

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:26:57 AM
From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2025 2:09:55 PM
To:
Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Subject: FW: Query regarding social assistance - REP-B-2025-2034 - Due 18-Nov-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

As outlined under [paragraph 133\(1\)\(k\)](#) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR), a sponsorship application will only be approved if, from the day the application was submitted until the day a decision is made on that application, a sponsor is **not** in receipt of social assistance for a reason other than disability.

The IRPR defines social assistance as:

any benefit in the form of money, goods or services provided to or on behalf of a person by a province under a program of social assistance, including a program of social assistance designated by a province to provide for basic requirements including food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies, personal requirements and health care not provided by public health care, including dental care and eye care.

If a sponsor is receiving social assistance for a reason other than disability, they will be found ineligible and the sponsorship application will be refused. Pursuant to [R133\(1\)\(g\)\(i\)](#), sponsors are also ineligible if a previously sponsored family member received social assistance or welfare while the undertaking was valid, until the full amount has been repaid.

Manitoba's [Rent Assist program](#) offers a monthly shelter benefit for people who receive Employment and Income Assistance (EIA) and have eligible housing costs to cover. This is considered EIA Rent Assist. The Rent Assist program also offers a monthly shelter benefit to people who are renting in the private market and are not receiving income assistance. This is considered non-EIA Rent Assist.

Both EIA Rent Assist and non-EIA Rent Assist **are** considered social assistance under the IRPR. Therefore, a sponsor may not be receiving Rent Assist at any time during the sponsorship application.

Under the IRPA and IRPR's sponsorship requirements, repayment of social assistance applies only when a previously sponsored family member receives social assistance during the undertaking period. In this case, if the sponsor himself received Rent Assist before submitting the sponsorship application, there is no requirement to repay the benefit for immigration purposes. However, whether the province of Manitoba requires repayment of Rent Assist is a matter of provincial policy. The client should confirm this directly with the province of Manitoba's Rent Assist program/office.

We hope you find this information useful.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:**Sent:** October 18, 2025 8:45 PM**To:** Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>**Subject:** Query regarding social assistance

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Dear Sir/ Madam,

A gentleman, who is a permanent resident, took rental assistance for a year in 2022 from Manitoba. He is employed full time.

He got married this year and wants to sponsor his wife from India.

Please provide the following information:

1. Is rent assistance considered as social assistance ?
2. Does he have to pay back Manitoba all the rent, to sponsor his wife?

Thank you for your time.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:27:22 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2025 2:11:35 PM

To:

Cc: [immigration representatives / représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Study Permit for a child of a protected person - Highschool Student - REP-B-2025-2133 - Due 2-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Q1:

Does a child of a protected person (18 years or older) attending high school require a study permit?

Response:

When minor children reach the age of majority (18 or 19 years old, depending on the [province or territory](#)), they must apply for a study permit if they want to keep studying, unless another exemption applies.

Q2:

If this child is required to apply for a permit for high school studies, can they continue to study while their application is in process (under maintained status), considering that they were already permitted to study without a permit prior to turning 18?

Response:

If the child applies for a study permit before turning 18, they may remain in Canada while the application is processed. However, they must wait until the study permit is approved before continuing their studies after reaching the age of majority.

Q3:

If the child is required to apply for a study permit, would they be required to meet all the requirements of a study permit, including financial requirements, as an international student?

Response:

Financial requirements apply to all applicants unless exempted under the regulations (e.g., scenarios described in [R215\(1\)\(d\) or \(e\)](#)). Applicants should provide documentation demonstrating their ability to support themselves during their studies, unless they fall under one of the exemptions.

For more information, please visit IRCC webpages:

[Studying in Canada as a minor - Canada.ca](#)

[Study permit: Who can study without a permit - Canada.ca](#)

[Study permit: Get the right documents - Proof of financial support - Canada.ca](#)

We trust that this information will assist you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: October 31, 2025 5:17 PM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Study Permit for a child of a protected person - Highschool Student

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Good day,

My name is

I am a licensed Canadian Immigration Consultant in good standing #
information is attached for your reference.

My CICC

Situation:

A protected person in Canada has a child who is attending high school in Canada and currently in grade 12.

This child will turn 18 in November.

