study Permit Made Outside of Canada



PAGE 3 OF 5

Applicant Name | Date of Birth

3 Telephone no. ☐ Canada/US ☐ Other — Type | Country Code | No. | Ext.
4 Alternate Telephone no. ☐ Canada/US ☐ Other — Type | Country Code | No. | Ext.
5 Fax no. ☐ Canada/US ☐ Other — Country Code | No. | Ext.
6 E-mail address

DETAILS OF INTENDED STUDY IN CANADA

1 I have been accepted at the following educational institution (Attach the original letter of acceptance).
*a) Name of School | *b) My level of study will be: | c) My field of study will be:
d) Complete address of school in Canada
*Province | *City/Town | *Address
2 a) Designated Learning Institution # (DLI#) | b) My Student ID # is:
3 Duration of expected study ▶ *From YYYY-MM-DD | *To YYYY-MM-DD
4 The cost of my studies will be: *Tuition | Room and board | Other
5 *Funds available for my stay (CAD)
6 *a) My expenses in Canada will be paid by: | b) Other
7 If you have been issued a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL)/Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL), provide the: Document Number | Expiry Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
8 If you have been issued a Quebec Acceptance Certificate (CAQ), provide the: Certificate Number | Expiry Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
If you are a less than 17 years of age, you must fill out the Custodian Declaration (IMM 5646) form.

EDUCATION

Have you had any post-secondary education (including university, college or apprenticeship training)? ☐ *No ☐ *Yes
If you answered "yes", give full details of your highest level of post-secondary education.

	From YYYY MM	Field and level of study	School/Facility
1	To YYYY MM	City/Town	Country or Territory / Province/State

EMPLOYMENT

Give details of your employment for the past 10 years, including if you have held any government positions (such as civil servant, judge, police officer, mayor, member of parliament, hospital administrator.)

1	From YYYY MM	*Current Activity/Occupation	*Company/Employer/Facility name
	To YYYY MM	*City/Town	*Country or Territory / Province/State
2	From YYYY MM	Previous Activity/Occupation	Company/Employer/Facility name
	To YYYY MM	City/Town	Country or Territory / Province/State
3	From YYYY MM	Previous Activity/Occupation	Company/Employer/Facility name
	To YYYY MM	City/Town	Country or Territory / Province/State

IMM 1294 (10-2021) E
APPLICATION FOR STUDY MADE OUTSIDE CANADA

IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA
IMMIGRATION, RÉFUGIÉS ET CITOYENNETÉ CANADA

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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On Tue, Dec 17, 2024 at 8:25 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

Hello,
In order to properly assist you, may you please tell us which line of business are you referring to in your question?
[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 10 décembre 2024 11:48
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Objet : IMM1294 - Employment Section

[redacted]

I would like to inquire whether minor children accompanying parents to Canada need to complete the 'Employment' section in their IMM1294.

Often, these applicants are of preschool age, or in primary or secondary school.

What is the correct/expected approach to the completion of the 'employment' section?

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Page 699

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 20:41:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question - renouvellement PST et PT - article 183(5) et 183(6), 186(u) RIPR - REP-2025-0201- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour

[redacted] et nous apprécions votre patience.

Ces renseignements sont fournis à titre d'orientation générale et ne constituent pas une directive pour des dossiers individuels. Pour des demandes de renseignements sur des cas spécifiques, les demandeurs peuvent contacter le Ministère en soumettant le **Formulaire Web d'IRCC**.

Veuillez trouver les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous :

Question

- * L'alinéa RIPR 186(u) est-il applicable même lorsque le permis de travail est ouvert et qu'il ne confère pas de statut à la personne? Plus précisément, est-ce qu'un requérant qui a demandé la prorogation de son permis de travail ouvert et de son permis de séjour temporaire (PST) avant leur expiration peut travailler en attendant la décision sur la prorogation de ces documents?
- * Quel est le fondement juridique de l'opinion d'IRCC selon laquelle une demande pour un nouveau permis de séjour temporaire ne confère pas de statut conservé, en dépit des dispositions de l'article RIPR 183(5) et 183(6) concernant la prorogation du statut?

Les étrangers titulaires d'un permis de séjour temporaire (PST) et d'un permis de travail (PT) ouvert délivré conformément à l'alinéa 208(b) ne bénéficient pas du maintien de leur statut puisque qu'ils ne renouvellent pas le PST en vertu de l'alinéa 181 mais demandent un PST subséquent conformément à l'article 24.

Si les PST et le PT subséquent ont été soumis avant l'expiration de leurs documents originaux, l'étranger peut bénéficier de ne pas avoir de rupture dans leur « continuité ».

Les PT délivrés en vertu du R208(b) tiennent compte du fait que l'étranger n'a aucun autre moyen de subsistance. Même s'ils ne peuvent pas bénéficier du R186(u), il est généralement admis que cette cohorte de candidats a le droit de travailler jusqu'à ce qu'une décision soit prise concernant les demandes subséquent du PST et du WP.

- * Pourquoi IRCC ne délivre-t-il pas d'accusé de réception pour certaines demandes postales, telles que celles concernant les permis de séjour temporaire et les permis de travail ouverts ou fermés?

H1.5 Norme de service

La norme de service pour les frais de demande de permis de séjour temporaire (PST) indique le niveau de service auquel peuvent s'attendre les clients dans des circonstances normales.

Une fois que le client a présenté tous les documents requis et qu'il a payé les frais applicables, IRCC crée le dossier dans son système de gestion des cas. Le Ministère dispose de 30 jours civils pour envoyer un **accusé de réception** confirmant que la demande a été créée dans le système de gestion des dossiers d'IRCC et qu'elle est prête à être traitée.

Dans les cas où la norme de service n'est pas respectée, les clients recevront le remboursement d'une partie des frais payés en fonction d'un barème. (source)

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

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Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter la page Web suivante :

Annexe H – Politique subsidiaire sur les remises pour permis de séjour temporaire - Canada.ca

Sincèrement,

Addresse courriel pour les représentants à l'immigration

De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 11:57
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Question - renouvellement PST et PT - article 183(5) et 183(6), 186(u) RIPR

Bonjour,

Nous avons les questions suivantes concernant une demande de renouvellement de Permis de séjour temporaire, jointe d'une demande de permis de travail :

- * L'alinéa RIPR 186(u) est-il applicable même lorsque le permis de travail est ouvert et qu'il ne confère pas de statut à la personne? Plus précisément, est-ce qu'un requérant qui a demandé la prorogation de son permis de travail ouvert et de son permis de séjour temporaire (PST) avant leur expiration peut travailler en attendant la décision sur la prorogation de ces documents?

- * Quel est le fondement juridique de l'opinion d'IRCC selon laquelle une demande pour un nouveau permis de séjour temporaire ne confère pas de statut conservé, en dépit des dispositions de l'article RIPR 183(5) et 183(6) concernant la prorogation du statut?

- * Pourquoi IRCC ne délivre-t-il pas d'accusé de réception pour certaines demandes postales, telles que celles concernant les permis de séjour temporaire et les permis de travail ouverts ou fermés?

Merci,

Page 702

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:35 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Tue, 25 Feb 2025 16:18:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Employer Compliance Job Offer, change of wage/conditions? - REP-2025-0156- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
What is the procedure if an employer wants to increase an hourly wage for an existing employee that they have submitted a job offer for? LMIA exempt under the Francophone stream?

For an LMIA application, one has to let ESDC know via email if the wages have increased, but there are no specific instructions for a wage increase for the portal job offer submissions (except if it is a new location/job title etc to provide a new job offer), but even then a worker will already be working for the employer on a valid work permit, so must a new WP then also be applied for indicating the SAME employer just with a new wage or a new location (or whatever is different from the initial condition on the WP or;
Will informing IRCC about the new wage or a different location be sufficient?

Answer:
[redacted] regarding the procedure for increasing the hourly wage of an existing employee under the Francophone Mobility Stream (C16) when the original job offer was submitted through the Employer Portal.
If the wage increase is substantial or accompanied by other significant changes (e.g., job location, job title, duties), a new job offer submission through the Employer Portal may be required.

1. 1. If only the wage is increasing, and all other employment conditions remain the same.
    - * A new work permit application is not required solely due to a wage increase.
    - * The employer may document the change internally to ensure compliance in the event of an employer compliance audit.
2. 2. If the job location, job title, or duties also change.
    - * A new job offer must be submitted via the Employer Portal to reflect the updated terms.
    - * In most cases, the foreign worker must apply for a new work permit to match the revised job offer.

While there is no formal process requiring employers to notify IRCC of a wage increase, maintaining clear records of the wage adjustment is advisable. If the employer submits a new job offer due to significant changes, the worker should apply for a new work permit to align with the updated conditions.
For further details, we recommend reviewing the International Mobility Program: Employer Compliance Requirements:

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https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/foreign-workers/employer-compliance.html
Hope this helps.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 16:33
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Employer Compliance Job Offer, change of wage/conditions?

What is the procedure if an employer wants to increase an hourly wage for an existing employee that they have submitted a job offer for? LMIA exempt under the Francophone stream?

For an LMIA application, one has to let ESDC know via email if the wages have increased, but there are no specific instructions for a wage increase for the portal job offer submissions (except if it is a new location/job title etc to provide a new job offer), but even then a worker will already be working for the employer on a valid work permit, so must a new WP then also be applied for indicating the SAME employer just with a new wage or a new location (or whatever is different from the initial condition on the WP or;
Will informing IRCC about the new wage or a different location be sufficient?

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:39 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 25 Feb 2025 16:47:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Eligibility Criteria for Spousal Work Permits Under Start-up Visa Program - REP-2025-0247 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Hope this helps find you well. We noticed that the IRCC webpage ("Webpage"; Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/start-visa/work-permits/eligibility.htm) regarding spousal work permits for Start-up Visa (SUV) applicants was updated on January 22, 2025.

To ensure we have a clear understanding of the impact of this change, we would like to clarify whether spouses of workers under the SUV program will only be eligible for an open work permit if the workers have at least 16 months remaining on their work permits at the time their spouses apply for the open work permit. We noted this requirement mentioned in the linked webpages (see below links) associated with the recent update. However, one of the links also states that spouses of workers "transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes."

Given that workers under the SUV program are applicants for permanent residency and that the work permits serve as a precursor to permanent residence, we would greatly appreciate your clarification on whether this new requirement [redacted] lies to spouses [redacted] workers under the SUV program. [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children.html#high-skilled
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html

Response:

Spouses of workers who have already applied for PR or who hold/are approved for a work permit related to a PR program – even if they have not yet submitted a PR application – will be exempt from the restrictions that came effect on January 21, 2025. In the latter scenario, the PR programs include:

- * the Provincial Nominee Program;

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- * Provincial business candidates or Quebec self-employed applicants approved for a Certificat de sélection du Québec (CSQ) seeking eventual PR;
- * CSQ holders currently outside Quebec;
- * Quebec investors;
- * CSQ holders currently in Quebec;
- * the Start-up Visa Program;
- * the Atlantic Immigration Program;
- * Agri-Food Pilot;
- * Yukon Community Pilot; and
- * Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot (ended August 31, 2024).

Spouses of workers selected for the Rural Community Immigration Pilot (RCIP) and Francophone Community Immigration Pilot (FCIP) are also exempted from these changes.

The eligibility criteria for these spouses will remain unchanged. Per status quo, the principal worker can be in any TEER category/occupation, and need only have 6 months left on their work permit for their spouse to qualify.

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 19:53
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Cc
Objet : Eligibility Criteria for Spousal Work Permits Under Start-up Visa Program

Dear Officer,

Hope this helps find you well. We noticed that the IRCC webpage ("Webpage"; Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/start-visa/work-permits/eligibility.htm) regarding spousal work permits for Start-up Visa (SUV) applicants was updated on January 22, 2025.

To ensure we have a clear understanding of the impact of this change, we would like to clarify whether spouses of workers under the SUV program will only be eligible for an open work permit if the workers have at least 16 months remaining on their work permits at the time their spouses apply for the open work permit. We noted this requirement mentioned in the linked webpages (see below links) associated with the recent update. However, one of the links also states that spouses of workers "transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes."

Given that workers under the SUV program are applicants for permanent residency and that the work permits serve as a precursor to permanent residence, we would greatly appreciate your clarification on whether this new requirement [redacted] to spouses [redacted] workers under the SUV program. [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-

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spouses-dependent-children.html#high-skilled
https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 15:54:34
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Problème avec Entrée Express - REP-2025-0539 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Bonjour,

Veuillez fournir les numéros de demande

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 11:44 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Problème avec Entrée Express

Bonjour,

Je souhaiterai vous signaler une situation qui est en train de me créer des problèmes avec mes dossiers clients ENTRÉE EXPRESS.

J'ai bien peur que cette situation ne soit reliée à mon profil de compte avec ENTRÉE EXPRESS.

J'ai juste qu'à date effectuer au moins 8 à 10 demandes et le résultat reste toujours le même. Mes clients ne remplissent pas les conditions
requises alors qu'ils ont d'excellents profils.

Pourriez-vous revoir mon compte ENTRÉE EXPRESS et me confirmer qu"il n'y a aucune anomalie ?

Il s'agit d'une urgence et j'ai vraiment besoin de votre aide.

Je vous remercie d'avance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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PS: Mes références sont les suivantes :

Votre état du profil d'Entrée Express

Nous regrettons de vous informer que vous ne remplissez plus les conditions requises pour être admis dans le bassin. Pour de plus amples renseignements, consultez vos messages ci-dessous.

Dernière mise à jour:
Critères d'admissibilité minimum -
15 février 2025:Vous ne répondez pas aux critères d'admissibilité minimum. Pour de plus amples renseignements, consultez vos messages ci-dessous.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:47 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 16:31:01
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work experience gained for abusive employer and CEC points - REP-2025-0257 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:
I am writing to inquire whether Canadian work experience gained while working for an abusive employer will count towards CRS [redacted] an application for PR under Express [redacted] the [redacted] applicant was [redacted] to Canada under an FTA work permit to work in a restaurant in Canada as a chef but upon arrival was assigned to a different restaurant with the same ownership. The principal applicant, in good faith, filed a claim against the employer within 6 months of arriving in Canada and was issued an open work permit under the vulnerable worker program.

Can the applicant use the work experience gained for the abusive employer towards CRS points in Express Entry?

Answer:
The applicant may claim the work experience they obtained while on the FTA work permit as long as that work experience meets the requirements listed under section 15 of the Ministerial Instructions and they are able to provide the evidence that they performed the main duties of the job they are claiming points for.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 24 janvier 2025 17:04
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Work experience gained for abusive employer and CEC points

[redacted]

I am writing to inquire whether Canadian work experience gained while working for an abusive employer will count towards CRS [redacted] an application for PR under Express [redacted] the [redacted] licant was [redacted] to Canada under an FTA work permit to work in a restaurant in Canada as a chef but upon arrival was assigned to a different restaurant with the

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same ownership. The principal applicant, in good faith, filed a claim against the employer within 6 months of arriving in Canada and was issued an open work permit under the vulnerable worker program.

Can the applicant use the work experience gained for the abusive employer towards CRS points in Express Entry?

[redacted]

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:33:54 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 18:08:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Demande de permis d'études / Portail IRCC vs Compte CléGC - REP-2025-0291 - Due 26-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Bonjour,

Bien que le portail d'IRCC sera fermé aux demandeurs de permis d'études à partir du 25 mars 2025, les demandes soumises à travers le portail d'IRCC avant cette date seront toujours acceptées. Si vous avez commencé une demande de permis d'études via le portail d'IRCC avant le 25 mars 2025, vous avez 60 jours pour la soumettre.

Si vous n'êtes pas en mesure de soumettre une demande complète, qu'il s'agisse d'une demande régulière ou une demande pour le programme francophone, incluant ou pas une demande de permis de travail pour un membre de la famille, il serait préférable de soumettre votre demande par le Compte sécurisé d'IRCC (compte MonCIC / MyCIC account); ou bien par le Portail des représentants rémunérés autorisés si le demandeur fait affaire avec un représentant en immigration.

Veuillez noter que si vous présentez une demande de prolongation de votre permis d'études, vous devez utiliser le Compte sécurisé d'IRCC.

Espérant que ceci répond à vos questions.

Merci,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 28 janvier 2025 15:57
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Demande de permis d'études / Portail IRCC vs Compte CléGC

Bonjour,

Ce message est pour demander une clarification sur les implications de la fermeture annoncée du portail d'IRCC pour les demandes de permis d'études.

1. 1. **En effet :**

1. 1. L'avertissement ci-dessous s'affiche dans la page d'accueil de mon compte de simulation au portail IRCC : Mon compte de portail IRCC (modification du 2024-12-12) :

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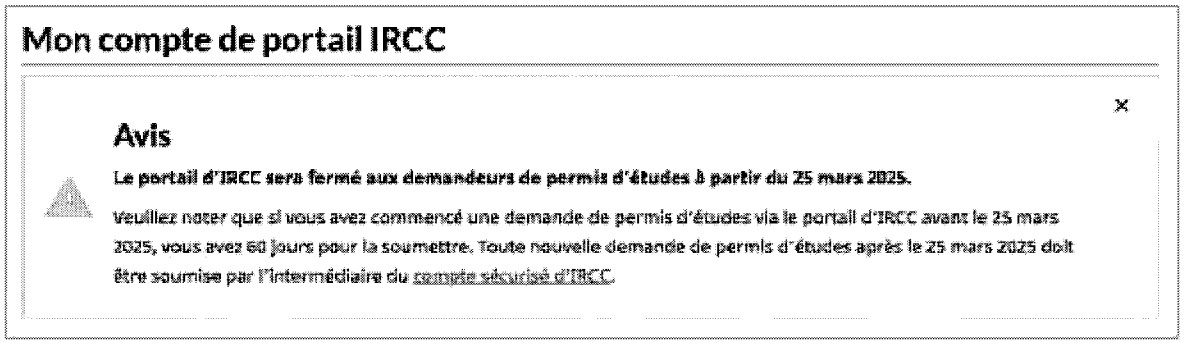
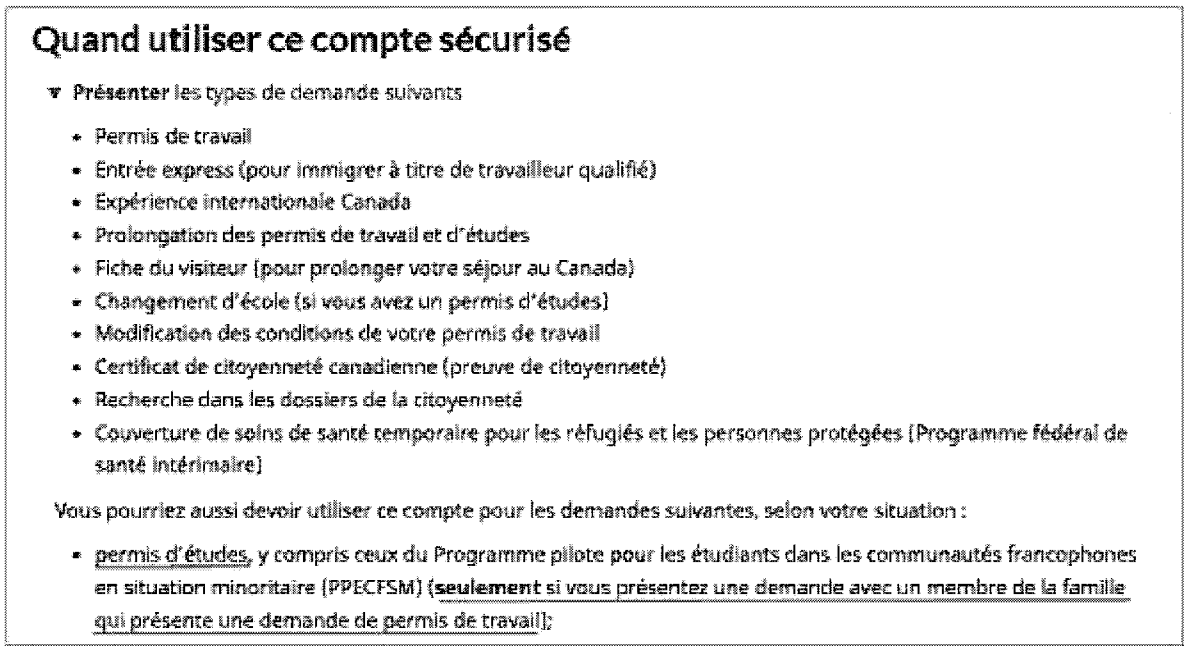


2. 2. La page Ouvrir une session dans votre compte sécurisé d'IRCC - Canada.ca (date de modification : 2025-01-10), précise que le compte sécurisé (CléGC) ne peut être utilisé que si le demandeur de permis d'études présente aussi une demande de permis de travail pour un membre de sa famille :



2. 2. **Pourtant, pour une première demande de permis d'études, la page Permis d'études : Présenter une demande - Canada.ca (modification du 2024-12-23) fournit un lien :**

3. 3. Vers le Portail IRCC quand il n'y a pas de demande de permis de travail pour le membre de famille :

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Les captures d'écran ci-dessus concernent une demande de permis d'études ordinaire. Mais le résultat est le même pour une demande de permis d'études par le Programme pilote pour les étudiants dans les communautés francophones en situation minoritaire (Programme francophone).

Ainsi :

A. A. Je comprends qu'à partir du 25 mars 2025, toutes les demandes de permis d'études, avec ou sans demande de permis de travail pour un membre de famille, seront soumises par le compte sécurisé CléGC.

Ma compréhension est-elle correcte ?

B. [redacted] aujourd'hui et le 25 mars 2025, quel compte doit être utilisé pour :

- * une demande de permis d'études ordinaire avec demande de permis de travail pour un membre de la famille ?
- * une demande de permis d'études ordinaire sans demande de permis de travail pour un membre de la famille ?
- * une demande de permis d'études par le programme francophone avec demande de permis de travail pour un membre de famille ?
- * une demande de permis d'études par le programme francophone sans demande de permis de travail pour un membre de la famille ?

Je vous remercie d'avance pour votre réponse raide svp.

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:34:00 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 18:10:24
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Test de langue du PTPD et problème d'audition - REP-2025-0441 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Veuillez noter que les demandeurs qui souffrent d'un handicap empêchant leur évaluation des quatre compétences li[redacted] s'ils [redacted] une [redacted] des [redacted] de compétence linguistique sans fournir d'informations supplémentaires, leur demande pourrait être refusée parce qu'elle ne répond pas aux exigences linguistiques.

Si un demandeur souffre d'un handicap et qu'il n'est pas en mesure de remplir une ou plusieurs sections de son test de compétence linguistique **et** que l'organisation d'évaluation ne lui a pas donné ses résultats moyens, il doit :

- * obtenir ses résultats moyens grâce à notre outil de calcul des résultats moyens pour les examens des compétences linguistiques pour les sections qu'il n'a pas pu remplir (si l'organisation d'évaluation ne lui a pas donné directement vos résultats moyens)
- * téléverser un document contenant ses résultats à partir de l'outil de calcul des résultats moyens pour les examens des compétences linguistiques ainsi **qu'une explication des raisons qui l'ont empêché de remplir toutes les sections de son test** dans la section « Informations sur le client » de sa demande.

Veuillez noter que l'évaluation d'une demande se fait au cas par cas, en tenant compte des circonstances particulières et des documents à l'appui dont dispose l'agent. Il incombe toujours au demandeur de fournir des documents suffisants pour convaincre l'agent qu'il remplit les conditions requises.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez visiter notre site Web.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 5:50 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Test de langue du PTPD et problème d'audition

Bonsoir,

J'ai une étudiante qui a fini un doctorat et demandé le PTPD après le 1er novembre 2024.

Elle a fait le test de langue et n'a pas atteint un niveau suffisant à la compréhension orale, vu que c'est juste un audio, i.e. pas de vidéo et de lecture labiale possible.

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Elle a eu C1 ou C2 dans les autres épreuves. Je lui ai d'ailleurs parlé longuement et à mon sens, elle maîtrise le français.

L'accommodement proposé par l'école pour le test ne convenait pas, et l'outil de calcul de la moyenne d'IRCC donne l'équivalent de B1, soit la note qu'elle a reçu pour la compréhension orale.

Est-elle éligible au PTPD sachant qu'elle a un trouble auditif diagnostiqué?

Merci,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:34:03 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 20:23:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Questions related to the job offer for Spousal Open work permit - REP-2025-0330 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

As per the new requirements here: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/apply.html#high-skilled

Proof that the principal applicant is or will be working in an occupation in TEER category 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the National Occupation Classification system
For most open work permit holders, such as those under the PGWP program or International Experience Canada, the proof should be a letter from the principal applicant's current employer that shows

their employment details
their occupation
a description of their duties
the NOC or TEER category their job is classified under or a copy of the letter of offer of employment

Question: May you please confirm can this job offer be part-time or it has to be a full-time job offer?

Response:

The principal foreign national may be employed part-time for the dependent family member to qualify for this labour market impact assessment (LMIA) exemption. Although there is no standard minimum of hours required, officers have to be satisfied the **principal** foreign national's wages or available funds will be sufficient to financially support themselves and their family members while they are in Canada.

Please visit our websites for more information on: Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca and Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 17:30
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Questions related to the job offer for Spousal Open work permit

Dear team,

May name is . RCIC - and I had a couple of questions related to the job offer for Spousal Open work permit.

As per the new requirements here: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/apply.html#high-skilled

Proof that the principal applicant is or will be working in an occupation in TEER category 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the National Occupation Classification system
For most open work permit holders, such as those under the PGWP program or International Experience Canada, the proof should be a letter from the principal applicant's current employer that shows

their employment details
their occupation
a description of their duties
the NOC or TEER category their job is classified under or a copy of the letter of offer of employment

Question: May you please confirm can this job offer be part-time or it has to be a full-time job offer?

[redacted] to [redacted] from you.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:34:10 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 20:29:20
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Job offer Requirements for a Work Permit under the Mobility Francophone program. - REP-2025-0378 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am seeking clarification regarding the job offer requirements for a work permit application under the Mobility Francophone program.

Specifically, I would like to confirm whether the job offer must be **full-time (minimum 30 hours per week) and non-seasonal**, or if a **part-time or seasonal position** could qualify, provided all other conditions are met.

I didn't find this requirement in the ministry's instructions or on the IRCC website for this program, but I would like to confirm with you for certainty.

Response:

There is no requirement that an offer of employment made under the Francophone mobility program be part-time or full-time.

However, the employer must ensure that they comply with all other regulations set out in the [redacted] and Protection Regulations and the provincial and territorial labour laws of the province or territory in which the employment will be performed.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 12:45
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Job offer Requirements for a Work Permit under the Mobility Francophone program.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

My name is

I am seeking clarification regarding the job offer requirements for a work permit application under the Mobility Francophone program.

Specifically, I would like to confirm whether the job offer must be **full-time (minimum 30 hours per week) and non-seasonal**, or if a **part-time or seasonal position** could qualify, provided all other conditions are met.

I didn't find this requirement in the ministry's instructions or on the IRCC website for this program, but I would like to confirm with you for certainty.

I appreciate your guidance on this matter.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 22 Jan 2025 19:52:31
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: TR: Clarification on PGWP Eligibility Rules for Students Extending Study Permits - REP-2025-0048- Due 4-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
I am writing to seek clarification on the recent changes to Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligibility rules that came into effect on November 1, 2024. The updated guidelines indicate that students who applied for their study permits prior to November 1, 2024, will be assessed under the old rules, whereas those applying after this date will be assessed under the new rules.
However, there is considerable confusion regarding how these changes apply to students who were already in Canada, actively studying, but now need to extend their study permits to complete their education. Specifically, we would like to clarify:

1. 1. For students extending their study permits to complete the **same program** they were enrolled in when these rules came into force—and not starting a new program—how will their eligibility for a PGWP be treated?

Response:
If the student applies for a study permit extension under **the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

If the student applies for a study permit extension under a **different program of study** than the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then their study permit extension application must meet the field of study requirements applicable to their study program to be eligible for a PGWP.

Please note that all PGWP applications (except those from flight school graduates) submitted on or after November 1, 2024 must comply with the new language requirements, regardless of when the student applied for their study permit or when they started their program of study.

We are in the process of updating the program manual instructions, in the meantime we have recently updated our website to provide clients with further details on the new PGWP eligibility requirements at the following link: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 janvier 2025 21:19
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP Eligibility Rules for Students Extending Study Permits

[redacted]

I am writing to seek clarification on the recent changes to Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligibility rules that came into effect on November 1, 2024. The updated guidelines indicate that students who applied for their study permits prior to November 1, 2024, will be assessed under the old rules, whereas those applying after this date will be assessed under the new rules.

However, there is considerable confusion regarding how these changes apply to students who were already in Canada, actively studying, but now need to extend their study permits to complete their education. Specifically, we would like to clarify:

1. 1. For students extending their study permits to complete the **same program** they were enrolled in when these rules came into force—and not starting a new program—how will their eligibility for a PGWP be treated?

Given the widespread uncertainty surrounding this matter, we would greatly appreciate IRCC's interpretation and guidance to assist affected students and ensure compliance with the rules.

[redacted]. [redacted] to your response.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:34:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 20:31:12
To:
Cc: mmigration [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Open work permits for family members of foreign workers - high-skilled worker - part [redacted] - REP-2025-0334 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am seeking clarification whether the required high-skilled employment/ job offer needs to be full-time or will a part time job offers/employment be acceptable to IRCC as well? Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Current update does not include specifics regarding this. Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Response:

The principal foreign national may be employed part-time for the dependent family member to qualify for this labour market impact assessment (LMIA) exemption. Although there is no standard minimum of hours required, officers have to be satisfied the **principal** foreign national's wages or available funds will be sufficient to financially support themselves and their family members while they are in Canada.

Please visit our websites for more information on: Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca and Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : I
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 20:18
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration. [redacted]
Objet : Open work permits for family members of foreign workers - high-skilled worker - part time employment

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

I hope that this email finds you well.

I am seeking clarification whether the required high-skilled employment/ job offer needs to be full-time or will a part time job offers/employment be acceptable to IRCC as well? Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Current update does not include specifics regarding this. Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Thank you in advance for the clarification.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:36:37 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 20:33:25
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Employer Specific Start Up Visa Work Permits - REP-2025-0270 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

As you know since October 3rd there is now an "Open SUV Work Permit OPTION".

I have read the instructions and especially regarding renewals, it seems to indicate that Employer Specific SUV Work Permits are no longer available. However, we have not received any specific instructions that the employer specific option is now closed.

Are you able to confirm whether IRCC will still process and issue employer specific SUV work permits for applications *filed after October 3rd*?

Response:

With the new open work permit, IRCC will no longer accept employer-specific applications.

For more information, please visit Work permits for Start-Up Visa applicants - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 13:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Employer Specific Start Up Visa Work Permits

[redacted]

As you know since October 3rd there is now an "Open SUV Work Permit OPTION".

I have read the instructions and especially regarding renewals, it seems to indicate that Employer Specific SUV Work Permits

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

are no longer available. However, we have not received any specific instructions that the employer specific option is now closed.

Are you able to confirm whether IRCC will still process and issue employer specific SUV work permits for applications *filed after October 3rd*?

Many thanks.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:36:41 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 27 Feb 2025 20:36:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Taking courses at another DLI and SOWP concerns - REP-2025-0243 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

[redacted] support and for providing timely clarifications.

We sometimes have students taking a course or two at another institution and later transferring that credit to our institution while being enrolled full-time at our institution.
I have a few questions about this practice in light of recent changes to the DLI transfer policy:

1. Students attending full-time at our institution, enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they hav[redacted] **isted as their DLI** on the study permit

2. Students attending full-time at our institution and enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they **do not have a DLI listed** on the study permit?

3. Is attending another DLI part-time (online or in-person) while attending the DLI mentioned on their study permit allowed?

4. Students participating in programs that allow for an exchange at another DLI or those participating in articulation programs that require them to attend a second DLI to complete their
studies. Can these students attend the partnering DLI with a study permit that lists the initial DLI of their program?

I would like to seek clarification on a separate concern, around spousal open work permits:
As per the recent IRCC policy, starting January 21, 2025, international students
studying in a master's degree program must be in a program of 16 months or longer for their spouses to be eligible for an open work permit.
Does this mean, the student must be graduating from the Masters program after **studying for 16** months minimum or are students **enrolled** in a 16-month program who complete it in 12 months still count?

We have some Masters students currently enrolled in the 12 month program and their spouses are currently in Canada (based on the previous IRCC policy around SOWP). Their study permit and spousal work permit have the same expiry date. It is my understanding that spouses of these students are no longer eligible for an extension as the students are not in a 16 month program - is that correct?

I [redacted] to your response. [redacted]

Approved Response:

With regards to your questions regarding spousal open work permits, effective January 21, 2025, only spouses of certain international students will be able to apply for a OWP.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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OWPs will be limited to spouses of international students who are enrolled in

- * master's programs that are 16 months or longer
- * doctoral programs, or
- * select professional and eligible programs

If the applicant has applied to **extend** their open work permit on or after January 21, 2025:

In limited circumstances, spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in the following programs may apply for a work permit renewal under the criteria that were in place when they received their current work permit. This applies to spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in

* master's programs of less than 16 months, or
* college and undergraduate programs

The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's existing study authorization.

If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Please visit our website for more information on Help your spouse or common-law partner work in Canada - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 16:09
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Taking courses at another DLI and SOWP concerns

Hello there,

[redacted] support and for providing timely clarifications.

We sometimes have students taking a course or two at another institution and later transferring that credit to our institution while being enrolled full-time at our institution.
I have a few questions about this practice in light of recent changes to the DLI transfer policy:

1. Students attending full-time at our institution, enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they have **listed as their DLI** on the study permit

2. Students attending full-time at our institution and enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they **do not have a DLI listed** on the study permit?

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that require them to attend a second DLI to complete their
studies. Can these students attend the partnering DLI with a study permit that lists the initial DLI of their program?

I would like to seek clarification on a separate concern, around spousal open work permits:
As per the recent IRCC policy, starting January 21, 2025, international students
studying in a master's degree program must be in a program of 16 months or longer for their spouses to be eligible for an open work permit.
Does this mean, the student must be graduating from the Masters program after **studying for 16** months minimum or are students **enrolled** in a 16-month program who complete it in 12 months still count?

We have some Masters students currently enrolled in the 12 month program and their spouses are currently in Canada (based on the previous IRCC policy around SOWP). Their study permit and spousal work permit have the same expiry date. It is my understanding that spouses of these students are no longer eligible for an extension as the students are not in a 16 month program - is that correct?

I [redacted] to your response. [redacted]

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:36:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 28 Feb 2025 15:21:15
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Calculation of PT Work Hours - [redacted] - REP-2025-0245 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Could you please clarify how irregular part-time work hours are calculated for EE-CEC?

Is there a cap of 15 hour per week for part-time or only 30 hour cap applies and hours can be calculated manually week by week to accumulate 1560 hours?

Answer:

Under the Canadian Experience Class (CEC), qualifying 1560 hours of Canadian work experience may be accumulated during irregular part-time work. Work experience is capped at up to 30 hours per week, which is considered full-time employment for the purposes of the program. Part-time employment is any work of less than 30 hours per week; there is no separate cap for part-time hours.
To calculate the hours for a period of work experience, the number of hours worked each week during that period are recorded at no more than 30 hours per week, then added together, and then divided by the number of weeks in the period. The work hours are calculated only when the applicant performs the duties under their occupation. Periods of leave or rest do not count as hours of performing the duties.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 17:41
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Calculation of PT Work Hours - EE-CEC

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Could you please clarify how irregular part-time work hours are calculated for EE-CEC?

Is there a cap of 15 hour per week for part-time or only 30 hour cap applies and hours can be calculated manually week by week to accumulate 1560 hours?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:36:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 28 Feb 2025 15:22:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Spousal Sponsorship Query - REP-2025-0294 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives mailbox.

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit a Webform at:

http://www.ircc.canada.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp

Applicants applying under the overseas family class stream or Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada class (SCLPC) stream must meet the requirements of the stream under which they've applied throughout the application process. In the scenario you described, it would not be possible to convert the application from the overseas to the in-Canada stream.

If a spouse applying under the overseas family class comes to Canada on a temporary status and wishes to proceed with their application under the overseas stream, they must continue to comply with and meet the requirements set out in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and* [redacted] includes maintaining temporary resident status in Canada throughout the processing of the permanent resident application. Additionally, as noted on the IMM5533 Document Checklist, there is a possibility that they may be convoked to attend an interview at a visa office outside Canada.

A number of factors may impact processing times, including:

- * The Immigration Levels Plan which sets the number of newcomers that Canada plans to welcome each year. If there are more people applying than available spaces, processing times may increase.
- * How many applications we have in the inventory
- * How many people we have processing this type of application
- * How many applications we expect to get
- * How easily we can verify your information
- * How long you take to respond to any requests or concerns, including the time needed to provide biometrics or medicals
- * The time needed to make sure eligibility requirements are met
- * If the application is complex
- * Other factors

To check current processing times based on the type of application, please visit the following page: Check processing times at IRCC - Canada.ca

As per the temporary public policy announced in May 2023, some sponsored spouses, partners, and their dependent children may come to Canada as temporary residents and live with their sponsor during the processing of their application for permanent residence.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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This public policy facilitates the issuance of an open work permit to foreign nationals and their accompanying dependent children who are in Canada and have submitted a complete permanent resident application under the Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada class (SCLPC) or in the Family Class as a spouse, common-law or conjugal partner.
If the primary applicant applying under the Family Class enters Canada as a visitor, they may be eligible to apply for a spousal open work permit in Canada if they meet the requirements of the public policy.
For more information, please refer to Public policy for spouse or common-law partner in Canada class or family class applicants to apply in Canada [R205(a) - A74] and Open work permit: Applying as a sponsored spouse or common-law partner in Canada - Canada.ca
We hope you find this information useful.

Thank you,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 10:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Fwd: Spousal Sponsorship Query

Dear Team,

Could you kindly reply to the below query ? One of our client is eagerly looking for his options and start the process soon.

Regards,

---------- [redacted] message ---------

From:
Subject: Spousal Sponsorship Query
Date: Jan 20 2025, at 11:35 am
[redacted]:

Dear Team,
I hope this message finds you well.

This is I am writing on behalf of one of our client who is currently in the process of a spousal sponsorship application under the outside Canada category.

They would like to inquire if it is possible to convert their outside Canada spousal sponsorship application to an in-Canada sponsorship while their application is still under process, once they arrive in Canada on visitor visa.
Could you kindly provide guidance on the following:
1. Is it possible to request a conversion of the spousal sponsorship from outside Canada to in-Canada status upon arrival, assuming the client holds a valid visitor visa?
2.What are the necessary steps for initiating such a request?
3.Are there any potential impacts on the processing times or other elements of the sponsorship application that we should be aware of?
4.If primary applicant gets visit visa and once land incanada, can she/he apply for a Spouse open work permit and work in Canada?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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We would greatly appreciate your assistance in clarifying these matters and any additional information that may be helpful for our client.
[redacted] support. [redacted] to your response.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:36:58 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 28 Feb 2025 16:07:01
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit expired before receiving completion letter, applied for study permit extension and waiting on result. Can he/she apply for PGWP and considered on mainatined status for full-time work requirement? - REP-2025-0493 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi

Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:
A student's study permit was about to expire before receiving completion letter and transcript, and they applied for a study permit extension for 3 months to maintain their status in Canada before the expiry of previous study permit.

[redacted] received their completion letter and [redacted] was [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] PGWP while they are waiting for a decision on their study permit extension application?

If yes, what should be the application fee for the PGWP application?

Would this student be considered on maintained status as a worker and work full-time as per the IRCC instructions (Work after you apply for PGWP)?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we cannot provide case-specific information, however a student can apply for a PGWP while waiting for a decision on their study permit extension.

For fee information, please see: How much does a post-graduation work permit cost? (canada.ca)

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 3:56 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Subject: Study permit expired before receiving completion letter, applied for study permit extension and waiting on result. Can he/she apply for PGWP and considered on mainatined status for full-time work requirement?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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A student's study permit was about to expire before receiving completion letter and transcript, and they applied for a study permit extension for 3 months to maintain their status in Canada before the expiry of previous study permit.

[redacted], [redacted] received their completion letter and [redacted] was [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] for a PGWP while they are waiting for a decision on their study permit extension application?

If yes, what should be the application fee for the PGWP application?

Would this student be considered on maintained status as a worker and work full-time as per the IRCC instructions (Work after you apply for PGWP)?

Should you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to contact our office.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:02 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 3 Mar 2025 16:24:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CEC employer criteria - REP-2025-0362 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Where can I find the criteria an employer must meet for a FN's work experience with that employer to count for the 12 months of Canadian work experience for a CEC PR application

For example, how many years must an employer be established?

Are there rules about the number of employees or the amount of income an employer's business earns?

Answer:

Please refer to our website to learn about the requirements for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC).
Under the CEC, the employer must be Canadian and the qualifying work experience must be obtained inside Canada. In addition, the applicant can not be the employer and the employee, meaning that work experience obtained during a period of self-employment in Canada is not eligible.
While there are no requirements for the employer to be established for a certain period of time, and there are no requirements regarding the number of employees or business income, the officer must be satisfied that the qualifying employment experience is genuine. As such, the officer may request additional evidence of employment which may include proof that the employer is authentic and may reasonably employ high-skilled workers as declared. The proof may include, for example, documents related to the establishment and operations of a company, such as business registration, company structure and financial statements.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 13:37
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : CEC employer criteria

[redacted]

Where can I find the criteria an employer must meet for a FN's work experience with that employer to count for the

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12 months of Canadian work experience for a CEC PR application

For example, how many years must an employer be established?
Are there rules about the number of employees or the amount of income an employer's business earns?

[redacted]

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 3 Mar 2025 16:32:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Observations sur le permis d'études - 186v) - REP-2025-0487 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Durant les trimestres ou semestres d'études habituels, les étudiants éligibles à travailler hors campus peuvent travailler jusqu'à **24 heures par semaine**. Si leur permis d'études actuel indique qu'ils ne peuvent travailler que 20 heures par semaine hors campus, ils sont autorisé à travailler jusqu'à 24 heures par semaine tant qu'ils continuent de remplir les conditions d'admissibilité.

Vous trouverez cette information sur notre site Web : Travailler hors campus à titre d'étudiant étranger

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 1:26 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Observations sur le permis d'études - 186v)

Bonjour,

Au cours de cette session, des étudiants nous ont contactés très inquiets en raison de la mention sur leur permis d'études qui indique explicitement qu'ils ont le droit de travailler 20 heures par semaine (voir image)

Que devons-nous leur recommander ? Travailler à raison de 24 heures par semaine lors de sessions obligatoires étant donné que l'article 186v) du Règlement sur l'immigration a été modifié, ou leur conseillons-nous de suivre la procédure pour que leur permis d'études soit corrigé à Ottawa ?

Cordialement,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 18:37:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: RE [redacted] de [redacted] li [redacted] t t [redacted] REP-2025-0413 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

[redacted] IRCC.

Les permis de travail ouverts délivrés dans le cadre des mesures spéciales temporaires en réponse au séisme de 2023 au Maroc avaient une durée de validité maximale de trois ans ou jusqu'à l'expiration du passeport ou des données biométriques, selon la première échéance atteinte. Ces mesures ont pris fin **le 12 mars 2024**. Toute demande reçue après cette date n'est plus admissible à ces mesures.

Il n'est donc pas possible d'obtenir une prolongation pour obtenir la durée maximale initialement prévue sur la base des mesures spéciales. Toutefois, la personne concernée peut déposer une nouvelle demande de permis de travail en suivant le processus régulier. Cette nouvelle demande sera traitée selon les normes de service habituelles et les frais standards.

Merci,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 13:40
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE : [redacted] de [redacted] limi [redacted] l [redacted]

Bonjour,

D'une manière générale, si un permis de travail ouvert délivré dans le cadre des mesures spéciales temporaires en réponse au séisme de 2023 au Maroc a été limité à la durée du passeport, est-ce qu'une personne peut demander une prolongation pour obtenir la durée qu'elle aurait normalement obtenu, ou étant donné que c'était une mesure spéciale, ce ne serait pas possible ?

Merci et bonne journée,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:16 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 18:07:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Emergency Request_Demand Letter_[redacted] - REP-2025-0049- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

We have received your reconsideration request. A decision was made and the reasons for decision were sent to the sponsor on January 17, 2025.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 11 janvier 2025 20:31
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>;
Objet : Re: Emergency Request_Demand Letter_
Importance : Haute

Good Afternoon an[redacted]ear,

Please find the attached letter for necessary action.

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:11 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 18:41:29
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: question about new reg amendments re: students (Nov. 8, 2024) - REP-2024-2456 -- REP-2025-0014- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please see below the response to your question.

Q3: Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI **and** switched to another DLI **prior to this date**?

> [Initial response] **A3:** Based on [redacted] a study permit becomes invalid 90 days after the permit holder completes their studies or is no longer enrolled at the DLI named in the permit. The 90 days do not apply in this scenario as the student has withdrawn from their studies, rather than completing their studies . If a student withdrew from their original DLI and switched to another DLI before November 8th, 2024, the student should have changed DLI via their IRCC [redacted] i[redacted]h[redacted]n [redacted]han[redacted]LIs after [redacted]m[redacted], th[redacted]vill [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] study permit extension.
>
> **Clarification:** The study permit did not become as the student changed DLIs prior to November 8th and are actively pursuing studies.

Q4: Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI and had **not** enrolled into any new studies **prior to this date**?

> [Initial response] **A4:** Under R222(1)(a), if a study permit holder withdrew from their original DLI and did not enroll in any new studies, they are breaching the conditions of their study permit as they are not actively pursuing studies.

Clarification: Yes, the study permit became invalid on November 8th if the permit holder was not on an authorized leave,had withdrawn from the original DLI and had not enrolled in any new studies prior to this date, as they were not actively pursuing studies, breaching the conditions of their study permit.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 14:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : RE: question about new reg amendments re: students (Nov. 8, 2024) - REP-2024-2456 - Due 30-Dec-24

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[redacted]

[redacted] in [redacted] to all my [redacted] questions. I [redacted] ill [redacted] to clarify the answers to my questions [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] not [redacted] directly to the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] you please kindly answer these [redacted] questions [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] **became invalid** in the described scenarios?

Q3: Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI **and** switched to another DLI **prior to this date**?

[Initial response] A3: Based on R222(1)(a), a study permit becomes invalid 90 days after the permit holder completes their studies or is no longer enrolled at the DLI named in the permit. The 90 days do not apply in this scenario as the student has withdrawn from their studies, rather than completing their studies . If a student withdrew from their original DLI and switched to another DLI before November 8th, 2024, the student should have changed DLI via their IRCC Account. However, if the student changed DLIs after November 8th, they will need to apply for a new study permit extension.

Q4: Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI and had **not** enrolled into any new studies **prior to this date**?

[Initial response] A4: Under R222(1)(a), if a study permit holder withdrew from their original DLI and did not enroll in any new studies, they are breaching the conditions of their study permit as they are not actively pursuing studies.

Please see Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada - Canada.ca for more information

[redacted] [redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 30 novembre 2024 16:41
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted] [redacted]
Representantsimmigration. [redacted]
Objet : question about new reg amendments re: students (Nov. 8, 2024)

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

I am an immigration lawyer working at a non-profit for low-income individuals in Edmonton. I am contacting you to ask about IRCC's position on the retrospective application of certain amendments to the immigration regulations regarding int'l students that took effect on Nov. 8, 2024.

https://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2024/2024-11-20/html/sor-dors219-eng.html

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In particular,

R220.1(1)(a):

Conditions — study permit holder

220.1 (1) The holder of a study permit in Canada is subject to the following conditions:
(a) they shall enroll at the designated learning institution that is named in their permit and remain enrolled there until they complete their studies

[Previously: SP-holders were required to enroll and maintain academic progress at any DLI]

R222(1)(a):

Invalidity

222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:
[...]
(a.1) the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;

[Previously: This invalidating event was absent. SP remained valid (unless IRCC formally cancelled it) until its stated expiry date even if its holder stopped their enrollment or otherwise withdrew from studies, or switched to another DLI]

My questions:

1. 1. Regarding R220.1(1)(a): does a SP-holder become non-compliant under this particular provision if they had withdrawn from their original DLI **and switched** to another one **prior to** November 8th?

2. 2. Regarding R220.1(1)(a) and (b): does a SP-holder become non-compliant under this section if they had withdrawn from their original DLI and did **not** enroll into any new studies?

3. 3. Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI **and** switched to another DLI **prior to this date**?

4. 4. Regarding R222(1)(a): did the SP become invalid on November 8th if the SP-holder had withdrawn from the original DLI and had **not** enroll into any new studies **prior to this date**?

[redacted] in advance for answering my questions.

I am a full member in good standing with the Law Society of Alberta, member

Yours truly,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:15 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 18:55:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: (CPD-2025-0096) RE: Revocation of Citizenship - REP-2025-0499 - Due 13-Mar-25 - For approval
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find below *in blue* a response to your question.

You have asked about the patential implications for a protected person or Convention refugee who has obtained Canadian citizenship and subsequently travels back to their home country (country of persecution). Specifically, you would like to know if there ore any risks of their Conadian citizenship being revoked solely due to their travel to that country.

Please note that as a general rule, a Canadian Citizen returning to their country of persecution does not automatically trigger consequences such as revocation of citizenship. However, it is important to be aware that external partners, such as the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) may assess circumstances surrounding such travel. If an investigation is initiated and results in findings of misrepresentation, this could lead to loss of status, which in turn could impact citizenship.
Therefore, while travel itself is not a basis far revocation, we connot confirm that this wauld not be the subject of additional scrutiny by an external partner.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 2:50 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Revocation of Citizenship

[redacted]

My name is .

I am inquiring about the potential implications for a protected person or Convention refugee who has obtained Canadian citizenship and subsequently travels back to their home country (country of persecution). Specifically, I would like to know if there are any risks of their Canadian citizenship being revoked solely due to their travel to that country.

[redacted] and consideration.

Sincerely,
--

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 18:57:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Guidance on Express Entry Profile – [redacted] - REP-2025-0440 - 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

For an applicant with an LMIA-exempt employer specific work permit, the guidance for additional points under Express Entry states:

- ** if you have a valid work permit for a NOC TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3 job that is exempt from needing an LMIA, and you:*
  - ** are currently working for an employer specified on the work permit*
  - ** **have one year of full-time work experience (or an equal amount of part-time work) for that employer under any work permit***
  - ** have a valid job offer from that employer for at least one year after we issue your permanent resident visa*

However, for an applicant who is 'restarting' with an employer, who has not worked for the employer for a full year in the immediately proceeding past year, the extra 50 points are not being added in the portal. They could have worked for the employer for the past 10 years, have taken 6 months off last year and they don't qualify. When you do a test run on the "Express Entry: Calculate your points" it does include the additional points.

I think the problem is that the actual portal the question is: "Has [the applicant] been working full time for the employer under their current work permit for at least one year".

This just seems inconsistent to the guidance, and I am wondering if I am missing something? The applicant can have a full year of work with the employer, be qualified for Canadian Experience Class, but because they took a break at some point in between, these points aren't being included.

I would appreciate your thoughts as to whether I am missing something in the guidance or if there is something in the portal that I am missing?

Answer:

Please be advised that the guidance provided on our website regarding arranged employment with an LMIA-exempt employer-specific work permit is consistent with the regulations outlined in subparagraph 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system. Please note that the subparagraph does not specify the type of work authorization required for one year of work experience for the employer who made the job offer. It is also not specified that the period of one year of work experience must immediately precede the current period of employment without a gap. For example, it is possible to obtain one year of work experience for an employer on an open work permit, have a break in employment, then return to work for the same employer, obtain a new employer specific-work permit and an eligible job offer.
Please note that in the Express Entry Profile Builder the applicant is asked whether they have one year of work experience for the employer on their current work permit, meaning the employer named on their current work permit, the same

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employer who made them an offer of arranged employment. The question is not meant to be interpreted whether that one year of work experience was obtained under the applicant's current work permit. An applicant who is restarting their employment with an employer after a break may, therefore, answer "yes" to the question and be assigned points for a job offer if they meet all the other requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 5:05 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Guidance on Express Entry Profile – LMIA-Exempt Job Offer

[redacted]

I am seeking guidance regarding the Express Entry profile system.

For an applicant with an LMIA-exempt employer specific work permit, the guidance for additional points under Express Entry states:

- ** if you have a valid work permit for a NOC TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3 job that is exempt from needing an LMIA, and you:*
  - ** are currently working for an employer specified on the work permit*
  - ** **have one year of full-time work experience (or an equal amount of part-time work) for that employer under any work permit***
  - ** have a valid job offer from that employer for at least one year after we issue your permanent resident visa*

However, for an applicant who is 'restarting' with an employer, who has not worked for the employer for a full year in the immediately proceeding past year, the extra 50 points are not being added in the portal. They could have worked for the employer for the past 10 years, have taken 6 months off last year and they don't qualify. When you do a test run on the "Express Entry: Calculate your points" it does include the additional points.

I think the problem is that the actual portal the question is: "Has [the applicant] been working full time for the employer under their current work permit for at least one year".

This just seems inconsistent to the guidance, and I am wondering if I am missing something? The applicant can have a full year of work with the employer, be qualified for Canadian Experience Class, but because they took a break at some point in between, these points aren't being included.

I would appreciate your thoughts as to whether I am missing something in the guidance or if there is something in the portal that I am missing?

Thank you in advance for your time and assistance. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:22 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 18:59:01
To:
Cc [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: foreign work experience definition - REP-2025-0425 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Do you have a definition of foreign work experience for Express Entry?

Is it any work that an employee performs while physically outside of Canada?

Is it possible to obtain foreign work experience by working remotely, from abroad, for a Canadian company?

Answer:

Please refer to the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system to learn more about foreign work experience.

In order for work that is performed while physically outside of Canada to be considered foreign work experience, it must meet all the requirements.
Foreign work experience is defined as work experience that

- * is acquired by a foreign national outside Canada in one or more occupations listed in TEER Category 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the National Occupational Classification;
- * consists of full-time work experience, or equivalent part-time experience, with one or more employers;
- * is acquired within the 10-year period preceding the application
- * is paid by wages or a commission.

It is possible to obtain foreign work experience by working remotely from abroad for a Canadian employer.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 20:15
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

Objet : foreign work experience definition

Do you have a definition of foreign work experience for Express Entry?

Is it any work that an employee performs while physically outside of Canada?

Is it possible to obtain foreign work experience by working remotely, from abroad, for a Canadian company?

Many thanks in advance.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:25 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 19:00:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Job Offer CRS Points-Express Entry - REP-2025-0530 - Due 14-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I have a question re: CRS points for express entry job offers. For LMIA-exempt work permits, intra company transferee/Canadian interests, there is a requirement to be working for the employer for at least 1 year to claim the job offer points. The instructions on the IRCC website say [redacted] any work permit". For intra-company transferees, can they claim the job offer points if they have been working for the same employer outside Canada for more than one year?

