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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