Questions:

- Does a child of a protected person (18 years or older) attending high school, require a study permit?
- If this child is required to apply for a permit for the highschool studies, can he/she continue to study providing that he/she has an application in process (under maintained status), considering that this child was already permitted to study without a permit prior to turning 18.
- If the child is required to apply for a study permit, Would this child be required to meet all the requirements of a study permit the same as an international student in terms of the financial part, considering that this child is permanently living in Canada, has a place where he/she is currently living in, covering daily necessities, and not on social support.

I would really appreciate your continuous support and look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

—

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:27:33 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2025 2:11:36 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Visitor Record and Work Permit Extension at the same time - REP-B-2025-1168 - Due 12-Aug-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**.

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Please see our response to your question.

Yes, where a foreign national inside Canada submits two applications (work permit extension and visitor extension) before their work permit expired, and where the visitor extension application was approved and the work permit extension application remains in process, the foreign national can continue working under [R186\(u\)](#) as a decision is pending on their work permit application under [R201\(1\)](#), provided they continue to meet the other requirements in [R186\(u\)](#).

Please see the following link for more information: [Extend or change the conditions on your work permit: What to do if your work permit expires or is expiring - Canada.ca](#)

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From

Sent: Saturday, July 12, 2025 4:50 PM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Visitor Record and Work Permit Extension at the same time

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Dear Sir/Ma'am,

I am a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant and I am regulated by CICC under the below mentioned credentials:-

I am writing to you to get clarity on the following Question

Question:

From Inside Canada, Is it possible to submit a Visitor Record Application and a Work Permit Extension at the same time? Also, does the sequence approval of each of these affects each other in any way?

Thanks and Regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:32:56 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Thursday, November 27, 2025 1:15:56 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Marriage - remote officiant - REP-B-2025-2128 - Due 2-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **Immigration Representatives Mailbox**.

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Please see our response to your question.

Marriages in which one or both spouses are not physically present are excluded for immigration purposes.

We can confirm that this includes a situation where both spouses are physically present at the same location in the presence of witnesses, but with the celebrant attending online. The ceremony takes place where the celebrant is located. Therefore, if the two parties to the marriage are not in the same location as the celebrant, the parties to the marriage are not physically present at the marriage ceremony within the meaning of R117(9)(c.1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR). As a result, this would be considered an online marriage, excluded for immigrations purposes.

We hope you find this information useful.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: October 31, 2025 6:42 PM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Marriage - remote officiant

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Dear Sir or Madam,

IRCC does not recognize marriage by proxy:

<https://ircc.canada.ca/english/helpcentre/answer.asp?qnum=1081&top=14>

However, in cases where both spouses and both witnesses are present in the same room but the marriage officiant is remote (present through Zoom), would the marriage be considered as valid for immigration purposes?

Thank you

Best regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:33:14 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Thursday, November 27, 2025 1:18:04 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Simultaneous Processing of Criminal Rehabilitation Application and Permanent Residence application - REP-B-2025-2247 - Due 12-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Applications for criminal rehabilitation and permanent residence may be submitted independently or together at the same time. If they are submitted together, then IRCC will seek to have them processed together by the same officer as much as possible. Officers are guided to render a decision on the rehabilitation application before deciding on the application for permanent residence. Further information may be found here: [Criminal rehabilitation: Application for individual criminal rehabilitation – Assessing an application for individual criminal rehabilitation](#)

We trust this is of assistance.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: November 13, 2025 3:55 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Simultaneous Processing of Criminal Rehabilitation Application and Permanent Residence application

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Dear Sir/Madam,

I write to you to seek guidance on the following:

Question: In a situation where an applicant is eligible for a criminal rehabilitation certificate, can the criminal rehabilitation application be included with a permanent residence application and be processed together or does the applicant have to secure the criminal rehabilitation prior to filing the permanent residence application? Please cite the relevant regulations or policy.

s.19(1)

Thank you in advance.

Best,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 8:34:56 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 2, 2025 1:52:30 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Newborn After Receiving COPR and visa - REP-B-2025-1960 - Due 12-Nov-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

For Family Class applications, if an applicant has a child after they have been issued a permanent resident visa but before becoming a permanent resident, the processing office can:

- add the child to the sponsorship
- collect the applicable processing fee for the child
- issue instructions for the medical examination to the additional dependant

In order to do so, the family must send IRCC a request to add their child. When IRCC receives their request, they will be informed by mail or email, what documents (mentioned above) they need to submit. To reduce delays, it is important to send IRCC the information needed to process their dependent child as soon as possible.