Answer:

This scenario is described in subparagraph 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system. Please note that the Ministerial Instructions specify that to be assigned points for arranged employment in such scenario, one year of work experience for the employer named on the work permit must be obtained over a continuous period of work in [redacted] for the same employer outside Canada for more than one year does not meet the requirements as outlined in the Ministerial Instructions.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 2:16 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Job Offer CRS Points-Express Entry

Dear Officer,

My name is , I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant in good standing with CICC registration

I have a question re: CRS points for express entry job offers. For LMIA-exempt work permits, intra company transferee/Canadian interests, there is a requirement to be working for the employer for at least 1 year to claim the job offer points. The instructions on the IRCC website say "under any work permit". For intra-company transferees, can they claim the job offer points if they have been working for the same employer outside Canada for more than one year?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:28 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 19:13:10
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Declaring Spouse as Non-Accompanying in Express Entry and PR Application - REP-2025-0555 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I am seeking clarification regarding the declaration of a spouse as *non-accompanying* in an Express Entry (EE) profile and permanent residence (PR) application.

If an applicant's spouse is
but is declared as *non-accompanying* in the EE profile and PR application to maximize CRS points, would this be considered misrepresentation? Additionally, could you provide guidance on how IRCC defines *accompanying* versus *non-accompanying* spouses in such cases?
As a lot of clients are misguided by social media or other sources regarding this we want to ensure full compliance with IRCC regulations and would appreciate any clarification you can provide on this matter.

Answer:

An accompanying family member is a family member of a principal applicant who receives a visa at the same time as the principal applicant to accompany or follow the principal applicant to Canada.
Under Express Entry, non-accompanying spouse or common-law partner will not be issued a permanent resident visa and will not affect the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) scoring. Conversely, an accompanying spouse or common-law partner will be applying for a visa at the same time, but will affect the CRS scoring.
Based on personal circumstances, a principal applicant is free to choose to have their spouse or common-law partner as accompanying or non-accompanying.
Please note that it is an obligation for the applicant to declare all information truthfully and accurately. A spouse or a common-law partner must be declared on an application for permanent residence, whether the principal applicant intends for them to be accompanying or not. Failure to declare a spouse or a common-law partner or failure to provide accurate information regarding marital status on an application may result in misrepresentation. IRCC must be kept up-to-date on any changes to family composition including any marital status changes.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 8:29 PM

[redacted]

Subject: Clarification on Declaring Spouse as Non-Accompanying in Express Entry and PR Application

[redacted]

Name:
RCIC#

I am seeking clarification regarding the declaration of a spouse as *non-accompanying* in an Express Entry (EE) profile and permanent residence (PR) application.

If an applicant's spouse is

but is declared as *non-accompanying* in the EE profile and PR application to maximize CRS points, would this be considered misrepresentation? Additionally, could you provide guidance on how IRCC defines *accompanying* versus *non-accompanying* spouses in such cases?

As a lot of clients are misguided by social media or other sources regarding this we want to ensure full compliance with IRCC regulations and would appreciate any clarification you can provide on this matter.

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:31 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 20:44:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: URGENT - Clarification Request: NOC 62100 Eligibility Under Canada [redacted]TA - REP-2025-0310 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question 1

Could you provide guidance on how **selling agents engaged in international commerce** should be classified under the FTA?

Response 1

Review the main duties, and employment requirements highlighted by each of the NOC codes and choose a number that best relates to the duties being completed by the foreign worker.

For example, NOC 60010 – Corporate sales managers lists duties that include international commerce responsibilities.

When making an application, the onus is on the foreign national to demonstrate that they meet the eligibility requirements for the FTA category they are requesting. This includes demonstrating the work duties, and how they relate to the NOC expectations of a profession.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

View unit group - Canada.ca (esdc.gc.ca)

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 19:52
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : URGENT - Clarification Request: NOC 62100 Eligibility Under Canada-Colombia FTA

Dear Officer,

I hope you are doing well.

I am reaching out to request clarification regarding the eligibility of **NOC 62100 – Technical Sales Specialists – Wholesale Trade** under the **Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement (FTA)**.

The FTA lists **International Purchasing and Selling Agents** as an eligible category, but I have not found an official list specifying which NOCs qualify under this classification. The only NOC I have found referenced is **NOC 12102 – Procurement and Purchasing Agents and Officers**, which is focused on **purchasing** but does not cover the duties of someone who is a **selling agent actively engaged in foreign commerce and international market expansion** for a Canadian company.

While I understand that **NOC 12102** has been successfully used under the FTA, it is primarily purchasing-oriented. However, **NOC 62100 directly refers to wholesale selling agents**, which aligns more closely with the **Selling Agent** aspect of the FTA's listed category. Given that this role involves **facilitating international trade and foreign market entry**, could you confirm whether **NOC 62100 qualifies under the FTA** as an International Selling Agent?

If not, could you provide guidance on how **selling agents engaged in international commerce** should be classified under the FTA?

I appreciate your time and assistance and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:35 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 4 Mar 2025 20:45:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Work Permit Applications for Visitors in Canada - REP-2025-0306 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello [redacted]

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Questions

Is it possible to submit work permit applications to a visa office outside Canada, such as the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in New York or to his/her citizenship country when the applicant is currently in Canada?
Can paper applications still be sent to the New York VAC, and how should we proceed if VFS centers refuse to acknowledge our submissions, even though IRCC instructions indicate that this option is allowed?

Responses

If you are a visitor in Canada, you are entitled to submit a work permit application to a visa office outside of Canada.
You are **only** eligible to apply on paper if you

- * have a disability that prevents you from applying online
- * are applying under the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program
- * hold an identity or travel document for non-national residents, refugees or stateless persons (source)

[redacted] that an update to our [redacted] information [redacted] to that [redacted] the [redacted] processing requirements.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:
Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca
We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De :
Envoye : 29 janvier 2025 15:25
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Work Permit Applications for Visitors in Canada

Dear Sir/Madam,

Good day, I hope this email finds you well.

My name is , an attorney and member of the Quebec Bar.

I am writing to seek clarification on how to process work permit applications for applicant currently in Canada as visitors, following the end of the public policy that allowed visitors to change their status without leaving the country.

Specifically, I would like to know:

1. 1. Is it possible to submit work permit applications to a visa office outside Canada, such as the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in New York or to his/her citizenship country when the applicant is currently in Canada?
2. 2. Can paper applications still be sent to the New York VAC, and how should we proceed if VFS centers refuse to acknowledge our submissions, even though IRCC instructions indicate that this option is allowed?

I recently submitted a paper application for a visitor applicant in Canada to the New York office, based on instructions provided by IRCC in an email dated October 26, 2024. This email explicitly stated that submitting a paper application to the New York VAC via postal mail was an acceptable option for visitors in Canada.

To confirm, IRCC's email specified the following:

Work Permits – Applying Outside Canada – Visitor in Canada
Are you in Canada as a visitor and wish to work? You can submit a work permit application:

- * To the Visa Application Centre (VAC) in New York, USA, by mail, or
- * To a Canadian visa office located in:
  - * Your country of origin, or
  - * The country where you were legally admitted (excluding Canada).

This option was further validated by two separate calls with IRCC agents, who confirmed that submitting a paper application to the New York VAC via postal mail was permissible. However, when conducting a follow-up with the New York office, we received an email dated December 23, 2024, stating that paper applications are no longer accepted and that submissions must now be made exclusively online.

In light of this conflicting information, I kindly request your guidance on how to proceed with submitting work permit applications for visitors currently in Canada who hold a valid LMIA and CAQ.

I look forward to your response. Please accept my most cordial regards.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:41 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:14:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question regarding open spousal work permit extensions - REP-2025-0486 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice. Therefore, our responses reflect general information.

Question

With respect to the updated guidance for open spousal work permits, the guidance is vague for extension applications for the spouse, with the requirement for the 16 month work permit of the principal foreign national applicant.

For example, if a principal applicant and their spouse came to Canada initially on a work permit (closed work permit for principal applicant and open spousal work permit for the spouse), their work permits would be valid to the same date in most cases. In a case where both work permits are valid until April 1, 2025, there would not be 16 months validity for the principal applicant at the time of the spouse's open spousal work permit extension application.

Please confirm that as long as the NOC requirements are met, for the purposes of extension applications, that as long as the extension is for at least a 16 month duration or more, that the spouse continues to qualify for the open spousal work permit as long as they are filed at the same time, or if with this update, they no longer qualify and must change to visitor status.

Response

Please find details on the website, specifically in section "Applications received as a family group" Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca.

Other web pages you may find useful:
Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Hope this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Sent: [redacted] [redacted] 11, 2025 1:24 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Question regarding open spousal work permit extensions
Importance: High

Dear Sir/Madam:

With respect to the updated guidance for open spousal work permits, the guidance is vague for extension applications for the spouse, with the requirement for the 16 month work permit of the principal foreign national applicant.

For example, if a principal applicant and their spouse came to Canada initially on a work permit (closed work permit for principal applicant and open spousal work permit for the spouse), their work permits would be valid to the same date in most cases. In a case where both work permits are valid until April 1, 2025, there would not be 16 months validity for the principal applicant at the time of the spouse's open spousal work permit extension application.

Please confirm that as long as the NOC requirements are met, for the purposes of extension applications, that as long as the extension is for at least a 16 month duration or more, that the spouse continues to qualify for the open spousal work permit as long as they are filed at the same time, or if with this update, they no longer qualify and must change to visitor status.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:19 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 19:53:39
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: 2025-03 Education points in CRS calculations - REP-2025-0080- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
Situation:
Student completed a two-year diploma program inside Canada between Fall 2021 and Winter 2023. (Sept 2021 till April 2023)
Because of covid the college changed the program delivery method to hybrid, so students only went once a week for lab in person, rest of the program was delivered in online classes.

IRCC instructions for PGWP updated on August 25, 2022
International students studying online from abroad or who submit a study permit application no later than August 31, 2022, will continue to be able to complete up to 100% of their program online without affecting their PGWP eligibility.
Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/distance-learning-measures.html

Study got his PGWP because of these rules, and gained 1 year eligible Canadian experience
Now the student is creating his Express Entry profile under Canadian Experience Class

Will the student get CRS points for his Canadian education or not.

Answer:

As per Ministerial Instructions(MI) 30, outlines the requirements to obtain Canadian Education points. As part of the applicants' studies, those obtained in winter 2023 fall are outside of the exemption dates as per MI30(6) they would not be awarded Canadian education points.
Eligible credentials

30(4) For the purpose of this section, an eligible credential is one of the following:

- * (a) a degree, diploma, certificate or trade or apprenticeship credential from a Canadian public post-secondary institution or from a Canadian private post-secondary institution that operated under the same rules and regulations as a Canadian public post-secondary institution;
- * (b) a *diplôme d'études professionnelles* (DEP) or an attestation de *spécialisation professionnelle* (ASP) earned through a program of study of at least 900 hours from a private secondary or post-secondary institution in Quebec; or
- * (c) a Bachelor's, Master's or doctoral degree from a Canadian private post-secondary institution, if a provincial statute authorizes that institution to confer that credential.

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Exceptions

30(5) For the purpose of this section, the following are not eligible credentials:

- * (a) credentials obtained in a study or training program in which the study of English or French as a second language amounted to more than half of the program;
- * (b) credentials obtained in a study or training program in which distance learning amounted to more than half of the program; or
- * (c) credentials obtained in a study or training program while receiving a scholarship or fellowship that stipulated that the recipient return to their home country to apply the knowledge and skills gained.

Non-application of paragraph (5)(b)

30(6) Paragraph (5)(b) does not apply in respect of credentials obtained in a study or training program that was undertaken, in whole or in part, during the period beginning on March 1, 2020 and ending on August 31, 2022.

Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system - current - Canada.ca

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 14:39
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : 2025-03 Education points in CRS calculations

Hello [redacted] IRCC representatives,

Situation:
Student completed a two-year diploma program inside Canada between Fall 2021 and Winter 2023. (Sept 2021 till April 2023)
Because of covid the college changed the program delivery method to hybrid, so students only went once a week for lab in person, rest of the program was delivered in online classes.

IRCC instructions for PGWP updated on August 25, 2022
International students studying online from abroad or who submit a study permit application no later than August 31, 2022, will continue to be able to complete up to 100% of their program online without affecting their PGWP eligibility.
Link: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/distance-learning-measures.html

Study got his PGWP because of these rules, and gained 1 year eligible Canadian experience
Now the student is creating his Express Entry profile under Canadian Experience Class

Question:
Will the student get CRS points for his Canadian education or not.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Regards

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:15:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Open work permit of spouses of FTA workers - REP-2025-0282 - Due 26-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Questions

Can spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements apply for an open work permit, regardless of their TEER and occupation?

- Must the duration of the main applicant's FTA work permit be of at least 6 (six) months, 16 (sixteen) months, or any other duration?

Responses

If the spouse is covered by an FTA, they are subject to the TEER and occupation requirements outlined in the relevant Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

There is no requirement for the work permit validity period of the main FTA applicant as they (the spouse) have their specific exemption [redacted] under the [redacted] work permit [redacted] to the [redacted] the PA [redacted] the length of validity.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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De :
Envoyé : 28 janvier 2025 10:08
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Open work permit of spouses of FTA workers

Dear officer,

My name is [redacted] a lawyer member [redacted] of the Barreau du Québec.

I kindly seek clarification in respect to the open work permit for accompanying spouses and common-law partners of foreign workers holding a closed work permit through a Free trade agreement.

The reason for my question is that on one hand, instructions published on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/eligibility.html speak of the spousal open work permits for applicants in a PR process, or of workers with a 16-month or longer work permit in TEER 0, 1, and certain TEER 2 or 3 occupations.

However, there is no reference to FTAs.

On the other hand, the January 14, 2025 news release published on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/changes-open-work-permits-family-members-temporary-residents.html states:

"Spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes."

Because the January 14 announcement mentioning persons transitioning to PR was published in the instructions for spousal open work permits, while the spouses of workers covered by FTAs are not in the instructions, my question is:

- Can spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements apply for an open work permit, regardless of their TEER and occupation?
- Must the duration of the main applicant's FTA work permit be of at least 6 (six) months, 16 (sixteen) months, or any other duration?

I [redacted]. [redacted] response [redacted] the [redacted]

Kindest regards,

Page 772

is withheld pursuant to section

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:18:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Restoration remark on the refusal letter - REP-2025-0546 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please see below for our approved response to your inquiry:

If a temporary resident has lost their status (section 47 of the immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)) or let their authorization to work or study expire, they may apply to restore that status in accordance with section 182 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR). Since status and authorization are not the same under the IRPA, an applicant can only restore their status to that of a temporary resident and to the authorization that they held immediately prior to the restoration application. Temporary resident permit (TRP) holders are not eligible for restoration of status.

Foreign nationals have 90 days from the date their status expired to submit their restoration application and pay the corresponding fee.
If an application for an extension of temporary resident status under section R181 is refused, the foreign national has 90 days from the date of the refusal notice to apply for restoration, if otherwise eligible.

For further information, please refer to Restoration of temporary resident status - Canada.ca.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 4:02 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Restoration remark on the refusal letter

Hello officer,
many times we have noticed that certain refusal letters mention the "restoration" remark on the refusal letters, and sometimes it doesnt even if the person is within 90 days, and it creates lof of confusions.
For instance, someone's Work Permit expires on 31 OCt, and his extension also expires on 30 NOV, the letter does not state that the person can restore, even though we know its well within 90 days. And sometimes it does mention.

So how do we decide?

[redacted]

Page 774

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:51 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:20:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Spouses of Workers Under Free-Trade Agreements: SOWP - REP-2025-0301 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Questions

1. 1. **FTA Spouses**: Does this exemption refer exclusively to the spouses of workers who are specifically covered under FTAs that allow spousal work permits (e.g., Colombia T25, Korea F36, CETA T45, CPTPP T53), or does it also apply to the spouses of any *worker who holds a work permit under a free-trade agreement*, regardless of any FTA's spousal provisions (i.e. CUSMA)?
2. 2. **Eligibility for Spousal Open Work Permits**: In particular, if the primary worker is covered by an FTA that does not explicitly have a provision for spouses, such as CUSMA T36 University Teacher (NOC 41200) and the primary worker holds a LMIA-Exempt [R204(a) – T36] work permit valid for 12 months, does this mean the spouse remains eligible for a spousal open work permit and will not be impacted by these changes?

Responses

If the spouse is covered by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) , they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.

The spousal work permit can be issued to the same validity as the PA regardless of the length of validity.

Those who are not covered under their FTA are subject to the new requirements including the 16 months rules. Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 14:17
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration. [redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Spouses of Workers Under Free-Trade Agreements: SOWP

[redacted]

UBC is seeking clarification on the recent policy change as outlined in the IRCC notice, specifically regarding the statement: *"Spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes."*

From the information provided, we understand that the IRCC LMIA-Exemption Code website page [under R204(a) Canada-international exemption codes] specifies which FTAs explicitly cover work permits for spouses and common-law partners of workers, and that other FTA's, such as CUSMA does not include such coverage.

Could you please clarify:

1. 1. **FTA Spouses**: Does this exemption refer exclusively to the spouses of workers who are specifically covered under FTAs that allow spousal work permits (e.g., Colombia T25, Korea F36, CETA T45, CPTPP T53), or does it also apply to the spouses of any *worker who holds a work permit under a free-trade agreement*, regardless of any FTA's spousal provisions (i.e. CUSMA)?
2. 2. **Eligibility for Spousal Open Work Permits**: In particular, if the primary worker is covered by an FTA that does not explicitly have a provision for spouses, such as CUSMA T36 University Teacher (NOC 41200) and the primary worker holds a LMIA-Exempt [R204(a) – T36] work permit valid for 12 months, does this mean the spouse remains eligible for a spousal open work permit and will not be impacted by these changes?

To summarize, we would appreciate clarification on what **free-trade agreements** IRCC is referring to. Is it all free trade agreements or just the ones with spouses specifically included in the free trade agreements wording? Specifically, if a primary worker held a LMIA-exempt work permit under [R204(a) – T36] valid for 12-months at the time of the spousal open work permit application, would their spouse be impacted by the policy?

We would appreciate any guidance or clarification on these points to ensure we fully understand the scope.

[redacted] and assistance.

Kind Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:55 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:32:14
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: - REP-2025-0421 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I would like to clarify the below informatior It says that an applicant can claim remote foreign work experience while physically being in Canada working on another job simultaneously.

Does this contravene with the section 25(4) of EE MIs "Work in Excess"?

Answer:

An applicant may be assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for concurrent work experience in two full-time jobs: one in Canada and another one performed remotely outside [redacted] skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience may be assigned at the same time, if all the requirements of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system (MI) are met.
This advice is in-line with the MIs and does not contravene work in excess provisions. With respect to skills transferability points, and foreign work experience Subsection 25(4) clearly indicates that its work in excess provision applies exclusively to foreign work experience in sections 23 and 24 of the MI. The provisions related to work in excess for Canadian work experience is described in section 15 of the MI and only applies Canadian work experience. The opposite is true – work in excess provision described in 15(6) for Canadian work experience applies to section 15 only, and does not affect foreign work experience.
Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the country of the employer when [redacted] work [redacted] from [redacted] the applicant [redacted] to [redacted] please [redacted] an [redacted] detailing the remote work agreement, and where the employer and employee are physically located.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 18:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet :

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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I would like to clarify the below information [redacted] It says that an applicant can claim remote foreign work experience while physically being in Canada working on another job simultaneously.

Does this contravene with the section 25(4) of EE MIs "Work in Excess"?

Work in excess

(4) For the purposes of sections 23 and 24, a period of work experience that exceeds full-time work in one occupation, or simultaneous periods of work experience in more than one full-time occupation, are to be evaluated as a single period of full-time work experience in a single occupation.

Subject: FW: Express Entry - Ministerial Instructions - Simultaneously Foreign and Canadian Work Experience - REP-2024-1152 - Due 7-Aug-24

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Background:

- I previously received clarifying remarks from ImmRep on section 25(1)(a) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system – current (25 April 2023).
- I [redacted] confirm [redacted] th [redacted] in [redacted] f Canada [redacted] claim foreign work [redacted] CRS [redacted] under [redacted] and [redacted] for [redacted] emp[redacted]r, p[redacted] the [redacted] work experi[redacted] [redacted] irements, [redacted]

Follow-up Question:

- Can an Applicant accumulate foreign work experience and Canadian work experience at the same time?
  - [redacted] e: [redacted] is [redacted] Canadian [redacted] to 2024-01, 30 hrs/week, paid, NOC 11100, performs all essential duties/lead statement, not studying, not s[redacted] hile [redacted] for [redacted] to [redacted] from [redacted] NOC [redacted] all es[redacted]ntial dut[redacted]ment). [redacted] thi[redacted] claim 1-year of Canadian Work Experience and 1-year of Foreign Work Experience at the same time?

Answer:

Th[redacted]pplicant may [redacted] concurrent work [redacted] for [redacted] full-time jobs: one in [redacted] and on[redacted] form[redacted] not[redacted] outside [redacted] on the applicant's qualifications the system may grant them Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience at the [redacted].

The system will not grant additional Federal Skilled Worker program selection criteria points for work experience in excess of 30 hours per week.

Thank you!

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:37:58 AM
From: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:34:23
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry: Open Work Permits for Spouses of TFWs under Free Trade Agreements - REP-2025-0332 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello [redacted]

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question

Does this exception to the new rules only apply where there is an LMIA Exemption code for spouses under an FTA, or does it also apply where there is no specific LMIA Exemption code but the principal TFW's work permit is issued under an FTA. For example, T25 is the exemption code for spouses of workers under the Canada Colombia Free Trade Agreement. We understand that the spouse of a CCOFTA work permit holder would therefore not be captured by the new rules and would use the coding T25 for their open spousal work permit. However for the spouse of a CUSMA work permit holder, there is no specific exemption code and we must therefore use the general code C41. Does this mean that the spouse of a CUSMA work permit holder is subject to the new rules?

Response

If the spouse is covered by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) , they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.
For example, the spousal work permit would be issued to the same validity as the PA's document regardless of the length of validity.
Those who are not covered under their FTA are subject to the new requirements including the 16 months rules.
Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

For more information, please consult the following webpages:
International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 18:57
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc : [redacted]
Objet : Inquiry: Open Work Permits for Spouses of TFWs under Free Trade Agreements

Hello,

The changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents, implemented January 21, 2025, indicates the following exception to the new rules:

> Spouses of workers covered by free-trade agreements and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes. Family members who will no longer qualify for a family OWP can apply for any type of work permit they are eligible for under Canada's work permit programs.
>
> *Source:* Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents - Canada.ca

Question:

Does this exception to the new rules only apply where there is an LMIA Exemption code for spouses under an FTA, or does it also apply where there is no specific LMIA Exemption code but the principal TFW's work permit is issued under an [redacted] T25 is the exemption code for spouses of workers under the Canada Colombia Free Trade Agreement. We understand that the spouse of a CCOFTA work permit holder would therefore not be captured by the new rules and would use the coding T25 for their open spousal work permit. However for the spouse of a CUSMA work permit holder, there is no specific exemption code and we must therefore use the general code C41. Does this mean that the spouse of a CUSMA work permit holder is subject to the new rules?

Regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:02 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:39:28
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Who does not require a CAQ - REP-2025-0208- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

> For current Québec Acceptance Certificate (CAQ) requirements, please refer to the Government of Québec's website: Required authorizations.
> The exemptions to the requirement to obtain a Quebec Acceptance Certificate are found in section 20 of the Québec Immigration Regulation.
> Please note that Study permits: Students destined to Quebec webpage is in the process of being updated.

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 14:43
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Objet : Who does not require a CAQ

Dear Officer,

The IRCC website guidance on "Study permits: Students destined to Quebec" lists "holders of a valid Certificat de sélection du Québec (Quebec Selection Certificate) and whose permanent residence application is processed in Canada, in particular persons who are recognized refugees, persons who belong to the class of spouse in Canada and persons authorized by IRCC to have their application processed in Canada for humanitarian considerations" amongst those who do not require a CAQ to apply for a study permit.

Please provide the legislative or other authority that exempts H&C applicants who have first-stage approval and a CSQ from the requirement to hold a CAQ to apply for a study permit.

Thank you in advance for your anticipated assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Page 784

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:41:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Q regarding declaring unauthorized periods of stay - REP-2024-2601 -- REP-2025-0125- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Under R222 (1)(a) , a study permit becomes **invalid** when a student is **no longer enrolled** at the DLI, unless the student has completed their studies.

If the DLI name is not stated on a study permit R222 (1)(a.1), does not apply. In this case, the student would be subject to the 90-day period after completing their studies, as outlined in subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a). This means that the study permit will become invalid on the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies.

However, under R220.1(1), a student **must comply** with their study permit conditions. For the purpose of assessing if a student is actively pursuing their studies, any leave taken from a program of studies in Canada **should not exceed 150 days from the date the leave commenced and must be authorized by their DLI**.

As of November 8, 2024, IRCC compliance reports are mandatory where the DLI must provide the student's academic status at the [redacted] list [redacted] enrollment status options; such [redacted] registered or enrolled.

> Academic suspension
> The student is **suspended** from your institution, due to poor academic performance or violation of the institution's policies. **The student is allowed to return after the period of suspension.**
>
> Any leave from a program of studies in Canada should not exceed 150 consecutive days from the date the leave started. If a student exceeds 150 days of leave from studies, they will need to change their status with IRCC or will be considered non-compliant with their study permit conditions.
>
> No longer registered or enrolled
> Your institution sent the student a letter of admission, but they are no longer registered or enrolled because they have
> - * been dismissed
> - * withdrawn voluntarily
> - * transferred to another institution

If a student has been **dismissed** and is **no longer enrolled** at a DLI, **they are no longer meeting the conditions of their study permit**, under R220.1 (1) and must:

- * change their status (that is, change to visitor status or worker status) or
- * leave Canada

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If a temporary resident has lost their status, section 47 or let their authorization to study expire, they may apply to restore that status in accordance with section 182, if eligible.

For more information, please refer to the IRCC website:
Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada - Canada.ca
Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca
Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
Restoration of temporary resident status - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 12:18
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: Q regarding declaring unauthorized periods of stay - REP-2024-2601 - Due 10-Jan-25

Hello good morning, team,

[redacted] and answering my questions.
May you please clarify, in case the student was dismissed but they have an intention to return, will the study permit not invalidate itself?
Do they have to change their status in Canada until they are reinstated?

or if they have the valid SP and they want to continue studying at the same institution lets say in the next semester or term, they can continue staying in Canada?
If yes, for how many days they can stay without changing their status?

Additionally, may you please also clarify the response to my original questions regarding declaring the period of unauthorized stay:

In case lets say the student applies for restoration on Dec 10th, and the application for restoration is approved on Jan 10th, will this period until Jan 10th be considered as an unauthorized period of stay and will they have to declare this period in their future immigration applications as an unauthorized stay?

Or considering that the restoration application was approved, will this period b/w Nov 30-Jan 10th be considered as legally staying in Canada and they wont have to declare this period in their future immigration applications to IRCC?

I look forward to hearing from you.

On Tue, Jan 14, 2025 at 5:20 'a0AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
>
> **Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If**

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you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
May you please advise what should be the answer in this situation?

If a student is dismissed let's say on November 30th, their study permit becomes invalid the same day according to the new rules.
If the student doesn't apply to change their status to a visitor or a worker before 12 AM UTC time the same day, they are out of status, and they can apply for restoration within 90 days of losing their status.

So during these 90 days period from Nov 30th, will they be considered as staying illegally in Canada/will this period be considered as an unauthorized period of stay in Canada?

In case lets say the student applies for restoration on Dec 10th, and the application for restoration is approved on Jan 10th, will this period until Jan 10th be considered as an unauthorized period of stay and will they have to declare this period in their future immigration applications as an unauthorized stay?

Or considering that the restoration application was approved, will this period b/w Nov 30-Jan 10th be considered as legally staying in Canada and they wont have to declare this period in their future immigration applications to IRCC?

Answer:
If a student is dismissed and they are no longer enrolled at a DLI with no intent of returning, their study permit will become invalid due to the breaching of study permit conditions as per R222(1)(a.1). The student should either change their status to visitor/worker, apply for a new study permit at a new DLI, or leave Canada. If the study permit is also expired, then the 90 days for the restoration of status will apply. The student must apply to restore their status within 90 days of the study permit's expiration date as well as meet other eligibility criteria listed on the IRCC site.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 12 décembre 2024 22:54
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Q regarding declaring unauthorized periods of stay

Dear officer,

[redacted] I am an RCIC-

May you please advise what should be the answer in this situation?

If a student is dismissed let's say on November 30th, their study permit becomes invalid the same day according to the new rules.
If the student doesn't apply to change their status to a visitor or a worker before 12 AM UTC time the same day, they are out of status, and they can apply for restoration within 90 days of losing their status.

So during these 90 days period from Nov 30th, will they be considered as staying illegally in Canada/will this period be considered as an unauthorized period of stay in Canada?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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In case lets say the student applies for restoration on Dec 10th, and the application for restoration is approved on Jan 10th, will this period until Jan 10th be considered as an unauthorized period of stay and will they have to declare this period in their future immigration applications as an unauthorized stay?

Or considering that the restoration application was approved, will this period b/w Nov 30-Jan 10th be considered as legally staying in Canada and they wont have to declare this period in their future immigration applications to IRCC?

[redacted] to [redacted] from you.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:43:31
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: 1214RE: Visitor Record - REP-2025-0258 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please see the response to your inquiry below.

Question received:

I would like to have a clarification regarding the VR Validity in the following scenario when the VR Holder leaves during the VR Validity period and returns to Canada within the VR validity period.

Client's VR is valid from 2025-01-01 to 2026-01-01. He leaves on 2025-02-01 and returns on 2025-03-01. The one-year VR expiring 2026-01-01 is no longer valid, and he can only stay typically 6 months until 2025-09-01 (unless CBSA decides otherwise).

I believe that the following prevails:

Ref IRPR 183

Authorized period ends: (4) The period authorized for a temporary resident's stay ends on the earliest of (a) the day on which the temporary resident leaves ***Canada without obtaining prior authorization to re-enter Canada;***

In other words, the VR is not longer in effect once the Client leaves [redacted] their re-entry, they can remain in Canada for six months as a visitor unless CBSA decides differently upon entry (and if the Client is allowed to re-enter).

This would apply whether or not the Client goes to the USA or elsewhere in the world.

Secondly, can the client, upon re-entry, ask the initial validity of the VR to be maintained? Is that an acceptable approach?

response:

Hello,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is provided as general policy guidance and is not a directive for individual case files. For case-specific enquiries, applicants can contact the Department by submitting the IRCC Web form.

The Visitor Record (VR) itself is not covered in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) or the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR), and is not valid for re-entry. As per R183(4)(a), once a foreign national leaves Canada, their temporary resident status ends.

Upon arrival at a port of entry (POE), and as per R185, the border services officer (BSO) has the discretion to either:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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1 – grant entry to the validity of the VR (if it is still valid),
2 – grant entry for any other length of stay, or
3 – deny entry

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 24 janvier 2025 19:56
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Visitor Record

Hello,

I would like to have a clarification regarding the VR Validity in the following scenario when the VR Holder leaves during the VR Validity period and returns to Canada within the VR validity period.

Client's VR is valid from 2025-01-01 to 2026-01-01. He leaves on 2025-02-01 and returns on 2025-03-01. The one-year VR expiring 2026-01-01 is no longer valid, and he can only stay typically 6 months until 2025-09-01 (unless CBSA decides otherwise).

I believe that the following prevails:

Ref IRPR 183

Authorized period ends: (4) The period authorized for a temporary resident's stay ends on the earliest of (a) the day on which the temporary resident leaves ***Canada without obtaining prior authorization to re-enter Canada;***

In other words, the VR is not longer in effect once the Client leaves Canada. Upon their re-entry, they can remain in Canada for six months as a visitor unless CBSA decides differently upon entry (and if the Client is allowed to re-enter).

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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This would apply whether or not the Client goes to the USA or elsewhere in the world.

Secondly, can the client, upon re-entry, ask the initial validity of the VR to be maintained? Is that an acceptable approach?

[redacted] light on this question,

[redacted] Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 5 Mar 2025 20:49:23
To:
Cc: [redacted]mmigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Authorizations between programs - REP-2025-0506 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi

Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:
I am reaching out to you regarding Program stacking for study permits obtained on or after November 1, 2024.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Program stacking for study permits obtained on or after November 1, 2024

Example 1: Completing 2 PGWP-eligible programs

On or after November 1, 2024, if a student completes 2 consecutive programs that are PGWP-eligible within 2 years of completion of the first program, then when they apply for a PGWP, the duration of the PGWP could be based on the duration of both programs.

Example 2: Completing a first program that is not PGWP-eligible and a second one that is PGWP-eligible

On or after November 1, 2024, if a student completes 2 consecutive programs where the first is not PGWP-eligible, they would not benefit from program stacking when the duration of the PGWP is determined. The duration of the PGWP would be based only on the duration of the PGWP-eligible program.

Example 3: Completing a first PGWP-eligible program and a second one that is not PGWP-eligible

On or after November 1, 2024, if a student completes 2 consecutive programs where the first is PGWP-eligible, and the second is not, they would not benefit from program stacking when the duration of the PGWP is determined. The duration of the PGWP would be based on the duration of the PGWP-eligible program, and the applicant would have to apply for a PGWP within 180 days of receiving confirmation that they have completed the PGWP-eligible program.

Transfers between educational institutions

In cases where a student has transferred between eligible Canadian DLIs, the combined length of study must be at least 8 months to qualify for a PGWP.

In cases where a student graduated from an eligible DLI after having transferred from an ineligible institution, only time [redacted] DLI counts to qualify for [redacted].

Note: As of November 8, 2024, section R217.1 requires that study permit holders in Canada whose permit names a DLI apply for a new study permit if they wish to change DLIs. If the officer determines that a PGWP applicant did not meet the conditions of their study permit, they may be prohibited from being issued a work permit for 6 months from the date they stopped their unauthorized study or work, as per subparagraph R200(3)(e)(i).

For further information please see Study permits: Designated learning institutions.

Could you please confirm if a student who completed a program (8 months at a DLI/PGWP-eligible at the time of studies but no longer meeting the field of study requirement) with a study permit submitted before November 1, 2024, and then completes another PGWP-eligible program with a new study permit issued on or after November 1, 2024, would be eligible for a 3-year PGWP if both programs are completed within 2 years?

RESPONSE:

On or after November 1, 2024, if a student completes two consecutive programs that are PGWP-eligible within two years of completion of the first program when applying for a PGWP, both programs could be considered for the purpose of determining the length of the PGWP.

To qualify for program stacking in relation to PGWP duration, both PGWP-eligible programs must be:

- * a minimum of 8 months in duration; and
- * completed at a PGWP-eligible DLI within 2 years of the completion of the first program.

In determining whether a program is PGWP-eligible:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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- * the **language requirement** is applicable to all PGWP applications (except those from flight school graduates) submitted **on or after** November 1, 2024, regardless of when the student applied for their study permit or when they started their program of study.
- * the **field of study requirement** is applicable depending on the level of study and when a student applies for their student permit.
  - * If the student applies for a study permit extension under the **same** program of study as the study permit they applied for **before** November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.
  - * If the student applies for a study permit extension under a **different** program of study than the study permit they applied for **before** November 1, 2024, then their study permit extension application must meet the field of study requirements applicable to their study program to be eligible for a PGWP. If the second program does not meet the field of study requirements, then the duration of the PGWP would be based on the duration of the PGWP-eligible program (i.e. the first program), and the applicant would have to apply for a PGWP within 180 days of receiving confirmation that they have completed the first program.

For more information, please see the following on PGWP instructions for clients: Work or live in Canada after you graduate - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 1:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Work Authorizations between programs

Good afternoon,

I have a question about work authorizations between two programs of study when the first program was not completed.

Scenario 1:
A student started a 2-year program in Fall 2024 and has been full time in all terms since (Fall & Winter). He has decided to change programs starting in Fall 2025 to a one-year program (where he will be a full-time student). He will not complete the first program. Is he able to work during the summer break between two different programs of study (the first of which he has not completed), as long as he has work authorization statements on his study permit? Do you have any links from the IRCC website that answer this question?

Scenario 2:
A student started a 1-year program in Winter 2025 and has been a full-time student in the Winter 2025 term. He has discovered that this program is not a good fit for him. He has been accepted to a new program at the same institution in Fall 2025. If he decides to withdraw from his program at this time (opting out of the scheduled Spring 2025 term), can he work during the summer break before beginning his new program of study, as long as he has work authorization statements on his study permit?

[redacted]

Page 795

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de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:16 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent:
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: Inquiry regarding PAL exemption - REP-2025-0254 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

I am still awaiting clarification, as we are currently holding off on providing advice to international students in this situation. Could you please advise? Thank you.

Warm regards,

From
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 12:00:32 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Inquiry regarding PAL exemption - REP-2025-0254 - Due 24-Feb-25

Hello,

However, it is still unclear in this specific case whether the student requires a provincial attestation letter, as their current study permit was not issued for their current program.

Could you please confirm if a PAL is required for a study permit extension for students who transferred their DLI before November 8, 2024, to a different program from the one their current study permit was issued for?

We are experiencing significant difficulty due to the lack of clarity regarding the new changes.

Warm regards,

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s.19(1)

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From: Immigration [redacted] immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 9:42 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: FW: Inquiry regarding PAL exemption - REP-2025-0254 - Due 24-Feb-25

Good day,
[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Bonjour,
[redacted] la **boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration.**

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses à des demandes spécifiques à un cas, mais a fourni les informations suivantes comme conseil. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques à un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre le formulaire Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

Veuillez consulter notre réponse à votre question.

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

Students who changed DLIs before November 8, 2024 may keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

When applying to extend their study permit to cover the study period at the new DLI, unless they meet one of the exceptions they must submit a provincial/territorial attestation letter PAL/TAL with their application.
For example, students already in Canada who are applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as their [redacted] study permit [redacted] not [redacted] li[redacted] ill [redacted] to [redacted] proof that [redacted] the [redacted] exceptions if they don't provide a PAL/TAL with their application.

For more information, please visit our website:
Changing your school or program
Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca
Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter

We hope this information is helpful.

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 24 janvier 2025 11:53
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Inquiry regarding PAL exemption

Hello,

I am an international student advisor and immigration specialist at [redacted]

My RCIC number is

Could you please clarify if a student who changed their DLI through DLI transfer before the new policy took effect, and whose study permit does not specify a particular institution, still requires a provincial attestation letter when applying for a study permit extension?

For [redacted] study permit [redacted] April [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] not list [redacted] study permit was issued under their previous DLI, but the student changed their DLI in May 2024. They now need a study permit extension for the program they started in May 2024 at the new DLI they transferred to through the DLI transfer process.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon

Warm regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:20 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 18:35:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Regarding Being Part time in Final Academic Session - REP-2025-0237 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

Off Campus work: As per Eligibity requirements listed on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/work-off-campus.html#who-can, a student can work off campus without a work permit if the student meets **all** of these requirements:

- * You're a full-time student at a designated learning institution (DLI)
- * You're enrolled in either of the following
  - * a post-secondary academic, vocational or professional training program **or**
  - * a secondary-level vocational training program (Quebec only)
- * Your study program
  - * is at least 6 months long and
  - * leads to a degree, diploma or certificate
- * You've started studying
- * You have a social insurance number (SIN)

If you're a part-time student at a DLI

You can work off campus only if:

- * you meet **all** of the requirements above, except the requirement to be a full-time student,
- * **and**
- * you're only studying part-time, instead of full-time, because:
  - * you're in the last semester of your study program and you don't need a full course load to complete your program **and**
  - * you were a full-time student in your program in Canada, up until your last semester

On Campus work: In addition, as per guidance provided under the section ***Students with a part-time course load in their final semester*** on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/work-on-campus.html; if a student was a full-time student in every semester of the program, but studying part-time in the final semester to finish the required coursework, the student can still work an unlimited number of hours on campus.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 16:51
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Regarding Being Part time in Final Academic Session

To whom it may concern,

[redacted]

Can you confirm how IRCC determine Final Academic Session?

For example: A 2 years program (04 semesters) student could not finished required courses by the 4th semester. They need to do one extra semester, which is 5th semester. Is this 5th semester considered Final Academic Session. If this 5th semester can be considered final academic session, that means they can be part time, and they are eligible to work on/off campus? Please kindly advise. Thank you.

Hope the information provided is helpful for you. Kindly let me know if you have any questions.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:23 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 18:40:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Questions regarding the new PAL eligibility updates announced on January 22, 2025 -REP-2025-0250 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

Question 1
If a student changed to our DLI prior to November 8, 2024, and ***did not update*** IRCC with this information, would they still need a PAL when submitting their study permit extension for our DLI for the same level of study? The question arises because the website now states that the following students do not require a PAL:

"You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit."

Since these students' study permits would have been issued based on a different DLI initially, would they still fall under the PAL exempt category since they have been studying with us since prior to November 8, 2024?

Response 1
Students who transferred to your DLI before November 8, 2024, but did not update IRCC, would need to submit a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension given, they transferred to a new DLI as per the new regulations. The regulations R220.1 (1) require that a student's study permit be linked to the DLI where they are enrolled.

Question 2
If a student changed to our DLI prior to November 8, 2024, and ***updated*** IRCC with this information, would they still need a PAL when submitting their study permit extension for our DLI for the same level of study? Will their current study permit now be tied to our DLI, exempting them from submitting a PAL? Kindly confirm.

Response 2:
Students who transferred to your Designated Learning Institution (DLI) before November 8, 2024, and successfully updated IRCC with this information are not required to submit a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension at the same level of study.

This exemption applies only if the student properly notified IRCC of their DLI change during the designated workaround period (ending on November 15, 2024) and is applying to extend their study permit for the same level of study at the DLI they previously reported to IRCC.

Please visit IRCC website for more information: Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: /

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 10:00 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Questions regarding the new PAL eligibility updates announced on January 22, 2025

Good day,

I am [redacted], license number

Could you please assist me with answers to the below questions regarding the new PAL eligibility update that came out on January 22, 2025. I would like to seek clarification on the below questions with regards to IRCC's categorization of "level" of study and who all fall under the PAL exemption for study permit extension.

My questions are based on the website update: Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

1. 1. **Question 1:** If a student changed to our DLI prior to November 8, 2024 and ***did not update*** IRCC with this information, would they still need a PAL when submitting their study permit extension for our DLI for the same level of study? The question arises because the website now states that the following students do not require a PAL:
   *"You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit."*
   Since these students' study permits would have been issued based on a different DLI initially, would they still fall under the PAL exempt category since they have been studying with us since prior to November 8, 2024?

2. 2. **Question 2:** If a student changed to our DLI prior to November 8, 2024 and ***updated*** IRCC with this information, would they still need a PAL when submitting their study permit extension for our DLI for the same level of study? Will their current study permit now be tied to our DLI, exempting them from submitting a PAL? Kindly confirm

3. 3. **Question 3:** Could you please elaborate on how IRCC categorizes the different levels of study? For example, **Yorkville University (YU), and Toronto Film School (TFS) share the same DLI number**. If a student wishes to transfer from a diploma program at TFS to a University Bachelor program at YU, would it be considered as the same level of study since both fall under post- secondary education (under graduate programs) as per Canada [redacted] 1. [redacted] GOVERNMENT [redacted]

   "level of study"
   is categorized as follows:
   a. primary and secondary education,
   b. post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and
   c. graduate education or above. (*niveau d'études*)

This will help us understand if our students who are transferring from a diploma at TFS to a Bachelor program at YU remain PAL exempt.

Thanks,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:22:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Open Work Permit Eligibility for Spouse of Self-Employed PGWP Holder - REP-2025-0274 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Immigration Representatives mail[redacted]. Please find below our response to your question.

Question:

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the eligibility of spouses of Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) holders for an open work permit. Specifically, my query pertains to cases where the PGWP holder is **self-employed** in an occupation classified under **TEER 0 or 1**, or an eligible occupation in **TEER 2 or 3**, of the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system. According to the updated eligibility criteria published by IRCC (as of January 21, 2025), spouses or common-law partners of high-skilled workers may apply for an open work permit if the principal applicant meets the following conditions:

[redacted]

- * Is employed or holds a job offer in a high-skilled occupation classified under TEER 0 or 1 (or an eligible occupation in TEER 2 or 3).

However, I have noticed that the guidelines do not explicitly address whether **self-employed PGWP holders** working in the above-mentioned TEER occupations can support their spouse's application for an open work permit.
Could you kindly confirm whether self-employment in such occupations qualifies as "employment" under IRCC's criteria for spousal open work permits? If additional documentation or eligibility requirements apply in this context, I would greatly appreciate your guidance.

Response:

Setting aside the PGWP element, as this is a broader issue of whether spouses of self-employed who have an open work permit (NOC 0 or 1 or select TEER 2 or 3 occupations) are considered to be eligible to apply under the temporary measure, to respond to your question: Yes, spouses or common-law partners may be eligible to apply for an open work permit under the administrative code C41 if the applicant/spouse can provide proof that the principal foreign worker (open work permit holder) is **genuinely** self-employed in an eligible NOC.

Self-employed is a person who works for themselves as the owner of a business and rarely hires people outside of their family members. While the self-employed person manages the business as the owner, they usually also conduct the operational work of an employee, unlike an entrepreneur, who will hire employees to carry out the activities of the business while they manage it.

Documentary evidence may include: proof that the principal applicant is working the duties of the [redacted] example: if the self-employed is an industrial designer (TEER 2- 22211), the spouse's application should include proof that the principal applicant is performing the main duties described in the NOC. In addition, they should provide supporting documentation that shows the degree of ownership of the business, proof of business funds that established the business. The officer must be satisfied that the self-employed has taken some measure to put the business plan into action (evidence of having the financial ability to begin the business and pay expenditures, renting space, having a staffing plan, obtaining a business number, showing ownership documents or agreements, etc.).

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Additional guidance will be included in the following instructions: the Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] (for applications received on or after January 21, 2025 and in the client instructions Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply.

Best regards,

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 17:22
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Open Work Permit Eligibility for Spouse of Self-Employed PGWP Holder

[redacted] Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC),

I hope this email finds you well.

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the eligibility of spouses of Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) holders for an open work permit. Specifically, my query pertains to cases where the PGWP holder is **self-employed** in an occupation classified under **TEER 0 or 1**, or an eligible occupation in **TEER 2 or 3**, of the National Occupational Classification (NOC) system.

According to the updated eligibility criteria published by IRCC (as of January 21, 2025), spouses or common-law partners of high-skilled workers may apply for an open work permit if the principal applicant meets the following conditions:

- * Holds a valid PGWP or work permit with at least 16 months of validity at the time of the spouse's application; and
- * Is employed or holds a job offer in a high-skilled occupation classified under TEER 0 or 1 (or an eligible occupation in TEER 2 or 3).

However, I have noticed that the guidelines do not explicitly address whether **self-employed PGWP holders** working in the above-mentioned TEER occupations can support their spouse's application for an open work permit.

Could you kindly confirm whether self-employment in such occupations qualifies as "employment" under IRCC's criteria for spousal open work permits? If additional documentation or eligibility requirements apply in this context, I would greatly appreciate your guidance.

Thank you in advance for your assistance. I look forward to your response.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:32 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:24:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CUSMA - Spouse Open Work Permit - REP-2025-0376 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

Question

A follow-up on my question below as there is also no mention of the Free Trade Agreement exemption for spousal open work permits in the PDU released on February 3, 2025.

Response

If the spouse is covered by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) , they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.

For example, the spousal work permit would be issued to the same validity as the PA's document regardless of the length of validity.

Those who are not covered under their FTA are subject to the new requirements including the 16 months rules. Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

\sb160We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb160

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 10:23
[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]ca>
Objet : RE: CUSMA - Spouse Open Work Permit

[redacted]

A follow-up on my question below as there is also no mention of the Free Trade Agreement exemption for spousal open work permits in the PDU released on February 3, 2025.

Thank you,

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/exemption-codes/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/spouses-common-law-authorized-work-high-skilled-occupations.html

From:
Sent: February 1, 2025 8:07 AM
[redacted]
Subject: CUSMA - Spouse Open Work Permit

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

Are TEER 2 and TEER 3 spouses of foreign workers under CUSMA who are not in one of the select high skilled occupations listed (for example Graphic Designer), eligible to apply for an open work permit. In other words, is CUSMA one of the eligible free trade agreements?

Is there a list of the FTAs that are included/excluded from the new spousal open work permit rules?

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/temporary/open-work-permit-spouses-dependent-children/eligibility.html

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:37 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:25:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CUSMA work permit holders and eligibility to support an Open Spousal Work Permit - REP-2025-0401 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

Question

Specifically, I would like to understand if CUSMA work permit holders (e.g. LMIA exemption T36) can support their spouse or common-law partner's OSWP if the spouse or common-law partner is otherwise not eligible for an OSWP under the C41 LMIA Exemption Code (for example, the principal worker works in a TEER 2/3 occupation that is not part of the occupation list released January 21, 2025).

\sb160

Response

If the spouse is covered by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) , they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.

For example, the spousal work permit would be issued to the same validity as the PA's document regardless of the length of validity.

Those who are not covered under their FTA are subject to the new requirements including the 16 months rules. Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

\sb160

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 15:10
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentan immigration
Cc :
Objet : CUSMA work permit holders and eligibility to support an Open Spousal Work Permit

I am a licensed immigration consultant m writing to seek clarification regarding CUSMA work permit holders and their eligibility to support their spouse or common-law partner's Open Spousal Work Permits (OSWP).

Specifically, I would like to understand if CUSMA work permit holders (e.g. LMIA exemption T36) can support their spouse or common-law partner's OSWP if the spouse or common-law partner is otherwise not eligible for an OSWP under the C41 LMIA Exemption Code (for example, the principal worker works in a TEER 2/3 occupation that is not part of the occupation list released January 21, 2025).

. I to your response.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:41 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:26:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SOWP for [redacted] - REP-2025-0404 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

\sb16

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

Question

How do we know which free trade agreements are eligible for spousal open work permits? Would the spouse of an Intra-company transfer be eligible?

Response

If the spouse category is specified by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.

Those ,who are **not** covered under their specific FTA, are subject to the new requirements. Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program: International free trade agreements - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 16:01
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Objet : SOWP for Intra-Company transfer

Good day,

The new eligibility requirements for Open Work Permits for Spouse includes this paragraph:

> **Work permit holders under a free trade agreement (FTA)**
>
> Spouses or common-law partners of work permit holders under **certain** free trade agreements (FTAs) are eligible for a spousal open work permit. Be sure to check the FTA you're applying under to see if your spouse or common-law partner is eligible.
>
> If your spouse or common-law partner **isn't eligible for an OWP through an FTA**, they may still be eligible to apply for an OWP through this measure.

How do we know which free trade agreements are eligible for spousal open work permits? Would the spouse of an Intra-company transfer be eligible?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:44 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:51:38
To: [redacted]
C [redacted] sentatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query about EMPP - REP-2025-0596 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please find the response below:

All [redacted] the EMPP [redacted] applicants to [redacted] foreign national cannot apply for permanent residence under the EMPP if they intend to reside in the province of Quebec irrespective of the EMPP stream. Please note that that we do not provide guidance on specific cases or scenarios as each case will be assessed by an officer considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting information available to them. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient information to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements of the program they are applying to.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 3:06 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Query about EMPP

[redacted]

Concerning the Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot, the **Federal EMPP** program:

1- Can the **job offer stream** be from an employer in Quebec, if the applicant intends to resettle to Quebec?

2- In the **no job offer stream,** can the applicant apply with the intention to reside in Quebec ?

\f0

Regards,

Page 815

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de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:47 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:53:34
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inscription différée - REP-2025-0364 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

En réponse à vos deux questions :

- [redacted] *date de confirmation de* [redacted] de reporter la date de début de son programme au trimestre suivant pour des circonstances exceptionnelles, cela doit être formellement approuvé par l'EED et l'étudiant doit obtenir une lettre d'acceptation mise à jour de l'EED mentionnant la date de confirmation de l'inscription différée.
- Pas trimestre on entend normalement une session de trois mois, alors il faut faire le calcul entre le trimestre suivant ou dans les 150 jours qui suivent la date de confirmation de l'inscription différée, selon la première de ces deux éventualités.

Merci,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb280

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 13:54
[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Cc TEIB ISPP Policy DIEI PPEI [redacted] (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : Inscription différée

Bonjour,

Nous aurions deux questions spécifiques à la formation professionnelle au Québec :

- Lorsqu'un détenteur de permis d'études est arrivé au Canada, mais n'a jamais débuter la formation prévue. Si l'on se fie à l'inscription différée sur page suivante, il est mentionné "doit commencer ses études au trimestre suivant ou dans les 150 jours qui suivent la date de confirmation de l'inscription différée, selon la première de ces 2 éventualités."
    - Question :
        - **A quoi correspond "la date de confirmation de l'inscription différée". Est-ce la date où la personne devait débutée sa formation (date de début prévue) ou la date d'arrivée au Canada, si la personne est arrivée après la date de début prévue?**

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- **En formation professionnelle, il n'existe pas de sessions ou semestre. Est-ce que nous devons considérer le terme trimestre comme "3 mois suivant" ou tenir compte seulement des 150 jours suivants la date de confirmation que l'inscription est différée?**

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:50 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:55:13
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PGWP Eligibility for International Students Facing Extended Course Gaps - REP-2025-0212-Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Question:

An international student enrolled in a full-time post-secondary diploma program (a two year program) at a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada has encountered a unique issue. The student successfully completed the first three semesters of her program with a good GPA (. However, during her fourth semester i.e. the last semester (Fall 2024), she failed some courses.

Now the student intends to complete her studies as soon as possible. However, the college has advised her that the failed courses will not be available for retake in the next two semesters (Winter 2025 and Summer 2025). The earliest opportunity for her to retake these courses is in Fall 2025, resulting in an 8-month gap before she can resume her final semester. The student is very anxious that, even if she maintains her status as a student with a valid study permit and completes her program by studying the remaining courses in Fall 2025 as advised by the college (from September 2025 to December 2025), she may not meet the eligibility requirements for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), which she intends to apply for after successfully completing her studies.

As per the PGWP eligibility criteria, students must maintain full-time status during each semester of their study program, except during an authorized leave of up to 150 days.

1. *If the student remains in Canada on a valid study permit, waits until Fall 2025 to retake her courses, and successfully completes her final semester (September to December 2025), will she still be eligible for a PGWP, provided all other eligibility requirements are met?*

2. *What steps should international students take when their college advises them that required courses to complete their program will not be available for an extended period (such as in this case, 8 months)? How can students ensure they maintain compliance with their study permit conditions while also preserving their eligibility for a PGWP?*

Response:

[redacted] T[redacted] Representatives Mailbox [redacted] reply to [redacted] immigration program [redacted] policy related enquiries and therefore no case specific responses can be provided.

There are a few cases where a student may be able to take an authorized leave of up to 150 days from their study program and still meet the conditions of their study permit. They need to provide proof that their DLI authorized the leave when they apply for a PGWP.

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\sb160In exceptional circumstances, a student may be required to defer their program's start date to the next semester. If the student defers their program start date, it should be formally approved by the DLI. In some cases, the deferral is imposed by the DLI.

If the study permit holder is in Canada at the time of deferral, and they wish to remain in Canada, they must begin their studies the following semester or within 150 days from the date the deferred enrolment is confirmed, whichever comes first. Otherwise, they should do either of the following:

- change their status (that is, change to visitor status or worker status)
- leave Canada

Note: In all deferral cases, students should obtain an updated letter of acceptance from the DLI.

