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Archived: June 2, 2025 10:07:39 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 28 Jan 2025 17:23:11
[redacted]
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: IRPR 222 (1) (a.1) clarification - REP-2025-0082- 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.

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**.

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- * withdrawn voluntarily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.

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

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De :
Envoye : 9 janvier 2025 16:58
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : IRPR 222 (1) (a.1) clarification

Good day,

Could you please clarify the following so we can advise students accordingly:

- * 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: If a student takes an authorized leave of absence and is not enrolled in classes for one term, does IRPR 222(1)(a.1) apply to them?
If it does apply, the steps to protect the validity of the student's study permit should be as follows:

1. 1. Pre-enroll in courses for the next term to maintain enrollment; OR
2. 2. Alternatively, applying for a visitor record may suffice.

Question 2: If a student is required to withdraw from a program, does IRPR 222(1)(a.1) apply to them effective the day they receive their letter of withdrawal?
If it does apply, the steps to protect the student's status in Canada should be as follows:

1. 1. Apply for a visitor record if academic suspension is anticipated.
2. 2. Secure admission to a new program.
3. 3. Once admitted to the new program, apply to restore student status and submit a new study permit application.

Your input would be greatly appreciated, as designated learning institutions (DLIs) lack clear guidance on how to advise students regarding the new IRPR 222(1)(a.1).

Best regards,