In response to your question, a child cannot be added to an application if IRCC has finished processing the application and the principal applicant has already become a permanent resident.

If the client wishes to add a dependent child born after they became a permanent resident, they are able to submit a new application to sponsor their dependent child under the Family Class.

We hope you find this information useful.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: October 13, 2025 10:19 AM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Newborn After Receiving COPR and visa

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Good day,

I am an RCIC-IRB and my question is the following.

A family abroad received their CoPR docs and visas, but have not yet traveled to Canada. In the meantime, the wife gives birth to a child. After notifying IRCC of the birth of the baby, can the baby still be added to their application? At what point of the application process can a baby still be added to the application, to be able to travel with the family to Canada with a CoPR?

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:25:24 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Thursday, December 4, 2025 3:33:26 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Residency Obligations and PRCard - REP-B-2025-2223 - Due 10-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Attachments:

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

1 - Loss of PR status and the Residency Obligation:

Am I correct in understanding that a permanent resident does not lose their status automatically for failing to meet the 730-day residency obligation, and that PR status is only lost through a final determination made by an officer at the border or by the Immigration Appeal Division?

Response: Correct, a permanent resident (PR) loses their PR status under [A46\(1\)](#). Further information is available on the IRCC website at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/permanent-residents/status.html>

2 - Documents to Enter Canada:

Can a permanent resident with an expired PR card return to Canada by private vehicle (land entry) without requiring a COPR, relying solely on the expired PR card and their underlying PR status? If not, could you advise which documents a permanent resident should present at a land port of entry in such circumstances?

Response: The Permanent Resident Card is the best evidence of PR status in Canada as it is the official document indicating PR status. If a permanent resident is travelling in a private vehicle without a PR card, they can use [other documents](#) to return to Canada.

3 - Residency Obligation assessment at the port of entry:

When a permanent resident who has spent a long time outside Canada arrives at a land port of entry, is it correct that the border officer may decide whether or not to start a process to review that person's compliance with the residency obligation

Response: A permanent resident (PR) has the right to enter and remain in Canada. The border service officer (BSO) is required to allow a PR to enter Canada **if** satisfied, following an examination on their entry, that they have that status.

When a PR appears at the port of entry for examination, the BSO must determine whether the person is a PR. The burden of proof lies on the person at the port of entry examination. Once it is established that a person is a PR, regardless of non-compliance with the residency obligation in A28, the person still has the right to enter Canada until a final determination has been made regarding their loss of PR status and a removal order made against them comes into force, as per A 46(c).

4 - Humanitarian and Compassionate (H&C) considerations:

Could prolonged absences from Canada due to compelling family circumstances be considered potential H&C factors in a Residency Obligation review?

Response: If the client cannot meet the residency obligation as per A28, it may still be possible to keep their permanent residence of Canada. To assess their application on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, they must show that there were exceptional circumstances or factors beyond their control that have kept them living outside Canada. Factors that might be acceptable are unusual and undeserved, or disproportionate hardships they would face if they lost their permanent resident status.

An officer will consider the factors of their case and will decide based on the information and documents provided with the application.

If the client outside Canada, consult the PRTD Guide.
 If the client in Canada, consult the PR card guide.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: November 7, 2025 10:57 AM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Residency Obligations and PRCARD

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Good morning,

My name is () and I am an immigration consultant ()

I am writing to request clarification on a few questions related to the Permanent Resident Residency Obligation and re-entry to Canada.

1 - Loss of PR status and the Residency Obligation:

Am I correct in understanding that a permanent resident does not lose their status automatically for failing to meet the 730-day residency obligation, and that PR status is only lost through a final determination made by an officer at the border or by the Immigration Appeal Division?

2 - Documents to Enter Canada:

Can a permanent resident with an expired PR card return to Canada by private vehicle (land entry) without requiring a COPR, relying solely on the expired PR card and their underlying PR status? If not, could you advise which documents a permanent resident should present at a land port of entry in such circumstances?

3 - Residency Obligation assessment at the port of entry:

When a permanent resident who has spent a long time outside Canada arrives at a land port of entry, is it correct that the border officer may decide whether or not to start a process to review that person's compliance with the residency obligation

4 - Humanitarian and Compassionate (H&C) considerations:

Could prolonged absences from Canada due to compelling family circumstances be considered potential H&C factors in a Residency Obligation review?

