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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.

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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.