For more information, please see our website:

Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 13:22
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP Eligibility for International Students Facing Extended Course Gaps

Respected Officer,

[redacted] Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCI[redacted]). My Representative ID on IRCC's Authorized Representative Portal is

I have a question regarding the eligibility requirements for the Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP). While I have reviewed the information provided on the IRCC website (PGWP Eligibility), I am facing a situation that is not explicitly addressed there.

\sb280Scenario:

An international student enrolled in a full-time post-secondary diploma program (a two year program) at a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada has encountered a unique issue. The student successfully completed the first three semesters of her program with a good GPA

. However, during her fourth semester i.e. the last semester (Fall 2024), she failed some courses.

Now the student intends to complete her studies as soon as possible. However, the college has advised her that the failed courses will not be available for retake in the next two semesters (Winter 2025 and Summer 2025). The earliest opportunity for her to retake these courses is in Fall 2025, resulting in an 8-month gap before she can resume her final semester. The student is very anxious that, even if she maintains her status as a student with a valid study permit and completes her program by studying the remaining courses in Fall 2025 as advised by the college (from

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September 2025 to December 2025), she may not meet the eligibility requirements for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), which she intends to apply for after successfully completing her studies.

As per the PGWP eligibility criteria, students must maintain full-time status during each semester of their study program, except during an authorized leave of up to 150 days.

\sb280My Questions:

1. If the student remains in Canada on a valid study permit, waits until Fall 2025 to retake her courses, and successfully completes her final semester (September to December 2025), will she still be eligible for a PGWP, provided all other eligibility requirements are met?
2. What steps should international students take when their college advises them that required courses to complete their program will not be available for an extended period (such as in this case, 8 months)? How can students ensure they maintain compliance with their study permit conditions while also preserving their eligibility for a PGWP?

Your response to this matter would be greatly appreciated, as it would help provide clarity for international students facing similar situations.

\sb280

Yours [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:53 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 7 Mar 2025 20:59:56
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Can a LMIA be reused for another TFW before expiry? - REP-2025-0475 -11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

If an employer hired a TFW with a LMIA-based work permit, but the TFW subsequently quit the job. The LMIA (low wage) has not expired. Can the employer use the LMIA again to support a new TFW for work permit application? Your clarification and advice on this would be highly appreciated.

Response:

The names of temporary foreign worker on a positive LMIA **cannot** be changed if the:

- application is for permanent residence or dual intent
- application is for the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program
- work permit application has been submitted, or the work permit has been issued

Please refer to Hire a temporary foreign worker – After you apply - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you!

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 11:42 PM
[redacted]
Subject: Can a LMIA be reused for another TFW before expiry?

Good day Sir/Madam,

If an employer hired a TFW with a LMIA-based work permit, but the TFW subsequently quit the job. The LMIA (low wage) has not expired. Can the employer use the LMIA again to support a new TFW for work permit application? Your clarification and advice on this would be highly appreciated.

Best regards,

Page 822

is withheld pursuant to section

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:27 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 19:55:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Express Entry - Simultaneous Work Experiences - Working in Canada with Canadian Employer (Canadian Experience) and Working Remotely From Canada (Foreign Work Experience) - REP-2025-0074- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

Scenario

If someone was working remotely from Canada with a foreign employer, and were to declare this foreign work experience *and* that person was also working in Canada with a Canadian employer and met the criteria to declare that work experience as Canadian,

Question

Could they claim foreign work experience (s. 25) to be assigned points under s. 23 and s. 24 of the *Ministerial Instructions* AND claim the Canadian work experience (s. 15) to be assigned points under s. 15 of the same *Ministerial Instructions*?

The question is asking whether a person can declare and be awarded points for simultaneous foreign and Canadian work experiences where the foreign work is performed by the worker for a foreign company remotely while they are living in Canada with status and work authorization.

Answer:

Remote work for a foreign employer while residing in Canada may be eligible to be awarded Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score as foreign work experience under the skill transferability points if it meets all the requirements.

The applicant may claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one performed remotely outside Canada. Depending on the applicant's qualifications the system may grant them CRS skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience at the same time.

The system will not grant additional Federal Skilled Worker program selection criteria points for work experience in excess of 30 hours per week.

Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the Country/territory of the employer [redacted] work performed from [redacted] the applicant [redacted] to [redacted] please [redacted] an [redacted] detailing the remote work agreement, and where the employer and employee are physically located.

The assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy the officer that they meet all of the requirements for all work experiences.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 12:26
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Express Entry - Simultaneous Work Experiences - Working in Canada with Canadian Employer (Canadian Experience) and Working Remotely From Canada (Foreign Work Experience)

Hello,

On March 11, 2024 I received the response (below) for REP-2024-0378. This question follows the same line of question.

Scenario
If someone was working remotely from Canada with a foreign employer, and were to declare this foreign work experience *and* that person was also working in Canada with a Canadian employer and met the criteria to declare that work experience as Canadian,

Question
Could they claim foreign work experience (s. 25) to be assigned points under s. 23 and s. 24 of the *Ministerial Instructions* AND claim the Canadian work experience (s. 15) to be assigned points under s. 15 of the same *Ministerial Instructions*?

The question is asking whether a person can declare and be awarded points for simultaneous foreign and Canadian work experiences where the foreign work is performed by the worker for a foreign company remotely while they are living in Canada with status and work authorization.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

FW: Claiming Work Experience While Working Remotely from Canada (Express Entry) -- REP-2024-0378

[redacted]

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]

Mar 11, 2024, 11:11 'a0AM

to me

[redacted]

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mail[redacted] appreciate your patience.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Question:

I am requesting an interpretation of the *Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system* in cases where remote skilled (NOC 0,A,B) work experience is gained while performed with a foreign employer, reporting to work at a foreign/overseas location (not a Canadian location), [redacted]ile the foreign national is in [redacted] that this [redacted] to [redacted] response [redacted] December [redacted]

According to the current Ministerial Instructions:

25 (1) For the purposes of sections 23 and 24, foreign work experience is work experience that

(a) is **acquired by a foreign national outside Canada** in one or more occupations listed in Skill Type 0 Management Occupations or Skill Level A or B of the National Occupational Classification matrix;
(b) consists of full-time work experience, or the full-time equivalent for part-time work experience, with one or more employers;
(c) is acquired within the 10-year period preceding the day on which points are assigned to the foreign national under section 23 or subsection 24(1); and
(d) is remunerated by the payment of wages or a commission.

Source: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/policies-operational-instructions-agreements/ministerial-instructions/express-entry-application-management-system/current.html

QUESTION 1

Does a worker (a) employed by a foreign employer and (b) performing that work remotely inside of Canada and (c) in a manner that does not compete with the Canadian labour market) constitute "foreign work experience" under the ministerial instructions for Express Entry?

In other words, I am trying to determine what "acquired by a foreign national outside Canada" means.

QUESTION 2 (only if Question 1 is NO)

If it does not constitute foreign work experience, and assuming no other eligibility factors or criteria, would this work experience be considered Canadian work experience in the ministerial instructions, s. 15(3)(a)?

15... (3) For the purposes of this section, Canadian work experience is work experience that
(a) **is acquired by a foreign national in Canada** in one or more occupations listed in Skill Type 0 Management Occupations or Skill Level A or B of the National Occupational Classification matrix;

I am hoping for some clarity on the meanings of inside Canada/outside Canada in the ministerial instructions in cases of remote work, and I understand that there are other factors involved to determine whether the candidate would be awarded points.

Answer:

Remote work for a foreign employer while residing in Canada may be eligible under the Express Entry as foreign work experience if it meets all the other requirements. Work outside of the Canadian labour market is not eligible as Canadian work experience.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Claiming Work Experience While Working Remotely from Canada (Express Entry)

Page 827

is not relevant

est non pertinente

Page 828

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:38:59 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 12:41:28
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives, Représentants Immigration, [redacted]
Subject: FW: Reciprocal Employment Work Permit Requirements - REP-2025-0070- Due 6-Feb-25 - REP-2025-0587 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hellc

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for reaching out for additional clarification to the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox.

\sb160I am agreement that the original response was insufficient and added to your confusion because in leaned heavily into ICT language. You are correct that the two companies do **not** need to share common ownership, but rather an officer would expect to see that a relationship of reciprocity exists between the Canadian and overseas entity.

\sb160Reciprocity begins with the idea that Canadians would have similar if not exactly equivalent experiences in the foreign national's home country as indicated below:

> \sb160It is not necessary that there be exact reciprocity (i.e. one for one exchange), but the general order of magnitude of exchanges should be reasonably similar on an annual basis. In assessing reciprocity, one would consider the relative number and percentage. For example, for exchanges involving larger numbers of foreign nationals (e.g. greater than 25), officers could require a higher minimum proportion of Canadians employed abroad to foreign nationals employed in Canada (e.g. at least 75%) than for smaller exchanges.
>
> \sb160When the entities involved have no history of conducting reciprocal exchanges with Canada, it is reasonable to initially limit work permits to a small number of individuals and that subsequent work permits be issued only when reciprocity has been demonstrated. (source)

In response to your original question, employers cannot hire a foreign national directly from the street to work under C20. The potential employee must have been hired by an entity overseas.

For example, Google Canada is hiring people from Google US to work under C20, Amazon Canada is hiring FWs from Amazon FR to work in Canada, etc.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

International Mobility Program (IMP): Canadian interests - Reciprocal employment general guidelines R205(b), C20 - Canada.ca

We hope this additional information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 11:32 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic[redacted]
Subject: RE: Reciprocal Employment Work Permit Requirements - REP-2025-0070- Due 6-Feb-25

Hi ImmREPS,

[redacted] clarification [redacted] the response [redacted] below.

1. Can you kindly address this portion of the question: Can the foreign national be presently unemployed abroad at the time of making their application for a reciprocal employment work permit? Or, must they be employed by an entity related to the Canadian entity that seeks to employ them in Canada?

2. You state: "The entity outside of Canada must actively be 'doing business' in Canada by regularly, systematically, and continuously providing goods and/ or services by a parent, branch, subsidiary, or affiliate in Canada." This suggests that the reciprocal employment Work Permit category has a corporate relationship requirement that mirrors the requirement for ICT Work Permits such that an applicant has to show that their non-Canadian employer has a parent-subsidiary or branch/affiliate relationship with the Canadian entity that seeks to employ them in Canada. Is this the case?

3. If two companies that do NOT share common ownership (as in a parent-subsidiary or branch/affiliate) have a regular practice of doing business (regularly, systematically and continuously providing goods/services to each other), is this not sufficient to qualify an applicant for a reciprocal employment Work Permit? It is understood that the Canadian company would need to demonstrate that Canadian employees have similar opportunities to work abroad and/or that the Canadian company has a Global Mobility Policy that contemplates such 'exchanges' etc…. but I cannot find any clear guidance from IRCC online that suggests there is a 'qualifying corporate relationship' requirement under this category as there is with an ICT Work Permit.

Thank you.

Kind Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From: Immigration Representatives ▌Représentants immigration (IRCC) (IRCC [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted] <[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 4:34 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]igration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: Reciprocal Employment Work Permit Requirements - REP-2025-0070- Due 6-Feb-25

Hello

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

Question 1

\sb160In the context of an application for a reciprocal employment work permit, must the applicant demonstrate that there is a corporate relationship between the sending entity (outside of Canada) and the receiving entity (in Canada)?

\sb160

Response 1

The onus is on the institutions or applicants to demonstrate that reciprocity exists, and that a corporate relationship exists between the two entities. The entity outside of Canada must actively be 'doing business' in Canada by regularly, systematically, and continuously providing goods and/ or services by a parent, branch, subsidiary, or affiliate in Canada.

The reciprocity could be indicated in the exchange agreement between the Canadian and foreign parties, a letter from the receiving Canadian institution, the work contract.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

Locally engaged staff of diplomatic and consular missions and international organizations: Reciprocal employment (LMIA exemption code C20) – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 09:47
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Reciprocal Employment Work Permit Requirements

[redacted]

In the context of an application for a reciprocal employment work permit, must the applicant demonstrate that there is a corporate relationship between the sending entity (outside of Canada) and the receiving entity (in Canada)?

If so, what are the requirements for the corporate relationship? For example, is it the same guidelines that apply to intracompany transferee work permit applications with respect to qualifying corporate relationships?

Can the foreign national be presently unemployed abroad at the time of making their application for a reciprocal employment work permit?

\qjor otherwise. Thank you.

Thank you.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:03 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 12:43:46
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Flagpole vs activation: new rules - REP-2025-0035- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0000.jpg;

Good day,

Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:
I hope this message finds you well. Happy New Year! I understand that flagpoling is no longer permitted (https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/ending-flagpoling-for-work-and-study-permits-at-the-border.html).
Does this change affect individuals who applied for permits from outside Canada but received a Letter of Intent (LOI) while inside Canada?
Specifically, can applicants with an LOI leave Canada and re-enter through the United States to activate their work or study permits? Or does this new change only apply to applications made at POE?

RESPONSE:

The change applies to both, applications made at POE for clients that are already in Canada as well as applications made outside Canada that received an LOI while in [redacted] information, please see: Ending flagpoling for work and study permits at the border - Canada.ca

Applicants will not able to activate your study permit if you re-enter from the U.S. or Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 janvier 2025 18:17
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Flagpole vs activation: new rules

Hi IMMREP,

I hope this message finds you well. Happy New Year! I understand that flagpoling is no longer permitted (https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/ending-flagpoling-for-work-and-study-permits-at-the-border.html).

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Does this change affect individuals who applied for permits from outside Canada but received a Letter of Intent (LOI) while inside Canada?

Specifically, can applicants with an LOI leave Canada and re-enter through the United States to activate their work or study permits? Or does this new change only apply to applications made at POE?

Best,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 13:20:01
To:
C [redacted]entatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Query Regarding Student Leaves of Absence and Impact - REP-2024-2525 -- REP-2025-0298 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry below:

Question:

As a follow-up, could you outline the process for in-Canada students who take an **unauthorized leave** (i.e., they stop attending classes and do not inform the DLI)? Is my understanding correct that **if the student applies for a visitor record,** they may resume classes with their current study permit, as per your previous email, or would they need to apply for a new permit? Additionally, in the event that a student takes an **unauthorized leave** and **does not apply for a visitor record**, as mentioned in your previous email, would they still be eligible to resume studies after the 150-day period? Or would they need to leave Canada and apply for a new study permit?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Represen[redacted] Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Under R220.1(1), a study permit holder **must comply** with their study permit conditions.
Study permit holders in Canada who don't meet their conditions may lose their student status and study permit; they may also have to leave Canada.

Among other study permit conditions, study permit holders must show that they are actively pursuing their studies (unless they are exempt from that requirement) by:

- * being enrolled full-time or part-time during each academic semester (excluding regularly scheduled breaks)
- * making progress towards completing their program's courses **and**
- * not taking authorized leaves longer than 150 days from their study program

In Canada, a study permit holder who is **not** actively pursuing their studies, may be found non-complaint with their study permit conditions, which may affect their ability to remain in Canada or submit future applications. In accordance with (R220.1(4), study permit holders may be required to provide evidence to an officer, of their compliance with their study permit conditions (R220.1(1); this includes to Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officers at a port of entry (POE), if they have left Canada and then re-enter.

We hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 13:12
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]a>
Objet : Re: Query Regarding Student Leaves of Absence and Impact - REP-2024-2525 - Due 6-Jan-25

Good Afternoon,

[redacted] the clarification.

As a follow-up, could you outline the process for in-Canada students who take an **unauthorized leave** (i.e., they stop attending classes and do not inform the DLI)? Is my understanding correct that **if the student applies for a visitor record,** they may resume classes with their current study permit, as per your previous email, or would they need to apply for a new permit?

Additionally, in the event that a student takes an **unauthorized leave** and **does not apply for a visitor record**, as mentioned in your previous email, would they still be eligible to resume studies after the 150-day period? Or would they need to leave Canada and apply for a new study permit?

I appreciate your assistance in clarifying these points.

Warm regards,

On Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 1:07 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**
>
> **Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the** IRCC Web form.
>
> Please see our response to your question.
>
> Questions:
>
> As per the IRCC website, international students may take authorized leaves from their studies for a maximum of 150 days during their academic journey. A student on leave who resumes their studies within 150 days from the date the leave commenced (i.e., the date the leave was granted by the institution) is considered to be actively pursuing studies during their leave. However, if a student does not resume their studies within 150 days, they must either:
>
> - * Change their status (e.g., to visitor or worker status)
> - * Leave Canada
>
> 1. 1. For students who successfully change their status to visitor, are they eligible to remain in Canada until the end of their 6-month ban before reapplying for a new study permit or study permit extension (depending on the expiration

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date of their initial study permit)?

Response :

The visitor record specifies the conditions and validity period (length) of their stay in Canada.
A student on leave from studies, not resuming their studies within 150 days, after changing their status to visitor, may resume their studies, using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit is valid. If the study permit is about to expire when the student resumes their studies, the student must apply to extend their study permit in Canada, using the application to change conditions, extend your stay or remain in Canada as a student, before the expiry date. Students who submit the "Application to Chan[redacted]r [redacted]in in [redacted]nt" [redacted]rm **before** th[redacted]iry date [redacted]f th[redacted] previous study permit will maintain their status as a temporary resident as per subsection R183(5). Under section R189, study permit holders may continue their studies under the same conditions as their previous study permit **if they applied to extend their stay in Canada as a student**. However, if they applied to extend their stay as a visitor, they may not pursue their studies when their current permit expires.

2. **2. For students who leave the country, assuming they wait until the end of the 6-month ban, would they be automatically eligible to apply for a new study permit?**

Response:

A student on leave from studies, not resuming their studies within 150 days, if they leave Canada they are considered compliant with their study permit conditions and may be eligible to apply for a new study permit.

3. **3. Alternatively, in either case, if the student applies for a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) and is approved, can you confirm whether they would be eligible to apply for a new study permit? Would there be any additional steps required for such students?**

Response:

If your TRP is issued for six months or longer, you are eligible to apply for a study permit. If you wish to apply for a TRP and a study permit, you should complete the Application to change conditions, extend my stay or remain in Canada as a student [IMM 5709].

- For more information on TRP, please refer to: Guide-5554-Applyingto remain in Canada as a temporary resident permit holder

4. **4. Lastly, assuming these students meet all other eligibility criteria, would the granting of their post-graduate work permits be at the immigration officer's discretion, or would they still be considered non-compliant and ineligible to apply?**

Response:

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

If the officer determines that the applicant did not meet the conditions of their study permit, they may be prohibited from being issued a PGWP for 6 months from the date they stopped their unauthorized study or failure to comply with a condition(s), as per subparagraph R200(3)(e)(i).

For information on PGWP eligibility and how to apply, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: How to apply - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 6 décembre 2024 15:08
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Query Regarding Student Leaves of Absence and Impact

Good Afternoon,

I have a detailed query regarding student leaves of absence.

As per the IRCC website, international students may take authorized leaves from their studies for a maximum of 150 days during their academic journey. A student on leave who resumes their studies within 150 days from the date the leave commenced (i.e., the date the leave was granted by the institution) is considered to be actively pursuing studies during their leave. However, if a student does not resume their studies within 150 days, they must either:

- * Change their status (e.g., to visitor or worker status)
- * Leave Canada

My queries are as follows:

1. 1. For students who successfully change their status to visitor, are they eligible to remain in Canada until the end of their 6-month ban before reapplying for a new study permit or study permit extension (depending on the expiration date of their initial study permit)?
2. 2. For students who leave the country, assuming they wait until the end of the 6-month ban, would they be automatically eligible to apply for a new study permit?
3. 3. Alternatively, in either case, if the student applies for a Temporary Resident Permit (TRP) and is approved, can you confirm whether they would be eligible to apply for a new study permit? Would there be any additional steps required for such students?
4. 4. Lastly, assuming these students meet all other eligibility criteria, would the granting of their post-graduate work permits be at the immigration officer's discretion, or would they still be considered non-compliant and ineligible to apply?

[redacted]

Warm Regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:12 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 13:33:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: visitors in Canada applying for work permits - REP-2025-0106- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find below the response to your inquiry:

Question:
My question is whether visitors can apply for a work permit while physically being in Canada, but following the process for an "outside of Canada" application.

I understand that visitors in Canada can only apply for a work permit from inside Canada in a few very specific situations. These exemptions do not apply to applicants who have had their work permit extension applications refused because their LMIAs have not been approved in time. These people might be able to restore their status to visitor, but then – when they receive their LMIAs – they are not able to apply for their work permit from inside Canada.

Flagpoling is also no longer an option.

Is the only option for these people to leave and then apply from outside of Canada?

Or, is there a way for people who are physically in Canada to use the online application process and apply via the Canadian overseas mission in their home country using the outside of Canada process?

[redacted] that [redacted] the [redacted] from Ottawa?

And would the work permit approval letter allow them to apply a land border?

Answer:
The public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within Canada has ended. As a result, a person who is currently a visitor with legal status in Canada is not eligible to apply for a work permit from within Canada. If a visitor would like to apply for a work permit, they can do so from outside of Canada.

Applicants seeking a work permit using the outside of Canada process will receive a port of entry letter of introduction indicating their application is provisionally approved. The letter of introduction [redacted] to [redacted] entry to [redacted] nationals [redacted] temporary [redacted] status in Canada and are provisionally approved to work or study by IRCC are no longer be able to obtain their permit by flagpoling. This includes receiving immigration services at a land border.

Please for more information, visit the following webpages:

- * Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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- * Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca
- * Operational bulletin 686 – December 24, 2024 (modified February 14, 2025) - Canada.ca

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 12 janvier 2025 15:10
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : visitors in Canada applying for work permits

[redacted]

My question is whether visitors can apply for a work permit while physically being in Canada, but following the process for an "outside of Canada" application.

I understand that visitors in Canada can only apply for a work permit from inside Canada in a few very specific situations. These exemptions do not apply to applicants who have had their work permit extension applications refused because their LMIAs have not been approved in time. These people might be able to restore their status to visitor, but then – when they receive their LMIAs – they are not able to apply for their work permit from inside Canada.

Flagpoling is also no longer an option.

Is the only option for these people to leave and then apply from outside of Canada?

Or, is there a way for people who are physically in Canada to use the online application process and apply via the Canadian overseas mission in their home country using the outside of Canada process?
I[redacted], [redacted] the [redacted] from Ottawa?
And would the work permit approval letter allow them to apply a land border?

[redacted] and consideration.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:16 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:26:34
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Multiple applcaitions - REP-2025-0512 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

In order for us to better respond to your request, can you please clarify the question, as it is not clear what you are asking?

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 2:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Multiple applcaitions

Hi there,

Question 1:If an applicant has applied for an open work permit extension before their current permit expires, they are on implied status and can continue working under the same conditions until a decision is made. If they then apply for a second work permit while on implied status—this time for a closed work permit based on a positive LMIA— or apply for a change in work permit conditions inside Canada or need to apply new work permit as outland candidate?

Thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:19 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:34:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Electronic Exchange - REP-2025-0450 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] ill [redacted] into [redacted] for [redacted] updates.

At this time, IRCC does not have any IT updates to announce.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 7:48 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: RE: Electronic Exchange

Hello,

Following IRCC request to update our Designated Learning Institution (DLI) information, I'm the official representative for Our DLI number is :

De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigrat[redacted]
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 11:46
À :
Objet : RE: Electronic Exchange

Hello,

In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good [redacted]

[redacted]

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The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 1 février 2025 10:43
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Electronic Exchange

Hi IRCC,

\fi708I have a general program enquiry regarding the International Students Program (ISP). The November 15, 2024, regulations change [and previous ones], and the reduction in Provincial Attestation Letters (PAL) 2025 reductions have tremendous implication of our future budgets and our key performance indicators. Is there any plans for IRCC to inform Designated Learning Institutions (DLI) of the status of the study visa/permit applications after the authenticity validation of our Letter of Acceptance (LOA)? We already collect some references (e.g., IRCC [redacted] Date [redacted] that [redacted] to [redacted] reference this extra piece of information regarding the study visa/permit processing (e.g., In progress, Visa [redacted]. [redacted] the study permit [redacted] closed to [redacted] DLI, we could potentially exchange information on the study visa/permit processing. This would allow DLI to proper better predict implications on budgets. Given this new opportunity, our partnership could grow stronger.

\fi708

\fi708If we build this as a bidirectional exchange mechanism, we could even be proactive by indicating those study permit holders that didn't show ("no-shows") sooner in the enrolment process (e.g., Australia jurisdiction). We could regularly electronically ask IRCC to confirm the status of the "piece of paper" [study permit] based on IRCC evaluation of our conformity report : is the study permit is valid, on renewal, etc. ? . DLI would therefore play an important role in protecting the ISP against misuse, and at the same time, to protect our DLI number from suspension and increase Canadian security.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:22 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:36:48
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question PAL/TAL - REP-2025-0381 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Bonjour,

À partir du **8 novembre 2024**, pour changer d'établissement d'enseignement postsecondaire l'étudiant a besoin d'obtenir un nouveau permis d'études en présentant une demande de prolongation de son permis actuel.

\cbpat3De plus, à compter du **8 novembre 2024** l'étudiant doit être inscrit dans l'établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED) indiqué sur son permis d'études. Si l'étudiant a changé d'EED avant le 8 novembre 2024, il peut continuer à étudier à son EED avec son permis d'études actuel tant qu'il respecte les conditions de ce permis.

Lorsqu'un étudiant demande la prolongation de son permis d'études, il doit inclure une lettre expliquant pourquoi il change d'établissement d'enseignement; et une nouvelle LAP/LAT, à moins de répondre aux critères de l'une des exceptions (il s'agit d'une nouvelle exigence à partir du **22 janvier 2025**).

Pour plus d'information et de détails concernant le changement d'établissement d'enseignement, veuillez-vous référer au lien suivant : Changer d'établissement d'enseignement ou de programme - Canada.ca

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 14:49
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Objet : Question PAL/TAL

Bonjour,

Je travaille à l[redacted] et j'ai quelques étudiants qui sont entrés au Canada avec un permis d'études pour un autre EED. En cours de route, ils ont changé d'établissement pour poursuivre leurs études à l'[redacted], soit à l'hiver 2024 ou à l'automne 2024, mais par inadvertance, ils n'ont jamais effectué le changement d'établissement auprès d'IRCC.

Selon les consignes d'IRCC, les personnes qui prolongent leur permis d'études au même EED et au même niveau d'études n'ont [redacted] de [redacted], [redacted] une [redacted] de permis [redacted] de [redacted] d'établissement, ont-ils besoin d'une LAP ou non ?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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\sb280Merci beaucoup pour votre aide!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:43:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: RE : Conjoint interdiction de territoire pour rester au Canada sans statut - REP-2025-0287 - Due 26-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Veuillez trouver la réponse à votre question:

Si le demandeur est résident.e temporaire ou dans le cas où il/elle a présenté une demande pour obtenir le statut de résident.e temporaire ou une demande de séjour au Canada à titre de résident.e temporaire, et si cette personne est interdite de territoire pour être restée au Canada sans statut, le paragraphe 42(2) s'applique et l'époux.se ne serait pas interdit.e de territoire en vertu du paragraphe 42(1).

Toutefois, si le demandeur principal a présenté une demande de résidence permanente, le paragraphe 42(2) ne s'applique pas et l'époux.se serait interdit.e de territoire en vertu du paragraphe 42(1).

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 28 janvier 2025 14:41
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Re: RE : Conjoint interdiction de territoire pour rester au Canada sans statut

Bonjour,

En suivi de ma dernière interrogation, est-ce que ça empêcherait le demandeur principal de demander la résidence permanente, bien qu'il soit dans l'exception de 42(2) LIPR?

Merci et bonne journée,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Le mar. 28 janv. 2025, à 14 h 00, [redacted] a écrit :

Bonjour,

D'une manière générale, si une personne venait à être interdite de territoire pour être restée au Canada sans statut, est-ce que ça entraînerait une interdiction de territoire pour son conjoint qui est le demandeur principal et qui se trouverait au Canada avec un permis de travail?

42(1) Emportent, sauf pour le résident permanent ou une personne protégée, interdiction de territoire pour inadmissibilité familiale les faits suivants :

a. l'interdiction de territoire frappant tout membre de sa famille qui l'accompagne ou qui, dans les cas réglementaires, ne l'accompagne pas;

Par ailleurs, 42 (2) LIPR indique que les faits visés à l'alinéa (1) a) emportent interdiction de territoire seulement si le membre de sa famille est interdit de territoire en raison d'un cas visé aux articles 34, 35, 35.1 ou 37.

L'inadmissibilité de la conjointe accompagnante serait basée sur 41 LIPR et non 34, 35, 35.1 ou 37.

Je suis conscient que vous ne pouvez répondre qu'à des questions générales, la question générale est donc : est-ce qu'une interdiction de territoire en vertu de 41 LIPR entrainerait une interdiction de territoire de la famille immédiate selon 42 LIPR ?

[redacted] et bonne journée,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:30 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:55:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question about Work Permits for CL Partners of Refugee Claimants - REP-2025-0566 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

Question

Can the common-law partner of a refugee claimant, who is not a refugee claimant themselves but already holds an open work permit, switch to an open work permit based on being the common-law partner of the employed refugee claimant?

Response

Section R206 **does not** include family members who are not themselves described in paragraph R206(a) or (b). Family members of refugee claimants or of persons subject to an unenforceable removal order are not entitled to an open work permit under this section.

However, they can apply for a work permit from within Canada as per section R199 with a labour market impact assessment (LMIA) or under an LMIA-exempt category if eligible.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

Applicants with no other means of support [R206 – S61 and S62] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 1:45 PM

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: Question about Work Permits for CL Partners of Refugee Claimants

Hello,

Can the common-law partner of a refugee claimant, who is not a refugee claimant themselves but already holds an open work permit, switch to an open work permit based on being the common-law partner of the employed refugee claimant?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:04:35 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 10 Jan 2025 14:26:43
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Questions about DLI change students and students status in Canada - REP-2025-0016- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Q1:
In November 2024, IRCC announced a new policy regarding DLI changes. This policy was later updated to allow DLI-transfer students who are accepted for the Winter and Spring 2025 semesters to begin their studies without waiting for their new study permits to be approved, provided they meet the following criteria:

- * They have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (between January 1, 2025, and May 1, 2025).
- * They have applied for a study permit extension.
- * **Their study permit remains valid** and does not have the DLI name printed on it.
- * They meet all existing study permit conditions.

I am seeking clarification regarding the following scenario:

Students admitted to the January 2025 semester, which officially begins on January 6, 2025, have study permits that expire on 2024-12-30. These students have submitted their study permit extension applications, including the new DLI LOAs, prior to their current permits expiring.
Can these students begin their studies in January 2025 under the updated policy?
Additionally, please note that some of these students may have previously taken authorized breaks. If they are unable to start their studies in January, they risk exceeding the 150-day limit for being out of studies.

A1: Students may begin their studies in January 2025 under this facilitative measure as long as they submitted an application for a study permit extension **before** the expiry of their current study permit.

Q2: Regarding the validity of a study permit, IRPR 222 states:
222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

- * **(a.1)** The day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies.

Could you please clarify what is meant by "the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled"? For instance:

- * A student may face academic dismissal, financial dismissal, or voluntarily withdraw from their studies.
- * Academic dismissal: Students may return to the same DLI after a one-year ban.
- * Financial dismissal: Students may re-enroll in the next semester upon settling their fees.
- * Voluntary withdrawal: Students officially inform the school of their intent to withdraw.

Understanding how to define "the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled" is crucial for us as practitioners.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Additionally, should the 150-day grace period apply from the date a student is officially dismissed from the institution?

A2: Students may, in exceptional circumstances, may take a leave from their studies. The student must resume classes within 150 days of the date on which they stopped studying.
Examples on the IRCC website include illness or injury, pregnancy, family emergency, death or serious illness of a family member etc.

As of November 8, 2024, IRCC compliance reports are mandatory where the DLI must select the appropriate student's academic status at the [redacted] website provides several enrollment status options such as leave of absence, deferred enrollment, academic suspension, no longer registered etc. We ask you that you carefully review each definition. For instance:

1- Academic suspension
The student is **suspended** from your institution, due to poor academic performance or violation of the institution's policies.
The student is allowed to return after the period of suspension.

Any leave from a program of studies in Canada should not exceed 150 consecutive days from the date the leave started. If a student exceeds 150 days of leave from studies, they will need to change their status with IRCC or will be considered non-compliant with their study permit conditions.
Please note that an academic suspension is different than being no longer registered.

2- No longer registered or enrolled
Your institution sent the student a letter of admission, but they are no longer registered or enrolled because they have

- * been dismissed
- * withdrawn voluntarily
- * transferred to another institution

Therefore, there is a difference between a student returning after a suspension and one no longer registered due to a withdrawal.
If a student withdraws and is no longer enrolled at a DLI, **they are no longer meeting the conditions of their study permit**.

Q3: Clarification on Study Permit Validity After Prolonged Absence
Consider a scenario where a student's study permit is valid until 2027. The student has not attended school for over 150 days but applied for a visitor record during her absence. Now she is ready to return to school:

1. 1. Can she resume her studies using her current study permit?
2. 2. If a new study permit is required:
    - * Should she apply for a study permit extension from inside Canada?
    - * Or, should she apply for a new study permit from overseas?

Your guidance would be greatly appreciated.

A3: See above.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 15:44
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Questions about DLI change students and students status in Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is I have some questions that need your guidance.

Q1:
In November 2024, IRCC announced a new policy regarding DLI changes. This policy was later updated to allow DLI-transfer students who are accepted for the Winter and Spring 2025 semesters to begin their studies without waiting for their new study permits to be approved, provided they meet the following criteria:

- * They have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (between January 1, 2025, and May 1, 2025).
- * They have applied for a study permit extension.
- * **Their study permit remains valid** and does not have the DLI name printed on it.
- * They meet all existing study permit conditions.

I am seeking clarification regarding the following scenario:

Students admitted to the January 2025 semester, which officially begins on January 6, 2025, have study permits that expire on 2024-12-30. These students have submitted their study permit extension applications, including the new DLI LOAs, prior to their current permits expiring.
Can these students begin their studies in January 2025 under the updated policy?
Additionally, please note that some of these students may have previously taken authorized breaks. If they are unable to start their studies in January, they risk exceeding the 150-day limit for being out of studies.

Q2: Regarding the validity of a study permit, IRPR 222 states:
222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

- * **(a.1)** The day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies.

Could you please clarify what is meant by "the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled"? For instance:

- * A student may face academic dismissal, financial dismissal, or voluntarily withdraw from their studies.
- * Academic dismissal: Students may return to the same DLI after a one-year ban.
- * Financial dismissal: Students may re-enroll in the next semester upon settling their fees.
- * Voluntary withdrawal: Students officially inform the school of their intent to withdraw.

Understanding how to define "the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled" is crucial for us as practitioners. Additionally, should the 150-day grace period apply from the date a student is officially dismissed from the institution?

Q3: Clarification on Study Permit Validity After Prolonged Absence
Consider a scenario where a student's study permit is valid until 2027. The student has not attended school for over 150 days but applied for a visitor record during her absence. Now she is ready to return to school:

1. 1. Can she resume her studies using her current study permit?
2. 2. If a new study permit is required:
    - * Should she apply for a study permit extension from inside Canada?
    - * Or, should she apply for a new study permit from overseas?

Your guidance would be greatly appreciated.

Best Regards,

Page 855

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:31 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 20:00:30
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Studied part-time in last semester and then must retake a class-working permissions? - REP-2025-0037- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I'm wondering if you can clarify the working permissions for students who have studied part-time in their last semester AND THEN FAILED ONE OF THEIR CLASSES and must retake it the next semester; students in this scenario study part-time two semesters in a row, since they weren't able to complete their graduation requirements the way they had planned. Can students in this case still work off-campus in their 'new' last semester, even if they are studying part-time again?

The following information suggests that they cannot work off-campus if they have to retake classes since they studied part-time two semesters in a row:

> **If you're a part-time student at a DLI**
>
> You can work off campus only if:
>
> - you meet **all** of the requirements above, except the requirement to be a full-time student, **and**
> - you're only studying part-time, instead of full-time, because:
>   - you're in the last semester of your study program and you don't need a full course load to complete your program **and**
>   - you were a full-time student in your program in Canada, up until your last semester

RESPONSE:
Please note that we cannot provide case case-specific information.

In order to work off campus without a work permit under paragraph R186(v), students must hold full-time status during the academic session. We can confirm that amongst the eligible requirement to work off campus while attending part-time studies, the student would need to have been a full-time student in their previous semester.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 6 janvier 2025 18:24
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]ca>
Objet : Studied part-time in last semester and then must retake a class-working permissions?

Hi There,

I'm wondering if you can clarify the working permissions for students who have studied part-time in their last semester AND THEN FAILED ONE OF THEIR CLASSES and must retake it the next semester; students in this scenario study part-time two semesters in a row, since they weren't able to complete their graduation requirements the way they had planned. Can students in this case still work off-campus in their 'new' last semester, even if they are studying part-time again?

The following information suggests that they cannot work off-campus if they have to retake classes since they studied part-time two semesters in a row:

> **If you're a part-time student at a DLI**
>
> You can work off campus only if:
>
> - you meet **all** of the requirements above, except the requirement to be a full-time student,
>
> **and**
> - you're only studying part-time, instead of full-time, because:
> - you're in the last semester of your study program and you don't need a full course load to complete your program **and**
> - you were a full-time student in your program in Canada, up until your last semester

However, I'd love for you to confirm whether my understanding is correct.

Thank you!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:39:33 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:55:53
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Refugee family members work permit - REP-2025-0549 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

\sb160

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

\sb160

\sb160Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160

\sb160Question

\sb160Can the **spouse or a family member** of a **refugee, refugee claimant, or protected person** apply for an **open work permit** if they are **already inside Canada**? Additionally, in a different scenario, can they apply if they are **outside Canada**, based on the information provided in the following IRCC website link?

\sb160

\sb160Response

\sb160 Section R206 **does not** include family members who are not themselves described in paragraph R206(a) or (b). Family members of refugee claimants or of persons subject to an unenforceable removal order are not entitled to an open work permit under this section.

\sb160However, they can apply for a work permit from within Canada as per section R199 with a labour market impact assessment (LMIA) or under an LMIA-exempt category if eligible.

\sb160

\sb160For more information, please consult the following webpages:

\sb160Applicants with no other means of support [R206 – S61 and S62] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

\sb160

\sb160We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

\sb160

\sb160

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\sb160Sincerely,

\sb160

\sb160

\sb160Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb160

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 5:16 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Refugee family members work permit

Dear sir or madam,

I hope this email finds you well. I would be grateful if you could clarify the following question:

Can the **spouse or a family member** of a **refugee, refugee claimant, or protected person** apply for an **open work permit** if they are **already inside Canada**? Additionally, in a different scenario, can they apply if they are **outside Canada**, based on the information provided in the following IRCC website link?
Who can apply for an open work permit?

I appreciate your guidance on this matter, as many applicants are becoming out of status. They are family members of refugees and protected persons and are unable to leave Canada.

\sb280

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:44:57 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 14:57:38
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP application with SP restoration - REP-2025-0461 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted]

Please note that a letter of enrolment is a document issued by a designated learning institution (DLI) that confirms a study permit applicant¡¯s current enrolment at that institution while a letter of acceptance is a document issued by a designated learning institution (DLI) that confirms a study permit applicant¡¯s acceptance into a program of study at that institution. For more information, please see the glossary.

As a result, students applying for a restoration of status may include a letter of enrolment in addition to other required documents.

For more information, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: How to apply - Canada.ca.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 2:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] immigration (IRCC) [redacted] epresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: PGWP application with SP restoration

[redacted]

Greetings from ! My name is . I¡¯m reaching out to seek for some clarification apply for PGWP with study permit restoration with 90 days after their study permit expiry date.

The updated C43 PDI included the requirement of a valid LoA for restoration, and we wonder if this refers to a Letter of Enrolment to show student¡¯s current program progression that is about to graduate, or has to be a LoA for a future program that students to attend.

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Applicants whose study permit becomes invalid or expires before they apply for a PGWP may not be eligible to apply from in Canada because they would no longer meet the requirements of section R199, even if they have maintained their temporary resident status as a visitor. In these cases, the applicant must submit their PGWP application under section R197 for processing outside Canada.

However, if the applicant is eligible for restoration under section R182, they can restore their status as a temporary resident with authorization to study by applying for a study permit. They must meet all the regular study permit requirements, including that they hold a valid letter of acceptance from the DLI where they intend to study. They may also concurrently submit a PWGP application.

If the study permit is approved and issued, then the requirement of section R199 for the submission of the work permit application in Canada would be met. Therefore, the concurrent work permit application can be processed.

Thank you!

Best,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:01 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 15:00:10
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP Grandfathered status and change of program - REP-2025-0379 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted]

If a student is studying under **the same program of study** for which they applied for a study permit before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements. Students who choose a concentration **within the same program of study** also do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

As such, if the the DLI considers it the same program, there should be no concerns and the student should provide documents confirming that they've graduated in the same program of study when they are applying for PGWP.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb280

De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 13:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Grandfathered status and change of program

Hello,

I would like to confirm the impact on PGWP eligibility if a student changes their program. Some information has been circulating in the sector, and we would appreciate your confirmation on the following:

- If the student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under **the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement. If the student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under a **different program of study** than the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then their study permit extension application must meet the field of study requirements applicable to their study program to be eligible for a PGWP.

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- If the student change their program before November 1, 2024, applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under the program of study they changed into before November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

At Saskatchewan Polytechnic, we offered a Business Diploma Program that offers various specialty. The first year courses provides a foundation in core business concepts, including accounting, computers, economics, human resources, insurance, organizational behavior, marketing and more. For the second year, students are required to select a specialization in one of the following areas of expertise: accountancy, financial services, human resources, insurance, management, marketing, municipal administration and sport management.

Students must select a specialization when applying in our program. To cover those whose interest may have changed after studying the core business concepts in first year, student may change specialty prior to second year. At our DLI, there is no change in program but a mere change in specialization within the same Business Diploma program. However, the program and specialty in the letter of acceptance submitted for study permit application will be different from completion documents.

For Business Diploma program details, please visit https://saskpolytech.ca/programs-and-courses/programs/Business-Diploma.aspx

I would like to confirm that change in specialty should not impact the PGWP eligibility of a program. Hence, if the student applies for a study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, under **the same program of study** or **the same program of study but different specialization** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, then they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

If you have any suggestion for our DLI to ensure future application of our graduates are not perceived as change in program, please let us know.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:04 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 16:55:48
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Studying with a PGWP - REP-2025-0242 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry below:

Question:
I would like to confirm this general information about being able to study short courses with your PGWP y how many courses can you take:
If you have a 3-year Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), there is ***no specific limit*** *to the number of short-term courses (six months or less in duration) you can take during that period. However, there are a few important considerations:*

Key Points to Keep in Mind:

1. 1. ***Course Duration****: You can enroll in any number of short courses, as long as:*
    - ** Each course is* ***six months or less****in length.*
    - ** Each course is completed within the validity of your PGWP.*
2. 2. ***Primary Purpose of PGWP****: The PGWP is primarily intended to allow you to gain Canadian work experience. If you spend too much time studying instead of working, it could raise questions about whether you are using the permit for its intended purpose. While this is generally not a problem for short courses, balance is important.*
3. 3. ***Timing****: You can take these courses consecutively or simultaneously, as long as they do not interfere with the conditions of your PGWP (e.g., working full-time, if that is your goal).*
4. 4. ***Work and Study****: If your courses are during your free time (e.g., evenings, weekends) or do not interfere with your full-time job, it's perfectly fine to take multiple courses during the validity of your PGWP.*
5. 5. ***Longer Programs****: If you decide to pursue a program longer than six months, you will need to apply for a study permit.*

Practical Example:
Let's say you have a 3-year PGWP, and you take:

- ** A 3-month certificate program in business analytics in the first year.*
- ** A 4-month diploma in digital marketing in the second year.*
- ** A 5-month language improvement course in the third year.*

You can take all these courses without any issue, as long as each is completed within the time frame allowed by your PGWP.

Response:

As stated, per R188(1)(c), foreign workers may engage in occasional studies or programs of study lasting 6 months or less at [redacted] their [redacted] in [redacted] f the [redacted] program [redacted] study [redacted] important consideration than the number of months the foreign national intends to study. Even if the foreign nationals plan to study for 6 months or less, if the course or program total length is longer than 6 months, **they need a study permit.**

Paragraph R188(1)(c) was not intended to allow a foreign national to complete an entire program without a study permit by taking required program courses one at a time. It is expected that these studies should not lead to the completion of a professional certificate, diploma or degree.

For more information, please visit our website: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/who-

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needs-study-permit.html#courses

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 14:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Studying with a PGWP

Hello,

I would like to confirm this general information about being able to study short courses with your PGWP y how many courses can you take:

If you have a 3-year Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP), there is **no specific limit** to the number of short-term courses (six months or less in duration) you can take during that period. However, there are a few important considerations:

Key Points to Keep in Mind:

1. 1. **Course Duration**: You can enroll in any number of short courses, as long as:
    - * Each course is **six months or less** in length.
    - * Each course is completed within the validity of your PGWP.
2. 2. **Primary Purpose of PGWP**: The PGWP is primarily intended to allow you to gain Canadian work experience. If you spend too much time studying instead of working, it could raise questions about whether you are using the permit for its intended purpose. While this is generally not a problem for short courses, balance is important.
3. 3. **Timing**: You can take these courses consecutively or simultaneously, as long as they do not interfere with the conditions of your PGWP (e.g., working full-time, if that is your goal).
4. 4. **Work and Study**: If your courses are during your free time (e.g., evenings, weekends) or do not interfere with your full-time job, it's perfectly fine to take multiple courses during the validity of your PGWP.
5. 5. **Longer Programs**: If you decide to pursue a program longer than six months, you will need to apply for a study permit.

Practical Example:

Let's say you have a 3-year PGWP, and you take:

- * A 3-month certificate program in business analytics in the first year.
- * A 4-month diploma in digital marketing in the second year.
- * A 5-month language improvement course in the third year.

You can take all these courses without any issue, as long as each is completed within the time frame allowed by your PGWP.

Does this apply for visitors records or every time of work permits as well?

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Best regards,

--

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 17:12:16
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PGWP General Eligibility for the 50% In person Programming - REP-2025-0231 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find your response below:

Question:
If a student registered at a DLI, in a PGWP eligible program, takes courses in the program that are identified as blended delivery, meaning part of the course is online and part of the course is in person, are these courses considered to be "in-person" courses by IRCC since the students have to be inside Canada anyway for their in class days, or are students required to calculate the percent of each course to determine the 50% in class minimum programming requirement?

Response:
The 50% in class requirement is based on the length of the program, including credits earned from both in-person and distance-learning courses, as **confirmed by the eligible DLI**. If the course is delivered in person, then it is considered in person/in class; if it is delivered online, then it is considered online. As such, if the co-op placement, health-care practicums, or preceptorship are completed in-person, they should be considered in-class.

Officers rely on documents provided to applicants by designated learning institutions, such as: Letter of Completion of [redacted] and applicants are [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted] an officer that they meet the requirements.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 13:11
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP General Eligibility for the 50% In person Programming

Hello,

We are seeking clarification on the PGWP General Eligibility Requirements posted on the IRCC Website - https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/eligibility.html#general, regarding the 50% in class program completion in person.

Question:
If a student registered at a DLI, in a PGWP eligible program, takes courses in the program that are identified as

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blended delivery, meaning part of the course is online and part of the course is in person, are these courses considered to be “in-person” courses by IRCC since the students have to be inside Canada anyway for their in class days, or are students required to calculate the percent of each course to determine the 50% in class minimum programming requirement?

Your clarification on this is greatly appreciated.

Sincere regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:11 AM
From:
Mail received time: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 17:21:54
Sent: March 10, 2025 10:21:55 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: FW: Work permit - Place of application - REP-2025-0545 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Officer,

[redacted]

I would like to further clarify that my question was whether they can **apply online following the procedures for applications made from OUTSIDECanada while they physically remain in Canada** with a valid visitor status. Similar circumstances are allowed as explained in the operational instructions regarding PGWP applicants that applicants **may physically remain in Canada while electronically submitting an application under R197** (procedures for applications made **OUTSIDE Canada**).

Please kindly advise. Thank you.

Regards,

On Mon, Mar 10, 2025 at 1:07 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> Please see our response to your question.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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-

Question:

The operational instructions on post-graduation work permit explains that:

An applicant may electronically submit an application under section R197 (outside Canada) while they physically remain in Canada.

My question is:

Would an applicant be able to electronically submit an application under section R197 (outside Canada) while physically remaining in Canada with valid legal status (e.g., visitor record), if they are applying for a **closed** work permit?

Response:

The public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within Canada has ended. As a result, a person who is currently a visitor with legal status in Canada is not eligible to apply for a work permit from within Canada. If a visitor would like to apply for a work permit, they can do so from outside of Canada.

For more information: Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca

Please for more information, visit the following webpage:

- * Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 2:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Work permit - Place of application

Dear Officer,

The operational instructions on post-graduation work permit explains that:

An applicant may electronically submit an application under section R197 (outside Canada) while they physically remain in Canada.

My question is:

Would an applicant be able to electronically submit an application under section R197 (outside Canada) while physically remaining in Canada with valid legal status (e.g., visitor record), if they are applying for a **closed** work permit?

Please kindly advise. Thank you.

Regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 18:46:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PGWP Application for a Student with a Valid Open Work Permit - REP-2025-0246 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 janvier 2025 17:50
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on PGWP Application for a Student with a Valid Open Work Permit

Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well. [redacted] I am an International Student Advisor at the [redacted] I am a member in good standing at the CICC

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the eligibility of a student to apply for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) while holding a valid open work permit. Here is a scenario:

1. 1. The student completed a PGWP-eligible program at the and received their Letter of Completion. It has been more than 90 days since they received their Letter of Completion
2. 2. Their study permit, therefore, has become invalid as per R222(1)
3. 3. However, the student has been holding a valid open work permit issued under a temporary public policy, in response to the global crisis. Therefore, he has been maintaining his valid temporary resident status in Canada.

Key points of confusion
According to the recently updated IRCC PDI, applicants whose study permit becomes invalid or expires before they can apply for a work permit may not be eligible to apply from Canada because they would no longer meet the requirements of section R199, and must submit electronically for processing outside of Canada under section R197.

However, R199(a) states that "***a foreign national may apply for a work permit after entering Canada if they hold a valid work***

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permit." Given that the student in question currently holds a valid open work permit issued under a public policy, they have legal status in Canada and can apply for a PGWP from within Canada (extend stay and change conditions as a worker) within 180 days of completion of their studies under R199(a).

Questions:

1. 1. **Eligibility to apply for a PGWP from within Canada under R199(a):** If the applicant holds a valid open work permit obtained through a temporary public policy, are they eligible to apply for a PGWP from within Canada under R199(a) within the 180-day period from the date of their Letter of Completion, even though their study permit is no longer valid? If not, on what grounds are they considered ineligible?

   R199 (a) states that a foreign national may apply for a work permit after entering Canada if they hold a work permit. Therefore, they are eligible to apply for a PGWP from within Canada.

2. 2. **IRCC Come to Canada Wizard Walkthrough:** When selecting status as a "worker" in the Come to Canada Wizard on the IRCC Secure Account, the system does not provide an option for PGWP or open work permit (IMM5710). Given that the information provided in the Come to Canada Wizard is for reference only, and no immigration decision will be made based on their answers, can the student proceed with the option that leads him to a "Post-Graduation Work Permit (in Canada)" by selecting his current status as "student" instead? If not, could you provide guidance on how an applicant in this situation should correctly complete the questionnaire to access the PGWP application?

   The student can select his current status as "student" to proceed with the option that leads him to the PGWP checklist.

I am seeking clarification to ensure the student submits their application correctly and in compliance with the relevant provisions of the IRPR and IRPA.

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your response.

Warm regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:21 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 18:55:42
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Concurrent Work Experience - REP-2025-0350 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Can an applicant accumulate foreign work experience (30 hours) and Canadian Experience (30 hours) concurrently to score points in the Express Entry Application, given foreign work experience is gained remotely while living in Canada and Canadian work experience is gained in-person?

Answer:

The applicant may claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one performed remotely outside [redacted] on the applicant's qualifications the system may grant them Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience at the same time.

The system will not grant additional Federal Skilled Worker program selection criteria points for work experience in excess of 30 hours per week.

Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the country of the employer [redacted] work [redacted] from [redacted] an applicant [redacted] to [redacted] please [redacted] an [redacted] detailing the remote work agreement, and where the employer and employee are physically located.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 1 février 2025 16:30
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Objet : Concurrent Work Experience

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Good day,

Representative requesting the following information:

Question: Can an applicant accumulate foreign work experience (30 hours) and Canadian Experience (30 hours) concurrently to score points in the Express Entry Application, given foreign work experience is gained remotely while living in Canada and Canadian work experience is gained in-person?

[redacted]

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:24 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:23:02
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: How assess Education program - REP-2025-0398 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
- WES_Redacted.pdf;

Good Day,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:
The assessment reads the program is equivalent to a 1.5 year program. See Attached.

Is this equivalent to a one year or a two year program for Express Entry?

Answer:
This education credential assessment would equate to one year of a completed post-secondary program credential as per section 11(1)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system. The report indicates that the candidate has completed one full year, and not two full years.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 14:31
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]gc.ca>
Objet : How assess Education program

Hello

Our question is related to education credential assessments.

The assessment reads the program is equivalent to a 1.5 year program. See Attached.

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Is this equivalent to a one year or a two year program for Express Entry?

Thank you

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s.19(1)

Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:35 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 20:01:46
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Subject: TR: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligibility requirements -(REP-2024-2520 -- REP-2024-2657) -- REP-2025-0178- Due 14-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I appreciate the response below but could you please clarify the statement highlighted below?

> Students who applied for a **study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, to complete the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, do not need to meet the field of study requirement. However, as you stated below, the student should provide an explanation regarding the program change and relevant date when applying for the PGWP.

What does the statement above means? Does it mean that it will be at the discretion of the IRCC officer to evaluate the explanation that the student gives for changing their program before Nov. 1, 2024? Or is it a matter of the student just proving to IRCC with their Letter of Acceptance or Letter of Enrolment that they've changed their program **before Nov. 1st, 2024**?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we cannot provide case case-specific information.

Regarding the statement you are highlighting, all applications are subject to assessment by a processing officer. The officer is responsible for reviewing the application and making a determination on whether the applicant meets the required program eligibility criteria.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 12:51
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : RE: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligibility requirements - REP-2024-2520 -- REP-2024-2657 - Due 22-Jan-25

[redacted]

I appreciate the response below but could you please clarify the statement highlighted below?

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Students who applied for a **study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, to complete the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, do not need to meet the field of study requirement. However, as you stated below, the student should provide an explanation regarding the program change and relevant date when applying for the PGWP.

What does the statement above means? Does it mean that it will be at the discretion of the IRCC officer to evaluate the explanation that the student gives for changing their program before Nov. 1, 2024? Or is it a matter of the student just proving to IRCC with their Letter of Acceptance or Letter of Enrolment that they've changed their program **before Nov. 1st, 2024**?