Thank you

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Image removed by sender.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:33:16 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Friday, December 5, 2025 2:15:51 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: URGENT REQUEST FOR SEND COPY OF PROGRAM DELIVERY UPDATES TO BECOME PR FOR C11 WORK PERMIT HOLDERS - REP-B-2025-0865 - Due 2-Jul-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures. Case-specific enquiries should be routed via the [IRCC Web form](#).

Work experience gained as an entrepreneur, such as work experience under a C11 work permit, is not eligible for the Canadian Experience Class (CEC). You can find more information about [CEC](#) and [Business owners seeking only temporary residence – C11](#) on our website.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 1:58 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: URGENT REQUEST FOR SEND COPY OF PROGRAM DELIVERY UPDATES TO BECOME PR FOR C11 WORK PERMIT HOLDERS

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Dear Officer,

1. Please be advised and note the following-

1.1 One of our applicant entered Canada on the C11 (Entrepreneur/Self-Employed) Program.

1.2 Received New Brunswick Provincial Nominee approval and also ITA in Express Entry stream

1.3 Visa officer raises objection on the applicant's experience gained under Canadian Experience Class as an Entrepreneur/Self-Employed.

2. You are requested to forward a copy of the *Program Delivery Update for the PR pathway for C11 work permit holders*. An early and urgent request may please be considered. Thank you

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:33:57 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Friday, December 5, 2025 2:16:52 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Guidance needed - Express Entry - Simultaneous Canadian and Foreign Experience - REP-B-2025-1625 - Due 2-Oct-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

An applicant may be assigned Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for concurrent work experience in two full-time jobs: one in Canada and another one performed remotely outside Canada. CRS skill transferability points for foreign work experience and CRS core points for Canadian work experience may be assigned at the same time, if all the requirements of the [Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system \(MI\)](#) are met.

With respect to skills transferability points for foreign work experience, subsection 25(4) indicates that its work in excess provision applies exclusively to foreign work experience in sections 23 and 24 of the MI. The provision related to work in excess for Canadian work experience is described in subsection 15(6) of the MI and only applies to Canadian work experience.

Please note that the system does not currently capture remote work. Please make sure to select the country of the employer when claiming remote work performed from Canada. When invited to apply, please submit an explanation detailing the remote work agreement, and the physical locations of both employer and employee.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: September 2, 2025 12:29 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Cc: I

Subject: Guidance needed - Express Entry - Simultaneous Canadian and Foreign Experience

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Hello,

We hope you're well!

We are reaching out as we need guidance about simultaneous Canadian and Foreign work experiences. If someone is working in Canada for a year (40 hours per week) and has also been working simultaneously for a foreign employer remotely from Canada (30 hours per week), would they be able to claim points for both the foreign work and Canadian work in their Express Entry profile? From our understanding and based on 25(4) of the [Ministerial instructions respecting the Express Entry system](#), "*a period of work experience that exceeds full-time work in one occupation, or simultaneous periods of work experience in more than one full-time occupation, are to be evaluated as a single period of full-time work experience in a single occupation.*" However, this seems to apply only for the Canadian work experience. Therefore, would you be able to confirm if this apply to just Canadian experience (e.g. 2 simultaneous Canadian experience) or would this also apply in the scenario of foreign work in combination of Canadian work?

Furthermore, if we cannot count simultaneous experience, would we be able to indicate the Canadian experience up to one year and claim foreign experience afterwards. For example, if the person completes 1 year in Canada in September, the Canadian work entry would be from 2024-09 to 2025-09 and the foreign experience entry would be 2025-09 to Present until he meets the 1 year of foreign experience?

We are asking for clarification regarding this as we are seeing more and more applicants with this situation and cannot find clear guidance from IRCC. We are also seeing immigration professionals share experiences where simultaneous work for Canadian experience and foreign work experience was successfully approved by IRCC.

Please let us know if the above would be possible or if we're able to count both experiences simultaneously.

Kind regards,

Page 191

**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'accès à l'information**

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:34:36 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Friday, December 5, 2025 2:35:36 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Education Occupations Category - Continuous work experience - calculating part-time hours - REP-B-2025-1738 - Due 17-Oct-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Please be advised that we are not able to answer case-specific enquiries or intervene on a decision made by a delegated officer, as we must adhere to appropriate procedures.

