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.

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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

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Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is I have some questions that need your guidance.

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Best Regards,

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