Thank you,

[redacted]
Sent: January 16, 2025 6:13 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRC[redacted]
Subject: TR: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligib[redacted]

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

If a student completed 2 different programs, each program would be assessed separately against the field of study requirements. For example, if a student applies for a study permit for Program A **before** November 1, 2024, then applies **after** November 1, 2024 for a study permit to begin Program B, only Program B would need to meet the field of study requirement to meet the PGWP eligibility requirements.

Students who applied for a **study permit extension on or after November 1, 2024, to complete the same program of study** as the study permit they applied for before November 1, 2024, do not need to meet the field of study requirement. However, as you stated below, the student should provide an explanation regarding the program change and relevant date when applying for the PGWP.
[redacted] for [redacted] **study permit extension** [redacted] **after November** [redacted] **to** [redacted] **program** [redacted] **study** [redacted] the study permit [redacted] for before [redacted]

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[redacted] their study permit extension application to [redacted] the [redacted] study requirements [redacted] to their [redacted] study program to [redacted] for [redacted]

We encourage you to visit our website Work or live in Canada after you graduate - Canada.ca for the latest information.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 19 décembre 2024 11:48
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : RE: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligibility requirements - REP-2024-2520 - Due 6-Jan-25

[redacted]

[redacted]

In the highlight scenario below, should both programs the student has completed need to meet the field of study requirement, or only the later one under which students made a study permit extension after Nov. 1st, 2024?

If the student applied for both the study permits before November 1, 2024, then the field of study requirement does not apply.

If the student applied after November 1, 2024 for one of the study permits then the field of study requirement will apply.

Also, **yesterday (Dec. 18th, 2024)** it was confirmed during the **IRCC Technical briefing** that if a student changed to a new program **before Nov. 1, 2024** and applies for a **study permit extension after Nov 1, 2024** that this group of students will be **exempted** from meeting the field of study eligibility for a PGWP later. This means that the student will **not** need to meet the field of study eligibility [redacted] for [redacted] the [redacted] an [redacted] the program change and [redacted] date [redacted] for the [redacted] you please confirm this information in writing?

Thank you,

From: Immigration [redacted] ntatives [redacted] Représen [redacted] immigration (I [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Information [redacted] de la [redacted] Information

s.19(1)

Sent: December 18, 2024 11:54 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: TR: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligibility requirements - REP-2024-2520 - Due 6-Jan-25

Good Day,

If a student completes two consecutive programs that are **PGWP-eligible** within two years of completion of the first program when applying for a PGWP, both programs could be considered for the purpose of determining the length of the PGWP.

To qualify for program stacking in relation to PGWP duration, both PGWP-eligible programs must be:

- * a minimum of 8 months in duration; **and**
- * completed at a PGWP-eligible DLI within 2 years of the completion of the first program.

In determining whether a program is PGWP-eligible, the field of study requirement is applicable depending on the level of study and when a student applies for their study permit.

If the student applied for both the study permits before November 1, 2024, then the field of study requirement does not apply.

If the student applied after November 1, 2024 for one of the study permits then the field of study requirement will apply.

Note that the student must submit their PGWP application within 180 days of completing a PGWP eligible program.

For more information on PGWP and the duration, please see: Work in Canada after you graduate: About the post-graduation work permit - Canada.ca

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 décembre 2024 14:24
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représen[redacted] immigration (I[redacted]) [redacted]
Objet : FW: Completion of two-one year programs and PGWP eligibility requirements

[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

Could you please clarify how IRCC will take into consideration the eligibility of students who completed two-one year programs and their eligibility to qualify for a 3-year PGWP?

1. 1. Scenario 1: If a student received a Letter of Acceptance for **two** one-year programs that were PGWP eligible programs prior to the Nov. 1st, 2024 changes **but** under the new regulations these programs are **not** related to a field of study **and** this student needs to apply for a study permit extension after Nov. 1st, 2024 to complete their original second program, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?
2. 2. Scenario 2: If a student graduated from a one-year program that was eligible for a PGWP prior to the Nov. 1st changes but it's not currently related to a field of study and now wants to complete a new one-year program that is **not** eligible for a PGWP and needs to apply for a study permit extension after Nov. 1st, 2024 but their original study permit was issued bef

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Nov. 1st, 2024, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?

3. 3. Scenario 3: If a student graduated from a one-year program that was eligible for a PGWP prior to Nov. 1st changes but it's **not** currently related to a field of study and now wants to complete a new one-year program that is eligible for a PGWP and needs to apply for a study permit extension after Nov. 1st, 2024 to complete this second one-year program, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?
4. 4. Scenario 4: What if the student completes two one-year programs that were eligible for a PGWP prior to Nov. 1st changes but both programs are currently **not** related to a field of study and the student does **not** require to extend their study permit, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?"

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:29 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:25:15
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Policy for Lebanese Nationals - REP-2025-0495 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted]

Lebanese nationals in Canada who hold a passport from another country are eligible to apply under the temporary measures for those affected by the crisis in Lebanon with their other passport, as long as they are able to demonstrate that they are a national of Lebanon with valid temporary resident status in Canada and meet all other conditions set out in these measures, if applicable to their situation.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 7:11 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry Policy for Lebanese Nationals

Hello,

Can a person who entered Canada with a different passport than their Lebanon passport (which is expired, but they hold a national identity document and have lived in Lebanon for over 15 years), apply for the public policy for Lebanese nationals?

On the website (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/lebanon-2023/canada-tr-measures.html), It is only indicated that :

Who's eligible to apply

- *Lebanese nationals in Canada with valid temporary resident status*

[redacted] the clarification!

Have a great day!

Sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:32 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:32:36
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for Documents- REP-2024-2291 -- REP-2025-0429 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted]

As previously highlighted, please note that the Immigration Representatives mailbox will only respond to general immigration program or policy related enquiries; therefore, no case-specific responses can be provided.

IRCC is unable to share documents or information regarding an application with a third party unless they are an authorized representative of the **applicant.** For more information on representatives and designated individual permitted to access an applicant's information, please consult: Using an immigration and citizenship representative - Canada.ca.

If an **applicant** has questions related to their own study permit application, they may choose to contact the processing office by submitting an IRCC Webform.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 février 2025 10:30
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRC[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]
Objet : Re: Request for Documents- REP-2024-2291 - Due 16-Dec-24

Good Afternoon,

I am writing to you to follow up on the above. My apologies as I did not see the reply. I can confirm that I am an authorized representative of the [redacted] and have registered with the Ministry.

Do I need to fill in an IRCC webform to request these 78 documents?

On Thu, Dec 12, 2024 at 3:31 PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Good day,
>
> [redacted] Kindly see the response below:

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Please note that the Immigration Representatives mailbox will only respond to general immigration program or policy related enquiries; therefore, no case-specific responses can be provided.

IRCC is unable to share documents or information regarding the status of an application with a third party unless they are an authorized representative of the applicant. If an applicant has questions regarding their application, they may choose to contact the processing office by submitting an IRCC Webform.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 18 novembre 2024 16:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted].ca>
Objet : Request for Documents

Good Afternoon,

I write to you on behalf of my client, , who is a principal of

I am seeking the Letters of Acceptance for a total of 78 students who enrolled ir The Letters of Acceptance would have been filed in support of their application for a study permit. Before I put in such a large request, I wanted to ensure that I was contacting the correct office, and, if so, what the best way to make this request would be.

[redacted]

--

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:35 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:34:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work Experience while on PGWP and Study Permit at the same time - REP-2025-0488 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

\sb160Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160

\sb160Question:

\sb160If someone is working on PGWP, has a Study Permit, and is studying for a CPA course of 15-20 hours per week, will this study be counted as full-time and render him from claiming work experience points in CEC class Express Entry?

\sb160The letter of acceptance states it as a PART-TIME course, but the weekly hours require 15-20 hours of study. So, is the full time study status is determined by the hours per week or the status decided by the DLI?

\sb160I was reading the IRCC glossary that the FT status is decided by the DLI actually.

\sb160

\sb160Answer:

\sb160Work experience obtained during periods of part-time study in Canada may be eligible under the Canadian Experience Class if it meets all the requirements.

The definition of full-time and part-time study is determined by the applicant's learning institution.

\sb160Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

\sb160

\sb160Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb160

From:
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2025 2:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]

Subject: Work Experience while on PGWP and Study Permit at the same time

Hello officer,

If someone is working on PGWP, has a Study Permit, and is studying for a CPA course of 15-20 hours per week, will this study be counted as full-time and render him from claiming work experience points in CEC class Express Entry?

The letter of acceptance states it as a PART-TIME course, but the weekly hours require 15-20 hours of study. So, is the full time study status is determined by the hours per week or the status decided by the DLI?

I was reading the IRCC glossary that the FT status is decided by the DLI actually.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:38 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:35:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: IEC move to 204(d) impact on FSW and FSTP eligibility - REP-2025-0314 - Due 19-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Does the change of IEC work permit holders to 204(d) now mean that they are no longer eligible for arranged employment points under the Federal Skilled Worker selection grid unless their employer first obtains an LMIA?

Does the change of IEC work permit holders to 204(d) now mean that they are no longer eligible for the Federal Skilled Trade program based on their Canadian work permit and must now have a Certificate of Qualification unless their employer obtains an LMIA?

Answer:

The International Experience Canada (IEC)'s authority to issue work permits transitioned from paragraph 205(b) to paragraph 204(d) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) on December 18, 2024.
Arranged employment selection criteria points for the Federal Skilled Worker Program are described in subsection 82(2) of IRPR. To be awarded selection criteria points under 82(2)(b), an applicant must hold a work permit that was issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or in section 205. IEC work permits issued under paragraph 204(d) on or after December 18, 2024 will not meet these requirements. Holders of such permits may qualify for arranged employment based on an LMIA.

Arranged employment requirements for the members of the Federal Skilled Trades class are described in paragraph 87.2(3)(d). To meet the requirements under 87.2(3)(d)(iii) an applicant must hold a work permit that was issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or in section 205. IEC work permits issued under paragraph 204(d) on or after December 18, 2024 will not meet these requirements. Holders of such permits may qualify for arranged employment based on an LMIA.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 08:43
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : IEC move to 204(d) impact on FSW and FSTP eligibility

[redacted]

Does the change of IEC work permit holders to 204(d) now mean that they are no longer eligible for arranged employment points under the Federal Skilled Worker selection grid unless their employer first obtains an LMIA?

Does the change of IEC work permit holders to 204(d) now mean that they are no longer eligible for the Federal Skilled Trade program based on their Canadian work permit and must now have a Certificate of Qualification unless their employer obtains an LMIA?

(2) Ten points shall be awarded to a skilled worker for arranged employment if they are able to perform and are likely to accept and carry out the employment and

- * (a) the skilled worker is in Canada and holds a work permit that is valid on the date on which their application for a permanent resident visa is made and, on the date on which the visa is issued, holds a valid work permit or is authorized to work in Canada under section 186 and
    - * (i) the work permit was issued based on a positive determination made by an officer under subsection 203(1) with respect to the skilled worker's employment with their current employer in an occupation that is listed in TEER Category 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the *National Occupational Classification* and the assessment by the Department of Employment and Social Development on the basis of which the determination was made is not suspended or revoked,
    - * (ii) the skilled worker is working for an employer specified on the work permit, and
    - * (iii) that employer has offered arranged employment to the skilled worker;
- * (b) the skilled worker is in Canada and holds a work permit that was issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or in section 205 and is valid on the date on which their application for a permanent resident visa is made and, on the date on which the visa is issued, holds a valid work permit or is authorized to work in Canada under section 186 and
    - * (i) the skilled worker is working for an employer specified on the work permit,
    - * (ii) that employer has offered an arranged employment to the skilled worker, and
    - * (iii) the skilled worker has accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work for that employer;

https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-227/page-12.html#h-686736

(d) they meet at least one of the following requirements:

- * (i) they hold a certificate of qualification issued by a competent provincial or federal authority in the skilled trade occupation specified in the application for a permanent resident visa,
- * (ii) they are in Canada and hold a work permit that is valid on the date on which their application for a permanent resident visa is made and, on the date on which the visa is issued, hold a valid work permit or are authorized to work in Canada under section 186 and
    - * (A) the work permit was issued based on a positive determination made by an officer under subsection 203(1) with respect to their employment with their current employer in a skilled trade occupation and the assessment by the Department of Employment and Social Development on the basis of which the determination was made is not suspended or revoked,
    - * (B) they are working for an employer specified on the work permit,
    - * (C) they have an offer of employment that is for continuous full-time work having a total duration of at least one year after the date on which a permanent resident visa is issued and that is in the skilled

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trade occupation that is specified in the application and is in the same minor group set out in the *National Occupational Classification* as the occupation specified on their work permit, and

- * (D) the offer is made by up to two employers who are specified on the work permit, none of whom is an embassy, high commission or consulate in Canada or an employer who is referred to in subparagraph 200(3)(h)(ii) or (iii),

- * (iii) they are in Canada and hold a work permit that was issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or in section 205 and that is valid on the date on which their application for a permanent resident visa is made and, on the date on which the visa is issued, hold a valid work permit or are authorized to work in Canada under section 186 and
  - * (A) they are working for an employer specified on the work permit,
  - * (B) they have an offer of employment that is for continuous full-time work having a total duration of at least one year after the date on which a permanent resident visa is issued and that is in the skilled trade occupation that is specified in the application and is in the same minor group set out in the *National Occupational Classification* as the occupation specified on their work permit,
  - * (C) the offer is made by up to two employers who are specified on the work permit, none of whom is an embassy, high commission or consulate in Canada or an employer who is referred to in subparagraph 200(3)(h)(ii) or (iii), and
  - * (D) they have accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work for the employers who made the offer,

https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SO[redacted]html#h-686972

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:42 AM
From: Représentants
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:54:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on new Family Open Work Permits - REP-2025-0198- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

The new guidelines indicate "the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the OWP".

Question 1: where an accompanying spouse is applying for their open work permit at the same time as the [redacted] issued a work permit for less than 16 months, is the spouse still eligible for an OWP?

Question 2: where an accompanying spouse is applying for their open work permit at the same time as the [redacted] issued a work permit for less than 16 months, is the spouse still eligible for an OWP, if the work permit is requested for both applicants for a duration of longer than 16 months? Example: principal applicant has a [redacted] nis made for 3 years.

Response:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

With regards to your questions, significant changes have been made in respect to work permit access for **family members of temporary foreign workers**, in order to recalibrate the International Mobility Program to better align with economic objectives, labour market conditions, and community capacity.

These changes include

- * rolling back work permit access for spouses of low-skilled foreign workers and dependents of all foreign workers,
- * limiting eligibility to spouses of foreign workers in management/professional occupation or jobs linked to a critical sector or government priorities, where the worker's authorization is valid for at least **16 months** from the time of the spouse's application submission.
- * **For in-Canada applicants only:** applications received by IRCC on or after January 21, 2025, from family members of foreign workers applying for a work permit renewal with a requested duration that aligns with the principal foreign national's existing work authorization. For example, if the spouse received a shorter work permit [redacted]

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As of **January 21, 2025, 5:00 A.M. UTC** only spouses and common-law partners of foreign workers who meet the following criteria will be eligible for an open work permit under the administrative code C41.

The principal foreign national must:

- * Be employed or will be employed in either:
  - * any high-skilled occupation at the TEER category **0 or 1 of the NOC** at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application**, or**
  - * a select high-skilled occupation at the **TEER category 2 or category 3** of the NOC, **related to the natural and applied sciences, construction, health care, natural resources, education, sports, and military sectors**, at the time the spouse or common-law partner submits their application (See Annex A); and
- * have a valid work permit or work authorization of at least **16 months** at the time the spousal work permit application is received.

As such, the spouse in both scenarios will not be eligible to apply for an OWP because the principal applicant's work permit validity or work authorization **is less than 16 months**.

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 11:04
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on new Family Open Work Permits

[redacted]

I am a lawyer in good standing with the Law Society of Ontario

The new guidelines indicate "the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the OWP".

Question 1: where an accompanying spouse is applying for their open work permit at the same time as the principal [redacted] and will [redacted] work permit for less than 16 months, is the spouse still eligible for an OWP?

Question 2: where an accompanying spouse is applying for their open work permit at the same time as the principal [redacted] and will [redacted] work permit for less than 16 months, is the spouse still eligible for an OWP, if the work permit is requested for both applicants for a [redacted] from [redacted] application. In the application, the request for work permit duration nis made for 3 years.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:45 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:56:47
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding the Validity of Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP) - REP-2025-0218- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the validity of a Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP) in certain circumstances. Specifically, I would like to understand what happens to the validity of a BOWP if the associated Permanent Residency (PR) application is returned or refused.

Does the BOWP remain valid in such cases, particularly if the candidate intends to reapply for PR and is actively working toward meeting all the application requirements? Any insights or guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated, as it will help provide accurate advice to my clients.

Response:

With regards to your question when the client's permanent residence application is refused, the work permit remains valid until it expires. The client can continue to work in Canada until such time the bridging open work permit expires, at which point if they want to remain in Canada, they will need to explore other work permit programs, change their temporary resident status to a visitor, and they may try to apply for permanent residence again.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 16:37
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification Regarding the Validity of Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP)

Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well. My name is , and I am a licensed immigration consultant in good standing with the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants (CICC).

I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the validity of a Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP) in certain circumstances. Specifically, I would like to understand what happens to the validity of a BOWP if the associated

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Permanent Residency (PR) application is returned or refused.

Does the BOWP remain valid in such cases, particularly if the candidate intends to reapply for PR and is actively working toward meeting all the application requirements? Any insights or guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated, as it will help provide accurate advice to my clients.

[redacted] and assistance. I look forward to your response, and if there are any additional details or information required from my end, please do not hesitate to contact me at

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:49 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Mon, 10 Mar 2025 19:59:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SUV optional open work permit - REP-2025-0271 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am seeking clarification regarding the requirements for an open work permit as a Start-Up Visa (SUV) applicant under the Temporary Public Policy (TPP) detailed on the IRCC website:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/start-visa/work-permits.html

According to the IRCC guidelines, applicants should reply **"No"** to the following question during the application process:

"I have a job offer and my employer gave me an offer of employment number or LMIA number (or proof that your employer applied for an LMIA)."

Get your document checklist

Before you apply, use our Come to Canada tool to get a personal document checklist.

Answer the following questions in the tool **exactly as shown**:

Question	Answer
What would you like to do in Canada?	Work
How long are you planning to stay in Canada?	Temporarily - more than 6 months
I have a job offer and my employer gave me an offer of employment number or LMIA number (or proof that your employer applied for an LMIA).	No
Do you plan to work in one of the following categories?	No
Will you be coming to Canada under an active public policy or special measure announced by IRCC?	Yes

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How to fill out the IMM 1295 form

- Application for work permit made outside of Canada form (IMM 1295) [redacted]

Under **Details of Intended Work in Canada,** fill in the information as follows:

Question	Answer
1. What kind of work permit are you applying for?	Open Work Permit
2. a) Name of Employer	Enter the name of your start-up (if known) or your own name
4. My occupation in Canada will be:	• **Job title:** start-up visa entrepreneur • **Brief description of duties:** Enter the work you'll be doing for your business.

However, I recently received a request letter from IRCC instructing my client to create an Employer Portal and pay the compliance fee. This has caused some confusion, as **my application was explicitly for an open work permit and not a work permit under A77.**

To address the situation, I intend to advise my client to create the Employer Portal and pay the compliance fee as requested. However, I would also like to advocate that these requirements should not apply to an open work permit under the SUV program in accordance with the TPP.

I would greatly appreciate **clarification on whether the creation of the Employer Portal and the payment of the Employer Compliance Fee are necessary for this specific type of work permit (SUV optional open work permit)**

[redacted] and assistance. I look forward to your guidance.

Response:

You are correct that with the launch of the new SUV open work permit, and when applying applicants are no longer required to create a job offer in the Employer Portal and pay the employer compliance fee. We suggest that you respond to the officer's request to create and submit a job offer and pay fees and advise them that you are applying for an open work permit and that this is not needed.

For more information, please visit Work permits for Start-Up Visa applicants - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 27 janvier 2025 14:25
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : SUV optional open work permit

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

[redacted]

My name is , and I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC) with membership number

I am seeking clarification regarding the requirements for an open work permit as a Start-Up Visa (SUV) applicant under the Temporary Public Policy (TPP) detailed on the IRCC website:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/start-visa/work-permits.html

According to the IRCC guidelines, applicants should reply "**No**" to the following question during the application process:

"I have a job offer and my employer gave me an offer of employment number or LMIA number (or proof that your employer applied for an LMIA)."

Get your document checklist

Before you apply, use our Come to Canada tool to get a personal document checklist.

Answer the following questions in the tool **exactly as shown**:

Question	Answer
What would you like to do in Canada?	Work
How long are you planning to stay in Canada?	Temporarily - more than 6 months
I have a job offer and my employer gave me an offer of employment number or LMIA number (or proof of that your employer applied for an LMIA).	No
Do you plan to work in one of the following categories?	No
Will you be coming to Canada under an active public policy or special measure announced by IRCC?	Yes

How to fill out the IMM 1295 form

- Application for work permit made outside of Canada form (IMM 1295) [redacted]

Under **Details of Intended Work in Canada**, fill in the information as follows:

Question	Answer
1. What kind of work permit are you applying for?	Open Work Permit
2. a) Name of Employer	Enter the name of your start-up (if known) or your own name
4. My occupation in Canada will be:	• **Job title:** start-up visa entrepreneur • **Brief description of duties:** Enter the work you'll be doing for your business.

However, I recently received a request letter from IRCC instructing my client to create an Employer Portal and pay the compliance fee. This has caused some confusion, as **my application was explicitly for an open work permit and not a work permit under A77.**

To address the situation, I intend to advise my client to create the Employer Portal and pay the compliance fee as requested. However, I would also like to advocate that these requirements should not apply to an open work permit under the SUV

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program in accordance with the TPP.

I would greatly appreciate **clarification on whether the creation of the Employer Portal and the payment of the Employer Compliance Fee are necessary for this specific type of work permit (SUV optional open work permit)**

[redacted]. I [redacted] to your guidance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:53 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:13:33
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: query - REP-2025-0565 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find below the response to your inquiry:

Questions:

If a study permit has the following listed:

Condition on study permit:

1. Going to degree granting university

Does this mean this student cannot change schools and study a Certificate granting course? Or attend a College?

Is that condition on the study permit any different from the rest of the standard restrictions?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

The study permit holder must comply with the conditions of their study permit, **including** any other conditions **listed** on their study permit (such as, level of studies).

If a study permit lists conditions related to the level of studies, then that permit **cannot be used for a different level of study**. The student must apply for a new study permit by following these instructions: Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada - Student - online application - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 11:10 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.I [redacted]
Subject: query

[redacted]

If a study permit has the following listed:

Condition on study permit:

1. Going to degree granting university

Does this mean this student cannot change schools and study a Certificate granting course? Or attend a College?

Is that condition on the study permit any different from the rest of the standard restrictions?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:45:59 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:25:29
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Re-availing the study permit exemption for short programs - REP-2025-0229 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry below:

Question:
I would like an opinion on a case that has come up at our institution. We had an exchange student come for and complete a 4-month exchange program (Sept-Dec. 2024). They studied without a study permit under the exemption for programs 6 months or less. This same student now wants to participate in a second exchange program next year (Sept-Dec. 2025). The student has returned their home country and is studying at their home institution between these exchange programs. They will be outside Canada for 9 months between programs.
Question: Can this student come back to Canada and take the second short program without a study permit under the exemption for programs that are 6 months or less?

Response:
Regulation 188(1)(c) stipulates that a foreign national may study in Canada without a study permit if the duration of their course or program of studies is six months or less and will be completed within the period for their stay authorized **upon entry** into [redacted] Canada [redacted] study permit [redacted] the program [redacted] study [redacted] less than 6 months. Student must apply outside Canada and obtain a study permit in the normal manner (for example, at a Canadian visa office abroad). Website

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 12:13
[redacted]
Objet : Re-avai[redacted]the study permit exemption for [redacted]

Hello,

I [redacted] an [redacted] case that [redacted] our [redacted] an [redacted] for and complete a 4-month exchange program (Sept-Dec. 2024). They studied without a study permit under the exemption for programs 6 months or less. This same student now wants to participate in a second exchange program next year (Sept-Dec. 2025). The student has returned their home country and is studying at their home institution between these exchange programs. They will be outside Canada for 9 months between programs.

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Question: Can this student come back to Canada and take the second short program without a study permit under the exemption for programs that are 6 months or less?

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:39 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 23 Jan 2025 20:02:46
To
Cc: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] immigration [redacted]
Subject: TR: PGWP Enquiry - REP-2025-0031- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
I have a question regarding PGWP. If a student has completed a certificate program from a university, do they still need CLB 7 to be eligible for PGWP?

Response:
Starting November 1, 2025, all PGWP applicants will need to demonstrate minimum Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB) language proficiency levels, depending on their educational level. Specific tests accepted by IRCC must be taken in-person and remain valid for two years.

If a student is graduating from a university program other than a bachelor's degree, master's degree or doctoral degree, they must prove their English or French language skills with a minimum level of Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB) 7 in English or Niveaux de competence linguistique canadiens (NCLC) 7 in French in all 4 language areas.

For more information, please see our website:
Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca
Work in Canada after you graduate : How to find your language level based on your test results - Canada.ca

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 6 janvier 2025 11:21
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : PGWP Enquiry

Hi there,

Greetings!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I have a question regarding PGWP. If a student has completed a **certificate program** from a **university**, do they still need CLB 7 to be eligible for PGWP?

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:03 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:31:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Programme de démarrage d'entreprise et demande de résidence permanente - REP-2025-0066- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

[redacted] urri[redacted]nique [redacted] aux [redacted] des représentants en immigration d'Immi[redacted]n, [redacted]fugiés [redacted] Citoyenn[redacted] [redacted] pour [redacted] de [redacted]

Nous sommes conscients de la situation et avons travaillé pour résoudre ce problème. Le demandeur devrait maintenant pouvoir choisir l'entité désignée dans le menu déroulant et saisir le numéro du certificat d'engagement.

Veuillez noter que l'évaluation d'une demande se fait au cas par cas, en tenant compte des circonstances particulières ainsi que des pièces justificatives dont dispose l'agent. Il incombe toujours au demandeur de fournir suffisamment de documents pour convaincre l'agent qu'il répond aux exigences.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous aideront.

Sincèrement,

La boîte aux lettres des représentants en immigration

De : I
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 04:14
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Objet : Programme de démarrage d'entreprise et demande de résidence permanente

Bonjour,

Je suis un avocat québécois (Barreau no.

J'ai une question relative au programme de démarrage d'entreprise (« Start-up Visa »).

Le candidat que je représente a reçu une lettre de support

Designated Entity and Commitment Certificate Information

Designated entity	Commitment Certificate number	Date issued (YYYY-MM-DD)	Expiry date (YYYY-MM-DD)

* **Designated Entity**

No matches found

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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* **Designated Entity**

Auriez-vous l'amabilité de vérifier et de veiller à ce que toute les organisations désignée soient accessibles sur le Portail.

Merci,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:33:26
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Start-Up Visa Group Application Scenario - REP-2025-0296 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Inquiry

I would like to clarify the implications of a situation involving a Start-Up Visa (SUV) group. Specifically, if a group consists of five applicants, a letter of support has been received and the Commitment Certificate submitted to the Montreal Office, and four applicants obtain their required language results and submit their permanent residence (PR) applications, but the fifth applicant—who is designated as non-essential—fails to meet the required language results in time and does not submit a PR application, what will happen to the four submitted PR applications?

Response

In your given situation, as the fifth applicant who failed to submit their permanent residence application is a non-essential member of the SUV business, it will not affect the rest of the members of the business who have submitted their application.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

If you were unable to find the information on IRCC's website, and as we are unable to respond to case-specific enquiries, please contact our Client Support Centre by:

- * IRCC Web form
- * Telephone at **1-888-242-2100** (Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. local time)

For general information regarding a personal immigration file, please consult the links below:

- * Find answers to common questions in the Help Centre
- * Check your application status
- * Find application forms and guides

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 11:29
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants i[redacted]migration (IRCC) [redacted]
Objet : Inquiry Regarding Start-Up Visa Group Application Scenario

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to clarify the implications of a situation involving a Start-Up Visa (SUV) group. Specifically, if a group consists of five applicants, a letter of support has been received and the Commitment Certificate submitted to the Montreal Office, and four applicants obtain their required language results and submit their permanent residence (PR) applications, but the fifth applicant—who is designated as non-essential—fails to meet the required language results in time and does not submit a PR application, what will happen to the four submitted PR applications?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

I would appreciate any guidance on how IRCC would process this scenario and whether the four applicants' submissions remain valid.

[redacted] and assistance.

--
Kind Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:13 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:34:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Requirement to apply for a new study permit to attend a trade program - REP-2025-0217- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question:
A student is attending the winter 2025 semester to fulfill her graduation requirements. After completing the program requirements, the student intends to apply for the PGWP, likely in May 2025. The student's study permit is valid until 2027.

This student wants to attend a trade program at the same DLI after completing the first program after applying for the PGWP.

Can the student attend the trade program using her study permit, which is valid until 2027, while holding a work permit? Or does she need to apply for a new study permit to attend the trade program after applying for a PGWP?

Response:
Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.

International students can hold a study permit and work permit at the same time as long as they meet the eligibility requirements for both and continue to meet the conditions on their study permit.

Please visit our website for additional information: Can I have a work permit and study permit at the same time? (canada.ca).

We hope you find this information helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 15:59
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : RE: Requirement to apply for a new study permit to attend a trade program

A student is attending the winter 2025 semester to fulfill her graduation requirements. After completing the program requirements, the student intends to apply for the PGWP, likely in May 2025. The student's study permit is valid until 2027.

This student wants to attend a trade program at the same DLI after completing the first program after applying for the PGWP.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Can the student attend the trade program using her study permit, which is valid until 2027, while holding a work permit? Or does she need to apply for a new study permit to attend the trade program after applying for a PGWP?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:17 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:37:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Open work permits for family members of foreign workers - REP-2025-0304 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

For spouses of foreign workers to be eligible for an open work permit, the principal foreign worker must be **employed** in a high skilled occupation, (TEER 0, 1 or select TEER 2 or 3 occupation) at the time the spouse submits their application.

The guidelines specifically state "employed." Does this include self-employment or contract work, as long as the work is in an eligible NOC?

Additionally, if the principal foreign worker is working part-time, is there a minimum number of hours they must work per week for the spouse to be eligible to apply?

Response:

With the application for an open work permit, officers should be satisfied that they have the following documentary evidence to make an assessment:

[...]

2. 2. evidence that the principal foreign national **is or will be employed in**, in TEER category 0, 1, 2 or 3 occupation
    - * For example, job contract, letter from employer indicating NOC TEER category and duties, business plan (if the worker is a business owner).
        - * For applications received from family members of principal applicants who are self -employed on an open work permit and are not transitioning to permanent residence, officers are required to assess the bona fides of the open work permit application of the family member. In order to prove that that the principal applicant is self-employed, the family members are expected to submit documents that demonstrate that the self-employment is genuine (for example: a business plan, a CRA number, and a letter explaining steps taken to establish a business.)

The principal foreign national may be employed part-time for the dependent family member to qualify for this labour market impact assessment (LMIA) exemption. Although there is no standard minimum of hours required, officers have to be satisfied the **principal** foreign national's wages or available funds will be sufficient to financially support themselves and their family members while they are in Canada.

Please visit our websites for more information on: Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations (TEER 0, 1, 2 or 3) – [R205(c)(ii) – C41 and C46] – Canadian interest – International Mobility

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Program (IMP) - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 15:30
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Open work permits for family members of foreign workers

Good day,

For spouses of foreign workers to be eligible for an open work permit, the principal foreign worker must be **employed** in a high skilled occupation, (TEER 0, 1 or select TEER 2 or 3 occupation) at the time the spouse submits their application.

The guidelines specifically state "employed." Does this include self-employment or contract work, as long as the work is in an eligible NOC?

Additionally, if the principal foreign worker is working part-time, is there a minimum number of hours they must work per week for the spouse to be eligible to apply?

[redacted]

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:21 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:39:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Work permit as part of the sponsorship process - REP-2025-0333 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

The recent changes of January 21, 2025, regarding work permits for family members do not mention the case of family reunification.

Please confirm that spouses and accompanying children are not affected and that they can continue applying for a work permit as per the previous regulations and as mentioned on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/family-sponsorship/spouse-partner-children/spouse-common-law-partner-canada-open-work-permit.html

Response:

Yes, spouses and accompanying children are **not** affected and that they **can** continue applying for a work permit as per the previous regulations and as mentioned on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/family-sponsorship/spouse-partner-children/spouse-common-law-partner-canada-open-work-permit.html.

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 30 janvier 2025 19:49
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Work permit as part of the sponsorship process

Hello!

I kindly ask for your confirmation on the following.

The recent changes of January 21, 2025, regarding work permits for family members do not mention the case of family

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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reunification.

Please confirm that spouses and accompanying children are not affected and that they can continue applying for a work permit as per the previous regulations and as mentioned on https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/family-sponsorship/spouse-partner-children/spouse-common-law-partner-canada-open-work-permit.html

Thank you!

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:24 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 13:40:11
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: C46: Work Permits for Dependent Children of [redacted] Workers - REP-2025-0445 - 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

\sb240Question:

LMIA exemption code C46 is supposed to allow **dependent children** of high-skilled workers (TEER 0 to 3) obtain an LMIA-exempt work permit.

However, in the updated PDI, there's language that appear to derogate from the eligibility of dependent children. For example:

- These instructions apply to applications for work permits received on or before 21 Jan 2025;
- These instructions apply to applications from family members of high-skilled workers transitioning to PR.

Can you please confirm whether C46 still applies after 21 Jan 2025 for dependent children of high-skilled workers who are ***not*** transitioning to PR?

Response:

With regards to your question, dependent children of high-skilled workers who are not transitioning to PR can no longer apply under C46. Only spouses or common-law partner may apply through C41.

- Spouses and common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) [redacted] – C41]

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 6:03 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: C46: Work Permits for Dependent Children of High-Skilled Workers

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information [redacted] en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Hello,

LMIA exemption code C46 is supposed to allow **dependent children** of high-skilled workers (TEER 0 to 3) obtain an LMIA-exempt work permit.

However, in the updated PDI, there's language that appear to derogate from the eligibility of dependent children. For example:

- These instructions apply to applications for work permits received on or before 21 Jan 2025;
- These instructions apply to applications from high-skilled workers transitioning to PR.

Can you please confirm whether C46 still applies after 21 Jan 2025 for dependent children of high-skilled workers who are ***not*** transitioning to PR?

Servus humillimus,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:27 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 14:58:57
To:
Cc: [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted])
Subject: FW: PAL questions regarding EAP
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry below:

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

If we require a student to do an English Academic Preparation (EAP) Pathway program prior to starting either an undergraduate (UG) or graduate (GR) program, which type of PAL would be used? Technically the student does the EAP first, which would be part of the 'other' category. It seems to us that we would need to use an UG PAL for the EAP. If they then move to an UG program at the same DLI, then no new PAL should be required.

Then this leads to the EAP to GR scenario. Would we need a new PAL for the transition in this case since it would be seen as a UG to GR transition? Or is there a way to bundle it together since the intent is for the student to come for graduate studies?

RESPONSE

If the English Academic Preparation (EAP) program is included as a condition of admission to an undergraduate (UG) or graduate (GR) program, the PAL requirements depend on how the institution structures the admission:

1. EAP as Part of an Undergraduate (UG) Program:

   - If a student receives a conditional acceptance to a UG program where the EAP is a prerequisite, the UG PAL should be used from the start.
   - No new PAL would be required when transitioning from the EAP to the UG program, provided both are at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI).

2. EAP as Part of a Graduate (GR) Program:

   - If a student is conditionally admitted to a GR program with an EAP requirement, the GR PAL should be used from the beginning.
   - No new PAL would be required after completing the EAP, as long as the student remains at the same DLI.

3. Standalone EAP Program (Before UG or GR Admission):

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- If the EAP is not tied to a conditional admission for a UG or GR program, it would typically fall under the "other" category.
- A new PAL would be required when transitioning from a standalone EAP program to either UG or GR studies.

4. Transition from UG to GR After EAP Completion:

- If the EAP is part of a conditional admission to a UG program, but the student later transitions to a GR program, this would be considered a UG to GR transition, moving to a different level of studies.
- In such cases, a new GR PAL would likely be required for the transition.

For additional details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:

- Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- Ministerial Instructions
- Study permit: Get the right documents – Provincial Attestation Letter or Territorial Attestation Letter - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 10:54 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: PAL questions regarding EAP

[redacted]

[redacted] the answers to [redacted] the questions [redacted] to [redacted] questions that [redacted] are [redacted] although someone else may have asked them already:

If we require a student to do an English Academic Preparation (EAP) Pathway program prior to starting either an undergraduate (UG) or graduate (GR) program, which type of PAL would be used? Technically the student does the EAP first, which would be part of the 'other' category. It seems to us that we would need to use an UG PAL for the EAP. If they then move to an UG program at the same DLI, then no new PAL should be required.

Then this leads to the EAP to GR scenario. Would we need a new PAL for the transition in this case, since it would be seen as a UG to GR transition? Or is there a way to bundle it together, since the intent is for the student to come for graduate studies?

[redacted] me know if you need clarification.

Best regards,

Page 923

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:31 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:05:00
To:
Cc: [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Study permit extension - PAL required? - REP-2025-0500 - Due 12-02-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for reaching out with your questions regarding the Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) requirements for study permit extensions. Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

I am hoping you can clarify PAL requirement for study permit extensions (and in particular, extensions for those under the previous regime before the PAL was introduced)

The guidelines here https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html indicate exemptions needed for a PAL.

One exemption is that, if someone is extending a study permit, staying in the same DLI and year of study, no PAL is needed.

Is a PAL needed:

- For someone extending a study permit, if staying in the same DLI but changing their program of study? I believe the answer is no.
- For someone extending a study permit, if staying in the same DLI but changing their program + also year of study? I am unclear on this one.

Can you please also confirm that the new financial requirements apply to all study permit extensions, irrespective of when the student received their initial study permit?

RESPONSE

According to the IRCC guidelines, if students are extending their study permit while staying at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI) and at the same level of study and/or they are changing their program of study but remaining at the same DLI and same level of study, a PAL is not required.

If you are changing both your program and year of study, a PAL is not needed if you are staying at the same DLI and same level of study. However, if the change involves moving to a different level of study (e.g., from undergraduate to graduate), a new PAL might be required.

The new financial requirements apply to all study permit extensions, regardless of when the student received their initial study permit. This means that even if a student received their initial study permit before the new financial requirements were introduced, they must meet the updated financial criteria when applying for an extension.

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For additional details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:

- Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca – Updates to Financial Requirements
- Study permit: Get the right documents – Provincial Attestation Letter or Territorial Attestation Letter - Canada.ca
- Ministerial Instructions

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 9:51 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Subject: Study permit extension - PAL required?

Hello,

I am hoping you can clarify PAL requirement for study permit extensions (and in particular, extensions for those under the previous regime before the PAL was introduced)

The guidelines here https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html indicate exemptions needed for a PAL.

One exemption is that, if someone is extending a study permit, staying in the same DLI and year of study, no PAL is needed.

Is a PAL needed:

- For someone extending a study permit, if staying in the same DLI but changing their program of study? I believe the answer is no.
- For someone extending a study permit, if staying in the same DLI but changing their program + also year of study? I am unclear on this one.

Can you please also confirm that the new financial requirements apply to all study permit extensions, irrespective of when the student received their initial study permit?

Thank you,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:34 AM
From
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:16:34
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: IEC WPs regulation change - no job offer points for EE PR? - REP-2025-0062- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

> **\intbl\cbpat3CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Hello,

I am following up on the below.

Thank you!

From:
Sent: [redacted] 6, 2025 7:50 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: IEC WPs regulation change - no job offer points for EE PR? - REP-2025-0062- Due 5-Feb-25

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Hello,

[redacted] response provided.

You mentioned that a candidate with an employer-specific IEC work permit would still be eligible for the 50 job offer points if the work permit was issued before the changes to the regulation on Dec 18 2024. You also mentioned that "Our systems and web content are in the process of being updated" to reflect this information.

As it has been a couple of weeks, I have been reviewing the website and policy pages and have not been able to find any updated information on this. Would you be able to direct me to the updated web content?

Thank you,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 10:41 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: TR: IEC WPs regulation change - no job offer points for EE PR? - REP-2025-0062- Due 5-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file,

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you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

A program delivery update was released regarding IEC yesterday, link is below. IRCC has changed the regulations. The authority to issue IEC work permits was under R205. This has now been changed to R204(d).

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/updates/2024-iec-regulation-changes.html

For a qualifying offer of arranged employment, the foreign national must hold a work permit under R204(a), R204(c) or R205. With IEC work permits now being issued under R204(d), they are not captured by the Ministerial Instructions for arranged employment points.

The Gazette does not make any reference to the impact on Express Entry in making this change to the regs:

https://canadagazetteducanada.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-03-09/html/reg1-eng.html

Is the above analysis correct? Are individuals on IEC work permits no longer eligible to receive arranged employment points?

Answer:

Per Section 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system, for a job offer to qualify for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points, the applicant must hold a valid work permit *issued under the circumstances* described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or section 205 of the Regulations (in addition to all other requirements).

The International Experience Canada (IEC)'s authority to issue work permits transitioned from paragraph 205(b) to paragraph 204(d) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations on **December 18, 2024.**

Subparagraph 29(2)(a)(iii) continues to apply to a job offer for a candidate who holds an IEC work permit issued prior to December 18, 2024 and meets all other requirements, but not for those on an IEC work permit issued on or after that day. Our systems and web content are in the process of being updated.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 8 janvier 2025 16:58
[redacted]**:** Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]ca>
Objet : IEC WPs regulation change - no job offer points for EE PR?

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Hello,

A program delivery update was released regarding IEC yesterday, link is below. IRCC has changed the regulations. The authority to issue IEC work permits was under R205. This has now been changed to R204(d).

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/updates/2024-iec-regulation-changes.html

For a qualifying offer of arranged employment, the foreign national must hold a work permit under R204(a), R204(c) or R205. With IEC work permits now being issued under R204(d), they are not captured by the Ministerial Instructions for arranged employment points.

The Gazette does not make any reference to the impact on Express Entry in making this change to the regs:

https://canadagazetteducanada.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2024/2024-03-09/html/reg1-eng.html

Is the above analysis correct? Are individuals on IEC work permits no longer eligible to receive arranged employment points?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:38 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:21:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Short-Term Course Exemption and Study Permit Requirements for Post-Basic Certificate in Early Childhood Education - REP-2025-0538 - Due 14-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] regarding the short-term course exemption under Canadian immigration regulations. Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

Questions

I am writing as an authorized representative (to seek clarification on the short-term course exemption under Canadian immigration regulations, specifically in the context of a Post-Basic Certificate in Early Childhood Education (ECE) in

At students can enroll in a two-year ECE diploma program at the undergraduate level. Separately, they also have the option to pursue a Post-Basic Certificate in Infant and Toddler Care, which is a stand-alone program lasting six months or less and qualifies students for a particular teaching certification in the field. Students must apply separately and be admitted into the Post-Basic Certificate program, regardless of whether they have completed the ECE diploma.

My questions are as follows:

Question 1

Since students must seek separate admission to enroll in the Post-Basic Certificate program, would they also be required to extend their study permit to complete it? Furthermore, would it be considered a "different level of study", thus requiring a new PAL?

Response 1

Since students must apply separately for admission to the Post-Basic Certificate program, the need to extend their study permit depending on the program's duration:

- If the program is longer than six months, students must extend their study permit.
- If the program is six months or less, a study permit is not required.

Regarding whether the Post-Basic Certificate program qualifies as a "different level of study," this depends on its classification relative to the student's current level of study:

- If the program falls within post-secondary education (which includes certificates, diplomas, and undergraduate degrees), a new PAL is not required as long as the student remains within the same level of study at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI).

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- If the program involves moving to a higher level of study (e.g., from post-secondary to graduate education), a new PAL would be required.

For further details, please refer to the following resources:

- Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- Study permit: Get the right documents - Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

Question 2

Would the Post-Basic Certificate in Infant and Toddler Care program fall under the short-term course exemption, allowing students to complete it without a study permit extension, provided they hold valid temporary resident status (e.g., as a visitor, on implied status, or under a Post-Graduation Work Permit [PGWP])?

Response 2

Under section R188 (1) (c) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, individuals with valid temporary resident status (e.g., as a visitor, on implied status, or under a Post-Graduation Work Permit [PGWP]) can study in Canada without a study permit if the program meets the short-term course exemption criteria.

To qualify, the Post-Basic Certificate in Infant and Toddler Care program must:

- Have a duration of six months or less
- Be completed within the individual's authorized stay in Canada

If these conditions are met, students do not need to extend their study permit to complete the program. However, if the program exceeds six months, a valid study permit is required.

For more details, please visit: Study Permit: While You Study

Question 3

For international students attending the Post-Basic Certificate program, is there still a requirement that at least 50% of their coursework be completed on-campus, despite the fact that they are not using this program for further study permit eligibility (as their eligibility for the PGWP, for example, would already be based on the diploma **program)?**

Response 3

The 50% on-campus coursework requirement applies only to programs that contribute to Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligibility. If a student has already completed a PGWP-eligible program and does not intend to use the Post-Basic Certificate program for PGWP purposes, this requirement does not apply. As a result, students may complete the certificate entirely online.

For more details, please visit: Study permits: Other considerations - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2025 9:47 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on Short-Term Course Exemption and Study Permit Requirements for Post-Basic Certificate in Early Childhood Education

[redacted]

I am writing as an authorized representativ to seek clarification on the short-term course exemption under Canadian immigration regulations, specifically in the context of a **Post-Basic Certificate in Early Childhood Education (ECE)** in
.

At students can enroll in a **two-year ECE diploma program** at the undergraduate level. Separately, they also have the option to pursue a **Post-Basic Certificate in Infant and Toddler Care**, which is a stand-alone program lasting six months or less and qualifies students for a particular teaching certification in the field. Students **must apply separately and be admitted into the Post-Basic Certificate program**, regardless of whether they have completed the ECE diploma.

My questions are as follows:

1. **Since students must seek separate admission to enroll in the Post-Basic Certificate program, would they also be required to extend their study permit to complete it? Furthermore, would it be considered a "different level of study", thus requiring a new PAL?**
2. **Would the Post-Basic Certificate in Infant and Toddler Care program fall under the short-term course exemption, allowing students to complete it without a study permit extension, provided they hold valid temporary resident status (e.g., as a visitor, on implied status, or under a Post-Graduation Work Permit [PGWP])?**
3. **For international students attending the Post-Basic Certificate program, is there still a requirement that at least 50% of their coursework be completed on-campus, despite the fact that they are not using this program for further study permit eligibility (as their eligibility for the PGWP, for example, would already be based on the diploma program)?**

This inquiry is being submitted on behalf of faculty members who have been unable to obtain exact clarification from the school's administration, including its immigration staff.

Your guidance on how IRCC interprets study permit and status requirements in this context would be greatly appreciated.

[redacted] and assistance.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:42 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 12:56:52
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Provincial Attestation Letter Enquiry - REP-2025-0075- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
My client's Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) expired on January 5, 2025. As she is currently residing in Canada, she is eligible to apply for restoration of status. She has received an acceptance letter from a private Designated Learning Institution (DLI) approved by the provincial govt. to host international students for a 12-month post-secondary program. We intend to submit her study permit application along with the restoration request. Could you please confirm whether a Provincial Attestation letter is mandatory in this case?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we cannot provide case case-specific information.

All study permit applications require a provincial attestation letter (PAL) or territorial attestation letter (TAL) unless they meet one of the exemptions. For detailed information please visit: Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 13:12
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Provincial Attestation Letter Enquiry
Importance : Haute

Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I have an urgent inquiry regarding my client, and for verification purposes, my license number is

My client's Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) expired on January 5, 2025. As she is currently residing in Canada, she is eligible to apply for restoration of status. She has received an acceptance letter from a private Designated Learning Institution (DLI) approved by the provincial govt. to host international students for a 12-month post-secondary program.

We intend to submit her study permit application along with the restoration request. Could you please confirm whether a Provincial Attestation letter is mandatory in this case?

Thank you in advance for your assistance. I look forward to your guidance.

Should you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us!

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:41 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:22:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL Exemption Clarification - REP-2025-0233 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

I have a follow-up question.

According to the response, one of the factors that IRCC would assess the PAL exemption is the study level indicated on the current study permit. I know that the IRCC has recently started including the level of study when issuing study permits, but most current students' study permits do not indicate the level of study.

In this case, if a student's study permit does not include the level of study and they need to apply for a study permit extension to complete their **current** program (at the same DLI and the same level of study), do they need to provide a PAL? Or can they be exempted from providing a PAL if they apply for a study permit extension for the same program as they applied for the current study permit, which does not include the level of study?

Response:

If a student's study permit does not specify the level of study, IRCC will assess the PAL exemption based on the student's current program and level of study. A student applying for a study permit extension for the same program at the same DLI, without changing their level of study, qualify for the PAL exemption. The absence of the study level on their permit does not automatically require them to submit a PAL.

To support their exemption eligibility, students must provide proof that they meet one of the exemption criteria, demonstrating that they are continuing in the same program and at the same level of study and at the same DLI.

However, if the student is transitioning to a different level of study (e.g., from an undergraduate to a graduate program), they will need to provide a new PAL, as this constitutes a change in level.

For more detailed information, you can refer to the Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoye : 5 février 2025 16:06
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Objet : Re: PAL Exemption Clarification - REP-2025-0233 - Due 20-Feb-25

Dear officer,

[redacted] This is really helpful!

I have a follow-up question.

According to the response, one of the factors that IRCC would assess the PAL exemption is the study level indicated on the current study permit. I know that the IRCC has recently started including the level of study when issuing study permits, but most current students' study permits do not indicate the level of study.

In this case, if a student's study permit does not include the level of study and they need to apply for a study permit extension to complete their **current** program (at the same DLI and the same level of study), do they need to provide a PAL? Or can they be exempted from providing a PAL if they apply for a study permit extension for the same program as they applied for the current study permit, which does not include the level of study?

I would appreciate clarification regarding this matter.

Thank you.

Best regards,

From: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 3:02 PM

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information [redacted] de la [redacted] Information

To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: TR: PAL Exemption Clarification - REP-2025-0233 - Due 20-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

\sb280Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION

According to the IRCC website, a PAL will be exempted if:

*You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:*

- You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level *of study as your current study permit.*

Question 1.

If a student completes a first program and intends to begin a second program of the same level of study at the same DLI, will they be exempt from requiring a PAL?

For example, if a student completes a graduate certificate program and plans to pursue another graduate certificate program at the same DLI, would they be exempt from a PAL when applying for a study permit extension, as it is the same level of study at the same institution? Or is a PAL required for any new program, regardless of the level of study?

RESPONSE 1

A new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) is required when a student completes one program and wishes to start another at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI), even if it's at the same level of study. The exemption applies to study permit extensions within the **same program level without starting a new credential.**

Question 2.

I have noticed that study permits recently issued include the level of study. I assume that the level of study indicated in study permits relates to the level of study students select in the IMM 5709. Is this assumption correct?

RESPONSE 2

Yes, your assumption is correct.

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Question 3.

If question 2 is correct, the IMM 5709 does not distinguish between a college certificate and a graduate certificate. It only has an option for "College-Certificate" for different certificate levels offered by colleges.

If a student applies for a study permit for a college certificate program and their study permit indicates "College-Certificate" as the level of study. After completing the program, the student now wishes to pursue a second program but a graduate certificate program [redacted] the [redacted] the study permit with "[redacted]" [redacted] the [redacted] study, [redacted] from a PAL as the student will need to choose "College-Certificate" in the IMM 5709 as the level of study for the graduate certificate program?

Or is the PAL exemption assessed based on the program credential type stated in the Letter of Acceptance, or solely on the study level listed on the study permit?

RESPONSE 3

When a student moves from a college certificate to a graduate certificate program at the same DLI, it is considered a change in program and potentially a change in the level of study. This applies even if both programs fall under the "College-Certificate" option in the IMM 5709 form. IRCC would assess the PAL exemption based on multiple factors:

- The program credential specified in the Letter of Acceptance (LOA)
- The actual level and nature of the new program
- The study level indicated on the current study permit.

For more detailed guidance on how to complete IMM 5709 form, applicants should refer to the Guide 5552.

Sources:

Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

Ministerial Instructions

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 15:12
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRC[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]
Objet : PAL Exemption Clarification

Proofread.

Dear officer,

[redacted] Student Advisor & Immigration Specialist at [redacted] My

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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RCIC license number is]

I am writing this email to get some clarification regarding the recent PAL updates from the IRCC.

According to the IRCC website, a PAL will be exempted if

*You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:*

- *You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.*

Regarding this, I have some questions.

Question 1.

If a student completes a first program and intends to begin a second program of the same level of study at the same DLI, will they be exempt from requiring a PAL?

For example, if a student completes a graduate certificate program and plans to pursue another graduate certificate program at the same DLI, would they be exempt from a PAL when applying for a study permit extension, as it is the same level of study at the same institution? Or is a PAL required for any new program, regardless of the level of study?

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If a student applies for a study permit for a college certificate program and their study permit indicates "College-Certificate" as the level of study. After completing the program, the student now wishes to pursue a second program but a graduate certificate program [redacted] the [redacted] the study permit with "[redacted]" [redacted] the [redacted] study, [redacted] from a PAL as the student will need to choose "College-Certificate" in the IMM 5709 as the level of study for the graduate certificate program?

Or is the PAL exemption assessed based on the program credential type stated in the Letter of Acceptance, or solely on the study level listed on the study permit?

I hope you can provide some clarification so that we can advise our students accordingly.

[redacted].

Best regards,

Page 942

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:45 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:32:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Leave of Absence process for international students - REP-2025-0361 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

We would like clarification on the operational instructions and guidelines for the Leave of Absence process for international students, in light of the recent changes to R222. Currently, international students are permitted to take a leave of absence for up to 150 days. If a student's leave exceeds 150 days, the operational instructions indicate that the student must either change their status (e.g., to visitor or worker status) or leave Canada.

The section on "Change of Status" states: "After changing their status to visitor or worker, students may resume their studies using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit remains valid."

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/assessing-conditions.html#leave

However, with the addition of R222(1)(a.1), we are seeking clarification:

Can students still resume their studies if their study permit remains valid after taking a break longer than 150 days, as long as they change their status to visitor or worker?

"222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

(a.1) the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;"

RESPONSE

Under the regulations R222(1)(a.1), a study permit becomes invalid once a student is no longer enrolled at the Designated Learning Institution (DLI) named on their permit, unless they have completed their program.

Students on leave for more than 150 days could change their status to visitor or worker and later resume studies with the same study permit, provided it remained valid.

IRCC guidelines confirm that students who take an authorized leave of up to 150 days can maintain their study permit status and remain in compliance with their permit conditions. However, those who exceed this timeframe must either leave Canada or change their status. While switching to visitor or worker status allows them to remain in the country legally, it does not preserve

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the validity of their study permit once they are no longer enrolled.