To be eligible for the category-based selection (CBS) rounds, the qualifying work experience must be obtained during continuous employment. The continuous requirement applies both to full-time work and its part-time equivalent.

Vacation periods, regular sick leave and other standard paid leave entitlements as provided for in collective agreements, workplace legislation and/or individual employer policies are not necessarily considered interruptions in continuous employment. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy an officer that their qualifying work experience was obtained over a continuous period as required for CBS.

To calculate the hours for a period of work experience, the number of hours worked each week during that period are recorded at no more than 30 hours per week, then added together, and then divided by the number of weeks in the period.

The work hours are calculated only when the applicant performs the duties under their occupation. Periods of leave or rest do not count as hours of performing the duties.

Hours of work experience in a part-time employment may not be averaged.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: September 17, 2025 10:05 AM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-

Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Education Occupations Category - Continuous work experience - calculating part-time hours

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Dear ImmReps,

To qualify for the education occupations category, IRCC states that a candidate must have accumulated, within the past 3 years, at least 6 months of full-time, *continuous* work experience (or an equivalent amount of part-time experience) in one of the eligible occupations.

I am aware that applicants cannot calculate any hours of work towards their experience where they have not been performing the duties under their occupation. Accordingly, the summer months of July and August where the applicants are on break cannot be counted towards the work experience.

My question is whether this summer break would constitute an interruption in the continuity of the work experience?

For example, if a candidate worked part-time as a substitute teacher between the months of January-June of one academic year (acquiring the equivalent of 3 months of full-time experience), and then started working full-time in September of the following academic year for at least 3 months. Would this be considered a *continuous* work experience for the purposes of the education occupations category?

Also, in the scenario above, when calculating the part-time hours worked between January - June, can the hours be averaged over the number of weeks worked in this period?

For clarification, substitute teachers usually have an unpredictable schedule and can be called to work over 30 hours in one week, and less than 15 hours in another and may have some weeks where they are not working at all.

Would it be acceptable to average the number of hours by dividing the total number of hours worked over the number of weeks they were employed?

Thank you in advance!

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:35:15 AM
From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Sent: Friday, December 5, 2025 2:37:06 PM
To:
Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Subject: FW: Foreign Work Experience - REP-B-2025-1790 - Due 23-Oct-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Yes, remote work for a foreign employer while residing, studying, or working in Canada may be eligible as foreign work experience for the [Federal Skilled Workers](#) program, provided it meets the listed requirements. It may also be eligible for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points for foreign work experience under the skills transferability points, as outlined in [Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system](#).

However, the current Express Entry system does not explicitly capture remote work experiences. Therefore, when an applicant becomes eligible to apply, they should include a detailed explanation of their remote work agreement, as well as the physical locations of the employer and the employee during the period of employment.

If the applicant has applied for restoration of status within the allowed period, they may remain in Canada while awaiting a decision. An applicant may also be eligible to submit a PR application under the Express Entry while in restoration of their status. However, should the applicant remain in Canada without status, it will render the applicant inadmissible to Canada on the grounds of non-compliance with the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. Under the Express Entry, foreign nationals may not get Permanent Residence in Canada if they are deemed inadmissible.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: September 22, 2025 4:52 PM
To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)
Subject: Foreign Work Experience

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ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Officer,

My name is _____ I am an RCIC

I have two related questions. First, if an applicant works remotely for a foreign company (meeting all IRCC's criteria for this), will the work performed remotely from Canada count as foreign work experience for Express Entry?

Second, if the work does count, would it still count if it was performed while the applicant was in Canada without status (e.g. applying for restoration of status)?

Should you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Kind Regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:43:25 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Friday, December 5, 2025 2:58:56 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Clarification on NOC Selection for Express Entry – Dual Duties - REP-B-2025-1837 - Due 30-Oct-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

An applicant can only claim skilled work experience under one NOC at a time for each period of employment. The work experience cannot be split or double-counted across both NOCs for the same employment period.

