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 10:14:33 AM
From: [redacted] Représentants [redacted]
Sent: Mon, 3 Feb 2025 13:35:43
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: TR: Failure to change DLI before Nov 8th - REP-2025-0069- 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.

As per the IRCC Website, students that changed DLIs prior to November 8, 2024 may keep studying at their DLI with their current study permit as long as they still meet their study permit conditions.

If a student studying at your DLI that should be reported does not appear on the DLI list, please contact the DLI inbox. Additional information is available on the IRCC website regarding DLI compliance .

[redacted]

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

De : [redacted] >
Envoye : 9 janvier 2025 09:16
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted].gc.ca>
Objet : Failure to change DLI before Nov 8th

Good morning,

I'm hoping you can please clarify how we can guide students in the below situation. I have seen conflicting answers on student advising blogs and I am unclear how to help these students.

We have a number of students who started at our DLI before the November 8th changes (Studies started in September 2024 or earlier). They are NOT on our DLI report as of November 1st, and came to us from another DLI.
They were advised to change their DLI when beginning studies here, but for whatever reason they did not take this action.

With the November 8th changes, they now cannot log in to change DLI in their GCKey portal. We could ask them to submit an extension, however this would lead many to losing their PGWP grandfathered status as they are in programs which are no longer PGWP eligible, and these extensions would be submitted after Nov 1st.

Are they to just continue studying without changing DLI on IRCC's record? I have seen the below response shared on advising blogs which is said to be a response from this same Immigration Rep inbox but I would like to confirm that the

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

answer provided below is correct:

> **Question 2:** If a student changed their DLI prior to November 8, 2024, and is currently studying at the new DLI but forgot to update this information on their GCKey portal or through the webform process (which no longer seems available), how can they now update their DLI information with IRCC?
>
> **Answer 2:** Students who have already changed DLIs before November 8 and who have already started their programs at the new DLI should have submitted their DLI transfer information in their online account as per the instructions in effect before the regulation changes. However, because these students have already started their program at the new DLI prior to the November 8 regulations changes, no further actions are necessary on their part, and they can continue studying as long as their current study permit is valid. If these students make **subsequent DLI changes**, they will need to apply for a new study permit as per the new regulations that came into force on November 8, 2024.

If the above is true, how is IRCC to know students are compliant when they are not on our DLI report? The IRCC website clearly states that study permits may be cancelled for students who fail to notify IRCC of a DLI change.

[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

Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Sent: March 31, 2025 11:58 AM
To:
Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)
Subject: FW: [redacted] (IRCC/IRCC) [redacted] (IRCC/IRCC) (she, her | elle, la) [redacted] credential for Express Entry - REP-2025-0307 - Due 27-Feb-25

Good Day,

[redacted] to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:
Clients whose education is less than high school do not earn CRS points.

However, a Client can take the Canadian Adult Education Credential (CAEC) to prove they have acquired the equivalent of high school education. This was previously named GED (General Education Development).

If a client successfully receives a CAEC, will it be recognized in Express Entry as the equivalent of Secondary/High School.

This education credential would be ECA exempt however since it is obtained in Canada.

I understand that this credential would not qualify for Canadian education points, however.

Answer:
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 CAEC 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 CAEC does not meet the requirements of R73(1). as a result it would not meet the requirements to be considered completed education under Express Entry that is equivalent to Secondary/High School.

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

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 : 29 janvier 2025 16:18
À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.[redacted]
Objet : Canadian credential for Express Entry

Good afternoon,

Clients whose education is less than high school do not earn CRS points.

However, a Client can take the The Canadian Adult Education Credential (CAEC) to prove they have acquired the equivalent of high school education. This was previously named GED (General Education Development).

If a client successfully receives a CAEC, will it be recognized in Express Entry as the equivalent of Secondary/High School?

This education credential would be ECA exempt however since it is obtained in Canada.

I understand that this credential would not qualify for Canadian education points, however.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Please advise,

Page 1702

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