For more detailed information, please visit IRCC website:

Regulations Amending the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (Designated Learning Institutions)

Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De >
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 13:13
[redacted] Immigration Representatives | Représentants immigration [redacted]
Objet : Leave of Absence process for international students

Hello,

We would like clarification on the operational instructions and guidelines for the Leave of Absence process for international students, in light of the recent changes to R222. Currently, international students are permitted to take a leave of absence for up to 150 days. If a student's leave exceeds 150 days, the operational instructions indicate that the student must either change their status (e.g., to visitor or worker status) or leave Canada.

The section on "Change of Status" states: "After changing their status to visitor or worker, students may resume their studies using their previous study permit, as long as the study permit remains valid."

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/assessing-conditions.html#leave

However, with the addition of R222(1)(a.1), we are seeking clarification:

Can students still resume their studies if their study permit remains valid after taking a break longer than 150 days, as long as they change their status to visitor or worker?

- **"222 (1)** A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

  (a.1) the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;"

  -

My RCIC Member is:

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please find the link to my licensee details.

[redacted]

[redacted] and clarification on this matter.

Warm Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:34:06
To.
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Clarification on Compliance for International Students Transitioning to Worker Status - REP-2025-0368 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] the [redacted] requirements for international [redacted] Canada [redacted] to worker status. Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

I'm an authorized representative as per A91(2) and I am reaching out to seek clarification on the compliance obligations of international students in Canada who transition to worker status through various available pathways.

Specifically, I would like to confirm whether an international student who **obtains an open work permit** by applying through **IMM5710 (Application to Change Conditions and Extend My Stay in Canada as a Worker)** and subsequently ceases full-time studies would be considered **non-compliant** with their student status.

The key questions are:

- If an individual **holds a valid study permit** but obtains a work permit through **any available option** (e.g., public policy measures or other alternatives), would ceasing full-time studies while utilizing the work permit constitute **non-compliance**?
- If this is considered a **violation**, what remedies are available? For instance, could the individual **depart Canada and re-enter as a worker** to rectify their status?

Furthermore, as **R222 and R209** define how and when a study or work permit expires, I would like to confirm whether a foreign national can **request the cancellation of their study permit** to remain in compliance under their newly acquired worker status.

I appreciate your time and clarification on this matter, as it has significant implications for individuals navigating these transitions.

RESPONSE

Under R220.1(1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), international students must actively pursue their studies to maintain a valid study permit. Obtaining an open work permit through IMM5710 – Application to Change Conditions or Extend My Stay in Canada as a Worker does not automatically grant permission to stop studying, as the study permit remains valid only if full-time studies continue. Ceasing full-time studies while holding both permits may result in non-compliance with

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study permit conditions, potentially leading to loss of status or future inadmissibility. To avoid such consequences, individuals must take appropriate steps to transition their status properly.

To remain compliant, individuals may:

- Continue full-time studies while working within permitted hours under their work permit.
- Apply for a change of status from student to worker by submitting IMM5710 and requesting study permit cancellation through the IRCC Webform.
- Depart and re-enter Canada as a worker if they have obtained a valid work permit, as their status would then be assessed based on the work permit rather than their previous student status.

Regulatory provisions R222, R209 and R220.1(1) collectively outline compliance obligations for international students transitioning to worker status. While R220.1(1) and R222 emphasize the requirement to actively pursue studies to maintain student status, R209 focuses on the conditions of the work permit once the transition is complete, ensuring that individuals remain in compliance throughout the process.

For more information, please refer to the following resources:

Guide 5580 - Applying for a Work Permit - Student Guide - online application - Canada.ca

\sb280Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 18:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Compliance for International Students Transitioning to Worker Status

2025-02-03
[redacted]

I'm an authorized representative as per A91(2) and I am reaching out to seek clarification on the compliance obligations of international students in Canada who transition to worker status through various available pathways.

Specifically, I would like to confirm whether an international student who **obtains an open work permit** by applying through **IMM5710 (Application to Change Conditions and Extend My Stay in Canada as a Worker)** and subsequently ceases full-time studies would be considered **non-compliant** with their student status.

The key questions are:

- If an individual **holds a valid study permit** but obtains a work permit through **any available option** (e.g., public policy measures or other alternatives), would ceasing full-time studies while utilizing the work permit constitute **non-compliance**?

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- If this is considered a **violation**, what remedies are available? For instance, could the individual **depart Canada and re-enter as a worker** to rectify their status?

Furthermore, as **R222 and R209** define how and when a study or work permit expires, I would like to confirm whether a foreign national can **request the cancellation of their study permit** to remain in compliance under their newly acquired worker status.

I appreciate your time and clarification on this matter, as it has significant implications for individuals navigating these transitions.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:52 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:38:50
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Guidance on PAL/TAL Exception - REP-2025-0459 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION:
[redacted] I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant at the , I'm reaching out to you today to confirm if students who are in Canada applying to restore and extend their study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as their recently expired study permit meet the exception for a PAL/TAL under R. 215(1)(b) of the IRPR.

RESPONSE

Regulation R215(1)(b) of the IRPR, a foreign national may apply for a study permit from within Canada if they currently hold a valid study or work permit.

- If the student's study permit is still valid, they can apply for an extension at the same DLI and level of study without requiring a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) or Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL).
- If the study permit has expired, the student must apply simultaneously for both restoration and a study permit extension rather than a straightforward extension. Since IRCC does not exempt restoration applicants from the PAL/TAL requirement, they will likely need to include a PAL/TAL with their application.

For more details, please refer to IRCC webpages:

Extend your study permit or restore your status: What to do if your permit expires - Canada.ca

Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: Monday, February 10, 2025 1:20 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]
Subject: Guidance on PAL/TAL Exception

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Hello Immigration Representatives,

[redacted] Canadian Immigration Consultant [redacted] out to you today to confirm if students who are in Canada applying to restore and extend their study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as their recently expired study permit meet the exception for a PAL/TAL under R. 215(1)(b) of the IRPR.

[redacted]

\cbpat4Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:55 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:43:21
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: PAL issued with old address - REP-2025-0586 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

Question

If a PAL is issued with a different/former address than the one used on their study permit application will this impact the student?

Response

If a student changes their address, they do not need a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) as long as the PAL remains valid and there are no other changes to their study permit application. However, if any contact information, including mailing address, telephone number, fax, or email address, changes during the application process, the student should update IRCC through the Change of Address process.

For further details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:

Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada - Student - online application - Canada.ca: "Factors that can facilitate processing."

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 9:07 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: PAL issued with old address

Hi,

If a PAL is issued with a different/former address than the one used on their study permit application will this impact the student?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Thanks!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:46:58 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:51:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL requirement for moving from ESL to academic program at the same institution. - REP-2025-0377 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

I would like to seek some clarification on whether a PAL is required for a study permit extension if the student is moving from an English as a Second Language (ESL) program to a graduate/degree/diploma/certificate program at the same institution. Would this move be considered as a same post-secondary level move at the same DLI?

RESPONSE

English as a Second Language (ESL) and French as a Second Language (FSL) programs are generally classified as preparatory programs rather than a specific post-secondary level. Transitioning from an ESL/FSL preparatory program to a post-secondary diploma, degree, or certificate program at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI) is considered a change in study levels, meaning a PAL/TAL would be required when applying for a study permit extension.

However, if the student is already enrolled in a post-secondary language-related program (e.g., a diploma in Translation Studies) and is switching to another post-secondary program within the same level at the same DLI, a PAL/TAL would not be required.

For more details, please refer to following IRCC websites:

Changing your school or program - Canada.ca

Ministerial Instructions

Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 11:59
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : PAL requirement for moving from ESL to academic program at the same institution.

[redacted]

I would like to seek some clarification on whether a PAL is required for a study permit extension if the student is moving from an English as a Second Language (ESL) program to a graduate/degree/diploma/certificate program at the same institution. Would this move be considered as a same post-secondary level moves at the same DLI?

Thank you in advance for your assistance!

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:01 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:52:41
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL - REP-2025-0494 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

Based on current information posted on IRCC website:

"Who doesn't need a PAL/TAL

You don't need a PAL/TAL when applying for a study permit if any of the following applies to you.

- You've entered Canada and one of the following situations applies to you:
  - You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit.

Could you please clarify if students who changed DLI prior to November 8, 2024, but have not changed their DLI under old process (via Transfer DLI in IRCC Secure Account), are they required to attach PAL when extending their current study permit?

QUESTION

Students who transferred to your DLI before November 8, 2024, and updated IRCC accordingly, do not need to submit a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension at the same level of study. They can continue their studies at the same DLI as long as they meet the conditions of their permit.

However, if a student did not notify IRCC of their transfer before November 8, 2024, their study permit remains linked to their previous DLI. In this case, they must submit a PAL with their extension application, as per the new regulations.

Additionally, if these students wish to transfer to a different DLI in the future, they will need to apply for a new study permit extension and submit a new PAL.

For more detailed information, please refer to the official IRCC websites:

- Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- Study permit: Get the right documents - Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
- Ministerial Instructions

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 5:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]IRCC[redacted]
Subject: PAL

Hi,

Based on current information posted on IRCC website:

"Who doesn't need a PAL/TAL

You **don't** need a PAL/TAL when applying for a study permit if any of the following applies to you.

- You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:
  - You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.

Could you please clarify if students who changed DLI prior to November 8, 2024, but have not changed their DLI under old process (via Transfer DLI in IRCC Secure Account), are they required to attach PAL when extending their current study permit?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:54:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Requirements for [redacted] Language [redacted] - REP-2025-0491 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] study permit [redacted] for [redacted] language [redacted] before, [redacted] after their main program in [redacted] note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

I have a few questions regarding study permit regulations for students interested in short-term language courses before or after their primary program in Canada:

1. If a student holds a study permit for a high school program in Canada but wishes to take a short-term language course before their program starts, can they do so without obtaining a second study permit? Similarly, if they have completed their high school program but still have a valid study permit, can they enroll in a one- or two-month English course before returning to their home country? In both cases, would they be permitted to study for less than six months without applying for a new study permit?
2. If a student enters Canada to study at a Designated Learning Institution (DLI), such as a private career college, would they be allowed to take a short-term ESL course at a different DLI (e.g., a language school) for less than six months while waiting for their main program to begin?
3. If a student is enrolled in a full-time program and wants to take an IELTS test preparation course for less than six months concurrently, would they need to apply for a second study permit, or would their existing permit be sufficient?

RESPONSE

As per R188(1)(c) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), students may take short-term language courses (less than six months) at a different Designated Learning Institution (DLI) before, during, or after their main program [redacted] study permit, [redacted] the [redacted] their [redacted] note that students must ensure that additional courses do not interfere with their main program or violate specific study permit requirements.

For more detailed information, you can refer to the following IRCC webpages:

Study permit: Who can apply - Canada.ca: Who doesn't need a permit to study in Canada

Study permits: Assessing study permit conditions

Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada

Do I need a study permit?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2025 3:31 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
[redacted]esentantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Study Permit Requirements for Short-Term Language Courses

Good day,

I have a few questions regarding study permit regulations for students interested in short-term language courses before or after their primary program in Canada:

1. If a student holds a study permit for a high school program in Canada but wishes to take a short-term language course before their program starts, can they do so without obtaining a second study permit? Similarly, if they have completed their high school program but still have a valid study permit, can they enroll in a one- or two-month English course before returning to their home country? In both cases, would they be permitted to study for less than six months without applying for a new study permit?

2. If a student enters Canada to study at a Designated Learning Institution (DLI), such as a private career college, would they be allowed to take a short-term ESL course at a different DLI (e.g., a language school) for less than six months while waiting for their main program to begin?

3. If a student is enrolled in a full-time program and wants to take an IELTS test preparation course for less than six months concurrently, would they need to apply for a second study permit, or would their existing permit be sufficient?

I appreciate your guidance on these scenarios and look forward to your response.

Best regards,

Page 959

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:08 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 16:01:36
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Second Work Permit - REP-2025-0192- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

We are writing to request guidance on whether the issuance of a second work permit will require the first employer to change the terms and conditions of the job offer.

Scenario:
Visa exempted foreign national (FN) has a work permit in Canada to work for a Canadian subsidiary of a MNC valid for three years. Head office of MNC needs the FN to also take on a role in a second Canadian subsidiary. We understand that the FN can apply for the second work permit at the POE as they still have the one year out of the three years full-time employment with the foreign [redacted] even though the FN will be performing the same duties and has the same job title, the number of hours of work and wage indicated in the offer of employment submitted by the original Canadian subsidiary will changed.

Questions:

- * is the FN required to apply for two new work permits at the POE to ensure that the original Canadian employer is in compliance?
- * If not, is there a way to amend the offer of employment submitted in the employer portal which has been matched?

Response:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

With regards to your question, a client would need to apply for a new work permit and the employer will need to submit a new job offer. In the job offer, the employer can list multiple locations that they want the temporary worker.

We hope that this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 17:48
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Representantsimmigration. [redacted]

Cc

Objet : Second Work Permit

Hi,

I am a Paralegal working with authorized representative copied herein, on immigration matters.

We are writing to request guidance on whether the issuance of a second work permit will require the first employer to change the terms and conditions of the job offer.

Scenario:
Visa exempted foreign national (FN) has a work permit in Canada to work for a Canadian subsidiary of a MNC valid for three years. Head office of MNC needs the FN to also take on a role in a second Canadian subsidiary. We understand that the FN can apply for the second work permit at the POE as they still have the one year out of the three years full-time employment with the foreign [redacted] even though the FN will be performing the same duties and has the same job title, the number of hours of work and wage indicated in the offer of employment submitted by the original Canadian subsidiary will changed.

Questions:

- * is the FN required to apply for two new work permits at the POE to ensure that the original Canadian employer is in compliance?
- * If not, is there a way to amend the offer of employment submitted in the employer portal which has been matched?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:11 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 17:39:48
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: C50 work permit - scope of work of a 'religious nature' - REP-2025-0551 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please find the response below for your inquiry:

Question:

LMIA exemption code C50 contemplates the granting of IMP work permits to workers performing duties of a 'religious nature' but there is minimal guidance on the scope of that definition:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/religious-work.html

I am writing to seek clarification on the scope of the exemption as it relates to grade school teachers performing their teaching duties at faith-based, independent schools that are authorized by a province. In such settings, where a curriculum is taught within a faith-based perspective, and where teachers must be a member of that faith, would a teacher (NOC 41221) fall within the scope of a C50 LMIA exemption?

Answer:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice. Please see the information below directly from our instructions.

To be eligible under paragraph R205(d), IMP code C50, a foreign national must have:

- an offer of employment that
  - is genuine as per R200(5)
  - indicates duties of a religious nature
- evidence of their education and experience

\sb160To determine whether an applicant is eligible under paragraph R205(d), officers must assess if the **work** (not the organization) is of a religious nature.

\sb160

The employer should specify how the duties that the applicant will be performing are religious in nature.

\sb160Simply because the employer may be a religious organization, does not mean that all the duties conducted to run the organization are religious in nature.

\sb160Please see the Assessing duties of a religious nature section for more information.

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\sb160

Religious work – [R205(d) – C50] – Canadian interests – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 5:36 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: C50 work permit - scope of work of a 'religious nature'

[redacted]

LMIA exemption code C50 contemplates the granting of IMP work permits to workers performing duties of a 'religious nature' but there is minimal guidance on the scope of that definition:

https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/religious-work.html

I am writing to seek clarification on the scope of the exemption as it relates to grade school teachers performing their teaching duties at faith-based, independent schools that are authorized by a province. In such settings, where a curriculum is taught within a faith-based perspective, and where teachers must be a member of that faith, would a teacher (NOC 41221) fall within the scope of a C50 LMIA exemption?

Regards

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:45 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 13:09:42
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification Request: Work Eligibility for Students Returning from Authorized Leave with Part-Time Studies in Final Semester - REP-2025-0150- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
I am writing to seek clarification regarding the work eligibility of international students who return to their studies on a part-time basis in their final semester after taking an authorized leave.

Specifically, the situation is as follows:

- * The student remain full time status in Winter 2024 and Spring 2024.
- * Then, the student took an authorized leave during their program in Fall 2024 and resumed their studies in Winter 2025.
- * In Winter 2025, it will be the last semester and the student will be a part-time student, as they are completing the remaining courses required for graduation.

Given these circumstances, could you confirm whether the student is eligible to work during their final semester?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we cannot provide case case-specific information.

Please note that in order to work off campus without a work permit under paragraph R186(v), students must hold full-time status during the academic session before and after their regularly scheduled break.

If a student is part-time student at a DLI, they can work off campus only if:

- * they meet all the eligibility requirements , except the requirement to be a full-time student,

and

- * they are only studying part-time, instead of full-time, because:
  - * they are in the last semester of your study program and they don't need a full course load to complete their program and
  - * they were a full-time student in their program in Canada, up until your last semester

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 12:48
[redacted]
Objet : Clarification Request: Work Eligibility for Students Returning from Authorized Leave with Part-Time Studies in Final Semester

[redacted] Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC),

I hope this email finds you well.

I'm and working at as an International Student Immigration Advisor.

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to seek clarification regarding the work eligibility of international students who return to their studies on a part-time basis in their final semester after taking an authorized leave.

Specifically, the situation is as follows:

- * The student remain full time status in Winter 2024 and Spring 2024.
- * Then, the student took an authorized leave during their program in Fall 2024 and resumed their studies in Winter 2025.
- * In Winter 2025, it will be the last semester and the student will be a part-time student, as they are completing the remaining courses required for graduation.

Given these circumstances, could you confirm whether the student is eligible to work during their final semester?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated to ensure accurate advising and compliance with IRCC policies.

[redacted] to your response.

Regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:15 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 17:43:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: open work permit - REP-2025-0272 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

I am writing to inquire about the eligibility of a spouse for a spousal open work permit in the following scenario:

If a foreign national applies for and is granted an open work permit through the special measures for Israeli and Palestinian nationals, does their spouse become eligible to apply for a spousal open work permit?

Response:

If the special measures public policies do not specifically provide access to open work permits to spouses, then the spouse has to apply for their work permit under the below broader spousal work permit category, they must now meet the new eligibility requirements under C41 for applications received by IRCC on or after January 21, 2025 and if the principal foreign national is not transitioning to permanent residence.

Please visit our website for more information on Program delivery update: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 15:19
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted].ca>
Objet : open work permit

[redacted]

I am writing to inquire about the eligibility of a spouse for a spousal open work permit in the following scenario:

If a foreign national applies for and is granted an open work permit through the special measures for Israeli and Palestinian nationals, does their spouse become eligible to apply for a spousal open work permit?

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[redacted] attention to this [redacted]

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 18:00:40
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit validity clarification request - REP-2024-2655 -- REP-2025-0341 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

1. 1. What I understood from Answer 1 is that if a student's study permit does not list a specific DLI's name, and they cease to be enrolled at their current DLI before completing their program, their study permit does not become invalid under R222(1)(a.1), because no DLI is named on the study permit. Please confirm if this is correct.

A1: This is correct.

2. 2. If the above understanding is correct, it implies that in said scenario, if the student is accepted to a new program of study **at the same DLI** and resumes studies at the **same DLI** within 150 days, and the expiry date on their study permit has not passed, they would not need to apply for a new study permit. This is not an authorized leave of absence approved by the DLI, rather a complete from the DLI withdrawal (no longer enrolled, under DLI reporting categories) followed by a new acceptance. Please confirm if this understanding is correct.

A2: A student is not required to apply for a new study permit if they are changing programs at the same DLI. Please note, a student on leave who begins or resumes their studies within 150 days from the date the leave commenced (that is, the date the leave was granted by the institution) is considered to be actively pursuing studies during their leave. Examples of reasons for leave include the following:

- * medical illness or injury
- * pregnancy
- * family emergency
- * death or serious illness of a family member
- * **change in program of study within the same institution, outside a regularly scheduled break**
- * dismissals or suspensions (dependent on degree of severity)
- * postponed program start date

3. 3. If a student whose study permit names a DLI ceases to be enrolled at the named DLI, do they have a period of 90 days to apply to restore their status as a student if they are accepted to a **different DLI**?
    a. a. If they do not intend to restore their status within 90 days, must they leave Canada immediately, or can they remain in Canada for 89 days in case they decide to restore their status before 90 days have passed?

4. 4. If a student whose study permit names a DLI ceases to be enrolled at the named DLI, can they resume studying at **the**

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same DLI within 150 days without applying to restore their status, if their study permit expiry date has not passed? Or does their study permit become invalid the moment they cease to be enrolled, and they must apply to restore their status to resume studying at the **same DLI**, even if the study permit names the same DLI and the expiry date has not passed yet? Again, I am not describing an authorized leave of absence approved by the DLI, rather a complete withdrawal from the DLI (no longer enrolled, under DLI reporting categories) followed by a new acceptance.

A3 & 4:

A student is not required to apply for a new study permit if they are changing programs at the same DLI.
However, if they have withdrawn from their studies and is no longer enrolled and has not been granted an authorized leave (as previously mentioned), they are no longer meeting the conditions of their study permit and must change their status or leave Canada.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 13:39
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : RE: Study permit validity clarification request - REP-2024-2655[redacted]2-Jan-25

Hello,

[redacted]

The responses to questions 1-4 in my initial email are not clear. Please confirm if my below takeaways are correct and provide further clarification.

1. 1. What I understood from Answer 1 is that if a student's study permit does not list a specific DLI's name, and they cease to be enrolled at their current DLI before completing their program, their study permit does not become invalid under R222(1)(a.1), because no DLI is named on the study permit. Please confirm if this is correct.

2. 2. If the above understanding is correct, it implies that in said scenario, if the student is accepted to a new program of study **at the same DLI** and resumes studies at the **same DLI** within 150 days, and the expiry date on their study permit has not passed, they would not need to apply for a new study permit. This is not an authorized leave of absence approved by the DLI, rather a complete from the DLI withdrawal (no longer enrolled, under DLI reporting categories) followed by a new acceptance. Please confirm if this understanding is correct.

3. 3. If a student whose study permit names a DLI ceases to be enrolled at the named DLI, do they have a period of 90 days to apply to restore their status as a student if they are accepted to a **different DLI**?
    a. a. If they do not intend to restore their status within 90 days, must they leave Canada immediately, or can they remain in Canada for 89 days in case they decide to restore their status before 90 days have passed?

4. 4. If a student whose study permit names a DLI ceases to be enrolled at the named DLI, can they resume studying at **the same DLI** within 150 days without applying to restore their status, if their study permit expiry date has not passed? Or does their study permit become invalid the moment they cease to be enrolled, and they must apply to restore their status to resume studying at the **same DLI**, even if the study permit names the same DLI and the expiry date has not passed yet? Again, I

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am not describing an authorized leave of absence approved by the DLI, rather a complete withdrawal from the DLI (no longer enrolled, under DLI reporting categories) followed by a new acceptance.

Thank you in advance. I look forward to better understanding these new policies.

Kind regards,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 31, 2025 7:07 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: Study permit validity clarification request - REP-2024-2655 - Due 22-Jan-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question 1:
Does R222(1)(a.1) apply to students whose study permit does not name a designated learning institution on it?

Answer 1:
If a student is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution (DLI) named in their study permit and does not have the DLI's name on their study permit, then subparagraph IRPR 222(1)(a.1) would not be applicable to them.

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Question 2:
Does the 90-day window to restore status apply to students who lose their status under R222(1)(a.1)? For example, if a student withdraws and would like to wait to leave Canada while a refund of tuition for the future terms is processed (less than 90 days), must they take action to maintain their status in Canada (i.e. apply for visitor status before they withdraw), or, given the 90-day restoration period, can they remain in Canada without taking action for a maximum of 90 days?

Answer 2:
A study permit holder must meet their study permit conditions. In such cases where the student is withdrawn due to not meeting previous study permit conditions, the student is considered "no longer enrolled". If you do not abide to the conditions of your study permit you may need to change your status, or leave Canada.
However, there are a few cases where a student may be able to take a leave of up to a **maximum of 150 days** from their program of studies and still be actively pursuing their studies.

For more information, please refer to the IRCC website.

Question 3:
If a student withdraws from their DLI, but applies and is accepted to a **different** program at the **same** DLI starting 150 days or less after withdrawing from the initial program, and the study permit's expiry date has not passed, can they continue studying with the same study permit, or, given R111(1)(a.1), must they apply for a new study permit?

Answer 3:
Students may, in exceptional circumstances, take a leave from their studies. The student must resume classes within 150 days of the date on which they stopped studying. There are various examples of reasons listed on the IRCC website Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca such as a change in program of study within the same institution. As of November 8, 2024, IRCC compliance reports are mandatory where the DLI must select the appropriate student's academic status at the DLI. IRCC's website provides several enrollment status options such as leave of absence, deferred enrollment, academic suspension, no longer registered etc. We ask you that you carefully review each definition.

Academic suspension
The student is **suspended** from your institution, due to poor academic performance or violation of the institution's policies. **The student is allowed to return after the period of suspension.**

Any leave from a program of studies in Canada should not exceed 150 consecutive days from the date the leave started. If a student exceeds 150 days of leave from studies, they will need to change their status with IRCC or will be considered non-compliant with their study permit conditions.

No longer registered or enrolled
Your institution sent the student a letter of admission, but they are no longer registered or enrolled because they have

- * been dismissed
- * withdrawn voluntarily
- * transferred to another institution

Therefore, there is a difference between a student returning after a suspension and one no longer registered due to a withdrawal.
If a student withdraws and is no longer enrolled at a DLI, **they are no longer meeting the** conditions of their study permit.

Question 4:
If a student withdraws from their DLI, but applies and is accepted to **resume the same** program at the **same** DLI starting 150 days or less after withdrawing from the initial program, and the study permit's expiry date has not passed, can they continue studying with the same study permit, or, given R111(1)(a.1), must they apply for a new study permit?

Answer 4:
See above

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 19 décembre 2024 10:40
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Study permit validity clarification request

Hello,

[redacted] . I [redacted] to request clarification about the updated regulations around study permit validity and what this means for a student no longer enrolled at the DLI their study permit was issued for.

IRPR 222 (1) A study permit becomes invalid upon the first to occur of the following days:

- **(a)** the day that is 90 days after the day on which the permit holder completes their studies,
- **(a.1)** the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies;
- **(b)** the day on which the permit is cancelled under section 243.2; or
- **(c)** the day on which the permit expires.

Question 1:
Does R222(1)(a.1) apply to students whose study permit does not name a designated learning institution on it?

Question 2:
Does the 90-day window to restore status apply to students who lose their status under R222(1)(a.1)? For example, if a student withdraws and would like to wait to leave Canada while a refund of tuition for the future terms is processed (less than 90 days), must they take action to maintain their status in Canada (i.e. apply for visitor status before they withdraw), or, given the 90-day restoration period, can they remain in Canada without taking action for a maximum of 90 days?

Question 3:
If a student withdraws from their DLI, but applies and is accepted to a **different** program at the **same** DLI starting 150 days or less after withdrawing from the initial program, and the study permit's expiry date has not passed, can they continue studying with the same study permit, or, given R111(1)(a.1), must they apply for a new study permit?

Question 4:
If a student withdraws from their DLI, but applies and is accepted to **resume the same** program at the **same** DLI starting 150 days or less after withdrawing from the initial program, and the study permit's expiry date has not passed, can they continue studying with the same study permit, or, given R111(1)(a.1), must they apply for a new study permit?

Thank you,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:22 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 18:02:48
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Request for clarification on recent changes for international students - REP-2025-0063- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question:
Considering the recent changes on the IRPR and PGWP eligibility requirements, we would like to request clarification for a few scenarios:

1. 1. *If a study permit was approved for one DLI but the student transferred to another DLI in August 2024 for a program that is not PGWP-eligible under the new field of study requirement, when they apply for a study permit extension, will they still fall under the previous PGWP rules that do not require their program to align with the CIP list? We understand they will need to meet the language test requirement.*

Response:
Students who changed their program before November 1, 2024, and need an extension to complete the same program of study are still eligible for a PGWP, and their eligibility is not subject to the new field of study requirements. If the student changed from their original program prior to November 1, 2024, IRCC recommends that the student submit proof of the program change when submitting their application. The proof should confirm that the student in fact changed their program prior to November 1, 2024.

Question:
2. 2. *Per R222(1)(a), A study permit becomes invalid the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies.*
    a. a. *For students who are on academic suspension or probation, who may have to change their program of study as the suspension period is for 1 year in duration, or they have a study gap over 150 days, would R222(1)(a.1) apply in such cases? In other words, will their study permit still be valid?*

Response:

Students may take an **authorized leave** of up to 150 days for several reasons including illness, pregnancy, family emergency or suspension. If a student does not resume their studies **within 150 days**, they should do either of the following:

- * change their status (that is, change to visitor status or worker status)
- * leave Canada

If they do not change their status or leave Canada, they are considered non-compliant with their study permit [redacted]

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Question:

A student whose study permit was approved for program A, however, decides to change their program within the same DLI, to a program B that is not PGWP eligible after November 01, 2024, and must apply for study permit extension. Will this impact their PGWP eligibility? Supposing that program B started before November 01, 2024.

Response:

If the student changes their program after November 1, 2024, they must meet the field of study requirement.

Question:

If a student started their academic program before November 1, 2024, but later changed to a non-PGWP-eligible program (per the CIP field requirements) that begins after November 1, 2024, at the same DLI, and does not require a study permit extension. Will they need to align their new program with the CIP field requirement to remain eligible for the PGWP?

Response:

If the student changed their program prior to November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

Question:

If a student extends their study permit after November 1, 2024, for a program not listed in the eligible fields of study, will the new field of study requirement apply, even if their initial study permit application was submitted before this date? (no program changes here)

Response:

If the student changed their program prior to November 1, 2024 - they do not need to mee the field of study requirement. If the student changed from their original program prior to November 1, 2024, IRCC recommends that the student submit proof of the program change when submitting their application. The proof should confirm that the student in fact changed their program prior to November 1, 2024.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 8 janvier 2025 17:26
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Request for clarification on recent changes for international students

[redacted] good afternoon.

I hope this email finds you well.

Considering the recent changes on the IRPR and PGWP eligibility requirements, we would like to request clarification for a few scenarios:

1. 1. If a study permit was approved for one DLI but the student transferred to another DLI in August 2024 for a program that is not PGWP-eligible under the new field of study requirement, when they apply for a study permit extension, will they still fall under the previous PGWP rules that do not require their program to align with the CIP list? We understand they will need to meet the language test requirement.

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2. 2. Per R222(1)(a), A study permit becomes invalid the day on which the permit holder is no longer enrolled at the designated learning institution that is named in the permit, other than as a result of completing their studies.

a. a. For students who are on academic suspension or probation, who may have to change their program of study as the suspension period is for 1 year in duration, or they have a study gap over 150 days, would R222(1)(a.1) apply in such cases? In other words, will their study permit still be valid?

3. 3. A student whose study permit was approved for program A, however, decides to change their program within the same DLI, to a program B that is not PGWP eligible after November 01, 2024, and must apply for study permit extension. Will this impact their PGWP eligibility? Supposing that program B started before November 01, 2024.

4. 4. If a student started their academic program before November 1, 2024, but later changed to a non-PGWP-eligible program (per the CIP field requirements) that begins after November 1, 2024, at the same DLI, and does not require a study permit extension. Will they need to align their new program with the CIP field requirement to remain eligible for the PGWP?

5. 5. If a student extends their study permit after November 1, 2024, for a program not listed in the eligible fields of study, will the new field of study requirement apply, even if their initial study permit application was submitted before this date? (no program changes here)

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:26 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 18:05:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarifications on recent policy updates - REP-2025-0286 - Due 26-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

1. 1. **PAL/TAL requirement**

The program policy, effective January 22, 2025, specifies that applicants are **exempt from providing a PAL/TAL** when applying for a study permit extension at the **same DLI and same level of study** as their current study permit.
The definition of "level of study," as outlined in Canada Gazette, Part I, Volume 159, is categorized as follows:

a. Primary and secondary education,
b. Post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and
c. Graduate education or above (niveau d'études).

Under the most recent policy concerning a change of DLI, when transitioning **between post-secondary levels at the same DLI**, the policy indicates that a **new PAL/TAL is required** for the study permit extension.
****Question:** Does this mean that the PAL/TAL exemption applies only when an applicant transitions between programs conferring the same type of credential (e.g., from certificate to certificate) at the same DLI? Conversely, if an applicant transitions between different post-secondary credentials (e.g., from certificate to diploma) at the same DLI, would this require a new PAL/TAL since the two programs grant different levels of post-secondary education?

Response:

As of January 22, 2025, applicants extending their study permit are exempt from providing a PAL/TAL if they are staying at the same DLI and within the same level of study. The levels of study are defined as:

- * Primary and secondary education
- * Post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs)
- * Graduate education or above

The PAL/TAL exemption applies when an applicant transitions between different programs at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI), as long as they remain within the same level of study. This means that a student can switch between programs (e.g., from one undergraduate program to another or from a certificate to a diploma) without needing a new PAL/TAL, as long as both programs fall within the same level of study and within the same DLI. However, if the transition involves moving to a different level of study (e.g., from an undergraduate program to a graduate program), a new PAL/TAL is required, even if the student stays at the same DLI.
For more detailed information, please refer to the official IRCC websites:

- * Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- * Study permit: Get the right documents - Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
- * Ministerial Instructions

QUESTION

2. 2. **Field of study requirement for PGWP application**

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Under the most recent policy, there's no field of study requirement for PGWP if the applicant submitted their study permit before November 1, 2024.

Field of study requirement:

If you submitted your **study permit** application before November 1, 2024, there are no field of study requirements.

If you submitted your **study permit** application on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

****Question:** For applicants who initially submitted their study permit application before November 1, 2024, and now require an extension [redacted] their i[redacted] study permit was [redacted] with [redacted] to [redacted] the [redacted] study requirement for eligibility reasonably be exempted in such cases?

Response:

[redacted] the applicant [redacted] an extension [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted] the [redacted] program [redacted] study from their initial study permit application that was submitted prior to November 1, 2024, they are not required to meet the field of study requirement.

QUESTION

3. 3. **Eligibility for C42 Spousal Open Work Permit Extensions for Spouses or Common-Law Partners of Business Owners (Self-Employed or Entrepreneurs)**

Effective January 21, 2025, spouses and common-law partners of Principal Foreign Nationals (PFNs) are eligible to apply for or extend their C42 SOWP only if the PFN is employed in a TEER 0 or 1 occupation, or certain TEER 2 or 3 occupations. This policy **appears apply to all PFNs including those who are self-employed or entrepreneurs.** Specifically, the PFN must submit the business plan as supporting evidence.

▼ Proof that the principal applicant is or will be working in an occupation in TEER category 0, 1 or in certain occupations in TEER category 2 or 3 of the National Occupation Classification system

For most open work permit holders, such as those under the PGWP Program or International Experience Canada, the proof should be a letter from the principal applicant's current employer that shows

- their employment details
- their occupation
- a description of their duties
- the NOC and TEER category their job is classified under or a copy of the letter of offer of employment

Spouses or common-law partners of business owners (self-employed or entrepreneurs)

Your spouse or common-law partner can provide proof of the principal applicant's business plan .

****Question:** I would like to confirm and ensure that the spouses and common-law partners of PFNs, who are either on an open work permit (including a Post-Graduation Work Permit) or a closed work permit (such as a C11 Entrepreneur Work Permit), would be eligible to benefit from this policy. Could you please clarify and advise whether this policy explicitly excludes any specific categories of work permit holders for principal foreign nationals?

Your clarification on these scenarios is essential for ensuring proper compliance with IRCC regulations and advising clients accurately.

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Response:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

1. Please review all of the guidance provided for PAL/TAL exemption Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca.

If you meet one of the following, you may be eligible for a PAL/TAL exemption:

- *You've entered Canada **and** one of the following situations applies to you:*
  - *You're applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI **and** level of study as your current study permit.*
  - *You're under a removal order, but can't be removed from Canada at this time.*
  - *You have a temporary resident permit valid for at least 6 months.*
  - *You're a protected person.*
  - *You're eligible for permanent residence*
    - *based on humanitarian and compassionate grounds , **or***
    - *based on a current public policy, **or***
    - *as a spouse or common-law partner (through the spouse or common-law partner in Canada class)*

You must be applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit. So the primory applicant would not qualify if moving between levels of study even at the same DLI.

2. ***Exemption note:** For study permit extension applications used to complete the same program of study as the study permit application made before November 1, 2024, there is no field-of-study requirement for the PGWP.*

Post-graduation work permit (PGWP) [R205(c) - C43] – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

3. If the principal applicant is a PGWP or C11 Entrepreneur Work Permit holder, then the spouse may be eligible to apply for an open work permit (OWP) if the primary applicant meets the new requirements that entered into effect on Jan 21, 2025 5:00 UTC a.m.

Please refer to:

- the client instructions: Open work permits for family members of foreign workers: Who can apply, and
- the program delivery instructions: Public policy, competitiveness or economy [R205(c)(ii) – C41, C46, C47, C48, C49] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program
  - Spouses and common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) [R205(c)(ii) – C41] (for applications received on or after January 21)

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 28 janvier 2025 14:07
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]gc.ca>
Cc :
Objet : Clarifications on recent policy updates

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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This is I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant based in Vancouver, and I'd appreciate your clarifications on the following policy updates:

1. 1. **PAL/TAL requirement**

The program policy, effective January 22, 2025, specifies that applicants are **exempt from providing a PAL/TAL** when applying for a study permit extension at the **same DLI and same level of study** as their current study permit.
The [redacted] study," [redacted] Canada [redacted], i[redacted]:

a. Primary and secondary education,
b. Post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and
c. Graduate education or above (niveau d'études).

Under the most recent policy concerning a change of DLI, when transitioning **between post-secondary levels at the same DLI**, the policy indicates that a **new PAL/TAL is required** for the study permit extension.
****Question:** Does this mean that the PAL/TAL exemption applies only when an applicant transitions between programs conferring the same type of credential (e.g., from certificate to certificate) at the same DLI? Conversely, if an applicant transitions between different post-secondary credentials (e.g., from certificate to diploma) at the same DLI, would this require a new PAL/TAL since the two programs grant different levels of post-secondary education?

2. 2. **Field of study requirement for PGWP application**

Under the most recent policy, there's no field of study requirement for PGWP if the applicant submitted their study permit before November 1, 2024.

Field of study requirement:

If you submitted your **study permit** application before November 1, 2024, there are no field of study requirements.

If you submitted your **study permit** application on or after November 1, 2024, you must have graduated in an eligible field of study.

****Question:** For applicants who initially submitted their study permit application before November 1, 2024, and now require [redacted] would the field of study requirement for eligibility reasonably be exempted in such cases?

3. 3. **Eligibility for C42 Spousal Open Work Permit Extensions for Spouses or Common-Law Partners of Business Owners (Self-Employed or Entrepreneurs)**

Effective January 21, 2025, spouses and common-law partners of Principal Foreign Nationals (PFNs) are eligible to apply for or extend their C42 SOWP only if the PFN is employed in a TEER 0 or 1 occupation, or certain TEER 2 or 3 occupations. This policy **appears apply to all PFNs including those who are self-employed or entrepreneurs.** Specifically, the PFN must submit the business plan as supporting evidence.

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▼ Proof that the principal applicant is or will be working in an occupation in TEER category 0, 1 or in certain occupations in TEER category 2 or 3 of the National Occupation Classification system

For most open work permit holders, such as those under the PGWP Program or International Experience Canada, the proof should be a letter from the principal applicant's current employer that shows

- their employment details
- their occupation
- a description of their duties
- the NOC and TEER category their job is classified under or a copy of the letter of offer of employment

Spouses or common-law partners of business owners (self-employed or entrepreneurs)

Your spouse or common-law partner can provide proof of the principal applicant's business plan .

****Question**: I would like to confirm and ensure that the spouses and common-law partners of PFNs, who are either on an open work permit (including a Post-Graduation Work Permit) or a closed work permit (such as a C11 Entrepreneur Work Permit), would be eligible to benefit from this policy. Could you please clarify and advise whether this policy explicitly excludes any specific categories of work permit holders for principal foreign nationals?

Your clarification on these scenarios is essential for ensuring proper compliance with IRCC regulations and advising clients [redacted] your [redacted] and I [redacted] to your guidance [redacted] these [redacted]

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:31 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 18:44:41
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Changement d'EED à la session d'hiver 2025 - REP-2025-0625 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Veuillez trouver la réponse à votre question :

Question :

Le site ne précise pas si un étudiant international admissible à cette mesure d'assouplissement peut quitter le pays et revenir au Canada tout en conservant son autorisation d'études, même s'il est toujours en attente d'une réponse d'IRCC.

Dans le cas où un étudiant international, admissible à l'assouplissement cité ci-dessus, doit quitter le Canada pour une raison de force majeure alors qu'il attend une décision sur sa nouvelle demande et que son permis d'études précédent est toujours valide, conserve-t-il son statut d'étudiant international à son retour au Canada? C'est-à-dire est-ce qu'il aura toujours le droit d'étudier et de travailler à titre d'étudiant international à son retour au Canada?

Réponse :

Bonjour,

En réponse de votre question :

Si la demande de prorogation de permis d'études n'a pas encore été approuvée, l'étudiant ne sera pas en mesure d'étudier avant l'approbation de leur demande de prorogation de permis d'études. Si l'étudiant a présenté une demande pour proroger leur permis d'études avant son expiration, on pourrait lui permettre de revenir au Canada s'il satisfaites toutes les autres exigences.

Merci

[redacted]

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 11:45 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentan[redacted] immigration [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Changement d'EED à la session d'hiver 2025

Bonjour à vous,

Je travaille au [redacted] (CRIÉÉ) et j'aurais besoin de votre aide pour mieux comprendre les changements qui ont eu lieu depuis novembre dernier concernant le changement d'ÉÉD.

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Sur le site d'IRCC : https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/services/etudier-canada/changer-ecole.html, il est indiqué que « Pour changer d'EED, vous avez besoin d'obtenir un nouveau permis d'études en présentant une demande de prolongation de votre permis actuel. »

Toutefois, une mesure d'assouplissement est en vigueur pour la rentrée d'hiver/printemps 2025 :

[redacted]ous a[redacted] a[redacted] dans u[redacted]el EED pour le [redacted] [redacted]u de [redacted]ui d[redacted]ute entre le 1er janvier 2025 et le 1er mai 2025, inclusivement)

Vous pouvez commencer à étudier dans votre nouvel EED si vous satisfaites à tous les critères suivants :

- Vous avez été accepté dans un EED pour le semestre d'hiver ou de printemps 2025 (qui débute entre le 1er janvier 2025 et le 1er mai 2025, inclusivement).
- Vous avez demandé une prolongation de votre permis d'études.
- Vous avez un permis d'études encore valide sur lequel le nom de l'EED n'est pas imprimé.
- Vous remplissez toutes les conditions de votre permis d'études actuel.

Si vous satisfaites à ces critères, vous pouvez fréquenter le nouvel EED auquel vous souhaitez vous inscrire pendant que votre demande de prolongation de permis d'études est en cours de traitement. »

Le site ne précise pas si un étudiant international admissible à cette mesure d'assouplissement peut quitter le pays et revenir au Canada tout en conservant son autorisation d'études, même s'il est toujours en attente d'une réponse d'IRCC.

Dans le cas où un étudiant international, admissible à l'assouplissement cité ci-dessus, doit quitter le Canada pour une raison de force majeure alors qu'il attend une décision sur sa nouvelle demande et que son permis d'études précédent est toujours valide, conserve-t-il son statut d'étudiant international à son retour au Canada ? C'est-à-dire est-ce qu'il aura toujours le droit d'étudier et de travailler à titre d'étudiant international à son retour au Canada ?

Je vous remercie de votre réponse à l'avance et n'hésitez pas à me contacter si vous avez des questions.

Au plaisir,

Page 986

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:34 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 18:55:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry about the Atlantic Immigration Program - Qualifying Work Experience - REP-2025-0273 - Due 25-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Atlantic Immigration Program (AIP) Policy Team at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Please see our response to your enquiry, below:

> *Candidates who want to apply under the AIP must have accumulated at least 1 year of full-time (or part-time equivalent, meaning at least 1,560 hours) work experience within the last 5 years.*
>
> *These hours can be accumulated through part-time or full-time employment, but volunteering or unpaid internships will not count. The work experience must match the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 [redacted] Experience, and Responsibilities (TEER) categories. These categories range from TEER 0, which includes management-level jobs, to TEER 4, which includes intermediate roles that require some experience or training.*
>
> *It is crucial that the applicant's job duties and responsibilities are in line with those outlined in the NOC for the specific occupation. This ensures the experience is relevant and recognized for the purpose of meeting requirements.*
>
> *Please see the following link for more information regarding AIP Work Experience requirements: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/atlantic-immigration/how-to-immigrate/eligibility.html#work_experience. We also recommend that you visit the following tool that provides a description of each NOC category available, including: job duties, employment requirements, and examples of titles.*

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 27 janvier 2025 15:50
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Inquiry about the Atlantic Immigration Program - Qualifying Work Experience

[redacted]

I am writing to make two inquiries regarding the qualifying work experience requirement under the Atlantic Immigration Program:

1. 1. Under this program, does a successful applicant needs to have work experience in the same and/or related NOC Codes as their Job Offer, from the AIP designed employer? If not, is it ok if the qualifying work experience is

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in an unrelated NOC Code, as long as the applicant can demonstrate they have obtained the necessary ability to perform the job being offered (via studies and/or work experience less that 1 year in duration and/or unpaid employment experience).

2. 2. What does the requirement "Count hours that were accumulated over a period of at least 12 months"? Can an applicant meet this requirement of qualifying work experience, if they have worked a few months each year in the 5 year eligibility period, adding up to 1 year in total? Or does the qualifying work experience have to be obtained within a 12 months period with reasonable allowance for vacation and sick leave.

We look forward to hearing from you.

[redacted] assistance.

Cheers,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:38 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:03:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW Change of study level/program impact to the study permit - REP-2025-0320 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] regarding the recent changes in Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) requirements and the classification of study levels at colleges. Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific advice.

QUESTION

Our colleagues within the college community have been experiencing an increased amount of program change requests, especially for those who have already received the study permit extension approval. With the recent changes in the PAL requirements, we are hoping to receive some clarification on the definition of the level of studies at a college.

Please clarify whether a college graduate certificate program would be considered the same level of study as a college certificate program.

***The Graduate Certificate program requires completion of a two or three-year college diploma or a degree to be eligible for admission; the College Certificate program requires completion of Grade 12 (high school).

Further to the above, please consider the following example:

- * A study permit holder completed a one-year graduate certificate and applied for a study permit extension based on another one-year graduate certificate program (for example, Supply Chain Management – SCM program);
- * After the study permit extension and coop work permit were approved for the SCM program, the permit holder decided to change to a college certificate program (Personal Support Worker – PSW program) for the same intake/term

Please clarify whether a new study permit and coop work permit should be applied. Or can the student proceed to the PSW program with the approved study permit and coop work permit for the SCM program?

RESPONSE

IRCC categorizes levels of study into three primary groups:

1. 1. Primary and Secondary Education: Includes education from grades 1 through 12.
2. 2. Post-Secondary Education: Covers vocational and technical training, college diplomas, and undergraduate programs.
3. 3. Graduate Education and Above: Covers master's and doctoral programs.

As a result, a college graduate certificate program and a college certificate program are therefore considered different levels of study.

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Scenario 1: Study Permit Extension for a Graduate Certificate Program

- * A new PAL is required when a student completes one program and intends to start a new credential at the same DLI, even if both programs are at the same level of study.
- * The PAL exemption applies only if the student is extending their study permit to continue within the same credential (e.g., extending studies within an ongoing program rather than starting a new one).

Scenario 2: Transitioning from a Post-Graduate Diploma to a College Certificate

A transition from a post-graduate diploma to a vocational certificate (such as the PSW program) is considered a shift from graduate education to post-secondary education. As this constitutes a change in the level of study, a new PAL is required when applying for a study permit extension, along with a co-op work permit specific to the PSW program.

For more information, please refer to the official IRCC resources:

- * Provincial Attestation Letter or Territorial Attestation Letter
- * Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada as a Student
- * Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- * Ministerial Instructions
- * Work as a co-op student or intern - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 14:44
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : - Change of study level/program impact to the study permit

Greetings!

I hope this email finds you well. I appreciate your clarifications on the following questions.

Our colleagues within the college community have been experiencing an increased amount of program change requests, especially for those who have already received the study permit extension approval. With the recent changes in the PAL requirements, we are hoping to receive some clarification on the definition of the **level of studies at a college**.

Please clarify whether a **college graduate certificate program** would be considered **the same level of study** as a **college certificate program**.

***The **Graduate Certificate program** requires completion of a two or three-year college diploma or a degree to be eligible for admission; the **College Certificate program** requires completion of Grade 12 (high school).

Further to the above, please consider the following example:

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- * A study permit holder completed a one-year graduate certificate and applied for a study permit extension based on **another one-year graduate certificate program** (for example, Supply Chain Management – SCM program);
- * After the study permit extension and coop work permit were approved for the SCM program, the permit holder decided to change to a **college certificate program** (Personal Support Worker – PSW program) for the same intake/term

Please clarify whether a new study permit and coop work permit should be applied. Or can the student proceed to the PSW program with the approved study permit and coop work permit for the SCM program?

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:43 AM
From: [redacted]
Mail received time: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:17:11
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 15:16:41
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: Re: FW: TRV for Spousal Sponsorship Applicants under Family Class - REP-2025-0394 - Due 6-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Officer,

[redacted] link and [redacted] that the policy [redacted] still [redacted] not [redacted] the [redacted] to the **30-day processing of TRV`s** for the sponsored spouse.

Kindly advise where I can find that information.

On Tue, Mar 11, 2025 at 3:07 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello
>
> [redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.
>
> Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.
>
> Please find the answers to your questions below:
>
> **Question**
>
> I would like to verify the policy allowing sponsored spouses and partners who have filed family class sponsorship applications to apply for a temporary resident visa with a 30-day processing time, and upon arrival in Canada to apply for an open work permit for the duration of the sponsorship process.
>
> Would appreciate it if you can direct me to the link on IRCC website and if it is still in effect

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Response

The public policy for spouse or common-law partners in Canada continues to be in effect.

Please review the following link for further information:

Public policy for spouse or common-law partner in Canada (SCLPC) class or family class applicants to apply in Canada [R205(a) – A74] – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 5 février 2025 12:28
À : Immigration Representatives ; Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : TRV for Spousal Sponsorship Applicants under Family Class

Hello IRCC,

I would like to verify the policy allowing sponsored spouses and partners who have filed family class sponsorship

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applications to apply for a temporary resident visa with a 30-day processing time, and upon arrival in Canada to apply for an open work permit for the duration of the sponsorship process.

Would appreciate it if you can direct me to the link on IRCC website and if it is still in effect.

--

Kind regards,

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:53 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:29:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Distance Learning for Open Work Permit Holder - REP-2025-0610 - Due 20-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:

Hope this email finds you well. I was wondering if you could assist with the following question:
If a person who is currently in Canada on an Open Work Permit as an accompanying spouse of an Intra-Company Transfer Work Permit holder, can they complete an online Master's degree program with a Canadian University that only offers online degree programs (and is therefore not a DLI) without obtaining a Study Permit? The program is more than 6 months in duration.

IRCC indicates that distance learning can be through e-learning, correspondence, or internet courses. Since by definition distance learning does not require one to be in Canada, a Study Permit ***cannot be issued*** *for this type of course. For example, a foreign national who is authorized to work in Canada is prohibited from engaging in studies as per a condition of their Work Permit, they are allowed to engage in distance learning courses.*

RESPONSE:

The following activities are not considered studies for the purposes of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and do not require a study permit:

- pre-school (pre-kindergarten)
- courses of general interest or self-improvement
- distance learning
- audited courses (typically by sitting in on an academic course, but without obtaining credit for it, or having the ability to obtain credit for it retroactively)
- settlement and integration courses offered by a provincial or territorial government through settlement and integration providers (including francization courses offered by the Government of Quebec, as they are considered settlement and integration courses and not language courses by IRCC)

\f0
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) recognizes that long-term visitors and foreign workers may engage in occasional studies or programs of study lasting 6 months or less at any time during their stay in Canada.
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 1:43 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Representantsimmigration,IRCC [redacted]
Subject: Distance Learning for Open Work Permit Holder

[redacted]

Hope this email finds you well. I was wondering if you could assist with the following question:

If a person who is currently in Canada on an Open Work Permit as an accompanying spouse of an Intra-Company Transfer Work Permit holder, can they complete an online Master's degree program with a Canadian University that only offers online degree programs (and is therefore not a DLI) without obtaining a Study Permit? The program is more than 6 months in duration.

IRCC indicates that distance learning can be through e-learning, correspondence, or internet courses. Since by definition distance learning does not require one to be in Canada, a Study Permit ***cannot be issued*** *for this type of course. For example, a foreign national who is authorized to work in Canada is prohibited from engaging in studies as per a condition of their Work Permit, they are allowed to engage in distance learning courses.*

Thank you.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:47:56 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:41:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Changes to Spousal Open Work Permits for family members of temporary residents - REP-2025-0168- Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question

The announcement indicates that: "Spouses of workers covered by **free-trade agreements** and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes." Would you be able to advise if work permits issued under GATS-Intra Company Transferee category would fall under the meaning of free-trade agreement?

Response

If the spouse category is specified by a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), they are subject to the requirements outlined in the relevant FTA.

Those, who are not covered under their FTA, are subject to the new requirements.

GATS does not specify that spouses/ common-law spouses benefit from open work permits under the agreement, therefore, they would be subject to the new requirements as defined in the following link:

Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3) – [C41]

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 16 janvier 2025 14:53
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Changes to Spousal Open Work Permits for family members of temporary residents
Importance : Haute

Dear Sir/Madam,

As you are aware, IRCC made some changes to open work permit for family members of temporary resident (see: Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents - Canada.ca).

The announcement indicates that: "Spouses of workers covered by **free-trade agreements** and those transitioning to permanent residence will not be impacted by these changes." Would you be able to advise if work permits issued under GATS-Intra Company Transferee category would fall under the meaning of free-trade agreement? If you could provide clarity on this issue, we would greatly appreciate it.

Please note that this request is time sensitive as the changes take effect January 21, 2025.

[redacted] with this matter.

Kind regards,

Page 1000

is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:49 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 15:44:40
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: IRCC-Representative Portal - REP-2025-0160 - Due 13-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

The system is built so only people in Canada can file claims, unfortunately you can't access the portal outside Canada.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: Thursday, January 16, 2025 5:40 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Re: IRCC-Representative Portal

Hello,
I am an Ontario Licensed [redacted] [redacted] Number:

Sincerely,

On Thu, Jan 16, 2025 at 5:43 'a0PM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted] wrote:

> Hello,
>
> In order to properly assist you, may you please provide your credentials as a Canadian Lawyer or Representative in good standing.
>
> [redacted]
> The Immigration Representatives Mailbox
>
> **De :**
> **Envoyé :** 10 janvier 2025 20:28
> **À :** Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
> **Objet :** IRCC-Representative Portal

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Subject: Assistance Needed for New Refugee Claim while representative is outside of Canada

Hello,

[redacted] Canada and [redacted] to file [redacted] refugee [redacted] for [redacted] cli[redacted] i[redacted] the system does not permit me to submit this application while I am outside of the country. My client, who is in Canada, is relying on my assistance. How can I overcome this issue?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:48:00 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:42:46
To:]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification - HCCP/HSW- Healthcare condition on WP and FT/PT Experience - REP-2025-0443 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160
Questions

1. The IRCC website does not mention healthcare conditions on the work permit that needs to be removed. If someone was unaware of this restriction and accumulated the required experience, would it be accepted, or would it be considered non-compliance?
2. Following the above question, as many people don't know about the condition that needs to be removed prior to starting work, what is the remedy for this situation?
3. Under this program, is part-time experience of 15 hours per week for one year not acceptable
4. For the relevant experience, what NOCs are considered relevant?