The applicant must determine which NOC best reflects the primary duties performed during that job. Only that NOC should be selected and used to claim skilled work experience for Express Entry. If the roles were separate and sequential, each can count under its respective NOC.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: September 26, 2025 4:07 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Clarification on NOC Selection for Express Entry – Dual Duties

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the Government of Canada. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

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Dear Sir or Madam,

I hope this message finds you well. I am seeking clarification regarding NOC selection for Express Entry.

If a foreign national works full-time for a single employer but performs duties that align with two NOCs, for example:

1. NOC 31204 – Kinesiologists and other professional occupations in therapy and assessment
2. NOC 32123 – Cardiology technologists and electrophysiological diagnostic technologists

The FN's work is 50% in each NOC. Could you please advise whether the FN can claim experience under both NOCs, or if only one NOC must be selected in this situation?

Thank you very much for your guidance.

Kind regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:46:20 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 9, 2025 2:53:49 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Primary Occupation- Express Entry- Category Based Draw - REP-2024-2351 - REP-B-2025-1096 - Due 5-Aug-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

It is sufficient to declare eligible work experience under the work history in order to meet the requirements of a category, regardless of the primary occupation.

Please note that a clarification on primary occupation has been added to our [website](#), under the eligibility requirements for all occupation-based categories.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: Saturday, July 5, 2025 12:23 AM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>](#)

Subject: Re: Primary Occupation- Express Entry- Category Based Draw - REP-2024-2351 - Due 19-Dec-24

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Dear officer,

I asked the question below for clarification in November 2024, and your response was that the 6 months of experience under the category-based draw does not need to be in the primary occupation listed in the Express Entry profile.

Would you please kindly clarify the below question, if the answer is still the same? Your response would really helpful to guide clients.

Requirements : Six months of continuous experience in the past three years in trade, agriculture, or healthcare occupations.

Question: Does this experience need to be under the *primary occupation* to qualify for category-based draws, or is it sufficient for it to be listed under work history without being the primary occupation?

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Best regards,

On Thu, Nov 28, 2024 at 6:56 AM Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca> wrote:

Hello,

Thank you for your email correspondence to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada's Immigration Representatives mailbox. We appreciate your patience.

Question:

Requirement: Six months of continuous experience in the past three years in trade, agriculture, or healthcare occupations.
Question: Does this experience need to be under the *primary occupation* to qualify for category-based draws, or is it sufficient for it to be listed under work history without being the primary occupation?

Answer:

Please refer to our website for [Express Entry rounds of invitations: Category-based selection](#).

Currently, there is no requirement for qualifying work experience under the Category-based selection (CBS) rounds to be in the same NOC as the primary occupation. In other words, an eligible applicant may be invited under a CBS round, regardless of their primary occupation.

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is based on a case-by-case basis, considering the particular circumstances in conjunction with the supporting documentation available to the officer. 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

De :

Envoyé : 21 novembre 2024 18:33

À : Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Representantsimmigration.IRCC@ci.gc.ca>

Objet : Primary Occupation- Express Entry- Category Based Draw

Dear Officer,

I hope this email finds you well.

Requirement: Six months of **continuous experience** in the **past three years** in trade, agriculture, or healthcare occupations.

Question: Does this experience need to be under the **primary occupation** to qualify for **category-based draws**, or is it sufficient for it to **be listed under work history** without being the primary occupation?

Thank you so much for your time and assistance in clarifying this matter.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:46:31 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 9, 2025 2:53:56 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: FSWC - proof of funds - REP-B-2025-1144 - Due 8-Aug-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Yes, the funds can be held in a foreign bank account and in a foreign currency, so long as the conversion to Canadian dollars meets the minimum proof of funds requirement. For more information on what we accept as proof of funds please visit our [website](#).

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: Wednesday, July 9, 2025 8:31 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: FSWC - proof of funds

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Hello,

My name is _____, and here is my inquiry:

For the FSWC proof of funds requirement:

Can the funds be held in a foreign bank account and in a foreign currency?

As long as the conversion to Canadian dollars exceeds the minimum proof of funds requirement?

s.19(1)

Thank you,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 9:46:58 AM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 9, 2025 3:15:44 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Clarification on Accompanying vs. Non-Accompanying Spouse - REP-B-2025-1190 - Due 13-Aug-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Please note that it is an obligation for the applicant to declare all information truthfully and accurately.

Based on personal circumstances, a principal applicant is free to choose to have their spouse or common-law partner as accompanying or non-accompanying on their Express Entry application.