Responses

1. The onus is the foreign national (FN) to ensure that they are informed on the program requirements expected of IRCC in regard to its programs, and the application process. Claiming ignorance of a requirement does not exempt the FN from meeting the expectation. In order to work with a vulnerable population, it is expected that the FN would complete an immigration medical examination. A FN, who worked with this population without having completed the medical examination, would be considered non-compliant with the regulation.
2. IRCC has several mechanisms in place to assist FNs, who have not complied with the expectations of IRPA. Please refer to the following link for further information: Find out if you're inadmissible - Canada.ca
3. For further information on the eligibility requirements of pathways available to Home Care Workers, please refer to the following information: Work permits for caregiver pathways – Temporary Foreign Worker Program and International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.
Sincerely,
Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

s.19(1)

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 7:18 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Clarification - HCCP/HSW- Healthcare condition on WP and FT/PT Experience

Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well.

Could you please clarify the following questions:

1. The IRCC website does not mention healthcare conditions on the work permit that needs to be removed. If someone was unaware of this restriction and accumulated the required experience, would it be accepted, or would it be considered non-compliance?
2. Following the above question, as many people don't know about the condition that needs to be removed prior to starting work, what is the remedy for this situation?
3. Under this program, is part-time experience of 15 hours per week for one year not acceptable?

4- For the relevant experience, what NOCs are considered as relevant?

Thank you so much for your time and assistance.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:55:46 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:43:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: HOME CHILDCARE PROVIDER AND LMIA APPLICATION - REP-2025-0446 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

\sb160Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

\sb160
Question

Given the closure of the Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot, would families seeking to employ foreign national as Home Child Care Provider be able to do so by LMIA?

Response
Although the Home Child Care Provider Pilot expired in June 2024, IRCC formed and is set to launch a new program which allows Canadians to employ Home Child Care Providers on March 31 2025. Please refer to the following link for further information on the program:
\fi720Home Care Worker Immigration pilots - Canada.ca
Please note that employers retain the option of requesting an LIMA specific work permit if the work permit application is not subject to the refusal to process. Please refer to the Refusal to process LMIA-required work permit applications for caregivers received on or after June 18, 2019 instructions for more details
For more information, please consult the following webpages:
Work permits for caregiver pathways – Temporary Foreign Worker Program and International Mobility Program - Canada.ca
Refusal to process work permit applications for caregivers where the LMIA application was received under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program - Canada.ca
We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.
Sincerely,
Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 8, 2025 11:07 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC [redacted]
Subject: RE: HOME CHILDCARE PROVIDER AND LMIA APPLICATION

Good morning.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Given the closure of the Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot, would families seeking to employ foreign national as Home Child Care Provider be able to do so by LMIA?

Thank you.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:55:49 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:45:24
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PGWP Eligibility - REP-2025-0550 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,
Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:

We offer a two-year Master's program, which allows students to study at non-DLI institutions outside Canada for the first year, and then transfer their credits to complete the final year of their Master's degree at
I would like to inquire if students completing this program would be eligible for the PGWP upon graduation, given that the students will receive a degree from
Additionally, considering that they are graduating with a Master's degree, having spent one year studying in Canada, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?
\f0

RESPONSE:

Please note that there was temporary COVID-19 policy in place that allowed students to complete up to 100% of their studies online from outside Canada between March 2020 and August 31, 2022, however this temporary policy is no longer in place.
At present the following time does not count toward the length of a PGWP:

- time spent studying online from outside Canada after August 31, 2024
- time spent studying before you applied for a study permit

For more information, please see 'special cases' under eligibility requirements: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca
In regards to PGWP eligibility for a Master degree, please visit the following link: Designated learning institutions list - Canada.ca
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 5:28 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]ca>
Subject: PGWP Eligibility

[redacted]

I hope this message finds you well. My name is , and I am reaching out from

We offer a two-year Master's program, which allows students to study at non-DLI institutions outside Canada for the first year, and

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then transfer their credits to complete the final year of their Master's degree at

I would like to inquire if students completing this program would be eligible for the PGWP upon graduation, given that the students will receive a degree from

Additionally, considering that they are graduating with a Master's degree, having spent one year studying in Canada, would they be eligible for a 3-year PGWP?

Thank you.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:55:52 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:47:22
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Field of study - REP-2025-0180- Due 14-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please see below the response.

****

Question:

Students have on their study permit printed the designated learning institution of the field of study. Does the student have to make an application to correct the field of study if it does not match what they are studying? They have not changed DLI and often either entered it incorrectly when applying or changed their program but not the school.

Response:
Student may continue studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.
Please note that as of November 8, 2024, the study permit holder must be enrolled in the designated learning institution (DLI) named on their study permit. This means they can no longer change DLIs by letting us know through their online account. To change DLIs, they need to apply for a new study permit. Please refer to updated information on the IRCC website: Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
We hope this information is helpful.

****

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 12:45
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Field of study

Dear Sir/Madam,

Students have on their study permit printed the designated learning institution of the field of study. Does the student have to make an application to correct the field of study if it does not match what they are studying? They have not changed DLI and often either entered it incorrectly when applying or changed their program but not the

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school.

Warm Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:55:55 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:48:59
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL and LOA exemptions - REP-2025-0222- Due 18-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] and apologies for the delays. Please see below the approved response.

****

Question:
I have a question about the LOA and PAL exemptions for children 18-21 accompanying their parents who have work permits when the applicant is being submitted outside Canada.
It appears applicants are exempt from the PAL requirement if applying from inside Canada:
as per subsection R215(2), study permit applicants in Canada who are the family members, as per subsection R1(3), of a foreign national who resides in Canada if the foreign national

- * holds a valid work permit

Further:
Family members of a work or study permit applicant whose application is approved in writing before entry to Canada
The family member of a foreign national whose application for a work or study permit is approved in writing **before the foreign national enters Canada** does not need to submit a letter of acceptance (LOA) with their study permit application. Even though an LOA is not required, **a PAL/TAL is required** unless the applicant meets an exception.
How does one receive a PAL without an LOA?

Response:
Please consider that the Immigration Representatives Mailbox will only reply to general immigration program or policy related enquiries; therefore, no case specific responses can be provided.

Under the current Ministerial Instructions (MIs) effective January 22, 2025, foreign nationals described by R215(2) are **not** excepted from the PAL/TAL requirement.

The exception under R219(2) to the requirement to provide confirmation of acceptance from a DLI refers to foreign national who **applies for a study permit before entering Canada** if they are an **accompanying family member** of a foreign national whose application for a work permit or a study permit is approved in writing before their entry into [redacted] your [redacted] to [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] and not [redacted] the time of application (unless you meet an exception), the application must not be accepted into processing: Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter (PAL/TAL)

For more information about minors please visit: Minor.
We hope this information is helpful.

****

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 21 janvier 2025 22:46
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : PAL and LOA exemptions

Hi and [redacted] 2025!

I have a question about the LOA and PAL exemptions for children 18-21 accompanying their parents who have work permits when the applicant is being submitted outside Canada.

It appears applicants are exempt from the PAL requirement if applying from inside Canada:
as per subsection R215(2), study permit applicants in Canada who are the family members, as per subsection R1(3), of a foreign national who resides in Canada if the foreign national

- * holds a valid work permit

Further:
Family members of a work or study permit applicant whose application is approved in writing before entry to Canada
The family member of a foreign national whose application for a work or study permit is approved in writing **before the foreign national enters Canada** does not need to submit a letter of acceptance (LOA) with their study permit application. Even though an LOA is not required, **a PAL/TAL is required** unless the applicant meets an exception.

How does one receive a PAL without an LOA?

With gratitude,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:55:59 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:50:00
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Exchange/Visiting students - REP-2025-0345 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] and apologies for the delays. Please see below the approved response.

****

Question:

As we are looking into some Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) exemptions, we have found conflicting information from IRCC web pages. One source is the application instruction page that applicants refer to when submitting study permit application which states

> *You **don't** need a PAL/TAL when applying for a study permit if any of the following applies to you.*
>
> *You're an exchange student studying under an exchange arrangement between your home institution and a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada, and you don't pay tuition fees to the DLI. "*

while the other is the operation guideline page used by IRCC officers to make decisions that says

The exceptions include

"*as per subsection R215(1), study permit applicants who, after entering Canada:*

> *are a temporary resident who*
>
> *is a visiting or exchange student and is studying at a designated learning institution"*

This has left us uncertain about whether our exchange/visiting students should apply for a study permit **outside Canada with or without a PAL**.

Could you clarify the exceptions for visiting and exchange students regarding the requirement for a PAL when applying for a study permit from outside Canada?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives

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Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Exchange students coming to Canada for less than six months **do not require** a study permit, or a PAL/TAL.

A new cap exemption was introduced on January 22, 2025 for incoming exchange students who require a study permit (e.g., full-year exchange students). Going forward in 2025, these individuals will **not** be required to include a PAL/TAL in their study permit application (previously, exchange students studying in Canada for longer, such as full-year exchange students, required both a study permit and a PAL/TAL).

The most current information **for study permit applicants** appears on the IRCC website: Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

Please note that the second link indicated below was for an external courtesy posting of internal instructions from October 2024; updates to this external page are in progress.

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 15:45
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Exchange/Visiting students

Hello!

As we are looking into some Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) exemptions, we have found conflicting information from IRCC web pages. One source is the application instruction page that applicants refer to when submitting study permit application which states

"

- *You **don't** need a PAL/TAL when applying for a study permit if any of the following applies to you.*
    - *You're an exchange student studying under an exchange arrangement between your home institution and a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada, and you don't pay tuition fees to the DLI. "*

while the other is the operation guideline page used by IRCC officers to make decisions that says

"

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The exceptions include

"*as per* subsection R215(1), *study permit applicants who, after entering Canada:*

- *are a temporary resident who*
  - *is a visiting or exchange student and is studying at a designated learning institution*"

This has left us uncertain about whether our exchange/visiting students should apply for a study permit **outside Canada with or without a PAL**.

Could you clarify the exceptions for visiting and exchange students regarding the requirement for a PAL when applying for a study permit from outside Canada?

We truly appreciate your assistance with this matter.

Thanks,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:03 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:51:13
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on PAL Requirement for Exchange Students Transitioning to Degree Studies - REP-2025-0577 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please see below the response.

****

Question:

We are seeking clarification on whether a PAL would be required in the following scenario. As per IRCC's revised guidelines, exchange students no longer require a PAL; however, those staying for a full year still require a study permit. Our understanding is that study permit holders in Canada are eligible to apply for an extension. If an exchange (visiting) student later transfers to a Canadian DLI as a degree-seeking student, would they require a PAL—even if they are applying for a study permit extension while holding a valid study permit? In this scenario, the student would receive a new Letter of Acceptance but continue studying [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted] the [redacted] PAL [redacted] for this [redacted] from [redacted] to degree student?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Yes, a new cap exemption was introduced on January 22, 2025 for incoming exchange students who require a study permit (e.g., full-year exchange students). Going forward in 2025, these individuals will not be required to include a PAL/TAL in their study permit application

(previously, exchange students studying in Canada for longer, such as full-year exchange students, required both a study permit and a PAL/TAL).

Foreign nationals who have already entered Canada and are applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as their current study permit may be excepted from the PAL/TAL requirement; however, proof of exception to the PAL/TAL requirement must be provided if a PAL/TA is not being included with the study permit application. For additional information please refer to the IRCC website: Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: ,
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 10:02 AM
[redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Clarification on PAL Requirement for Exchange Students Transitioning to Degree Studies

Hello and good day,

We are seeking clarification on whether a PAL would be required in the following scenario.

As per IRCC's revised guidelines, exchange students no longer require a PAL; however, those staying for a full year still require a study permit. Our understanding is that study permit holders in Canada are eligible to apply for an extension.

f an exchange (visiting) student later transfers to a Canadian DLI as a degree-seeking student, would they require a PAL —even if they are applying for a study permit extension while holding a valid study permit?

In this scenario, the student would receive a new Letter of Acceptance but continue studying at the same level [redacted] and [redacted] the [redacted] PAL [redacted] for this [redacted] from [redacted] to [redacted]

We appreciate your clarification on this matter.

Thank you in advance,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:06 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:52:13
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: CEC-- Express Entry [redacted] - REP-2025-0433 - Due 10-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Would an owner of a company in NOC 00 receive points for CEC, working for one year in Canada?

Answer:

Under the Express Entry program (EE), Canadian work experience may not be accumulated while engaged in self-employment. This means that periods of self-employment in Canada are not eligible to meet the minimum requirements of the Canadian Experience Class and may not be assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for work in [redacted] your information, our internal guidance to determine whether an applicant was an employee or self-employed in Canada can be found on our website. It should be noted that consultants or contractors engaged in a contract for services business relationship and individuals who hold substantial ownership and/or exercise management control of a business for which they are also employed are generally considered to be self-employed.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 7 février 2025 13:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : CEC-- Express Entry Profile

Hello,

IMM Representative,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Would an owner of a company in NOC 00 receive points for CEC, working for one year in Canada?

Thank you

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:09 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:53:01
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification Request – Express Entry Ministerial Instructions (August 9, 2024 Version) - REP-2025-0567 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good Day,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

I am seeking clarification regarding **Section 25(1)(a)** of the **Ministerial Instructions Respecting the Express Entry System (Current as of August 9, 2024).**

Question:

Can an applicant accumulate **foreign work experience and Canadian work experience concurrently** for Express Entry points?

Specifically, if a **temporary foreign worker** residing in Canada on a **Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP)** is employed in a **TEER 1 occupation in Canada** and simultaneously holds a **remote (virtual) job offer** from an overseas employer (in a TEER 0, 1, 2, or 3 occupation), would this individual be eligible to claim **foreign work experience points under Sections 23 and 24**, provided all other requirements for foreign work experience are met—**except for the physical location being outside of Canada**?

Answer:

Remote work for a foreign employer while residing in Canada may be eligible as foreign work experience if it meets all the requirements.

The applicant may also claim concurrent work experience for two full-time jobs: one in Canada and one remotely. Depending on the applicant's qualifications, the system may grant them Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience at the same time.

The system will not grant additional Federal Skilled Worker program selection criteria points for work experience in excess of 30 hours per week.

Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the [redacted] the [redacted] work [redacted] from [redacted] an applicant [redacted] invited to apply, please submit an explanation detailing the remote work agreement, and where the employer and

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employee are physically located.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 1:58 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification Request – Express Entry Ministerial Instructions (August 9, 2024 Version)

Dear Officer,

I am seeking clarification regarding **Section 25(1)(a)** of the **Ministerial Instructions Respecting the Express Entry System (Current as of August 9, 2024).**

Question:

Can an applicant accumulate **foreign work experience and Canadian work experience concurrently** for Express Entry points?

Specifically, if a **temporary foreign worker** residing in Canada on a **Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP)** is employed in a **TEER 1 occupation in Canada** and simultaneously holds a **remote (virtual) job offer** from an overseas employer (in a TEER 0, 1, 2, or 3 occupation), would this individual be eligible to claim **foreign work experience points under Sections 23 and 24**, provided all other requirements for foreign work experience are met—**except for the physical location being outside of Canada**?

I appreciate your time and guidance on this matter and look forward to your clarification.

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is withheld pursuant to section

est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:12 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:55:26
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Subject: FW: URGENT- PERMIT DE TRAVAIL OUVERT POUR CONJOINT - REP-2025-0196- Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: High
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
TRES URGENT- PERMIS DE TRAVAIL POUR CONJOINT .msg;

Bonjour,

Toutes nos excuses pour ce délai de réponse.

Question :

D'après le menu déroulant, il semble que le conjoint accompagnant ne soit pas éligible à un permis de travail ouvert pour conjoint puisque son permis de travail **actuel** n'est pas valide pour les 16 prochains mois au moins.

Pouvons-nous soumettre le permis de travail ouvert du conjoint en même temps que le permis de travail du demandeur principal et faire valoir que le **nouveau** permis de travail du demandeur principal sera, si accepte, valide pendant plus de 16 mois afin que la condition soit remplie ?

Réponse :

Oui, la demande de permis de travail ouvert du conjoint peut être soumise en même temps que celle du demandeur principal. Voir les nouvelles instructions sur cette page : Groupe familial au Canada.

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 10:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : URGENT- PERMIT DE TRAVAIL OUVERT POUR CONJOINT

Bonjour,

Mes excuses pour le rapide email cependant mon client attend une reponse avant de lancer la demande de permis de travail. Nous vous serions extrêmement reconnaissant si vous pouviez répondre a la question ci-dessous.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : January 21, 2025 3:18 PM
[redacted]: [redacted]
representantsimmigration[redacted]
Objet : URGENT- PERMIT DE TRAVAIL OUVERT POUR CONJOINT

Bonjour [redacted]

D'après le menu déroulant, il semble que le conjoint accompagnant ne soit pas éligible à un permis de travail ouvert pour conjoint puisque son permis de travail **actuel** n'est pas valide pour les 16 prochains mois au moins.

Pouvons-nous soumettre le permis de travail ouvert du conjoint en même temps que le permis de travail du demandeur principal et faire valoir que le **nouveau** permis de travail du demandeur principal sera, si accepte, valide pendant plus de 16 mois afin que la condition soit remplie ?

Votre réponse rapide sera extrêmement appréciée.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:18 AM
From:
Sent: Tue, 28 Jan 2025 16:03:49
To: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted] (I[redacted])
Subject: TRES URGENT- PERMIS DE TRAVAIL POUR CONJOINT
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
IRCC GUIDE.pdf;

Bonjour [redacted]

L'email ci-dessous date de la semaine dernière et je n'ai toujours pas reçu de réponse alors que le permis de travail de ma cliente va bientôt expirer. Votre réponse est extrêmement importante quand a la poursuite du dossier de ma cliente.

Ma question est la suivante :

Est-ce que le conjoint est éligible à l'obtention du permis de travail ouvert pour conjoint accompagnant si

- * Le permis de travail **ACTUEL** de la demanderesse principale n'est **pas** présentement valide pour au moins 16 mois*
- * Mais que le **FUTUR** permis de travail pour lequel nous allons faire la demande, est octroyé pour au moins 16 mois ?

Votre permis de travail ou votre travail autorisé doit être valide pendant **au moins 16 mois **après** que nous ayons reçu la demande de permis de travail ouvert de votre époux ou conjoint de fait.*
https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/services/travailler-canada/permis/temporaire/permis-travail-ouvert-epoux-enfant-charge/admissibilite.html

En général, lorsque les demandes sont envoyées en même temps, l'officier revoit d'abord la demande de permis de travail du demandeur principal, octroie (ou pas) son permis, et ENSUITE revoit la demande du conjoint accompagnant. Si le permis du demandeur principal est octroyé pour au moins 16 mois, est-ce que le conjoint accompagnant serait éligible a un permis de travail ouvert ?

Un grand merci.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De :
Envoyé : January 21, 2025 3:18 PM
À : [redacted] <ircc.immigrationrepresentatives-representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : URGENT- PERMIT DE TRAVAIL OUVERT POUR CONJOINT

Bonjour [redacted]

D'après le menu déroulant, il semble que le conjoint accompagnant ne soit pas éligible à un permis de travail ouvert pour conjoint puisque son permis de travail **actuel** n'est pas valide pour les 16 prochains mois au moins.

Pouvons-nous soumettre le permis de travail ouvert du conjoint en même temps que le permis de travail du demandeur principal et faire valoir que le **nouveau** permis de travail du demandeur principal sera, si accepte, valide pendant plus de 16 mois afin que la condition soit remplie ?

Votre réponse rapide sera extrêmement appréciée.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 16:31:53
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Job offer points website for general public outdated? - REP-2025-0077- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:

The instructions related to the International Experience Canada (IEC) bilateral agreements and arrangements have been updated to reflect the new regulatory changes, which came into effect on December 18, 2024.

The Regulation in which IEC work permit holders are issued work permits has changed from R205(b) to **R204(d)**.

This means that those with **Young Professional** work permits naming their employer and occupation are no longer eligible to claim 50 CRS points in Express Entry for Arranged Employment.

Section 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions for EE states CRS points may only be awarded if:

iii) the foreign national holds a valid work permit issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or section 205 of the Regulations, the offer is made by an employer who is specified on the work permit and the foreign national works for that employer and has accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work in Canada for that employer;

IEC work permits issued under R204(d) are excluded.

There is contradictory information in one of your job offer points websites for the general public. **Is this website going to be updated in the near future?** There was a CEC draw yesterday on the 8th of January 2025 and I am assuming many applicants who claimed the 50-200 points for holding IEC Young professionals work permits have been invited without knowing the change in regulation.
The website for the general public states:

"Who doesn't need an LMIA
Your employer doesn't need an LMIA to support your job offer if:

1. 1. you've been working full-time for the employer(s) on your work permit for at least 1 year (or an equal amount of part-time work)
2. 2. you have a valid job offer, **and**
3. 3. you have a valid work permit that is exempt from an LMIA under:
    a. a. **an international agreement** (like CUSMA or GATS, and non-trade agreements)

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- * This includes professionals, traders and investors.

b. b. **a federal-provincial agreement**

- * This includes "significant investment" projects.

c. c. **"Canadian interests" reasons**, including:

significant benefit: Your employer must show that hiring you will bring social, cultural, or economic benefits to Canada. This includes:

- * self-employed engineers, artists, and technical workers
- * intra-company transferees with specialized knowledge that will benefit Canada
- * workers under the Francophone Mobility program

[redacted]: I[redacted]nadians h[redacted]i[redacted]il[redacted]uni[redacted], you may [redacted] in [redacted] inclu[redacted]:

- * professional coaches and athletes for Canadian teams
- * **International Experience Canada participants**
- * exchange programs, like professors and visiting lecturers

designated by the Minister: This includes:

- * academics (researchers, lecturers, and professors) under a recognized federal program
- * post-doctoral fellows, medical residents, and people with academic awards from Canadian schools

charity and religious work: This doesn't include volunteers."

Answer:

Per Section 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system, for a job offer to qualify for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points, the applicant must hold a valid work permit *issued under the circumstances* described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or section 205 of the Regulations (in addition to all other requirements).

The International Experience Canada (IEC)'s authority to issue work permits transitioned from paragraph 205(b) to paragraph 204(d) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations on **December 18, 2024.**
Subparagraph 29(2)(a)(iii) continues to apply to a job offer for a candidate who holds an IEC work permit issued prior to December 18, 2024 and meets all other requirements, but not for those on an IEC work permit issued on or after that day. Our systems and web content are in the process of being updated.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : I
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 14:02
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Job offer points website for general public outdated?

[redacted]

The instructions related to the International Experience Canada (IEC) bilateral agreements and arrangements have been updated to reflect the new regulatory changes, which came into effect on December 18, 2024.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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This means that those with **Young Professional** work permits naming their employer and occupation are no longer eligible to claim 50 CRS points in Express Entry for Arranged Employment.

Section 29(2)(a)(iii) of the Ministerial Instructions for EE states CRS points may only be awarded if:

iii) the foreign national holds a valid work permit issued under the circumstances described in paragraph 204(a) or (c) or section 205 of the Regulations, the offer is made by an employer who is specified on the work permit and the foreign national works for that employer and has accumulated at least one year of full-time work experience, or the equivalent in part-time work, over a continuous period of work in Canada for that employer;

IEC work permits issued under R204(d) are excluded.

There is contradictory information in one of your job offer points websites for the general public. **Is this website going to be updated in the near future?** There was a CEC draw yesterday on the 8th of January 2025 and I am assuming many applicants who claimed the 50-200 points for holding IEC Young professionals work permits have been invited without knowing the change in regulation.
The website for the general public states:
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1. 1. you've been working full-time for the employer(s) on your work permit for at least 1 year (or an equal amount of part-time work)
2. 2. you have a valid job offer, **and**
3. 3. you have a valid work permit that is exempt from an LMIA under:
    a. a. **an international agreement** (like CUSMA or GATS, and non-trade agreements)
        - * This includes professionals, traders and investors.
    b. b. **a federal-provincial agreement**
        - * This includes "significant investment" projects.
    c. c. **"Canadian interests" reasons**, including:

        - * **significant benefit**: Your employer must show that hiring you will bring social, cultural, or economic benefits to Canada. This includes:
            - * self-employed engineers, artists, and technical workers
            - * intra-company transferees with specialized knowledge that will benefit Canada
            - * workers under the Francophone Mobility program
        - * **reciprocal employment**: If Canadians have similar opportunities abroad, you may get a job in Canada. This includes:
            - * professional coaches and athletes for Canadian teams
            - * **International Experience Canada participants**
            - * exchange programs, like professors and visiting lecturers
        - * **designated by the Minister**: This includes:
            - * academics (researchers, lecturers, and professors) under a recognized federal program
            - * post-doctoral fellows, medical residents, and people with academic awards from Canadian schools
        - * **charity and religious work**: This doesn't include volunteers."

Thanks in advance for your insight,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:22 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:57:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Tableau! - REP-2025-0383 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Veuillez trouver la réponse ci-dessous:

Question :

Serait-ce possible de nous confirmer si la preuve de soumission et de recevabilité de la résidence permanente est nécessaire pour soumettre une demande sous dispense A-73?

Réponse :

La preuve de soumission et de recevabilité de la résidence permanente n'est pas exigée pour soumettre une demande sous dispense A-73.

Les directives sur ce lien exigent que le demandeur nous ait fourni **sa lettre d'acceptation du Québec** y indiquant son nom. Cette lettre est exigée des demandeurs pour nous aider à confirmer que le demandeur est bel et bien le requérant principal sur leur CSQ.

Merci,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 16:28
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Fwd: Tableau!

Bonjour,

J'espère que vous allez bien. J'aimerais avoir des clarifications sur les informations contradictoires concernant la **recevabilité des demandes de permis A-73**. Il semble que certaines informations trouvées en ligne soient contradictoires et, par le fait même, induisent des candidats en erreur provoquant des refus ayant des répercussions très graves sur leur cheminement au Canada. Serait-ce possible de nous confirmer si la preuve de soumission et de recevabilité de la résidence permanente est nécessaire pour soumettre une demande sous dispense A-73?

En effet ce lien:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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/https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/ircc/documents/pdf/francais/organisation/publications-guides/bulletins-guides-operationnels/02.external-comparison-table-of-categories-imp-csq-fr.pdf

Comporte ce tableau qui mentionne qu'il n'Est pas nécessaire d'avoir soumis.

Une demande de résidence permanente (DRP) aurait-elle dû être présentée à IRCC avant la présentation de la demande de permis de travail?	Non. Le titulaire peut présenter une demande de permis de travail avant ou après avoir présenté sa DRP à IRCC.	Non. Le titulaire peut présenter une demande de permis de travail avant ou après avoir présenté sa DRP à IRCC.	Oui. Le demandeur doit, en tant que **demandeur principal**, avoir présenté une DRP au titre de la CTQ) et s'être conformé aux critères de conformité énoncés à l'article 10 du Règlement sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés
CSQ	L'étranger doit être titulaire d'un CSQ au moment de présenter sa demande de		Le CSQ devait être valide au moment de la

VERSUS

ce lien spécifique à la dispense A-73:

https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/organisation/publications-guides/bulletins-guides-operationnels/residents-temporaires/travailleurs-etrangers/cas-quebec/renouvellement-prolongation-certains-titulaires-selection-quebec-dispenses-etude-impact.html

qui l'exige:

Recevabilité

Pour être admissible à un permis de travail en vertu de l'alinéa 205a) du RIPR et au code de dispense administratif A73 à titre de titulaire d'un CSQ, l'étranger doit :

- être le requérant principal sur la demande de résidence permanente. Le demandeur doit fournir sa lettre d'acceptation du Québec y indiquant son nom.
  - Cette lettre intitulée « Acceptation de votre demande de sélection permanente » comporte le numéro de référence individuelle et le numéro de dossier du requérant principal.

  Les requérants principaux qui soumettent leur demande de permis de travail à compter du 13 janvier 2023 doivent fournir ce document à l'appui.
- se trouver actuellement au Canada après avoir été autorisé à y entrer en tant que résident temporaire en vertu de l'article 22 de la Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés (LIPR) ou être admissible au rétablissement de son statut de résident temporaire;
- **résider** actuellement **au Québec**;
- au moment de présenter sa demande, avoir l'autorisation de travailler ou être admissible au rétablissement de cette autorisation ou avoir obtenu l'approbation pour l'une ou l'autre des raisons suivantes :
  - il possède un permis de travail valide (y compris le permis de travail ouvert) ou possédait un permis de travail juste avant de perdre son statut;
  - il a présenté une demande de prolongation de son permis de travail avant l'expiration (statut conservé et autorisation de travailler sans permis en vertu de l'alinéa R186(u) du RIPR);
  - il est admissible à demander un permis de travail à partir du Canada en vertu d'une politique d'intérêt public active;
- avoir obtenu un numéro d'offre d'emploi (A#) d'un employeur situé au Québec pour un emploi dans la province;

En attente de votre réponse à ce sujet,

Meilleures salutations,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:25 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 11 Mar 2025 19:58:46
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarifications pour les conjoint(e)s accompagnant(e)s - REP-2025-0234 - Due 20-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour

Veuillez trouver nos réponses à vos questions :

1. 1. **Si le couple est déjà au Canada, et a déjà passé 16 mois ici : est-ce qu'il faut une offre d'emploi pour un autre 16 mois pour prolonger le permis ouvert de l'accompagnant(e)?**

Réponse :

Le demandeur principal doit avoir un permis de travail valide de **16 mois** ou plus au moment la demande de permis de travail de son conjoint est **reçue** par IRCC.

- si le couple est déjà au Canada, et n'a pas encore passé 16 mois ici : est-ce que les mois déjà passés comptent dans le total, ex. ils sont venus 6 mois, et l'offre d'emploi est prolongée d'un an pour un total de 18 mois? Ou est-ce qu'il faut une offre d'emploi pour un autre 16 mois pour prolonger le permis ouvert de l'accompagnant(e)?

Réponse : Il faut avoir une autorisation (permis de travail) pour une validité d au moins 16 mois dans une occupation FEER 0 ou 1 ou certaines occupations FEER 2 ou 3.

Le demandeur principal, doit entre autres :

- * être autorisé (c.-à-d. que le permis de travail a été délivré, ou que l'étranger est autorisé à travailler sans permis de travail en vertu du R186) ou être provisoirement autorisé dans sa demande de permis de travail (c.-à-d. que la lettre d'introduction a été délivrée) de travailler au Canada pour une période de 16 mois ou plus **après** la date de réception de la demande de permis de travail ouvert du membre de la famille
- * **occuper un emploi** ou prévoir occuper un emploi :
  1) dans la catégorie FEER 0 (postes de gestion) ou FEER 1 (postes professionnels)
  2) dans la catégorie FEER 2 ou 3 dans les codes de la Classification nationale des professions (CNP) figurant à l'annexe A
- * résider effectivement ou prévoir résider effectivement au Canada pendant son emploi
- * entretenir une relation authentique avec le demandeur à titre d'époux ou de conjoint de fait

Voir Recevabilité

3- si le couple est déjà au Canada, et que la personne principale demande le permis de travail post-diplôme, doit-elle prouver qu'elle a un emploi de niveau FÉER 1 pour 16 mois pour que l'accompagnant(e) puisse avoir un permis de travail ouvert?

Réponse :

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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La personne principale doit rencontrer les exigences indiquées dans ces directives Recevabilité, incluant avoir un emploi de niveau :

- * dans la catégorie FEER 0 (postes de gestion) ou FEER 1 (postes professionnels)
- * dans la catégorie FEER 2 ou 3 dans les codes de la Classification nationale des professions (CNP) figurant à l'annexe A

Consultez Permis de travail ouverts aux membres de la famille des travailleurs étrangers.

Merci,

La boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 22 janvier 2025 15:34
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Clarifications pour les conjoint(e)s accompagnant(e)s
Importance : Haute

Bonjour IMMREP,

Hier, les nouvelles restrictions pour les permis de travail ouverts des conjoint(e)s accompagnant(e)s sont entrées en vigueur. Le FÉER n'est pas un problème, car tous nos travailleurs en mobilité ont des diplômes postsecondaires et sont donc de niveau 1. Par contre, la limite de 16 mois sera un problème.

J'aimerais savoir ce qui est prévu dans les cas suivants :

- si le couple est déjà au Canada, et a déjà passé 16 mois ici : est-ce qu'il faut une offre d'emploi pour un autre 16 mois pour prolonger le permis ouvert de l'accompagnant(e)?

- si le couple est déjà au Canada, et n'a pas encore passé 16 mois ici : est-ce que les mois déjà passés comptent dans le total, ex. ils sont venus 6 mois, et l'offre d'emploi est prolongée d'un an pour un total de 18 mois? Ou est-ce qu'il faut une offre d'emploi pour un autre 16 mois pour prolonger le permis ouvert de l'accompagnant(e)?

- si le couple est déjà au Canada, et que la personne principale demande le permis de travail post-diplôme, doit-elle prouver qu'elle a un emploi de niveau FÉER 1 pour 16 mois pour que l'accompagnant(e) puisse avoir un permis de travail ouvert?

Merci,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:33 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 13:53:03
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives [redacted] immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents - REP-2025-0144- Due 12-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

[redacted]

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Questions

What if the foreign worker and spouse are applying for work permit extensions at the same time? Does the spouse – who may already hold an expiring OWP - need to convert their status into a visitor record and wait for the employee's work permit extension application to be approved before they can once again qualify for an OWP?

For example, if the foreign worker's closed work permit (TEER 1 role) and spouse's existing permit both expire in August 2025, can the employee include their spouse's open permit request as part of their extension application? Or would they need to wait until their new closed work permit is approved before their spouse will become eligible?

Response 1

Foreign nationals apply as a family group. The Principal Applicant's application will first be assessed, if their work permit is approved, the spousal OWP will be processed.

The following information can be found in the PDI for **Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP):**

> **Applications received as a family group**
>
> If the spouse and the principal foreign national are applying together as a family group, the principal foreign national's application must be assessed first. The principal family member's application in the group may be considered as **documentary evidence** of the authority or provisional approval to work in Canada, the occupational level and the requirement of 16-month duration. (source)

For more information, please consult the following webpages:
Spouses or common-law partners of foreign nationals authorized to work in high-skilled occupations TEER 0 or 1, or select occupations TEER 2 or 3 – [R205(c)(ii) – C41] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

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Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 09:06
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Changes to open work permits for family members of temporary residents
Importance : Haute

Hello ImmReps,

I am a lawyer in who is a member in good standing of the Law Society of Ontario. My membership ID is

Many of our clients have posed the same question about IRCC's new policy to limit issuance of Family Open Work Permits.

One of the new measures is that "...the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the OWP."

What if the foreign worker and spouse are applying for work permit extensions at the same time? Does the spouse – who may already hold an expiring OWP - need to convert their status into a visitor record and wait for the employee's work permit extension application to be approved before they can once again qualify for an OWP?

For example, if the foreign worker's closed work permit (TEER 1 role) and spouse's existing permit both expire in August 2025, can the employee include their spouse's open permit request as part of their extension application? Or would they need to wait until their new closed work permit is approved before their spouse will become eligible?

Kind regards,

Page 1039

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:41 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 14:02:10
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Students changing business majors and IRCC - REP-2025-0479 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

If a student is studying under **the same program of study** for which they applied for a study permit before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements. Students who choose a concentration **within the same program of study** also do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 9:43 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: RE: Students changing business majors and IRCC

[redacted] the [redacted] to [redacted] their study permit [redacted] that [redacted] for a PGWP? [redacted] doesn't matter because they are at the same DLI for the came level of study?

Kind regards,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: January 28, 2025 1:48 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]

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Subject: TR: is it considered changing programs? - REP-2025-0155- Due 12-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
Can you clarify - if a student applied for their study permit before Nov 1, 2024 in Business – Accounting and changed to Business – Marketing does that count as a program change? The student would NOT receive a new Letter of acceptance, it is handled internally at the Faculty office.

Our business program has a common first semester and students can change the area of business that they wish to pursue in semester two.

Response:
In the proposed scenario, if students are changing their program of study within the same DLI and at the same level of study, they can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 15:59
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : is it considered changing programs?

Hello

Can you clarify - if a student applied for their study permit before Nov 1, 2024 in Business – Accounting and changed to Business – Marketing does that count as a program change? The student would NOT receive a new Letter of acceptance, it is handled internally at the Faculty office.

Our business program has a common first semester and students can change the area of business that they wish to pursue in semester two.

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:48 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:21:20
To
Cc [redacted] Representatives / Représentants immigration ([redacted]
Subject: FW: Request for clarification| PGWP field of study exemption for students who change programs - REP-2025-0412 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

If the student changed their program prior to November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirement. However; if the student changed from their original program prior to November 1, 2024, IRCC recommends that the student submit proof of the program change when submitting their application to satisfy the officer of the program change prior to November 1, 2024.

Program changes after November 1st, 2024, must meet the field of study requirements in order to be eligible for PGWP.

For more information: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/eligibility.html#education-level

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoye : 6 février 2025 10:55
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Objet : Request for clarification| PGWP field of study exemption for students who change programs

Dear officer,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is . I am an International Student Advisor at

I would like to request clarification regarding the Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) field of study exemption for a student who has transferred to a program different from the one they initially applied for with their Study Permit (SP).

Specifically, I am seeking confirmation on whether the student can still be exempt from the field of study requirement for their PGWP, even if they graduate from a program that is not aligned with eligible PGWP field of study, provided that their initial SP was submitted before November 1, 2024.

[redacted]

A student submitted their **initial SP** application for Program A **before November 1, 2024**, and later transferred to Program B, which is not aligned with eligible PGWP field of study. The student will graduate from Program B and meet all the general eligibility requirements

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for the PGWP.

Questions

Could you please help me clarify the following questions:

1. Will the student be exempt from the field of study requirement upon graduation from Program B, even though they are graduating from a different program than the one listed on the initial SP?
2. If the student graduates from a program different from the one in the initial SP, are there any additional requirements for them to be exempt from the field of study requirement? Specifically:

    - Does the student need to submit a transfer request, or receive a new Letter of Acceptance, or begin enrollment in the new program before November 1, 2024, to maintain exemption?

3. If the student needs to **extend their SP** for Program B **after November 1, 2024**:

    - As the extension is for a program different from the one on the initial SP, will the student be exempt from the field of study requirement?
    - Or, if the student submits the transfer request, or receives a new Letter of Acceptance, or begins enrollment in the new program before November 1, 2024, can they extend their SP for Program B and still be exempt from the field of study requirement?

4. If the student needs to **apply for a change of conditions** to their SP **after November 1, 2024**:

    - Does an application to change conditions differ from an SP extension, and does it affect the field of study exemption?
    - If the change of conditions request is for a program different from the one on the initial SP, will the student be exempt from the field of study requirement?
    - Or, if the student submits a transfer request, receives a new Letter of Acceptance, or begins enrollment in the new program before November 1, 2024, can they apply for a change of conditions and still be exempt from the field of study requirement?

[redacted] i[redacted]hi[redacted]r. I [redacted] to your response.

All the best,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:52 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:24:04
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Change of Designated Learning Institution (DLI) for Study Permit Applications - REP-2025-0659 - Due 24-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Students that have a study permit in progress and would like to change the DLI may submit a new letter of acceptance and a provincial or territorial attestation letter (if needed) via the IRCC web form.

For more information about changing DLIs, please visit the IRCC Website.

Thank you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 12:17 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry Regarding Change of Designated Learning Institution (DLI) for Study Permit Applications

Dear Officer,

I hope this message finds you well. I'm reaching out to clarify the process for changing the Designated Learning Institution (DLI) in a study permit application that is still under review.

Previously, it was possible to submit a new Letter of Acceptance and notify IRCC of the change through the web form. Could you please confirm if this procedure remains the same or if there have been any updates to the process?

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:56:56 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:29:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on Field of Study Requirement for PGWP Eligibility - REP-2025-0373 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please see our responses below to your questions.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 21:40
[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted] Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
[redacted]
Objet : Clarification on Field of Study Requirement for PGWP Eligibility

Hi,

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to seek clarification on a specific question regarding the policy on Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) eligibility, as the current guidelines do not provide explicit clarity on this matter.

Question:

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If a foreign national's study permit was approved before November 1, 2024, and they subsequently change their field of study while remaining at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI), will the new field of study requirement for PGWP eligibility apply to them?

Context:

The operational guidelines state that if a study permit was approved before November 1, 2024, the foreign national is not required to meet the new field of study requirement for PGWP eligibility, but does it still apply even if they:

1. Change their program of study at the same DLI, or
2. Extend their study permit.

Specific Points of Clarification:

1. Is the exemption from the field of study requirement tied to the original study permit application date (i.e., approval before November 1, 2024)?

Response : The exemption from the field of study requirement is tied to the date of the change in program.

If the program change occurred prior to November 1, 2024, the student does not need to meet the field of study requirement, however; it is recommend that they submit proof of the program change date with their application to satisfy the officer of this requirement.

Program changes that occur after November 1st, 2024, must meet the field of study requirements in order to be eligible for PGWP.

For more information: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/work/after-graduation/eligibility.html#education-level

2. If a foreign national extends their study permit or switches programs after November 1, 2024, does the field of study requirement retroactively apply to them, even if their original study permit was issued before November 1, 2024?

\sb360

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Response : If the applicant is submitting an extension and they are continuing the same program of study from their initial study permit application that was submitted prior to November 1, 2024, they are not required to meet the field of study requirement.

I would greatly appreciate your guidance on this matter to ensure compliance with the updated regulations.

[redacted] and assistance.

I believe this is sufficient, if you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Yours Sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:06:56 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 17:19:58
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification regarding recent DLI change and grace period - REP-2025-0086- Due 6-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Regulation 188(1)(c) stipulates that a foreign national may study in Canada without a study permit if the duration of their course or program of studies is six months or less and will be completed within the period for their stay authorized **upon entry** into Canada. In the case of your DLI, subsequent short term studies in Canada require a study permit even if the program of study is less than 6 months.

There are no restrictions on the program of study for this grace period, however students must ensure that they meet **all** of the criteria listed on the IRCC Website in order to be eligible:

- * have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- * have applied for a study permit extension, and
- * have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- * meet all your existing study permit conditions

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 03:45
[redacted]
Objet : Clarification regarding recent DLI change and grace period

Good day, and I hope this email finds you well.

[redacted] I am one of the international student advisors at

Regarding the recent DLI Change policy and the "grace period" that allows students who are accepted to a new DLI for the Winter/Spring 2025 term, to attend their new DLI while waiting for their study permit extension to be processed, I'll like to clarify these:

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- * Can a student with a **valid** study permit, issued based on their admission to another DLI, start taking open studies (also known general studies courses) in the Winter(January) 2025 term at NorQuest, while they wait to receive their new study permit for their main Norquest program that starts in Fall (September) 2025?

- * Are there any study programs that do not qualify for this "grace period", and cannot be started in Winter/Spring 2025 terms?

[redacted], and [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

Kind Regards

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:08 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:30:48
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: is it considered changing programs? - REP-2025-0155 -- REP-2025-0344 - Due 3-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

If a student is studying under **the same program of study** for which they applied for a study permit before November 1, 2024, they do not need to meet the field of study requirements. Students who choose a concentration **within the same program of study** also do not need to meet the field of study requirement.

The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 31 janvier 2025 14:22
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : RE: is it considered changing programs? - REP-2025-0155- Due 12-Feb-25

[redacted] to [redacted] you are [redacted] that [redacted] from [redacted] – [redacted] to [redacted] - Marketing it does not count as a program change at IRCC because it was at the same level of study so they will remain eligible from a program point for a PGWP (pre nov 1 SP application)

The reason I asked was that if a student applied with the Business – Accounting LOA for their initial SP and then graduated with the Business - Marketing one, according the rules mid January, they may not be eligible for a PGWP as IRCC may have seen it as a program change.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From: [redacted]ration Repres[redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Sent: January 28, 2025 1:48 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: is it considered changing programs? - REP-2025-0155- Due 12-Feb-25

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
Can you clarify - if a student applied for their study permit before Nov 1, 2024 in Business – Accounting and changed to Business – Marketing does that count as a program change? The student would NOT receive a new Letter of acceptance, it is handled internally at the Faculty office.

Our business program has a common first semester and students can change the area of business that they wish to pursue in semester two.

Response:
In the proposed scenario, if students are changing their program of study within the same DLI and at the same level of study, they can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 15 janvier 2025 15:59
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : is it considered changing programs?

Hello

Can you clarify - if a student applied for their study permit before Nov 1, 2024 in Business – Accounting and changed to Business – Marketing does that count as a program change? The student would NOT receive a new Letter of acceptance, it is handled internally at the Faculty office.

Our business program has a common first semester and students can change the area of business that they wish to pursue in semester two.

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:12 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:43:36
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Studying a Short-Term Course (less than 6 months duration) while on a Post-Graduation Work Permit - REP-2025-0556 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hi
Please see our response to your questions.

QUESTION:

Are foreign nationals residing in Canada on a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) permitted to enroll in a short-term academic, professional, or vocational course, either full-time or part-time, **with a duration of less than six months**? Considering that Post-Graduation Work Permits have a condition stating, *"UNLESS AUTHORIZED, PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OR TAKING ANY ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE,"* does this restriction also apply to courses that are less than six months in duration? Are Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) holders allowed to study an academic, professional, or vocational courses, either full-time or part-time, for a duration of less than six months without obtaining a separate study permit, without violating the condition on their PGWP?

RESPONSE:

As stated, per R188(1)(c), foreign workers may engage in occasional studies or programs of study lasting 6 months or less at [redacted] their [redacted] the [redacted] program [redacted] study [redacted] important consideration than the number of months the foreign national intends to study. Even if the foreign nationals plan to study for 6 months or less, if the course or program total length is longer than 6 months, they need a study permit.
Paragraph R188(1)(c) was not intended to allow a foreign national to complete an entire program without a study permit by taking required program courses one at a time. It is expected that these studies should not lead to the completion of a professional certificate, diploma or degree.
For more information, please visit our website: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/study-permits/who-needs-study-permit.html#courses
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 15, 2025 12:36 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Inquiry Regarding Studying a Short-Term Course (less than 6 months duration) while on a Post-Graduation Work Permit

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Respected Officer,

Are foreign nationals residing in Canada on a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) permitted to enroll in a short-term academic, professional, or vocational course, either full-time or part-time, **with a duration of less than six months**? Considering that Post-Graduation Work Permits have a condition stating, *"UNLESS AUTHORIZED, PROHIBITED FROM ATTENDING ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OR TAKING ANY ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE,"* does this restriction also apply to courses that are less than six months in duration?

Are Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) holders allowed to study an academic, professional, or vocational courses, either full-time or part-time, for a duration of less than six months without obtaining a separate study permit, without violating the condition on their PGWP?

Yours [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:15 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:44:50
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study permit conditions: "College - Diploma" - REP-2025-0089- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] and apologies for the delays. Please see below the approved response.

****

Question:
We currently assist more than 20 Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs) across [redacted] prompt response is greatly appreciated, as this matter impacts the upcoming study term and whether students can begin their studies.
Some study permits include a condition stating:
"MUST BE IN ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGE - DIPLOMA APPROVED PURSUANT TO THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS."
Does this condition refer to the *level* of the program (e.g., college-level education) or the *field* of study (e.g., specific diploma programs)? For instance, can a student with this condition enroll in a post-graduate certificate program at a DLI/college, even if the condition specifies "College-Diploma"?
It's worth noting that almost all study permits list the "Field of Study" as "Other," which suggests the condition refers to the level of education (e.g. must be in attendance at a college) rather than a specific field (e.g. must be in attendance in a diploma program). Furthermore, programs are not approved pursuant to immigration regulations, but DLIs are.

Response:
[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

The study permit holder must comply with the conditions of their study permit, **including** any other conditions **listed** on their study permit (such as, level of studies).

If a study permit lists conditions related to the level of studies, then that permit **cannot be used for a different level of study**. The student must apply for a new study permit by following these instructions: Guide 5552 - Applying to Change Conditions or Extend Your Stay in Canada - Student - online application - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is helpful.

****

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 11:12

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc :
Objet : Study permit conditions: "College - Diploma"

Hi,

We currently assist more than 20 Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs) across [redacted] prompt response is greatly appreciated, as this matter impacts the upcoming study term and whether students can begin their studies.

Some study permits include a condition stating:

"MUST BE IN ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGE - DIPLOMA APPROVED PURSUANT TO THE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS."

Does this condition refer to the *level* of the program (e.g., college-level education) or the *field* of study (e.g., specific diploma programs)? For instance, can a student with this condition enroll in a post-graduate certificate program at a DLI/college, even if the condition specifies "College-Diploma"?

It's worth noting that almost all study permits list the "Field of Study" as "Other," which suggests the condition refers to the level of education (e.g. must be in attendance at a college) rather than a specific field (e.g. must be in attendance in a diploma program). Furthermore, programs are not approved pursuant to immigration regulations, but DLIs are.

Your clarification on this matter would be greatly valued.

Example:



Best,

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:18 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:49:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: 150 leave and scheduled break - REP-2025-0209- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please see below the approved response.

****

Question :

Would a scheduled break at a post-secondary institute from April to September be counted in the 150 days of leave? For example:
A student takes the winter semester off from January 1st to April 23rd which is 111 days. Then their program has a scheduled break from April 24th to September 1st. Then they enrolled in classes for September 4th, 2025.
Would their leave from studies start on January 1st to September 3rd, or would the scheduled break not be counted?

Response :
[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.
Please consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires.
As a study permit holder, you must:

- * be enrolled at a designated learning institution (DLI), unless you're exempt
- * show you're **actively pursuing your studies**, unless you're exempt, by
  - * being enrolled full-time or part-time during each academic semester (excluding regularly scheduled breaks)
  - * making progress towards completing your program's courses, **and**
  - * not taking authorized leaves longer than 150 days from your study program
- * tell us any time you change post-secondary schools
- * end your studies if you no longer meet the requirements of being a student, **and**
- * leave Canada when your permit expires

Scheduled breaks are not considered leave from studies. To be considered a **regularly scheduled break**, the break must be part of the DLI's academic calendar (for instance, winter and summer holidays, Reading Week).
Any leave taken **outside of a scheduled break** from a program of study in Canada **should not exceed 150 days from the date the leave commenced and must be authorized** by their Designated Learning Institution. If a student does not resume their studies **within 150 days**, they are considered **non-compliant** with their study permit conditions.

For more information, please see: Your conditions as a study permit holder in Canada - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

****
[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 17:52
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Cc : [redacted]
Objet : 150 leave and scheduled break

Good afternoon IRCC,

Would a scheduled break at a post-secondary institute from April to September be counted in the 150 days of leave? For example:

A student takes the winter semester off from January 1st to April 23rd which is 111 days. Then their program has a scheduled break from April 24th to September 1st. Then they enrolled in classes for September 4th, 2025.

Would their leave from studies start on January 1st to September 3rd, or would the scheduled break not be counted?

Take care,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:21 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:51:23
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification on definition of a Program - REP-2025-0618 - Due 20-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0000.jpg;

Good day,
Please see our response to your questions.
QUESTION:
I am seeking general guidance regarding the impact of switching from a Business Administration **certificate** program to a Business Administration **diploma** program on a student's eligibility for the PGWP.
The [redacted] in [redacted] Administration [redacted] program, [redacted] for a [redacted] with the study permit regulation change on November 1, 2024—stating that study permit applications submitted on or after this date must be in an eligible field of study—I would like to clarify IRCC's general policy on such program changes.
Specifically, I would like to understand:
1. Does IRCC consider switching from a certificate to a diploma within the same field (Business Administration) as a continuation of studies or a new program?
2. If the switch is considered a new program, would this impact PGWP eligibility under the new study permit regulations?
\f0
RESPONSE:
The change from a certificate to diploma is considered a program change as it would be a change in level.
If the student changed programs after November 1, 2024, they are required to meet the field of study requirement. For program eligibility, please see: Post-graduation work permit details - Canada.ca
We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 5:37 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Clarification on definition of a Program

[redacted]

I am seeking general guidance regarding the impact of switching from a Business Administration **certificate** program to a Business Administration **diploma** program on a student's eligibility for the PGWP.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Th[redacted] in [redacted] in [redacted] ministration [redacted] program [redacted] hich [redacted] for [redacted] the study permit regulation change on November 1, 2024—stating that study permit applications submitted on or after this date must be in an eligible field of study—I would like to clarify IRCC's general policy on such program changes.

Specifically, I would like to understand:
1. Does IRCC consider switching from a certificate to a diploma within the same field (Business Administration) as a continuation of studies or a new program?
2. If the switch is considered a new program, would this impact PGWP eligibility under the new study permit regulations?

I understand that this mailbox provides general immigration program or policy-related guidance and does not address case-specific inquiries. My objective is to clarify IRCC's definition of a program to better understand its potential impact on future immigration applications.

I appreciate your time and guidance on this matter.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:27 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:55:04
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL graduate level - REP-2025-0255 - Due 24-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] and apologies for the delays. Please see below the approved response.

****

Question :

Based on the recent gazette, could you please confirm that the graduate level of studies is defined as published and includes master and PhD level programs, hence, students transitioning from a master's to a PhD program within the same DLI do not need PAL:

"level of study"
is categorized as follows:
- primary and secondary education,
- post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and
- graduate education or above. (*niveau d'études*)

Response :

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.
This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Under current ministerial instructions, IRCC categorizes levels of study into three distinct groups:
1. 1. Primary and secondary education
2. 2. Post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, certificates, diplomas, advanced diplomas, and undergraduate programs)
3. 3. Graduate education or above

"Graduate education or above" refers to degree and non-degree programs at the graduate level or higher.

Students who remain within the same level of study while changing programs at the same institution do not require a new provincial or territorial attestation letter (PAL/TAL) when applying for a study permit extension.
They will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions if they do not provide a PAL/TAL with their application.

For more information, please visit:
Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

****

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]
Envoyé : 24 janvier 2025 14:17
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : PAL graduate level

Good Day,

I hope my email finds you well.

I am leading a team of International Immigration Student Advisers at [redacted] (my license [redacted]

Based on the recent gazette, could you please confirm that the graduate level of studies is defined as published and includes master and PhD level programs, hence, students transitioning from a master's to a PhD program within the same DLI do not need PAL:

"level of study"
is categorized as follows:

- primary and secondary education,
- post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and
- graduate education or above. (*niveau d'études*)

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:30 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 15:59:16
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Information about DLI update - REP-2025-0513 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Students that changed DLIs prior to November 8, 2025, can keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they continue to meet their study permit conditions.

However, If they want to change DLIs again, they need to get a new study permit by applying to extend their current one.

Please refer to the IRCC website for further information on changing your DLI.

Thank you.

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 2:26 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC [redacted]
Subject: Re: Information about DLI update

Hello,

I wanted to get some information about new requirement of DLI change that students needs to apply for a new study permit if they change their DLI effective November 8, 2024.

So, if a student came to Canada at one DLI for September 2024 intake and changed College for the same intake and started program at new DLI in September 2024 but didn't change DLI in GCkey. So, in this case would students be required to apply and get a new study permit even though they started their program at new dli in September 2024.

Please provide some guidance on this.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Thank you

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:33 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 12 Mar 2025 16:00:43
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question re: Restoration - REP-2025-0384 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question:

Is it possible to restore temporary status from student to regular visitor after the student has completed their program of study but accidentally fell out of status? If yes, what exactly is the procedure (which boxes to check off on the application) and what fees apply?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

A foreign national can **only** apply to restore their status and authorization to one they held immediately prior to the loss of status. For example, A temporary resident who held a study permit and has lost their status can apply in Canada for restoration of their temporary resident status and study permit, if eligible.

Please refer to our website for additional information:

Restoration of status

What to do if your permit expired

Study permit: While you study - Canada.ca – How long your study permit is valid.

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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De :
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 16:29
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Question re: Restoration

Is it possible to restore temporary status from student to regular visitor after the student has completed their program of study but accidentally fell out of status? If yes, what exactly is the procedure (which boxes to check off on the application) and what fees apply?

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:36 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 14:59:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Taking courses at another DLI and SOWP concerns - REP-2025-0243 - Due 21-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Question:

[redacted] support and for providing timely clarifications.

We sometimes have students taking a course or two at another institution and later transferring that credit to our institution while being enrolled full-time at our institution.
I have a few questions about this practice in light of recent changes to the DLI transfer policy:

1. 1. Students attending full-time at our institution, enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they have **listed as their DLI** on the study permit?

   Response:

   Since November 8, 2024, post-secondary study permit holders must obtain a new study permit by extending their existing one if they change Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs), regardless of whether their current lists their current DLI. If a study permit holder wishes to concurrently attend more than one DLI, they must apply for a study permit for each DLI at which they intend to study.

   For more information regarding changing DLIs, please refer to the IRCC Website.

2. 2. Students attending full-time at our institution and enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they **do not have a DLI listed** on the study permit?

   Response:

   See above response to question 1.

3. 3. Is attending another DLI part-time (online or in-person) while attending the DLI mentioned on their study permit allowed?

   Response:

   See above response to question 1.

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4. 4. Students participating in programs that allow for an exchange at another DLI or those participating in articulation programs that require them to attend a second DLI to complete their
studies. Can these students attend the partnering DLI with a study permit that lists the initial DLI of their program?

I would like to seek clarification on a separate concern, around spousal open work permits:
As per the recent IRCC policy, starting January 21, 2025, international students
studying in a master's degree program must be in a program of 16 months or longer for their spouses to be eligible for an open work permit.
Does this mean, the student must be graduating from the Masters program after **studying for 16** months minimum or are students **enrolled** in a 16-month program who complete it in 12 months still count?

We have some Masters students currently enrolled in the 12 month program and their spouses are currently in Canada (based on the previous IRCC policy around SOWP). Their study permit and spousal work permit have the same expiry date. It is my understanding that spouses of these students are no longer eligible for an extension as the students are not in a 16 month program - is that correct?

I [redacted] to your response. [redacted]

Response:

With regards to your questions regarding spousal open work permits, effective January 21, 2025, only spouses of certain international students will be able to apply for a OWP.

OWPs will be limited to spouses of international students who are enrolled in

- * master's programs that are 16 months or longer
- * doctoral programs, or
- * select professional and eligible programs

If the applicant has applied to **extend** their open work permit on or after January 21, 2025:

In limited circumstances, spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in the following programs may apply for a work permit renewal under the criteria that were in place when they received their current work permit. This applies to spouses of principal foreign nationals studying in

* master's programs of less than 16 months, or
* college and undergraduate programs
The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's existing study authorization.

If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Please visit our website for more information on Help your spouse or common-law partner work in Canada - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De : .
Envoye : 23 janvier 2025 16:09
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : Taking courses at another DLI and SOWP concerns

Hello there,

[redacted] support and for providing timely clarifications.

We sometimes have students taking a course or two at another institution and later transferring that credit to our institution while being enrolled full-time at our institution.
I have a few questions about this practice in light of recent changes to the DLI transfer policy:

1. Students attending full-time at our institution, enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they have **listed as their DLI** on the study permit

2. Students attending full-time at our institution and enrolling part-time with another partner DLI for credits, are these still acceptable even if they **do not have a DLI listed** on the study permit?

3. Is attending another DLI part-time (online or in-person) while attending the DLI mentioned on their study permit allowed?

4. Students participating in programs that allow for an exchange at another DLI or those participating in articulation programs that require them to attend a second DLI to complete their
studies. Can these students attend the partnering DLI with a study permit that lists the initial DLI of their program?

I would like to seek clarification on a separate concern, around spousal open work permits:
As per the recent IRCC policy, starting January 21, 2025, international students
studying in a master's degree program must be in a program of 16 months or longer for their spouses to be eligible for an open work permit.
Does this mean, the student must be graduating from the Masters program after **studying for 16** months minimum or are students **enrolled** in a 16-month program who complete it in 12 months still count?

We have some Masters students currently enrolled in the 12 month program and their spouses are currently in Canada (based on the previous IRCC policy around SOWP). Their study permit and spousal work permit have the same expiry date. It is my understanding that spouses of these students are no longer eligible for an extension as the students are not in a 16 month program - is that correct?

I [redacted] to your response. [redacted]

Kind regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:40 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:44:23
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Subject: FW: PAL exemption clarification and level of study - REP-2025-0299 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION:
I would like to clarify the definition of level of study given to IRCC in terms of the PAL exemption for study permit extension applications.

All the programs we offer at our institution are undergraduate degrees [redacted] Bachelor's degree, Post-Degree Diplomas or Post-Baccalaureate diplomas) so could you please confirm if that if a student has changed their programs, either because they completed the first one or not, that they are **not** required to submit a PAL for their study permit extension application?

Also, we offer an English as a second language (ESL) program which would be considered as post-secondary studies, as per the below print screen. So if a student completes the ESL program at our college and change their program at the same institution to an [redacted] program [redacted] to [redacted] PAL with their change [redacted] conditions/study permit extension application?

I'm referring to the definition of level of study provided by IRCC as shown below:

"level of study"
is categorized as follows:

a. primary and secondary education,

b. post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and

c. graduate education or above. (*niveau d'études*)

Retrieved from: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2025/2025-01-18/html/notice-avis-eng.html#na1

RESPONSE:

If a student is applying to extend their study permit to complete a program at the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI) and at the same level of study, they do not need a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL). However, if they are transitioning between post-secondary levels within the same DLI, they may continue studying under their current study permit as long as they continue to meet its conditions. If they need to extend their study permit, they must submit a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) or Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL).
English and French as Second Language (ESL/FSL) programs are generally considered preparatory programs and are not classified under specific levels of post-secondary or graduate education. However, when ESL/FSL programs are part of Language Professional Programs (e.g., a diploma in Translation Studies), they are considered post-secondary education and fall within the same level as other diploma or degree programs.

- * If a student transitions from an ESL/FSL preparatory program to a professional diploma or degree in languages within the same Designated Learning Institution (DLI), thereby moving to post-secondary education, a PAL would be required for the study permit extension.
- * If the student is already enrolled in a post-secondary language-related program (e.g., a diploma in Translation Studies)

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and switches to another post-secondary program at the same level, a PAL would not be required.

For additional details, please refer to the following IRCC resources:

- * Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- * Ministerial Instructions
- * Study permit: Get the right documents – Provincial Attestation Letter or Territorial Attestation Letter - Canada.ca

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 13:19
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Objet : PAL exemption clarification and level of study

[redacted]

I would like to clarify the definition of level of study given to IRCC in terms of the PAL exemption for study permit extension applications.

All the programs we offer at our institution are undergraduate degrees [redacted] Bachelor's degree, Post-Degree Diplomas or Post-Baccalaureate diplomas) so could you please confirm if that if a student has changed their programs, either because they completed the first one or not, that they are **not** required to submit a PAL for their study permit extension application?

Also, we offer an English as a second language (ESL) program which would be considered as post-secondary studies, as per the below print screen. So if a student completes the ESL program at our college and change their program at the same institution to an [redacted] program [redacted] to [redacted] PAL with their change [redacted] conditions/study permit extension application?

I'm referring to the definition of level of study provided by IRCC as shown below:

"**level of study**"
is categorized as follows:

a. primary and secondary education,

b. post-secondary education (including vocational and technical training, and undergraduate programs), and

c. graduate education or above. (*niveau d'études*)

Retrieved from: https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2025/2025-01-18/html/notice-avis-eng.html#na1

Thank you,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:00 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 17:20:08
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Clarification regarding recent DLI change - REP-2024-2369 -- REP-2025-0097- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Regulation 188(1)(c) stipulates that a foreign national may study in Canada without a study permit if the duration of their course or program of studies is six months or less and will be completed within the period for their stay authorized **upon entry** into Canada. In the case of your DLI, subsequent short term studies in Canada require a study permit even if the program of study is less than 6 months.

There are no restrictions on the program of study for this grace period, however students must ensure that they meet **all** of the criteria listed on the IRCC Website in order to be eligible:

- * have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- * have applied for a study permit extension, and
- * have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- * meet all your existing study permit conditions

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted]>
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 15:38
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : RE: Clarification regarding recent DLI change - REP-2024-2369 - Due 20-Dec-24

Hello IRCC Reps – I hope this email finds you well.

This is a follow-up regarding the answer you provided us to Q1, in the email below. While our open studies program is less than 6 months, as per this case law: 2016 FC 964 (CanLII) | Zhang v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration) | CanLII, studying without a study permit would not be applicable in our students' situation, since most of them have already been in Canada for a long time. If you read this case law, it was ruled that study permit exemption for short-term course applies **only upon original entry to Canada**.

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I know that IRCC recently announced the "grace period" that allows students who are accepted to a new DLI for the Winter/Spring 2025 term, to attend their new DLI while waiting for their study permit extension to be processed. My questions are:

- * Can a student with a **valid** study permit, issued based on their admission to another DLI, start taking open studies (also known general studies courses) in the Winter(January) 2025 term at while they wait to receive their new study permit for their main Norquest program that starts in Fall (September) 2025?

- * Are there any study programs that do not qualify for this "grace period", and cannot be started in Winter/Spring 2025 terms?

I look forward to hearing back from you.

Kind Regards

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 13, 2024 7:56 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: TR: Clarification regarding recent DLI change - REP-2024-2369 - Due 20-Dec-24

Hello,

[redacted] Please note that we cannot answer case-specific questions but have provided the following information as guidance.

Q1: Can a student with a **valid** study permit, issued based on their admission to another DLI, start taking open studies (also known general studies courses) at while they wait to receive their new study permit for their main

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Norquest program?

A1: A study permit is not required for a course or program that is less than 6 months. However, a study permit is necessary if the course or program is longer than 6 months.

Q2: Before the recent DLI change policy, students at could take a few courses at another DLI, with the hope of transferring the credits to their main program at t. This typically happens when a particular course is not being offered at t during a particular semester; or in cases where the student has failed the course 3 times at and is now mandated to take the course elsewhere? Is this possible given the recent DLI change policy? Or must students apply for a new study permit to take a few courses at another DLI.

A2: Students who wish to study at more than one DLI must apply for a new study permit for each DLI if the course or program of study is longer than 6 months. Therefore, if one or two of the courses in another public institution is less than 6 months, a second study permit would not be required.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 23 novembre 2024 23:11
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification regarding recent DLI change

Good day, and I hope this email finds you well.

[redacted] I am one of the international student advisors at

I would like to know how the recent DLI Change policy apply in these particular situations:

- * Can a student with a **valid** study permit. issued based on their admission to another DLI, start taking open studies (also known general studies courses) at while they wait to receive their new study permit for their main program?
- * Before the recent DLI change policy, students at Norquest College could take a few courses at another DLI, with the hope of transferring the credits to their main program at This typically happens when a particular course is not being offered a during a particular semester; or in cases where the student has failed the course 3 times at and is now mandated to take the course elsewhere? Is this possible given the recent DLI change policy? Or must students apply for a new study permit to take a few courses at another DLI.

[redacted], and [redacted] to hearing [redacted] from you.

Kind Regards

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:43 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:47:37
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question regarding PNP Candidate Open Work Permit Eligibility - REP-2025-0621 - Due 20-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:

I was wondering if you could clarify when applications for the PNP Candidate Open Work Permit (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/open-work-permit-worker-with-support-letter.html) were accepted until?

As I do see that the website was updated on February 12, 2025 to signal that Applications are now officially closed. Could your office please confirm whether applications submitted between January 1, 2025 to February 11, 2025 are to be eligible for consideration and processing?

Applicants and the general public have previously seen media reports and some government statements published around January 20, 2025 regarding IRCC's extension of the subject PNP Candidate Work Permit policy to December 31, 2025, but now it seems that the extension is no longer in place. Can you please clarify when the extension policy was revoked and which dates applications for under this policy would no longer be eligible?

We are inquiring, as one of our clients had submitted his application on January 25, 2025 under this policy. We are worried whether or not his application will be accepted for processing based on the policy directive.

RESPONSE:

The Temporary public policy to facilitate work permits for prospective Provincial Nominee Program candidates expired on December 31, 2024. Consequently, intake closed on December 31, 2024, and applications received after this date are not eligible. To have been eligible in 2024, a client must have submitted a letter of support from either Manitoba, Alberta, or Yukon. IRCC cannot comment on media publications related to this measure. However, there was a technical issue that led to information being inadvertently released on IRCC's web pages that have since been removed. The webpages currently state that the public policy is closed to new applicants: Open work permit for foreign workers with a support letter from a province or territory.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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From:
Sent: [redacted] 20, 2025 8:45 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Subject: Question regarding PNP Candidate Open Work Permit Eligibility

[redacted]

I was wondering if you could clarify when applications for the PNP Candidate Open Work Permit (https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/permit/open-work-permit-worker-with-support-letter.html) were accepted until?

As I do see that the website was updated on February 12, 2025 to signal that Applications are now officially closed. Could your office please confirm whether applications submitted between January 1, 2025 to February 11, 2025 are to be eligible for consideration and processing?

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We are inquiring, as one of our clients had submitted his application on January 25, 2025 under this policy. We are worried whether or not his application will be accepted for processing based on the policy directive.

[redacted] response,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:57:51 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:52:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Demande d'ARC - REP-2025-0224- Due 17-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question received:

Je vous écris aujourd'hui afin de confirmer l'adresse à laquelle je dois envoyer une demande d'autorisation de retour au Canada (ARC), accompagnée d'une demande de visa de visiteur pour un ressortissant mexicain résidant en France. Nous avons initialement envoyé notre demande de Paris à l'adresse suivante :

VF Services (Royaume-Uni) Limitée
11-13 rue Madame de Sanzillon
1er étage (bureau Silver - Bâtiment Cour)
92110 [redacted]
Cependant, celle-ci nous a été retournée avec la mention qu'ils ne traitent pas ce type de demandes.

Approved response :

Bonjour,

Nous vous remercions de votre correspondance avec la boite de courriel des représentants en immigration d'Immigration, Refugiés and Citoyenneté Canada.

Ces renseignements sont fournis à titre d'orientation générale et ne constituent pas une directive pour des dossiers individuels. Pour des demandes de renseignements sur des cas spécifiques, les demandeurs peuvent contacter le Ministère en soumettant le **Formulaire Web d'IRCC**.

Il est essentiel de noter que la demande d'autorisation de retour au Canada (ARC) soit soumise en ligne, sauf dans les cas suivants :

- * vous ne pouvez pas présenter votre demande en ligne en raison d'un handicap
- * vous voyagez avec un passeport pour étranger apatride ou autre titre de voyage pour réfugiés non-citoyens

Ces informations sont accessibles au public ici - https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/organisation/mandat/politiques-directives-operationnelles-ententes-accords/instructions-ministerielles/autres-objectifs/im62.html

Nous espérons que cette réponse vous sera utile.

Salutations

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 20 janvier 2025 13:03
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Demande d'ARC

Bonjour,

Je vous écris aujourd'hui afin de confirmer l'adresse à laquelle je dois envoyer une demande d'autorisation de retour au Canada (ARC), accompagnée d'une demande de visa de visiteur pour un ressortissant mexicain résidant en France.

Nous avons initialement envoyé notre demande [redacted] de Paris à l'adresse suivante :

VF Services (Royaume-Uni) Limitée
11-13 rue Madame de Sanzillon
1er étage (bureau Silver - Bâtiment Cour)
92110 [redacted]

Cependant, celle-ci nous a été retournée avec la mention qu'ils ne traitent pas ce type de demandes.

Je vous remercie par avance pour votre aide et votre éclairage sur cette situation.

Cordialement,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:05 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:56:24
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Expiry date of the temporary policy that allows spouses of principal foreign national employed in low-skilled occupations to apply for a open work permit - REP-2024-2248 -- REP-2025-0114- Due 10-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question

I could not find the expiry date of when the temporary policy that allows family members of foreign nationals employed in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) to apply for a open work permit [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] expires on the links you provided below. Could you please **specify the expiry date** of this temporary policy: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c47-c48.html?

Response

The program amendments to the **Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP)** do not have an expiry date. Until the Minister chooses to amend his instructions, IRCC will continue to process the SWOP for low-skilled workers according to the updates provided on 18 September 2024.

For more information, please consult the following webpages:

Family members of foreign nationals authorized to work in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] – Canadian interest – International Mobility Program (IMP) - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Sincerely,

Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 13 janvier 2025 13:35
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : RE: Expiry date of the temporary policy that allows spouses of principal foreign national employed in low-skilled occupations to apply for a open work permit - REP-2024-2248 - Due 11-Dec-24

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

[redacted]

I could not find the expiry date of when the temporary policy that allows family members of foreign nationals employed in low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5) to apply for a open work permit [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] expires on the links you provided below. Could you please **specify the expiry date** of this temporary policy: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c47-c48.html?

Thank you,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: January 10, 2025 6:19 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: TR: Expiry date of the temporary policy that allows spouses of principal foreign national employed in low-skilled occupations to apply for a open work permit - REP-2024-2248 - Due 11-Dec-24

[redacted]

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

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Per the news release, Employers and temporary workers to benefit from family work permits to address labour shortages - Canada.ca, this was intended to be a temporary 2 year measure.

[redacted] September [redacted] Minister [redacted] to open work permits for spouses: [redacted] temporary residence programs for sustainable volumes - Canada.ca.

The department is currently finalizing the implementation approach, with the view to provide further details regarding this program change on our website later this year. We look forward to sharing this information soon.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 13 novembre 2024 16:52
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Expiry date of the temporary policy that allows spouses of principal foreign national employed in low-skilled occupations to apply for a open work permit

[redacted]
Could you please clarify exactly which date the temporary policy that allows family members of foreign nationals employed in **low-skilled occupations (TEER 4 or 5)** to apply for a open work permit [R205(c)(ii) – C47 and C48] expires?
I could not find the expiry date of the above policy on the below IRCC's pages:
References: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/temporary-residents/foreign-workers/public-policy-competitiveness-economy/c47-c48.html
Employers and temporary workers to benefit from family work permits to address labour shortages - Canada.ca
Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:00 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:57:58
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: lost of status/restoration - REP-2025-0121- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
~WRD0000.jpg;

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:

A person applied for a work permit extension but left Canada while the application was being processed. The work permit was then refused, and their status in Canada was lost. This individual later re-entered Canada using an eTA. Can they still apply for a work permit restoration within the 90-day period?

RESPONSE:

No, this person is not eligible to apply restoration as their work permit extension was refused, even if they entered Canada on an eTA and are within the 90 period to restore. If they believe that their work permit application was refused for the wrong reason, they can ask for reconsideration. There is no guarantee of a different outcome.

In order to this person to apply for a work permit, they must do so from outside of Canada.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 01:45
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : lost of status/restoration

[redacted]

question: A person applied for a work permit extension but left Canada while the application was being processed. The work permit was then refused, and their status in Canada was lost. This individual later re-entered Canada using an eTA. Can they still apply for a work permit restoration within the 90-day period?

Thank you

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:08 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 15:59:18
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted] ([redacted]
Subject: FW: Urgent inquiry please - Settlement Fund requirement for work permit applications based on SUV process - REP-2025-0589 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:
ATT00001.gif;

Hello,

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:

I understand that the rules surrounding work permit application under the Start-up Visa program have recently amended, and I would like to request for a clarification about the proof of settlement funds:

Prior to the change, the validity of the work permit was one (1) year, whereas currently it is valid for three (3) years. Are the figures in the Low Income Cut Off table for 1 year or for 3 years? For instance, for a family for 4, would the applicant need to show $54,594 or $163,782 of settlement funds since we can only request for a work permit for three (3) years under the new rules?

[redacted]. [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

RESPONSE:

For proof of settlement funds for the new 3-year Start-Up Visa open work permit, the applicant needs to only demonstrate these funds for one year and not three. The proof of settlement funds remains the same as it did for the one-year employer-specific work permit.

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 19, 2025 12:32 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Subject: Urgent inquiry please - Settlement Fund requirement for work permit applications based on SUV process

Dear Sir/Madam:

I understand that the rules surrounding work permit application under the Start-up Visa program have recently amended, and I would like to request for a clarification about the proof of settlement funds:

Prior to the change, the validity of the work permit was one (1) year, whereas currently it is valid for three (3) years. Are the figures in the Low Income Cut Off table for 1 year or for 3 years? For instance, for a family for 4, would the applicant need to show $54,594 or $163,782 of settlement funds since we can only request for a work permit for three (3) years under the new rules?

[redacted]. [redacted] to [redacted] from you.

Yours truly,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:13 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 16:05:17
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification for applying PGWP (While awaiting decision for Study Permit Extension) - REP-2025-0305 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question:

I have a query :

- ** An applicant's Study permit was expiring on **31st Dec 2024.***
- ** Her studies were completing before 31st Dec 2024, but her college confirmed her that she won't be getting her **completion letter or transcripts** before this date (which is must to apply PGWP).*
- ** To remain in a valid status, she applied for a Study Permit Extension on **28th Dec 2024** (before the expiry of her study permit) and got maintained status.*
- ** She received her completion letter + transcripts on **January 19th, 2025**.*

*A) Can she apply **PGWP** now ? Or she needs to wait for the **approval of study permit extension** request submitted on 28th Dec 2024?*
*B) If she can apply PGWP, does she needs to apply for **restoration of Study permit** also along with it ? Or only PGWP application is to be done (considering, she already has a maintained status) ?*

Response:

Please note that we cannot provide case-specific information, however a student can apply for a PGWP while waiting for a decision on their study permit extension.

For more information, please see our website: Work in Canada after you graduate: Who can apply - Canada.ca

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 16:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Clarification for applying PGWP (While awaiting decision for Study Permit Extension)

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Dear Sir/ Madam,

[redacted] Canadian immigration consultant (

I have a query :

- * An applicant's Study permit was expiring on
- * Her studies were completing before 31st Dec 2024, but her college confirmed her that she won't be getting her **completion letter or transcripts** before this date (which is must to apply PGWP).
- * To remain in a valid status, she applied for a Study Permit Extension on **28th Dec 2024** (before the expiry of her study permit) and got maintained status.
- * She received her completion letter + transcripts on **January 19th, 2025**.

Question :
A) Can she apply **PGWP** now ? Or she needs to wait for the **approval of study permit extension** request submitted on 28th Dec 2024 ?
B) If she can apply PGWP, does she needs to apply for **restoration of Study permit** also along with it ? Or only PGWP application is to be done (considering, she already has a maintained status) ?

Request your kind clarification on this,

Best Wishes,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:16 AM
From:
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 17:01:18
To: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants [redacted]
Subject: RE: PAL Requirement for Study Permit Extension - REP-2025-0410 - Due 7-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Extremely helpful! I appreciate the insight.

[redacted] a good day ahead!

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: March 13, 2025 1:07 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL Requirement for Study Permit Extension - REP-2025-0410 - Due 7-Mar-25

This email was generated outside of please use caution when replying.

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Please find the response to your inquiry:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Questions:

I am writing to confirm the requirements for a provincial attestation letter (PAL) for study permit extensions, given the statement on the IRCC website indicating that you do not require a PAL if you are applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit (Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca). Could you please respond to the following scenarios?

Scenario 1: A student is applying to extend their study permit and will be remaining in the same program of study. They are exempt from the requirement for a PAL, correct?

Response 1:

Students who **remain** in the same program of study at the **same** Designated Learning Institution (DLI) **do not require** a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension.

When applying to extend their study permit, the applicant will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions if they do not provide a PAL with their application.

Scenario 2: A student has completed one program at our college. They have been accepted for a second program of study. They are applying to extend their study permit to complete a second, different program (that is at the same level of study – ie. both diploma programs). Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

Response 2:

Students who **remain within the same level of study** while changing programs at the **same** Designated Learning Institution (DLI) **do not require** a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension.

Scenario 3: A student has completed one program at our college. They have been accepted for a second program of study. They are applying to extend their study permit to complete a second, different program (that is at a different level of study – ie. diploma program to post-graduate certificate). Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

Response 3:

Students who **change their level of study** at the **same** Designated Learning Institution (DLI) **require** a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension.

Scenario 4: A student applied for their study permit in one program but changed programs at the same DLI prior to November 1, 2024. They are now applying for a study permit extension to complete the program of study that they changed into. Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

Response 4:

Students who **remain within the same level of study** who changed programs at the **same** Designated Learning Institution (DLI) **do not require** a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension.

When applying to extend their study permit, the student will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions if they do not provide a PAL/TAL with their application.

We hope this information is helpful.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Regards, s.19(1)

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 6 février 2025 08:23
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]ic[redacted]
Objet : PAL Requirement for Study Permit Extension

Good morning,

I am writing to confirm the requirements for a provincial attestation letter (PAL) for study permit extensions, given the statement on the IRCC website indicating that you do not require a PAL if you are applying for a study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit (Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca). Could you please respond to the following scenarios?

Scenario 1: A student is applying to extend their study permit and will be remaining in the same program of study. They are exempt from the requirement for a PAL, correct?

Scenario 2: A student has completed one program at our college. They have been accepted for a second program of study. They are applying to extend their study permit to complete a second, different program (that is at the same level of study – ie. both diploma programs). Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

Scenario 3: A student has completed one program at our college. They have been accepted for a second program of study. They are applying to extend their study permit to complete a second, different program (that is at a different level of study – ie. diploma program to post-graduate certificate). Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

Scenario 4: A student applied for their study permit in one program but changed programs at the same DLI prior to November 1, 2024. They are now applying for a study permit extension to complete the program of study that they changed into. Will this student require a PAL for their study permit extension?

[redacted] and consideration with these scenarios. I appreciate your feedback.

Best,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:20 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 18:41:37
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: PAL requirement - DLI transfer before Nov 8 and levels of study - REP-2025-0483 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Please note that the information provided serves as general program guidance and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

QUESTION

am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the Provincial Attestation Letter requirements for study permit extensions.

The IRCC website states that students are exempt from requiring a PAL if they are applying for a "study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit".

However, we need further clarification regarding students who transferred to our institution before November 8, 2024, and have been studying with us since then. These students were reported as affiliated with our DLI through DLI compliance [redacted] their original study permits were [redacted] for [redacted] their study permits [redacted] not [redacted] indicate the name of the DLI.

Given that PALs are intended to regulate the intake of new students, it seems these students—who have already been studying with us for over a year—should not require a PAL.

However, based on the exemption criteria referencing the "same DLI as your current study permit," there is uncertainty about whether these students are subject to this requirement.

Could you please confirm whether the previously transferred students will need a PAL when extending their study permits?

Furthermore, we would appreciate clarification on how IRCC defines "levels of study." There are multiple ways to interpret this, as both 1-year Certificate programs and 2-year Diploma programs fall under post-secondary education but may also be considered as separate levels. Similarly, post-diploma programs could either be classified as the same post-secondary level or as a new level of study. Could you provide guidance on how IRCC distinguishes between different levels of study for PAL exemption purposes?

RESPONSE

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Students who transferred to your DLI before November 8, 2024, and updated IRCC, do not need to submit a Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension at the same level of study. They can continue their studies at the same DLI as long as they meet the conditions of their permit.

However, if a student did not notify IRCC of their transfer before November 8, 2024, their study permit remains linked to their previous DLI. In this case, they must submit a PAL with their extension application, as per the new regulations.

Additionally, if these students wish to transfer to a different DLI in the future, they will need to apply for a new study permit extension and submit a new PAL.

Starting January 22, 2025, students applying for a study permit extension will be exempt from providing a PAL/TAL if they stay at the same DLI and remain at the same level of study. The levels of study are defined by IRCC as follows:

- Primary and secondary education
- Post-secondary education (including vocational training, technical programs, and undergraduate degrees)
- Graduate education or above

The exemption applies when students change programs within the same DLI, provided they remain within the same level of study (e.g., switching between undergraduate programs or moving from a certificate to a diploma - Credentials). If a student moves to a different level of study (e.g., from undergraduate to graduate), a new PAL/TAL is required, even if they stay at the same institution. They will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions if they do not provide a PAL/TAL with their application.

For more detailed information, please refer to the official IRCC websites:

- Changing your school or program - Canada.ca
- Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca
- Ministerial Instructions

We trust that this information will assist you.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 12:27 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: PAL requirement - DLI transfer before Nov 8 and levels of study

[redacted]

I hope this email finds you well.

I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the Provincial Attestation Letter requirements for study permit extensions.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The IRCC website states that students are exempt from requiring a PAL if they are applying for a "**study permit extension at the same DLI and level of study as your current study permit**".

However, we need further clarification regarding students who transferred to our institution before November 8, 2024, and have been studying with us since then. These students were reported as affiliated with our DLI through DLI compliance reporting, yet their original study [redacted]rmits were issued for [redacted] different [redacted] their study permi[redacted] not [redacted] the name [redacted] the DLI.

Given that PALs are intended to regulate the intake of new students, it seems these students—who have already been studying with us for over a year—should not require a PAL.

However, based on the exemption criteria referencing the "same DLI as your current study permit," there is uncertainty about whether these students are subject to this requirement.

Could you please confirm whether the previously transferred students will need a PAL when extending their study permits?

Furthermore, we would appreciate clarification on how IRCC defines "levels of study." There are multiple ways to interpret this, as both 1-year Certificate programs and 2-year Diploma programs fall under post-secondary education but may also be considered as separate levels. Similarly, post-diploma programs could either be classified as the same post-secondary level or as a new level of study. Could you provide guidance on how IRCC distinguishes between different levels of study for PAL exemption purposes?

We appreciate your guidance on these matters.

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:04 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 17:57:33
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Length of the PGWP for 1+1 - REP-2025-0183- Due 02-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

QUESTION:
If a student completes two one-year certificates within two years (both PGWP eligible), will they be eligible for 3 years PGWP?

RESPONSE:

Please note that we cannot provide case-specific information, however a student may be able to get a PGWP that combines the length of each program.

Each of the programs they completed must be PGWP eligible and at least 8 months (or 900 hours for Quebec credentials) in length. If the combined length of the programs is 2 years or longer, the work permit may be valid for up to 3 years.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 17 janvier 2025 13:11
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Length of the PGWP for 1+1

Dear Sir/Madam,

If a student completes two one-year certificates within two years (both PGWP eligible), will they be eligible for 3 years PGWP?

Thank you,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:23 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 18:47:31
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: can a person who is out of status in Canada receive a COPR - REP-2025-0640 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Please find our response to this inquiry below:

The onus is on the applicant to maintain their status in Canada until they become a permanent resident. As such, this client should apply for restoration of their status if they meet the criteria, while they await their Confirmation of Permanent Residence document.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 6:41 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: can a person who is out of status in Canada receive a COPR

To whom it may concern,

I kindly request clarification on the following situation:

The permanent residence application of a foreign national, who is inside Canada with a valid work permit is initially approved. This person initiates the landing procedure and confirms their presence in Canada in the PR portal and is now waiting for their confirmation of permanent residence document.

After confirming their presence in Canada their work permit expired and they did not apply for an extension of their status. They are now inside of Canada without status waiting for the issuance of the COPR.

Can this person become a permanent resident at this point? Or do they have to apply to restore their status first?

And if they apply to restore their status, does this application have to be approved before they can land as a permanent resident?

[redacted] issue for me at your earliest convenience.

Best,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:33 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 19:05:10
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Public Policy - [redacted] Measures for [redacted] - REP-2025-0505 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

Following the expiry on February 28, 2025 of the Temporary public policy for nationals of Iran in Canada as temporary [redacted] the Honourable [redacted] Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship [redacted] n[redacted] temporary public policy to support Iranian temporary residents in Canada who came to visit or spend time with family, study or work temporarily, and who wish to prolong their stay.

These special measures facilitate continued access to initial study permits, open work permits and work permit renewals from within Canada for Iranian nationals who arrived in Canada **on or before February 28, 2025**. However, effective March 1, 2025, these applications are subject to standard application fees.

These special measures take effect on **March 1, 2025 and expire on February 28, 2026**.

Further information about these temporary measures can be found at: Situation in Iran: Temporary immigration, passport and citizenship measures - Canada.ca.

Thank you,

***

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 1:01 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: Public Policy - Special Measures for Iranian

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this email finds you well. Given that the public policy for Iranians is set to expire at the end of this month (February 28, 2025), could you kindly provide an update on whether there are any plans to extend the policy?

Your clarification on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,

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Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:38 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 19:08:28
To
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Study Permit Condition: Off-Campus Work Hours - REP-2025-0323 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Please find the response to your inquiry:

Question:
Are international students violating their study permit conditions if they are working 24 hours per week according to IRPR 186(v)(iii) if their study permit has a condition or a remark printed on it specifying that they may work 20 hours per week?

Response:

Please be advised that the regulations have been updated to reflect the 24 hours off-campus work authorization during academic sessions for eligible students.

If a student's current study permit has a condition stating that they may only work 20 hours per week off campus, for example:
"*May work 20 hours per week off campus or full-time during regular breaks if meeting criteria outlined in paragraph 186(v) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations.*"

They are allowed to work up to 24 hours per week as long as they continue to meet the eligibility requirements.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 16:21
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Study Permit Condition: Off-Campus Work Hours

Hello,

My name is

As recently as this month, January 2025, both students receiving their initial study permits at the port of entry and students receiving study permits in the mail (study permit extensions) are often getting a Remark printed on their study permits that

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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they may work 20 hours per week off campus. Here is an example: "May work 20 hours/week off campus or full time during regular breaks if R186(v) conditions are met."

Question:
Are international students violating their study permit conditions if they are working 24 hours per week according to IRPR 186(v)(iii) if their study permit has a condition or a remark printed on it specifying that they may work 20 hours per week?

Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:42 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 19:11:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: ICT Work Permit - [redacted] question - REP-2025-0583 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Please find the answers to your questions below:

Question

Here's a quick summary of the facts:

- Company A is the foreign parent of Company B, a Canadian entity.
- An employee of Company A is transferred to Company B under an ICT Work Permit.
- Company B is later bought by a completely different foreign entity, called Company C.
- Company C is the new foreign parent of Company B.
- There is no relationship between Company C and Company A.
- There is no longer a relationship between Company A and Company B.

Can the employee continue working for Company B under the same terms as their current ICT Work Permit, or will a new Work Permit be required?

Response
In the scenario described above a new work permit would be required as the information that led to the issuance of the original work permit are no longer accurate, or relevant.
We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.
Sincerely,
Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 5:40 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentan[redacted] immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: ICT Work Permit - corporate acquisition question

Dear Officer:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I have a question about the ability to continue working on an existing ICT Work Permit following a corporate acquisition.

Here's a quick summary of the facts:

- Company A is the foreign parent of Company B, a Canadian entity.
- An employee of Company A is transferred to Company B under an ICT Work Permit.
- Company B is later bought by a completely different foreign entity, called Company C.
- Company C is the new foreign parent of Company B.
- There is no relationship between Company C and Company A.
- There is no longer a relationship between Company A and Company B.

Can the employee continue working for Company B under the same terms as their current ICT Work Permit, or will a new Work Permit be required?

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

I'm sorry about the convoluted nature of the question.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:47 AM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 19:19:24
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Express Entry - [redacted] - REP-A-2025-0693 -Due 11-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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[redacted]

For any program (CEC, FSW, FSTP), providing they are not relying on the spouse's education to meet the FSW adaptability points.

From: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
[redacted]
Sent: March 13, 2025 3:16 PM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
[redacted]
Subject: FW: Express Entry - [redacted] - REP-A-2025-0693 -Due 11-Apr-25

Hello,

In order for us to better respond to your request, can you please specify the program or category in which this scenario is
[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]
The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 8:19 AM
[redacted]
Subject: Express Entry - Education History

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

[redacted]

If an applicant or their common-law spouse or partner is not receiving any CRS points for their education and they do not need to prove their education for the program they have been invited to apply under, is there any requirement that the complete the Education History section of their application for permanent residence?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:58:53 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Thu, 13 Mar 2025 19:19:55
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: REP-2025-0571 - RE : refus de permis de travail & perte de statut - Due 18-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Si une personne demande un permis de travail ouvert pour travailleur vulnérable, et que ce permis est accordé pour une durée d'une année, cela n'affecte pas directement la validité de son permis de travail initial de trois ans, tant que ce dernier n'est pas expiré. Le permis de travail pour travailleur vulnérable est un permis distinct qui ne remplace pas son permis initial, mais s'ajoute en raison de la situation particulière de la personne.

Si la personne demande un nouveau permis de travail (après que le permis pour travailleur vulnérable a été accordé pour une durée d'un an) et que ce nouveau permis est refusé, elle conserve son statut en vertu de son permis de travail initial de trois ans, tant que ce permis n'a pas expiré. Le refus du nouveau permis de travail ne signifie donc pas que la personne se retrouve sans statut, car elle a toujours son statut temporaire lié avec son permis de travail valide de trois ans, tant qu'il reste en cours de validité.

En résumé, tant que le permis de travail initial n'est pas expiré, la personne conserve son statut légal, même en cas de refus d'un autre permis de travail.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 17, 2025 12:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: RE : refus de permis de travail & perte de statut

Bonjour,

D'une manière générale, si une personne a un permis de travail valide pour 3 ans et est victime de violence au travail et demande un permis de travail ouvert pour travailleur vulnérable, elle obtient ce permis pour 1 année. Si elle demande un nouveau permis et que ce permis de travail est refusée, se retrouve-t-elle sans statut ou a-t-elle encore un statut si son premier permis de 3 années n'est pas encore expiré?

Merci et bonne journée,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:59:04 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 12:59:41
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Question regarding visitor record holder - REP-2025-0569 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

An applicant's LMIA is currently being processed, and their work permit has expired. To maintain their status in Canada, they have applied for a visitor record as a restoration of status. Once the LMIA is approved, how can they apply for a work permit while still in Canada?

Response:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

If an applicant's work permit has expired and they have applied for and received a visitor record, they are a visitor with temporary resident status in Canada.

\sb240The public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within Canada has ended. As a result, a person who is [redacted] with [redacted] status [redacted] Canada [redacted] not [redacted] to [redacted] for [redacted] work permit from [redacted] to apply for a work permit, they can do so from outside of Canada.

\sb240Applicants seeking a work permit using the outside of Canada process will receive a port of entry letter of introduction indicating their application is provisionally approved. The letter of introduction is to be presented upon initial entry to Canada. Foreign nationals who hold temporary resident status in Canada no longer able to obtain their permit by flagpoling. This includes receiving immigration services at a land border.

If an applicant's work permit has expired, they can apply for restoration of that status within 90 days of it's expiry: Restore your status and get a work permit - Canada.ca.

Please for more information, visit the following webpages:

- Canada ends temporary public policy allowing visitors to apply for work permits from within the country - Canada.ca
- Work permit: How to apply - Canada.ca

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- Restore your status and get a work permit - Canada.ca
- Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: What to do if your work permit expires or is expiring - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 16, 2025 6:44 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Question regarding visitor record holder

Good day,

An applicant's LMIA is currently being processed, and their work permit has expired. To maintain their status in Canada, they have applied for a visitor record as a restoration of status. Once the LMIA is approved, how can they apply for a work permit while still in Canada?

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:59:07 AM
From: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants in [redacted] (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 13:37:43
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Urgent - Canadian citizenship of an adopted child application - REP-2025-0519 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Jurisdiction over intercountry adoption in Canada lies with the Provinces and [redacted] means that each province and territory has its own laws, rules and procedures regarding intercountry adoption, and is responsible for making decisions regarding the suspension or resumption of adoption programs with other countries.

Therefore, if you wish to obtain precise information on the starting date of a suspension for specific country, we recommend that you contact directly the Provincial or Territorial Central Adoption [redacted] https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/canadians/adopt-child-abroad/authorities.html

Sincerely

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 4:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Cc:
Subject: Urgent - Canadian citizenship of an adopted child application
Importance: High

Dear Sir/Madam:

With respect to the Canadian citizenship of an adopted child application, we came across with the below moratorium. Would you please inform us the starting date of this prohibited period? For instance, if an adoption took place in 2010, would this fall under the below rule?:

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INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION SUSPENSION FOR SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

** THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT YOU MUST READ **

Citizenship applications for [redacted] children from [redacted]
Cambodia and Ukraine

Canadian provinces and territories place moratoriums on adoptions in countries where there are serious concerns that the rights or best interests of adopted children are at significant risk. Because provincial approval is a requirement for adoptions undertaken by parents living in Canada, new adoptions from these countries cannot be processed under either the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* or the *Citizenship* [redacted] please be advised that if you wish to proceed with the application for Canadian citizenship for an adopted person from the following countries, your application may be refused as a result of the moratorium.

Canada-wide [redacted] Adoptions from [redacted]l and Ukraine are currently suspended by all Canadian provinces and territories.

Yours truly,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:04:39 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 10 Jan 2025 15:08:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Field of Study Requirement - REP-2025-0020- Due 31-Jan-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

The field of study requirement is applicable depending on the student's level of study and **when they applied for their study permit**. As such, if a student is authorized to study in a program with a study permit that they applied for **before November 1, 2024**, then there are no field of study requirements.

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 janvier 2025 18:12
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc
Objet : Field of Study Requirement

Hello,

I hope my message finds you well.
I was hoping you could clarify how the new field of study requirement applies in this scenario.

If a student starts a new program at the same DLI after November 1st, 2024, but **does not** have to apply for a study permit extension to complete it, are they subject to the field of study requirement?

[redacted] to your reply.
Have a great day.

Best regards,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:07 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 18:04:09
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Orientation vers le mauvais compte - REP-2025-0055- Due 5-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Merci de porter ces informations à notre attention. Nous vérifierons les pages web que vous avez signalé et s'il y a lieu, nous apporterons les changements nécessaires à toute situation susceptible d'amélioration afin d'éviter les confusions.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 8 janvier 2025 12:29
[redacted]

Objet : Orientation vers le mauvais compte

Bonjour,

Je suis CRIÉÉ no e travaille à

J'aimerais porter à votre attention une erreur que certains de nos étudiants font et qui peut être très lourde de conséquences. Cette erreur est, selon moi, souvent créée par IRCC qui fournit de l'information qui induit en erreur les personnes concernées.

Il arrive que nos étudiants, lorsqu'ils veulent faire une demande de renouvellements de permis d'études, utilisent le mauvais compte pour faire cette démarche. Ils utilisent le Portail d'IRCC plutôt que le compte sécurisé d'IRCC, ce qui a pour conséquence qu'ils font malgré eux une nouvelle demande de permis d'études traitée hors Canada plutôt qu'une demande de renouvellement au Canada. Si cette demande est approuvée, ils reçoivent alors une lettre d'introduction et doivent entrer de nouveau au Canada pour obtenir leur nouveau permis.

Depuis le 24 décembre 2024, il n'est plus possible de faire le tour du poteau avec cette lettre d'introduction. Ils doivent donc maintenant prendre un vol international et revenir au Canada pour obtenir leur permis. De plus, dans le courriel en pièce jointe, IRCC mentionne que le statut conservé ne pourrait pas s'appliquer pour eux dans ces cas.

Voici les différents endroits où IRCC fournit de l'information pouvant induire en erreur :

- * Sur la page https://www.canada.ca/fr/immigration-refugies-citoyennete/services/demande/comptes-ircc.html, les étudiants doivent comprendre qu'ils ne sont pas visés par la section « Permis d'études » mais plutôt par la section « Une autre demande (prolongations d'étude, immigration, citoyenneté, etc.) ».

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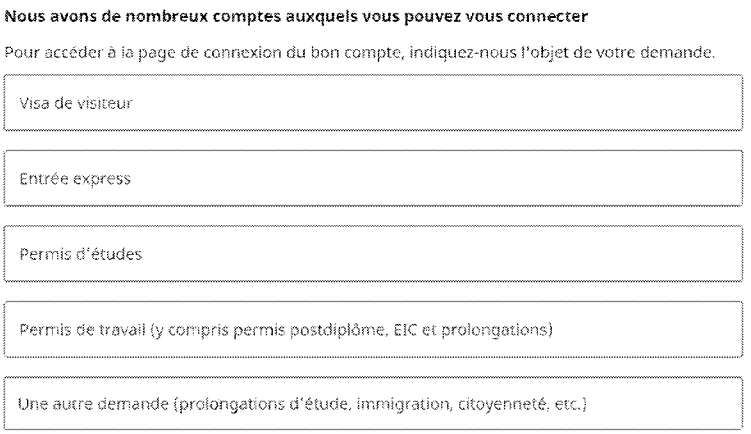
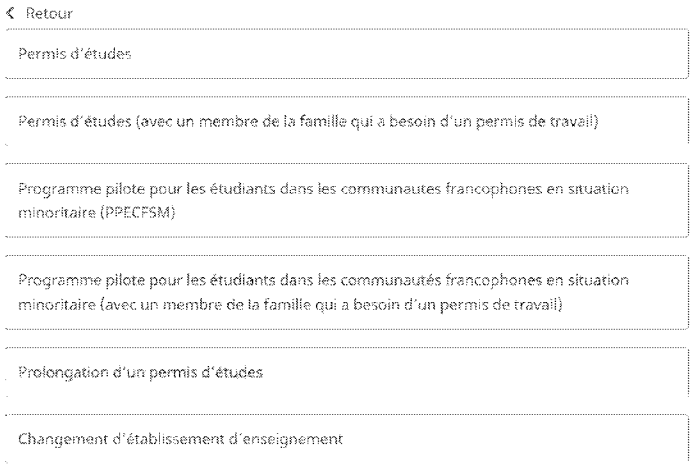
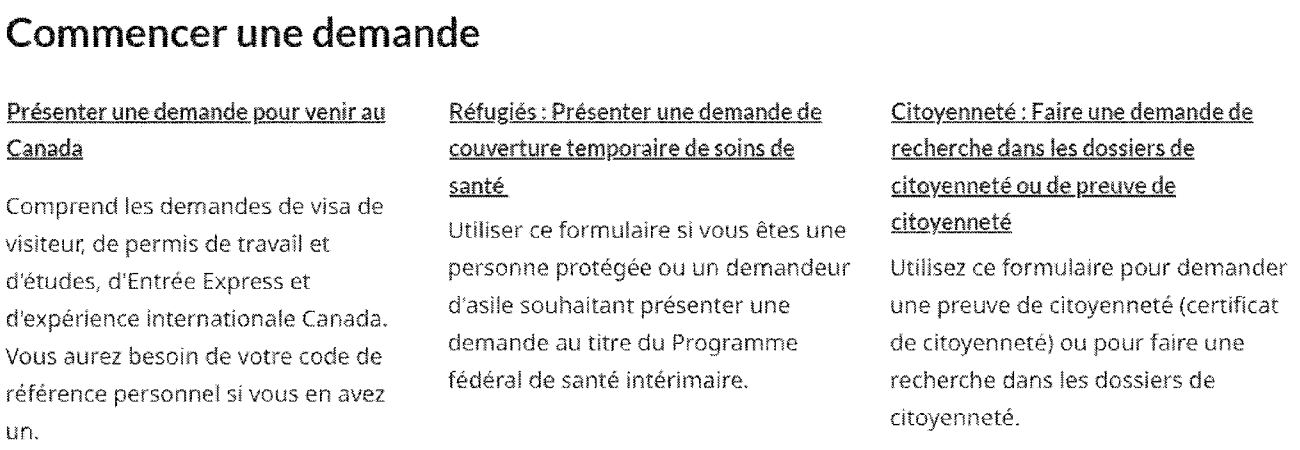


- * S'ils vont dans la section « Une autre demande (prolongations d'étude, immigration, citoyenneté, etc.) », puis choisissent « Étudier au Canada », ils doivent de nouveau comprendre qu'ils ne sont pas visés par la section « Permis d'études » mais plutôt par la section « Prolongations d'un permis d'études ». Alors ils se font diriger vers le bon compte, soit le compte sécurisé d'IRCC.



- * Une fois dans le compte sécurisé d'IRCC, ils doivent savoir que pour débuter leur demande et contre toute intuition, ils doivent aller dans la section nommée « Présenter une demande pour venir au Canada », et cela, alors qu'ils sont déjà au Canada.



- * Au même endroit, ils doivent comprendre que lorsqu'IRCC encourage les utilisateurs à utiliser le portail d'IRCC pour faire une demande de permis d'études, il n'est pas question de demande de renouvellement de permis d'études, mais uniquement de demandes initiales de permis d'études.

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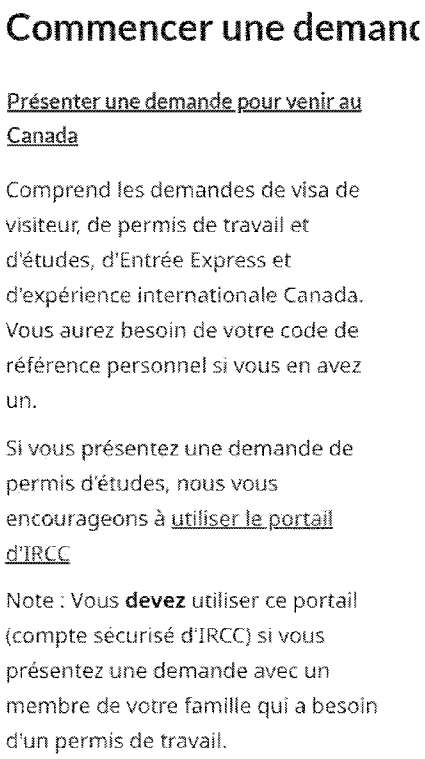
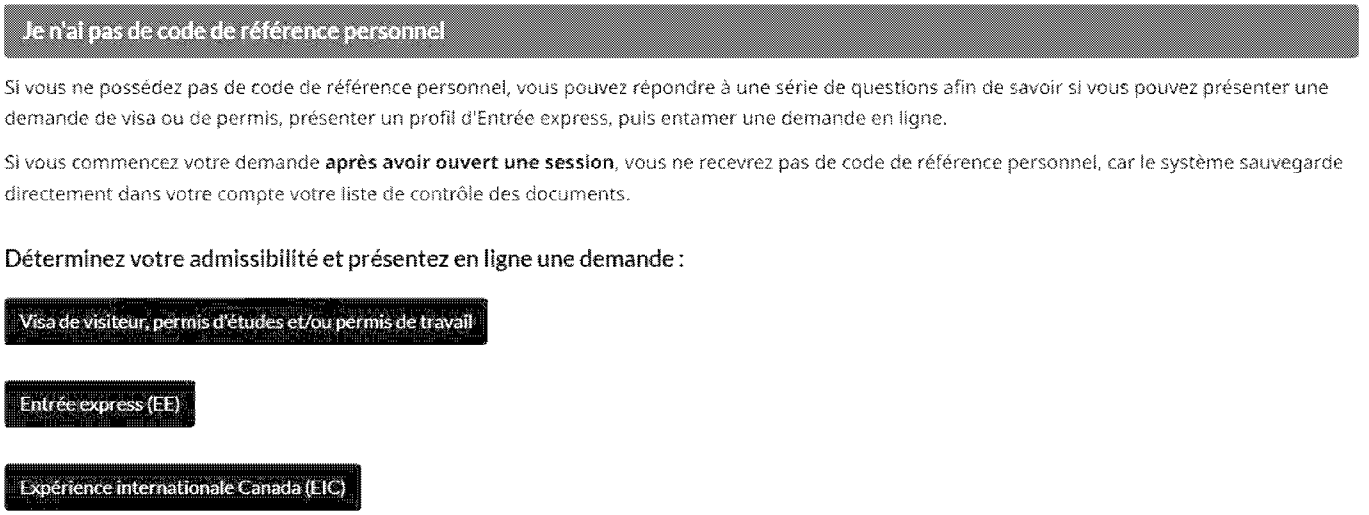


- * Finalement, lorsqu'ils font le bon chemin, ils doivent ensuite comprendre que pour déterminer s'ils sont admissibles et s'ils peuvent présenter une demande en ligne, le terme « permis d'études » inclut, cette fois uniquement, les renouvellements de permis d'études.



Je suis profondément convaincue que quelques améliorations dans cette page Web d'IRCC et dans le compte sécurisé d'IRCC pourraient grandement aider à mieux guider les étudiants en renouvellement de permis d'études vers le bon compte. Considérant toutes les conséquences de l'utilisation du mauvais compte, il m'apparait essentiel d'y apporter des changements rapidement.

Cordialement,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 11:59:11 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 14:35:16
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Super Visa - [redacted] Policy Requirement - REP-2025-0292 - Due 27-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

A super visa allows clients to visit their children or grandchildren for 5 years at a time. It's a visa that provides multiple entries for a period of up to 10 years, at the discretion of the border services officer upon entry to Canada.

Super visa holders are required to have a valid health insurance policy for a **minimum** of 1 year from the **date of entry** to [redacted] are [redacted] to [redacted] proof [redacted] the [redacted] application, [redacted] the [redacted] not need to be active at this time. Clients may delay the start date of the insurance coverage to a date closer to the estimated time of travel. Upon entry to Canada, clients must be prepared to show proof of their paid, active health insurance to a border servicers officer.

If granted entry, the period authorized for their stay is 5 years. As super visa holders do not have access to federal or provincial health care insurance, it is important that they maintain valid private health insurance coverage while they are in Canada, to protect themselves and their families.

More information on health insurance for Super Visas can be found on IRCC's website.

We trust that this information will be of assistance."

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De
Envoyé : 29 janvier 2025 08:56
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Objet : Super Visa - Insurance Policy Requirement

[redacted]

Can you kindly provide clarity with respect to the following:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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The instruction guide for super visa applicants identifies proof of a health insurance policy as a mandatory document and explains that the health insurance policy should be valid for a minimum of 1 year **from the date of entry**. I interpret this to mean that if an applicant submitted their super visa application and the policy was only valid for 1 year from the date of submission of their super visa application, the super visa application would be refused because the insurance policy would be of an insufficient length.

Therefore, the applicant must necessarily purchase an insurance policy that is valid for longer than 1 year and must estimate at the time of purchasing their policy how long the application will take to process and when they will actually be able to travel to Canada.

My question is this: If at the time a super visa holder arrives at the port of entry, their insurance policy is no longer valid for a full 1 year duration, will they be denied entry on their super visa? Would they be admitted to Canada on their super visa but have their stay limited to the remaining validity of their insurance policy? Would they be admitted for the full 5-year period but be required to provide proof of a new health insurance policy to IRCC through some other reporting mechanism?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:31:54 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 14:58:57
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: EE - [redacted] CEC - REP-2025-0116- Due 10-Feb-25 - REP-2025-0648 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

For additional clarification, can you confirm that the system is not actually counting part-time hours but periods of employment? For example, if someone is working part time hours – will the system recognise when they have a full year of work experience based on the number of hours they have entered or the timeframe provided? In other words, if a candidate has reached 1,560 hours of work on a part time basis over a period of 17 months – will the EE system recognise that they have at that point. Or, will the system only recognise that they have the equivalent of full-time hours when the 24 month period has elapsed?

Answer:

The system makes work experience calculations based on the information declared in the applicant's profile, specifically hours worked and the period of employment.
If a candidate has reached 1,560 hours of work on a part time basis over a period of 17 months, the system will recognize that the equivalent of a year of full-time work experience has been reached.
Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.
We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 22, 2025 6:19 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: RE: EE - [redacted] CEC - REP-2025-0116- Due 10-Feb-25
Importance: High

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted] For additional clarification, can you confirm that the system is not actually counting part-time hours but periods of employment? For example, if someone is working part time hours – will the system recognise when they have a full year of work experience based on the number of hours they have entered or the timeframe provided? In other words, if a candidate has reached 1,560 hours of work on a part time basis over a period of 17 months – will the EE system recognise that they have the equivalent of a year of full-time experience at that point. Or, will the system only recognise that they have the equivalent of full-time hours when the 24 month period has elapsed?

Thanks

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Sent: February 20, 2025 7:47 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: FW: EE - [redacted] CEC - REP-2025-0116- Due 10-Feb-25

Hello,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:
Can you advise if the EE system will calculate work experience if an applicant works more than one job and there is an overlap in the timeframe?

For example, if an applicant has 7 months of full-time paid and skilled experience and 10 months of part time paid and skilled work experience, some of which overlaps the full time experience – will the system still see a credit for one year of CEC? Or, will the system only recognise the 7 months of full time experience and the 3 months of part time experience that were outside the same months covered by the full time position?

Answer:
Please note that the Express Entry system will not count work experience in excess of 30 hours per week. Qualifying work experience for the Canadian Experience Class may be obtained as a combination of full-time and part-time work. A period of work experience that exceeds full-time work in one occupation, or simultaneous periods of work experience in more than one full-time occupation, are to be evaluated as a single period of full-time work experience in a single occupation.

In the proposed scenario, the Express Entry system will count the 7 months of full-time work experience as well as the remaining months of part-time work experience that do not overlap during the full-time experience being claimed. The work experience must also meet all other requirements to be considered eligible.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 13 janvier 2025 14:29
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Objet : EE - Calculating CEC

[redacted]

Can you advise if the EE system will calculate work experience if an applicant works more than one job and there is an overlap in the timeframe?

For example, if an applicant has 7 months of full-time paid and skilled experience and 10 months of part time paid and skilled work experience, some of which overlaps the full time experience – will the system still see a credit for one year of CEC? Or, will the system only recognise the 7 months of full time experience and the 3 months of part time experience that were outside the same months covered by the full time position?

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:02 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 16:03:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Question regarding Express Entry CRS Points - REP-2025-0355 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

I was wondering if you could clarify the following regarding CRS points through the Express Entry system:

1. Can a foreign national receive CRS points for "Canadian Experience" if they are working in Canada for a Canadian incorporated company that does not have a physical premise in Canada? The foreign national is physically working in Canada, but he does so remotely on behalf of his Canadian employer.

Answer:

A foreign national may receive CRS points for Canadian work experience, provided that the work experience meets the requirements outlined in section 15 of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system.

Skilled work experience must have been gained by working in Canada while authorized to work under temporary resident status. If work was done remotely, the applicant must have been physically in Canada and working for a Canadian employer.

The policy intent for Canadian work experience requires that the work performed demonstrates to the Officer that the applicant has entered the Canadian labour market, and a Canadian entity paid the applicant for their work. It must also be evident to the Officer that the work would be considered a business activity that is competitive in the Canadian labour market, and that this position would normally have been filled by a Canadian citizen or permanent resident.

When an applicant is invited to apply, we would recommend submitting an explanation, detailing the work agreement, and where the employer and employee are physically located.

Question:

2. Can the same foreign national receive CRS points for "Arranged Employment"? I understand CRS points for Arranged Employment is about to change, but until it does, can the foreign national claim Arranged Employment points if they have

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been working under authorization of an eligible employer-specific Work Permit for over 1 year and the employer wishes to [redacted] permanent [redacted] the Canadian [redacted] not [redacted] in [redacted] employer is incorporated in Canada, but all of their employees work remotely in Canada.

Answer:

In order to obtain CRS points for arranged employment, the foreign national must meet the conditions set out in section 29 of the Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system. We would recommend reviewing the Ministerial Instructions to determine which subsection applies to the foreign national's personal circumstance.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis; each application will be considered on its own merits, with a final decision based on a review of all the information available to the officer at the time of decision. The onus is always on the applicant to provide sufficient documentation to satisfy an officer that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 10:50
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]
Objet : Question regarding Express Entry CRS Points

Good morning,

I was wondering if you could clarify the following regarding CRS points through the Express Entry system:

1. Can a foreign national receive CRS points for "Canadian Experience" if they are working in Canada for a Canadian incorporated company that does not have a physical premise in Canada? The foreign national is physically working in Canada, but he does so remotely on behalf of his Canadian employer.
2. Can the same foreign national receive CRS points for "Arranged Employment"? I understand CRS points for Arranged Employment is about to change, but until it does, can the foreign national claim Arranged Employment points if they have been working under authorization of an eligible employer-specific Work Permit for over 1 year and the employer wishes to [redacted] is incorporated in Canada, but all of their employees work remotely in Canada.

Thanks so much!

Regards,

Page 1132

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19(1)

of the Access to Information Act

de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:08 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 16:15:54
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Urgent help needed for IRCC Portal Representative account - REP-B-2025-0005 - Due 24-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Your Party ID in GCMS has been updated to include your Given Name(s).

Please log-in again.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 11:55 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Urgent help needed for IRCC Portal Representative account

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good day,

I am a lawyer in Ontario and my Representative IRCC ID is

I have an Authorized Paid Representative Portal account which I have been using without issue. I tried to enroll in an My IRCC portal representative account on and it was approved on the same date. However, my Given name or first name is missing in my Account profile, I am attaching a screenshot for your reference. My Given name or first name is Everything else in my Account profile is correct.

There is no option to update my Given name or first name in the Account profile page. There is no option for me to enroll in a new My IRCC portal representative account since I have already enrolled. Right now my account is only showing my last name, so I cannot complete the signing of the declaration to submit an application for my clients from my account.

Please kindly update my Given name or first name in my Account profile to show which is in accordance with my record under Representative IRCC ID Your urgent attention in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Page 1134

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19(1)

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:14 PM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 17:17:08
To:
Cc: [redacted] Representatives / Représentants Immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Study Permit Questions - REP-2025-0316 - Due 28-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

(holds DLI status in Nova Scotia) and essentially offers two educational options for international students. The first option is for international students to complete part-time pre-requisite courses (anywhere between [redacted] and [redacted] to [redacted] to the [redacted] the CPA [redacted] requisite courses are known as preparatory or "PREP courses" and are delivered online in a self-study format. Students in these courses have up to 12 months to complete a course final exam. Students can register for more than one course at a time should they wish. These courses do not lead to a certificate/diploma/credential.

The second option (CPA Professional Education Program) is one that is taken part-time while students work for an employer.

Question 1. Recognizing that IRCC states that courses longer than six months require a study permit but that some students can complete the preparatory courses in less than six months, can you categorically confirm that students taking these PREP courses **are required to hold a study permit**? Students must be residing in Canada to take the preparatory courses, and students are required to write in-person examinations for some of the courses.

Response 1:

Foreign nationals may enter Canada or remain in Canada without a study permit to attend a course or program of study of 6 months' duration or less [R188(1)(c)]. This exemption helps to facilitate access to short-term courses, regardless of their subject matter. The course or program of study may be part-time or full-time and should be completed within the period authorized upon entry (that is, up to 6 months).

Question 2. Will international students be more likely to be approved to receive a study permit for the CPA Professional Education Program if they were previously approved for a study permit for PREP courses?

Response 2:

Please note consider the information provided as general program guidance and not a directive for case-specific enquires. Each application decision is based on its own merit. If a client has questions regarding their specific case, they may contact the client support centre services or contact IRCC via the webform.

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Question 3. Can you categorically confirm that an international student in the CPA Professional Education Program who holds a study permit designated for **will not need** a provincial attestation letter (PAL) if they need to extend their study permit?

Response 3:

Students who remain within the same level of study while changing programs at the same institution do not require a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) when applying for a study permit extension. For example, if the student wishes to change from [redacted] program to [redacted] program [redacted] the [redacted] PAL [redacted] if the student moves to a different level of study (e.g., from post-secondary to graduate education).

When applying to extend their study permit, the applicant will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions, if they don't provide a PAL with their application.

For more information, please visit:

Study permits: Provincial or territorial attestation letters - Canada.ca

Question 4. Given the nature of our professional education program (students study part-time while working full-time), can you advise what proof of funding is required for international students? would like to know how we can best support these students with their study permit applications to IRCC (ie. documents). We recently had a student advised by IRCC that they must show proof of full tuition payment. The practice of having international applicants pre-pay tuition is not one that employs.

Response 4:

Students are required to demonstrate financial resources for only the first year of studies, regardless of the duration of the course or program of studies in which they are enrolled. This encompasses:

- their tuition fees
- their stay in Canada (housing, transportation, food, clothing etc.)
- their travel costs to and from Canada

For more information on acceptable proof of financial resources, see our website: proof of financial support.

Question 5. We sometimes have applicants who are studying at other PSIs (ie. hold a study permit for that institution) but want to take one of our courses. Can you categorically confirm if a student in this circumstance would require a second study permit for our institution? Or, if the ~~module~~ course was completed in less than six months could they study with us without the need for any additional study permit?

Response 5:

As per R188(1)(c) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), students may take short-term language courses (less than six months) at a different Designated Learning Institution (DLI) before, during, or after their main program [redacted] their [redacted] in [redacted] note that students must ensure that additional courses do not interfere with their main program or violate specific study permit requirements or conditions.

Question 6. In accordance with some international memoranda of agreement, some applicants can gain CPA status by writing challenge exams rather than taking courses. Can you categorically confirm if these students do not require a study permit? I note that some exams would be in the professional education program while another is a three-day post-program final examination.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Response 6:

\cbpat4Foreign nationals may enter Canada or remain in Canada without a study permit to attend a course or program of study of 6 months' duration or less [R188(1)(c)]. This exemption helps to facilitate access to short-term courses, regardless of their subject matter. The course or program of study may be part-time or full-time and should be completed within the period authorized upon entry (i.e., up to 6 months).

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

\sb280

De :
Envoyé : 30 janvier 2025 11:31
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]gc.ca>
Cc :
Objet : Study Permit Questions
Importance : Haute

[redacted]

I am seeking a formal written response from IRCC regarding the questions below.

(holds DLI status in Nova Scotia) and essentially offers two educational options for international students. The first option is for international students to complete part-time pre-requisite courses (anywhere between 1 and 14 [redacted] to the [redacted] the CPA [redacted] are known as preparatory or "PREP courses" and are delivered online in a self-study format. Students in these courses have up to 12 months to complete a course final exam. Students can register for more than one course at a time should they wish. These courses do not lead to a certificate/diploma/credential.

The second option (CPA Professional Education Program) is one that is taken part-time while students work for an employer.

Question 1. Recognizing that IRCC states that courses longer than six months require a study permit but that some students can complete the preparatory courses in less than six months, can you categorically confirm that students taking these PREP courses **<u>are required to hold a study permit</u>**? Students must be residing in Canada to take the preparatory courses, and students are required to write in-person examinations for some of the courses.

Question 2. Will international students be more likely to be approved to receive a study permit for the CPA Professional Education Program if they were previously approved for a study permit for PREP courses?

Question 3. Can you categorically confirm that an international student in the CPA Professional Education Program who holds a study permit designated for **<u>will not need</u>** a provincial attestation letter (PAL) if they need to extend their study permit?

Question 4. Given the nature of our professional education program (students study part-time while working full-time), can you advise what proof of funding is required for international students? would like to know how we can best support these students with their study permit applications to IRCC (ie. documents). We recently had a student advised by IRCC that they must show proof of full tuition payment. The practice of having international applicants pre-pay tuition is not one that employs.

Question 5. We sometimes have applicants who are studying at other PSIs (ie. hold a study permit for that institution) but want to

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take one of our courses. Can you categorically confirm if a student in this circumstance would require a second study permit for our institution? Or, if the ~~module~~ course was completed in less than six months could they study with us without the need for any additional study permit?

Question 6. In accordance with some international memoranda of agreement, some applicants can gain CPA status by writing challenge exams rather than taking courses. Can you categorically confirm if these students do not require a study permit? I note that some exams would be in the professional education program while another is a three-day post-program final examination.

Your response to the questions above would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:23 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 17:39:39
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: 18 year old dependent of Provincial Nominee - REP-2025-0375 - Due 5-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION

I'm wondering if an 18-year-old dependent of a provincial nominee/WP holder, is eligible to apply for a Study Permit to continue secondary studies. Everything that I find online says that 'minors' are eligible, but I can't find anything to confirm whether an 18-year-old in Canada with a SP could extend their stay as a student. I am feeling like they will need to apply for an open WP instead.

\sb240Suggested RESPONSE

Once an international student reaches the age of majority (18 or 19 years old, depending on the province or territory), they are no longer considered a minor under IRCC guidelines on minor students. While minor children of temporary residents (such as work permit holders) can study without a study permit, this exemption ends when they reach the age of majority.

If the 18-year-old already holds a valid study permit, they may apply from within Canada to extend their stay as a student by submitting a study permit extension application before their current permit expires. They do not need to leave Canada to do so, as study permit extensions can be processed while the applicant remains in Canada.

It's important to note that the individual would not qualify for an open work permit based solely on their age or dependency status. Open work permits are generally issued to post-secondary graduates eligible for a Post-Graduation Work Permit (PGWP) or individuals meeting other specific criteria.

We trust that this information will assist you.

Sincerely,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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De
Envoyé : 4 février 2025 10:09
À Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : 18 year old dependent of Provincial Nominee

Hi there,

I'm wondering if an 18 year old dependent of a provincial nominee/WP holder, is eligible to apply for a Study Permit to continue secondary studies. Everything that I find online says that 'minors' are eligible but I can't find anything to confirm whether an 18 year old in Canada with a SP could extend their stay as a student. I am feeling like they will need to apply for an open WP instead?

[redacted]you can provide.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:30 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 18:24:28
To:
Cc: [redacted] Représentants Immigration [redacted]
Subject: TR: clarification on a NEW PAL - REP-2025-0369 - Due 4-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question 1 :

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to seek clarification regarding the requirements for obtaining a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) or Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL).

Specifically, I would appreciate your guidance on the following: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html

Validity of an Existing PAL: If a student's PAL is still valid, does the student need to request a new PAL with an updated date when applying for a study permit extension or for other application purposes?

\cbpat4Response 1:

\sb173When applying to extend a study permit, unless the study permit holder meets one of the exceptions, they must submit a [redacted] **valid** [redacted] Canada and you are [redacted] **to** [redacted] your study permit [redacted] the [redacted] DLI **and** [redacted] study as your current study permit, you **do not** need to submit a PAL with your application. However, a PAL would be required if you move to a different DLI.

When applying to extend a study permit, an applicant will need to provide proof that they meet one of the exceptions if they don't provide a PAL with their application.

For more information, please visit:

Extend your study permit or restore your status: How to apply - Canada.ca

Ministerial Instructions

Question 2:

Reapplication After Refusal: In the case where a student's application was accepted for processing but subsequently refused, is it

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mandatory for the student to obtain a new PAL/TAL before reapplying if the previous PAL is still valid?

Response 2:

If a study permit application was accepted for processing but subsequently refused, the applicant must obtain a **new** PAL before reapplying, even if the previous PAL is still valid. This means that despite the validity period of the PAL, a new one is required for reapplication after a refusal.

For more information, please visit:

Study permit: After you apply - Canada.ca

Study permit: Get the right documents Provincial attestation letter or territorial attestation letter - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 19:05
[redacted] Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.I[redacted]
Objet : clarification on a NEW PAL

[redacted]

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing to seek clarification regarding the requirements for obtaining a new Provincial Attestation Letter (PAL) or Territorial Attestation Letter (TAL).

Specifically, I would appreciate your guidance on the following: https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/study-canada/study-permit/get-documents/provincial-attestation-letter.html

- Validity of an Existing PAL: If a student's PAL is still valid, does the student need to request a new PAL with an updated date when applying for a study permit extension or for other application purposes?
- Reapplication After Refusal: In the case where a student's application was accepted for processing but subsequently refused, is it mandatory for the student to obtain a new PAL/TAL before reapplying if the previous PAL is still valid?

Your clarification on these matters will help us ensure that we are providing accurate and consistent information to our international students.

[redacted] and support. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Page 1143

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de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:37 PM
From:
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 18:27:40
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: RE: Prolongation de PE : faut-il un LAP ou pas ? - REP-A-2025-0730 -Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

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Bonjour,

Je vous remercie pour cette clarification.

Cordialement,

De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Envoyé : mardi 18 mars 2025 12:44
À :
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (I[redacted])
Objet : TR: Prolongation de PE : faut-il un LAP ou pas ? - REP-A-2025-0730 -Due 16-Apr-25

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web d'IRCC - Canada.ca

À partir du 22 janvier 2025, sauf exception, l'étudiant doit fournir une nouvelle LAP ou LAT s'il demande la prolongation de son permis d'études et qu'il a changé d'établissement ou de niveau d'études. C'est à dire que si l'étudiant demande une prolongation de son permis d'études à un autre Établissement d'enseignement désigné (EED), que le nom de l'EED précédent soit imprimé ou pas, il doit fournir une nouvelle LAP ou LAT avec sa demande de prolongation.

Si l'étudiant ne fournit pas de LAP ou de LAT avec sa demande de permis d'études, il doit fournir la preuve qu'il répond à

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l'une des exceptions. Pour plus d'information, veuillez visiter notre site Web : Faire prolonger votre permis d'études ou rétablir votre statut - Canada.ca

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 12:59 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Prolongation de PE : faut-il un LAP ou pas ?

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Bonjour,

Face à des informations contradictoires émanant de mes collègues, et ne trouvant pas d'informations spécifiques au cas suivant sur les pages web d'IRCC, je soumets celui-ci à votre appréciation.

En provenance d'un autre établissement, un étudiant a rejoint notre université en septembre 2024. Il possédait un permis d'études (PE) sans le nom de son EED d'origine. Ce PE expire en août 2025. Il doit soumettre une demande de prolongation dans les prochains jours. Il poursuit ses études dans notre université et ne change pas de programme.

Ma question : ayant changé d'EED pour rejoindre notre université avant le 8 novembre 2024, a-t-il besoin d'une lettre d'attestation provinciale (LAP) pour renouveler son PE ?

En effet, selon les modifications du 2025-01-22 :

- * Si vous avez changé [redacted] avant le 8 novembre 2024, l'étudiant n'avait pas besoin d'obtenir un nouveau permis d'études pour rejoindre notre établissement ;
- * Qui n'a pas besoin d'une LAP ou d'une LAT, l'étudiant n'a pas besoin de LAP pour le renouvellement de son PE

- Vous êtes entré au Canada et vous vous trouvez dans l'une des situations suivantes :
  - Vous demandez la prolongation d'un permis d'études au même EED et au même niveau d'études que votre permis d'études actuel.

Je vous remercie d'avance pour votre éclairage, avec mes meilleures salutations.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:32:53 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 18:34:39
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: PGWP Applicant travelling outside Canada - REP-A-2025-0793 -Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION:
Situation: International Student inside Canada Applied PGWP within 90 days of completing the study program, while the Study Permit was still valid.

Question: Now, the Study Permit expired (on Maintained status), Can the Student travel outside Canada and Work upon returning to Canada, while his/her PGWP is still under processing?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we are unable to provide case-specific information.

If a student has a valid study permit and is now in maintained status after applying for PGWP, they will no longer be eligible to work upon return if leaving Canada.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 9:18 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: PGWP Applicant travelling outside Canada

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Dear Sir/Ma'am,

I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant and I am regulated by CICC under the below mentioned credentials:-
Name:
RCIC #

I am writing to you to get clarity on PGWP Applicants travelling outside Canada.

Situation: International Student inside Canada Applied PGWP within 90 days of completing the study program, while the Study Permit was still valid.
Question: Now, the Study Permit expired (on Maintained status), Can the Student travel outside Canada and Work upon returning to Canada, while his/her PGWP is still under processing?

Looking forward to your guidance, so that we help our clients in a better way. Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:11 AM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Fri, 24 Jan 2025 18:19:51
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Representative IRCC ID - [redacted] - REP-2025-0129- Due 11-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Hello,

For existing applications you will need to submit and update the mailing address through IMM 5476 via web form.

To update your address/information in the Authorized Paid Representative Portal, you must submit a new IMM5661 enrolment request and indicate that you have an existing Portal account. This allows our technical team to merge the new account with the existing one and does not impact any of the files contained within your portal account. Please follow the steps below to re-enrol:

1. Create a new GCKey. Do not use your existing GCKey credentials.
2. Submit a new portal enrolment request (find out how using the enrolment guide) with your updated business information.
3. When you complete the enrolment form, select "yes" for the question that asks if you had a previous successful enrolment in the Authorized Representative portal that resulted from a past application.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 14 janvier 2025 15:08
[redacted]: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : Representative IRCC ID [redacted] - Updating physical address

Good day,

I have an APR account having **Representative IRCC ID:**

Please guide me on the process to update my physical address as I am unable to do it online.

Thank you.
--
Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:01 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 19:11:22
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: ENTRÉE EXPRESS - REP-2025-0542 - 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. Si vous avez des questions spécifiques sur un dossier, nous vous encourageons à soumettre un Formulaire Web [redacted] - Canada.ca

Veuillez trouver les réponses à vos questions ci-dessous.

Question :

J'ai transmis des demandes d'entrée express pour le compte de mes clients mais je reçois toujours des avis d'inadmissibilité et la note SCG demeure toujours égale à 0.

Ce que je ne comprends pas car ils ont de bons profils.

Réponse :

Dans Entrée Express, si le système détermine qu'un profil n'est pas éligible au programme, le système affiche le même message que celui joint à la demande et accorde au candidat une note de 0 dans le Système de classement global (SCG). Le système fonctionne comme prévu.

Veuillez consulter notre site web pour en savoir plus sur les exigences du programme Entrée express.

Si vous rencontrez un problème technique, veuillez envoyer un rapport via le Formulaire Web d'IRCC.

Nous espérons que ces informations vous seront utiles.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 12:32 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRC[redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
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Subject: ENTRÉE EXPRESS

Bonjour,

Je suis consultant réglementé en immigration canadienne sous la licence [redacted]

J'ai transmis des demandes d'entrée express pour le compte de mes clients mais je reçois toujours des avis d'inadmissibilité et la note SCG demeure toujours égale à 0.
Ce que je ne comprends pas car ils ont de bons profils.

[redacted]

PS: Voir 3 (trois) exemples insérés

--

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:08 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 19:44:45
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Question regarding Ukrainian nationals who were issued TRPs - REP-2025-0576 - Due 19-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Please note that a temporary resident permit (TRP) temporarily overcomes a client's inadmissibility. However, for a client to no longer be inadmissible they must resolve their inadmissibility, leave Canada, and apply for the appropriate document (e.g., a Temporary [redacted] Permit, [redacted] Work Permit) from [redacted] Canada with the proper authorization.

Alternatively, the client may apply for a subsequent TRP if the circumstances justify it. Applications for a subsequent TRP must be submitted via paper and mailed to the appropriate office, as instructed in the Document Checklist [IMM 5557]. Clients can refer to the Guide 5554 on Applying to remain in Canada as a temporary resident permit holder for additional information.

If the client is applying for **a TRP and a work permit**, they should complete the Application to change conditions, extend my stay or remain in Canada as a worker [IMM 5710]. Detailed instructions on how to complete this form can be found in the Guide 5553 - Applying for a work permit inside Canada - extend, change conditions, initial and open work permits.

As you have noted, the Immigration measures and support for Ukrainians and their families - Canada.ca web page does not [redacted] instructions [redacted] to TRP [redacted] to [redacted] their temporary [redacted] status [redacted] page [redacted] be updated in the coming weeks to provide further instructions.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 18, 2025 9:12 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC [redacted]
Subject: Question regarding Ukrainian nationals who were issued TRPs

Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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We have a question regarding Ukrainian nationals who were issued TRPs under CUAET upon entry to Canada for not having a valid passport.

Ukrainian nationals who did not have valid travel passports and travelled to Canada with single journey travel documents with visas were issued Temporary resident permits and Work /Study permits.

After the [redacted] the [redacted] from the [redacted] the applicants [redacted] with renewing their status as after they apply for the extension of their work permits under Ukrainian measures for Ukrainian nationals who arrived in Canada before March 31, 2024 and have valid CUAET status, the work permit applications with valid passports but previously issued TRPS are withdrawn by the officers with the following instructions:

"No action is being taken to process your request. You have submitted your application online. You must submit an application for a Temporary Resident Permit in paper form.

We cannot take any action in your case until such time as you re-apply by submitting a new application by mail along with the following items:

[X] An application for a Temporary Resident Permit, and a Work Permit

[X] Two recent passport size photographs of yourself, and;

[X] $239.75 for the TRP fee, and $255 for the Work Permit fees"

We would like to confirm that TRP holders in such circumstances must apply for subsequent TRPs in paper even though they have valid passports and no compliance /admissibility issues but were issued TRP upon entry.

[redacted] the applicants [redacted] to [redacted] after [redacted] valid [redacted] not [redacted] passport, and they were issued TRPs?

We would also like to point out that if this aligns with the guidelines IRCC officers follow for Ukrainian nationals applying for an extension, there are no clear instructions for such applicants on the website. This lack of information creates confusion and leads to unnecessary expenses, as fees are not reimbursed after withdrawals. Additionally, while regular TRP with Open Work Permit applications are exempt from the open work permit holder fee, it appears that Ukrainian nationals are subject to a special regime requiring them to pay this fee in this situation.

Thank you

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:16 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 18 Mar 2025 19:56:41
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Outside Canada Work and Study Permit Issuance - [redacted] - REP-2025-0038- Due 3-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

Can work or study permit applicants who have applied for a work permit outside Canada (for example IEC work permit applicants applying for their second work permit) leave and re-enter Canada to have their work permit issued through a land border?

Can they do this if they hold TRVs and valid status in Canada?

If not, where are people who are in Canada supposed to go to have their work or study permits that were issued outside of Canada issued?

Ending flagpoling for work and study permits at the border https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/ending-flagpoling-for-work-and-study-permits-at-the-border.html

Answer:

As announced by the Government of Canada as part of Canada's Border Plan, clients who have received the Port of Entry (POE) Letter of Introduction (LOI) while inside Canada cannot flagpole to receive their permit. Clients must leave and re-enter Canada from a country other than United States or St. Pierre and Miquelon to activate their permit.

Clients returning from a country other than the United States, or St. Pierre and Miquelon would not be defined as flagpolers.

For more information, please see: Ending flagpoling for work and study permits at the border - Canada.ca.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

De :
Envoyé : 6 janvier 2025 20:28
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Outside Canada Work and Study Permit Issuance - Flagpoling

[redacted]
Can work or study permit applicants who have applied for a work permit outside Canada (for example IEC work permit applicants applying for their second work permit) leave and re-enter Canada to have their work permit issued through a land border?
Can they do this if they hold TRVs and valid status in Canada?
If not, where are people who are in Canada supposed to go to have their work or study permits that were issued outside of Canada issued?
Ending flagpoling for work and study permits at the border https://www.canada.ca/en/border-services-agency/news/2024/12/ending-flagpoling-for-work-and-study-permits-at-the-border.html
Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:25 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 11:28:41
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: PGWP Application upon returning to Canada - REP-A-2025-0794 -Due 16-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

QUESTION:
Situation: International Student just finished Study Program and wants to travel outside Canada before applying for PGWP. The Student will be applying within 90 days of course completion.

Question: IIn such a situation, is the student authorized to work in Canada on maintained status, while waiting for his/her PGWP decision?

RESPONSE:
Please note that we are unable to provide case-specific information.

An applicant can work full-time until a decision is made on their PGWP application if they

- * had a valid study permit at the time **they submitted their PGWP application**
- * completed their study program
- * were eligible to work off campus without a work permit while studying and they didn't work more hours than they were allowed to.

If the applicant does not have a **valid** study permit when they submit their PGWP application, they are not eligible to work until their PGWP application is approved.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From
Sent: [redacted] 5, 2025 9:22 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: PGWP Application upon returning to Canada

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant and I am regulated by CICC under the below mentioned credentials:-
Name:
RCIC:

I am writing to you to get clarity on PGWP Applicants travelling outside Canada.

Situation: International Student just finished Study Program and wants to travel outside Canada before applying for PGWP. The Student will be applying within 90 days of course completion.
Question: IIn such a situation, is the student authorized to work in Canada on maintained status, while waiting for his/her PGWP decision?

Looking forward to your guidance, so that we help our clients in a better way. Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:31 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 11:46:33
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Help for Statutory questions on PR application due to filed within 30 days - REP-2025-0676 - Due 25-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

The applicant is required to be forthright and truthful. If there is confusion as to whether to answer "yes" or "no" to a statutory question because the "no" answer is debatable,
then they recommend erring on the side of caution and declaring "yes", and then allowing the IRCC officer to make a fully informed decision on the information you provide.

We hope this is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From: I
Sent: [redacted] 25, 2025 5:47 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Help for Statutory questions on PR application due to filed within 30 days

Respected Officers,
I have a query related to the Statutory questions on the Permanent resident application as follows-

if someone's USA visa has been revoked at the border due to unknowingly carrying a smoking pipe in the luggage, how would we answer these questions on the statutory declaration-
1, Has XXX been convicted of a crime or offence in Canada for which a pardon has not been granted under the Criminal Records Act of Canada?
2. Has XXX ever committed, been arrested for, been charged with or convicted of any criminal offence in any country?: (required)
3. Has XXX been refused refugee status, or an immigrant or permanent resident visa (including a Certificat de seilection du Queibec (CSQ) or application to the Provincial nominee Program) or visitor or temporary resident visa, to Canada or any other country? (required)

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4. Has XXX ever been refused a visa or permit, denied entry or ordered to leave Canada or any other country?: (required).

Its important for me to get the correct information, so as to avoid the issues of misrepresentation for the actual filing of the applicant's Permanent residence application.

Since we only have 30 days to file the PR application, a quick response back would be highly appreciated.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:38 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 12:44:39
To: [redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: PAL for SP restoration - REP-2025-0497 - Due 13-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance.. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question:

Question:

I wanted to ask is PAL required for study permit restoration application?

Response:

[redacted] to [redacted] and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

This information is being provided as general program guidance; we are unable to provide case-specific advice.

Under current Ministerial Instructions, foreign nationals that wish to restore their temporary resident status and authorization to study are not excepted from the provincial/territorial attestation letter (PAL/TAL) requirement.

For more details, please refer to IRCC webpages:

Restoration of status

Extend your study permit or restore your status - Canada.ca

We hope this information is helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 12:07 AM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC[redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: PAL for SP restoration

Dear team,

My name is

I wanted to ask is PAL required for study permit restoration application?

Thank you.

Best Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:44 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:16:27
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: SOWP for Spouses of Study Permit Holders - REP-2025-0456 - Due 11-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Answer:
Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.
Please refer to to the guidance listed in on our page which you have referenced above for answers to your questions with regards to C42 extensions. If they are applying for an extension on or after January 21, 2025, they must meet the conditions listed on the webpage.
Example 2:
If the principal foreign national needs more time (for example, for their thesis) and a study permit extension is needed to complete their **current** program, spouses may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above. However, the spouse's application for their work permit extension can be assessed only once the principal foreign national receives the approval of their study permit extension.
Please review the extension content listed under Eligibility as well as Documentary evidence. Spouses and common-law partners of study permit holders – [R205(c)(ii) – C42]– Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 10, 2025 11:07 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: SOWP for Spouses of Study Permit Holders

Hello,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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I hope my message finds you well.

Could you please clarify the information about the new C42 eligibility requirements?

Background:

1. I the announcement about the upcoming changes to the SOWP eligibility for spouses of study permit holders the following was mentioned:

> In addition, the foreign worker must also have at least 16 months remaining on their work permit at the time when their spouse applies for the [redacted] children of foreign workers will no longer be eligible.
>
> OWPs that were approved under the previous measures and have not expired will remain valid. In situations where students may need more time to complete their program or where family members received a shorter work permit than the principal applicant, in-Canada family members (including spouses and dependent children) can apply to renew their work permit as long as
>
> - they are applying under the same criteria as the current work permit, and
> - the requested duration of the renewal matches that of the existing study or work permit of the principal applicant

2. The updated manual for C42 does not mention the possibility of extending the spousal OWP after January 21, 2025, if a student needs more time to finish their program:

> The applicant must be residing in Canada and requesting a renewal duration that is the same length as the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization. They must provide proof of an updated passport or updated biometrics, whichever expiry resulted in shortened initial work permit validity.

Question: are the spouses of international students holding a SOWP eligible to extend their SOWP if the student (the principal applicant) needs to extend their study permit because they need more time to finish the program? This often happens if a student failed pre-requisite courses, took an authorized leave or reduced their course load per term to improve their GPA.

[redacted] to your reply.

Have a great day.

Best regards,

Page 1163
is withheld pursuant to section
est retenue en vertu de l'article

19(1)

of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'acces a l'information

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:51 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:27:31
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Clarification regarding OWP extension for spouses of [redacted] - REP-2025-0438 - Due 07-02-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Answer:
Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.
You can find the answers to both of your questions on our website Spouses and common-law partners of study permit holders – [R205(c)(ii) – C42]– Canadian interest – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca

The spouse must be residing in Canada and be requesting an open work permit renewal for a duration that aligns with, and does not exceed, the principal foreign national's **existing** study authorization.

Example 1:

- [redacted] spouse was [redacted] work permit [redacted] originally [redacted] for, [redacted] to [redacted] may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above.

Example 2:

- If the principal foreign national needs more time (for example, for their thesis) and a study permit extension is needed to complete their **current** program, spouses may still benefit from a work permit renewal, as noted above. However, the spouse's application for their work permit extension can be assessed only once the principal foreign national receives the approval of their study permit extension.

Note: If the principal foreign national applies for a study permit for a new level or program of study, the spouse of the principal foreign national, noted above, is not eligible to extend their work permit under administrative code C42.

Those who do not meet the new eligibility criteria or qualify for an extension can apply for a new work permit from within Canada under the Temporary Foreign Worker Program or another stream of the International Mobility Program, if eligible.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 7, 2025 4:08 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Clarification regarding OWP extension for spouses of College-level students

Hello,

We hope this email finds you well.

On the IRCC Website, it is stated that:

"Effective January 21, 2025, OWPs will be limited to spouses of international students who are enrolled in:

- *master's programs that are 16 months or longer*
- *doctoral programs, or*
- *select professional and eligible programs"*

*OWPs that were **approved under the previous measures** and have not expired will remain valid. In situations where students may need more time to complete their program or where family members received a shorter work permit than the principal applicant, in-Canada family members (including spouses and dependent children) can apply to renew their work permit as long as:*

- *they are applying **under the same criteria** as the current work permit, and*
- *the requested duration of the renewal matches that of the existing study or work permit of the principal applicant*

Furthermore, on another IRCC webpage, it reads:

\cbpat4"Your spouse or common-law partner may be eligible to extend their existing open work permit under this stream if you meet the following requirements:

- *You have a valid study permit.*
- *You're physically in Canada or will physically be in Canada while studying.*
- *You're a full-time student enrolled in a PGWP-eligible program at a designated learning institution (DLI).*
- *You're not in the last term of your study program."*

Question 1: Can a spouse of a college student extend their existing open work permit, under the same category, if a student needs more time to complete their program?

Question2: Can a spouse of a college student extend their existing open work permit, under the same category, if a student pursues a subsequent PGWP-eligible program at the same DLI?

Sample scenario: Upon completing 1-year PGWP-eligible certificate program at Norquest College, the student is admitted to another 1-year PGWP-eligible program starting right after. They need to apply to extend their study permit to study the second program and have a spouse with them who is on a spousal open work permit. In this case, would the spouse be eligible to extend

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their existing OWP for the duration of the student's second program?

Thank you,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:33:58 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:30:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Principal foreign national in spousal open work permits - REP-2025-0496 - Due 12-Mar-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Answer:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

The principal applicant (PA) will remain the PA for their family while in Canada.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Regards,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 8:08 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Subject: Principal foreign national in spousal open work permits

Dear Officer,

It is explained in IRCC's operational instructions regarding Spouses or common-law partners of study permit holders ¨C [R205(c)(ii) ¨C C42] ¨C Canadian interest ¨C International Mobility Program (IMP) that:

Principal foreign national
The principal foreign national is the first foreign national in the couple who has applied for and obtained a work permit or was deemed authorized to work under the provisions of section R186.

In assessing eligibility for a family member open work permit, the principal foreign national continues to remain the principal in the couple and cannot obtain a spousal open work permit under paragraph R205(c) off of the spousal open work permit of their spouse.

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My question is:

If the principal foreign national's spouse, after the expiry of his spousal open work permit, applies for a study permit, would the principal foreign national be able to obtain a spousal open work permit off the study permit of his spouse?

Please kindly advise. Thank you.

Regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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s.19(1)

Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:05 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:33:26
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question on Grace Period for Students Changing DLI for May 2025 Intake - REP-A-2025-0717 - Due 11-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted]

Question 1: If the Spring semester starts on May 5, 2025, does this grace period apply?

The grace period applies for Winter and Spring programs that are starting from January 1 to **May 1, 2025**.

Question 2: What is the correct interpretation of 'have been accepted to a DLI' - Does it refer to:

- * The date a student is accepted to that DLI, i.e. the date of their Letter of Acceptance or Offer of Admissions, or
- * The date that semester starts at that DLI.

It refers to a student who has been accepted by a DLI to undertake studies at that institution and holds a letter of acceptance. As you have indicated, to benefit from the grace period, students must meet the following criteria and ensure that their Winter or Spring program start date is from January 1 to May 1, 2025.

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 2, 2025 2:10 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Subject: Question on Grace Period for Students Changing DLI for May 2025 Intake

> **CAUTION:** This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
> **ATTENTION:** Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good morning,

My license number is [redacted]

I'd like to seek IRCC's advice on the grace period for international students who change DLI for May 2025 intake, as mentioned here Changing your school or program - Canada.ca.

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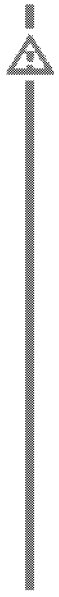

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and
- have applied for a study permit extension, and
- have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and
- meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

Question 1: If the Spring semester starts on May 5, 2025, does this grace period apply?

Question 2: What is the correct interpretation of 'have been accepted to a DLI' - Does it refer to:

- * The date a student is accepted to that DLI, i.e. the date of their Letter of Acceptance or Offer of Admissions, or
- * The date that semester starts at that DLI.

We highly appreciate your guidance on the above. Thank you!

Yours sincerely,

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:12 PM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:36:44
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: DLI Transfer Grace Period Clarification - REP-A-2025-0714 -Due 11-Apr-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted]

As you have indicated, to benefit from the grace period, students must meet the following criteria and ensure that their Winter or Spring program **start date** is from January 1 to May 1, 2025.

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and

have applied for a study permit extension, and

have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and

meet all your existing study permit conditions

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 28, 2025 4:46 PM
To: Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.[redacted]gc.ca>
Subject: DLI Transfer Grace Period Clarification

\intbl\cbpat7CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les

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Dear officer,

My name is [redacted] I am an International Student Advisor & Immigration Specialist at [redacted] My RCIC license number is [redacted]

I am writing this email to get some clarification regarding the DLI Transfer grace period. Based on the information on the IRCC website, students can benefit from the grace period:

If you were accepted to a new DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025)

You can start studying at your new DLI if you

- *have been accepted to a DLI for the Winter or Spring 2025 semester (starting from January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025), and*
- *have applied for a study permit extension, and*
- *have a study permit that remains valid and that doesn't have the DLI name printed on it, and*
- *meet all your existing study permit conditions*

If you meet these criteria, you can attend the new DLI you wanted to transfer to while your study permit extension is being processed.

\sb280My question is pertaining to "***January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025"*** date, is this timeframe referring to the program/class start date?

For example, student received admission to start at their new DLI during the Spring 2025 semester between January 1, 2025 to May 1, 2025. If spring semester classes begin after May 1, 2025 can the student start their program under the grace period after applying for a study permit extension to change their DLI?

Or must the student receive admission and start Spring 2025 class on or before May 1, 2025 to be eligible to start studying under the grace period?

Any information or clarification would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.

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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:14 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 27 Jan 2025 18:42:21
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: PGWP issued for longer than eligibility - REP-2025-0100- Due 7-Feb-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

Question:
If a student is eligible for a one-year PGWP, but is issued a work permit for three years, are they legally authorized to work for the full duration, even though the document was inadvertently issued by the issuing officer for longer than the student was eligible?

Response:
Please note that this mailbox cannot advise on case specific inquiries.

For case-specific assistance, applicants can visit the Help Centre, they may also choose to contact the processing office by submitting an IRCC Webform.

We hope you find this information helpful.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De :
Envoyé : 10 janvier 2025 21:53
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Objet : PGWP issued for longer than eligibility

Hello IRCC,

If a student is eligible for a one-year PGWP, but is issued a work permit for three years, are they legally authorized to work for the full duration, even though the document was inadvertently issued by the issuing officer for longer than the student was eligible?

Thank you in advance for your response.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
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Kind regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:33 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:56:48
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question - Exclusion d'un programme d'étude et validité du permis d'études - REP-2025-0071- Due 6-Feb-25 - REP-2025-0511 - Due 13-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Bonjour,

Nous vous remercions pour votre patience.

Veuillez consulter le site internet d'IRCC à la rubrique **« Que se passe-t-il si vous ne respectez pas les conditions de votre permis d'études? »**

Merci

[redacted]

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 12, 2025 2:00 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC [redacted]
Subject: RE: Question - Exclusion d'un programme d'étude et validité du permis d'études - REP-2025-0071- Due 6-Feb-25

Bonjour,

Je vous remercie pour votre retour.

Si l'ÉED indique dans son rapport qu'une personne étudiante internationale n'est plus inscrite car elle a fait l'objet d'une mesure d'exclusion (donc d'un renvoi du programme d'études), pourrait-il y avoir des conséquences immédiates pour cette personne sachant qu'elle pourrait avoir droit à un congé autorisé de 150 jours selon l'information indiquée ci-dessous ?

Cordialement,

De : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC [redacted]
Envoyé : 3 février 2025 11:23
À :
Cc : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigratio [redacted]
Objet : TR: Question - Exclusion d'un programme d'étude e

\intbl\cbpat6[ATTENTION : Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur de l'ÉTS]
Évitez de cliquer sur un lien ou d'ouvrir une pièce jointe si vous ne connaissez pas l'expéditeur du courriel. En cas de doute, veuillez SVP créer un billet Problème de courriel au GUS .

)Bonjour,

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Merci de contacter la boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration.

Veuillez noter que cette boîte aux lettres est destinée à fournir des conseils généraux et ne fournit pas de réponses aux demandes spécifiques à un cas. [redacted] des questions [redacted]

Les étudiants peuvent, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, prendre un congé d'études **autorisé**. L'étudiant doit reprendre les cours dans les 150 jours suivant la date à laquelle il a arrêté ses études. Divers exemples de raisons sont énumérés sur le site web d'IRCC :

- une maladie ou une blessure;
- une grossesse;
- une urgence familiale;
- un décès ou une maladie grave d'un membre de la famille;
- un changement de programme d'études au sein du même établissement, en dehors d'un congé prévu au calendrier;
- un renvoi ou une suspension (selon la gravité du geste posé);
- un report de la date de début du programme (consulter Inscription différée).

À partir du 8 novembre 2024, les rapports de conformité d'IRCC sont obligatoires et le DLI doit sélectionner le statut académique approprié de l'étudiant au EED. Le site web d'IRCC propose plusieurs options de statut d'inscription telles que le congé, l'inscription différée, la suspension académique, l'absence d'inscription, etc. Nous vous demandons d'examiner attentivement chaque définition.

Vous trouverez des informations supplémentaires sur les étudiants qui sont tenus d'interrompre leurs études ou qui sont « tenus de se retirer » sur le site web de l'IRCC :

1) Suspension académique

L'étudiant est suspendu de votre établissement en raison de ses mauvais résultats scolaires ou d'une violation des règles de l'établissement. L'étudiant est autorisé à revenir après la période de suspension.

Tout congé d'un programme d'études au Canada ne doit pas dépasser 150 jours consécutifs à compter de la date de début du congé. Si un étudiant dépasse les 150 jours de congé, il devra changer son statut auprès d'IRCC ou sera considéré comme ne respectant pas les conditions de son permis d'études.

2) L'étudiant n'est plus inscrit ou immatriculé

Votre établissement a envoyé à l'étudiant une lettre d'admission, mais il n'est plus inscrit ou ne s'est pas inscrit parce qu'il a été

- a été renvoyé

- s'est retiré volontairement

- transféré dans un autre établissement.

Veuillez noter qu'une suspension d'études n'est pas la même chose que de ne plus être inscrit.

Par conséquent, l'étudiant doit reprendre ses études dans les 150 jours et être considéré comme poursuivant activement ses études. Un étudiant qui ne poursuit pas activement ses études et n'est pas en congé autorisé, enfreint les conditions de son permis d'études. Si l'étudiant ne reprend pas ses études **dans les 150 jours**, il doit suivre un des 2 scénarios suivants :

- changer son statut (c'est-à-dire changer pour un statut de visiteur ou un statut de travailleur);
- quitter le Canada.

Cordialement,

La boîte électronique pour les représentants en immigration

De :
Envoyé : 9 janvier 2025 10:19
[redacted] : Immigration Representatives [redacted] Représentants immigration [redacted]) <[redacted]
Objet : Question - Exclusion d'un programme d'étude et validité du permis d'études

Bonjour,

Un permis d'études devient maintenant invalide lorsque le titulaire de permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis (à moins d'avoir terminé ses études) :

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\cbpat7\sb280RIPR - Invalidité

■ **222 (1)** Le permis d'études devient invalide au premier en date des événements suivants :

\cbpat7laino **a)** le titulaire du permis a terminé ses études depuis quatre-vingt-dix jours;

\cbpat7laino **a.1)** le titulaire du permis n'est plus inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné qui est nommé dans son permis, à moins qu'il n'ait terminé ses études;

\cbpat7laino **b)** le permis d'études est annulé aux termes de l'article 243.2;

\cbpat7laino **c)** le permis d'études expire.

Selon l'information sur la page Conditions du permis d'études mises à jour le 2024-12-11, certains cas d'interruptions aux études ne sont pas considérés comme un bris des conditions de permis d'études si le congé dure moins de 150 jours.

Question 1 : Pouvons-nous donc conclure que, pendant un congé autorisé de moins de 150 jours, un permis d'études demeure valide même si le détenteur n'est pas inscrit à l'établissement d'enseignement désigné, malgré l'article R222(1)a.1) ?

Selon l'information sur la même page, le changement d'école, dans les 150 jours après avoir arrêté le premier programme, est considéré comme un congé autorisé.

Question 2 : Qu'en est-il d'un changement de programme suite à une exclusion du programme d'études initial ? Le permis d'études demeure-t-il valide pour 150 jours seulement si la personne étudiante commencera un nouveau programme d'études dans un autre EED (nous comprenons qu'elle devra demander un nouveau permis d'études pour le nouvel EED pendant cette période) ? Et si le nouveau programme est dans le même EED ?

Merci et bonne journée !

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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:26 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:54:18
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Change of Designated Learning Institution (DLI) for Study Permit Applications - REP-2025-0660 - Due 24-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted]

1. If an applicant wishes to change their Designated Learning Institution (DLI) while their study permit application is being processed, is it still possible to submit a new Letter of Acceptance (LOA) and notify IRCC through the web form?

   Yes, it is possible to inform IRCC of DLI changes **while a study permit application is in process.**

   The IRCC website advises the following:

   You can tell us you would like to change the DLI in your application by submitting a new letter of acceptance and a provincial or territorial attestation letter (if needed) in the IRCC web form.

2. If an applicant changes their program of study within the same DLI during the processing of their study permit application, what steps should they take to inform IRCC? Would this change affect the application process or decision timeline?

   Students may provide additional documents/ information via the IRCC web form while the application is in process. Please note that any LOA submissions are subject to the LOA verification process.

   Thank you,

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 24, 2025 12:20 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: Inquiry Regarding Change of Designated Learning Institution (DLI) for Study Permit Applications

Dear Officer,

I hope this message finds you well. I'm reaching out to clarify the process for changing details in a study permit application that is still under review. Specifically, I would appreciate guidance on the following:

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1. If an applicant wishes to change their Designated Learning Institution (DLI) while their study permit application is being processed, is it still possible to submit a new Letter of Acceptance (LOA) and notify IRCC through the web form?
2. If an applicant changes their program of study within the same DLI during the processing of their study permit application, what steps should they take to inform IRCC? Would this change affect the application process or decision timeline?

Thank you in advance for your assistance. I appreciate your guidance on these matters.

Best regards,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:19 PM
From: [redacted]
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 13:50:35
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Can study permit holders independently verify which DLI is linked to their study permit? - REP-2025-0490 - Due 12-Mar-25 - REP-2025-0646 - Due 21-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**

Please note that this mailbox is intended for general guidance and does not provide responses to case-specific inquiries but have provided the following information as guidance. If you have case specific questions about a file, you are encouraged to submit the IRCC Web form.

Please see our response to your question.

\sb280

[redacted], it's not [redacted] to [redacted] to verify which DLI is linked to their study permit. I assume the best way to contact would be an IRCC web form.

Within the web forms, would the correct sub-category for this purpose be:

- Update or ask about your application > Other
- Ask about a program or service > Studying in Canada
- Or some other category?

Students look to us for advising on these matters so we would appreciate further clarity.

[redacted]

They may select the option **" Update or ask about your application: Other".**

Students must provide their study permit application details and must provide detailed explanations of their request in the **" Tell us about your request"** section.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 21, 2025 12:34 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Representantsimmigration.IRCC [redacted]

Subject: RE: Can study permit holders independently verify which DLI is linked to their study permit? - REP-2025-0490 - Due 12-Mar-25

Hello,

[redacted], it's not [redacted] to [redacted] to verify which DLI is linked to their study permit. I assume the best way to contact would be an IRCC web form.

Within the web forms, would the correct sub-category for this purpose be:

- Update or ask about your application > Other
- Ask about a program or service > Studying in Canada
- Or some other category?

Students look to us for advising on these matters so we would appreciate further clarity.

Cheers,

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
[redacted]cic.gc.ca>
Sent: February 20, 2025 12:38 PM
[redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) [redacted]
[redacted]IRCC [redacted]
Subject: FW: Can study permit holders independently verify which DLI is linked to their study permit? - REP-2025-0490 - Due 12-Mar-25

Good day,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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[redacted]

Students who have done their DLI change via their MY CIC Account prior to Nov. 1, 2024 or via the IRCC webform from Nov. 1, 2024 to Nov. 15, 2024 can contact the IRCC Client Support Center to verify which DLI is linked to their study permit.

For enquiries regarding the DLI compliance reporting, please send an email to IRCC.DLIList-ListeEED.IRCC@cic.gc.ca.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

Bonjour,

Pour votre action, voir la demande ci-dessous.

• Veuillez fournir une réponse **destinée au client** approuvée par votre gestionnaire directement dans la boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration, avant la date d'échéance indiquée dans la ligne objet.

• La réponse sera envoyée au représentant à partir de la boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration. **Veuillez s.v.p ne pas répondre directement au représentant car nous suivons tous les messages reçus et les réponses envoyées**. Cela encouragera les représentants à utiliser la boîte aux courriels et à ne pas adresser leur demande aux agents et offrira un moyen plus efficace de répondre aux clients.

• Si vous n'êtes pas en mesure de fournir une réponse dans le délai 20 jours de service standard, veuillez envoyer un message à la boîte aux courriels des représentants en immigration et nous en informerons le représentant.

Cordialement,

La boîte aux courriels pour les représentants en immigration

From:
Sent: [redacted] 11, 2025 3:23 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration [redacted]
Representantsimmigration.IRCC[redacted]
Subject: Can study permit holders independently verify which DLI is linked to their study permit?

Hello,

My question relates to study permit holders in Canada without a specific institute listed on the study permit and who believe they submitted their change of DLI notification via the IRCC web portal prior to November 8, 2024. Is there a way for them to independently verify which DLI is currently linked to their study permit (such as within their IRCC portal)?

It has been widely reported that in practice IRCC did not ever provide any confirmation of the change of DLI to these study permit holders. So now many of them are unsure of whether or not IRCC ever processed their change of [redacted] is contributing to us receiving hundreds of requests for PALs from our continuing students even though they already took steps to change their DLI prior November 8, 2024.

Internally we are referring to the IRCC compliance report list for Fall 2024 to help verify this and we are confirming with students if they appear on that list or not. However, even when we confirm that they are on the list they still are not reassured. If there was

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a way for them to be able to independently verify which DLI is linked to their current study permit then that would help them to sure of if their previous change of DLI notification was processed and whether or not they require a PAL for any further study permit extension while continuing their studies at our institute.

Cheers,

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
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Archived: June 2, 2025 12:34:49 PM
From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: Wed, 19 Mar 2025 18:52:11
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: Question About [redacted] Open Work Permit That Was [redacted] to [redacted] - REP-2025-0541 - Due 17-03-2025
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

[redacted] Representatives Mailbox.

Please see our response to your question.

Answer:

Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice.

Changes in family situations should be reported to IRCC immediately. Please contact IRCC through the IRCC Web form - Canada.ca.

We hope this information is of assistance.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: [redacted] 14, 2025 12:14 PM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-[redacted]
Subject: Question About [redacted] Open Work Permit That Was [redacted] to [redacted]

Good day,

Question:

Is the surviving spouse of a PGWP holder (who passed away [redacted] able to request the additional year of the spousal open work permit [redacted] was [redacted] for [redacted] peri[redacted] to [redacted] The PGWP [redacted] away [redacted] and her document was issued until [redacted]. The surviving spouse is currently working with a valid open work permit that's in force until December 2025.

Thank you,

--

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
Information disclosed under the Access to Information Act
L'information divulguée en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

s.19(1)

Regards,