It is not against the regulations to list the spouse or partner as non-accompanying for points maximization, however, manipulating the system to set the spouse/partner as non-accompanying for scoring and then switching them to accompanying after the application is submitted may amount to misrepresentation and make the applicant and the spouse/partner inadmissible to Canada.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: Monday, July 14, 2025 3:58 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Clarification on Accompanying vs. Non-Accompanying Spouse

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Good afternoon,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am reaching out to seek clarification regarding the eligibility of listing a spouse as non-accompanying in an immigration

application. Specifically, is it permissible for an applicant to declare their spouse as non-accompanying based on a genuine reason—such as to optimize their Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score?

Your guidance on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Kind regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:17:32 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Wednesday, December 17, 2025 4:02:47 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Inquiry Regarding Landing process for dependent Immigrant - REP-B-2025-2382 - Due 2-Jan-26

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Questions:

If a dependent family member arrives at a Canadian port of entry holding a valid PR visa **before** the principal applicant's PR status is fully finalized (i.e., the principal applicant is in Canada and eligible for virtual landing, but the eCOPR has **not** yet been issued).

And the CBSA/IRCC officer admits the dependent as a visitor instead of completing their PR landing, therefore the Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR) for the dependent remains **unsigned**.

1. **What is the landing procedure for this dependent, given that the one-time PR visa has already been used, and they were admitted only as a visitor?**

Response: A Border Service Officer (BSO) will not generally authorize the entry of a foreign national (FN) as a temporary resident (TR) when they hold a permanent resident visa (PRV). However, in cases where the FN is not seeking entry to become a permanent resident (PR), the BSO may authorize the FN into Canada as a TR if they hold the required TR documents, are satisfied they are admissible, and will leave at the end of their authorized stay.

Generally, when a dependant (DEP) seeks entry to Canada before the principal applicant (PA) is processed for PR (who is in Canada), the BSO will facilitate the FN by authorizing entry under section 23 (entry for further examination) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA).

Once the PA is virtually landed, the DEP(s) return to the port of entry (POE) to have their examination completed (i.e. to be landed).

Please note:

- * If the BSO authorizes entry under **section 23** of IRPA for the purpose of further examination, this **does not give the DEP(s) TR status**.
- * BSOs use the examination process on a case-by-case assessment how they will deal with a DEP who seeks entry prior to the PA becoming a PR. There is no guarantee they will be authorized entry under section 23.
- * In the passport request letter, clients are instructed not to travel to Canada prior to the PA becoming a PR.

2. 2. **Can such a dependent request virtual landing in Canada? If yes, what is the procedure?**

Response: Clients can be virtually landed if they have **TR status** in Canada; otherwise, they must be landed at a POE. If the DEP(s) were admitted as TRs, they must inform IRCC via [Web form](#). They will then be provided with instructions explaining the next steps needed to confirm their PR status online through the PR Portal.

3. 3. **Can the dependent attempt to re-enter Canada using the same PR visa again?**

Response: If a FN is authorized entry as a TR, the PRV will not be used (crossed out). It can therefore be presented on any subsequent entry where the foreign national seeks entry to become a PR, as long as it remains valid.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: December 1, 2025 7:08 PM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@ci.gc.ca>

Subject: Inquiry Regarding Landing process for dependent Immigrant

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Dear Immi rep,

If a dependent family member arrives at a Canadian port of entry holding a valid PR visa **before** the principal applicant's PR status is fully finalized (i.e., the principal applicant is in Canada and eligible for virtual landing, but the eCOPR has **not** yet been issued).

And the CBSA/IRCC officer admits the dependent as a visitor instead of completing their PR landing, therefore the Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR) for the dependent remains **unsigned**.

Questions:

1. 1. What is the landing procedure for this dependent, given that the one-time PR visa has already been used, and they were admitted only as a visitor?
2. 2. Can such a dependent request virtual landing in Canada? If yes, what is the procedure?
3. 3. Can the dependent attempt to re-enter Canada using the same PR visa again?

Please clarify. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:26:03 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 23, 2025 4:28:55 PM

To

Cc: [immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Definition of MNC for intra-company transfer - REP-B-2025-2486 - Due 19-Jan-26

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Thank you for your inquiry. Please note that this service provides guidance and not case-specific advice. Therefore, our responses reflect general information correct at the time of responding and should not be considered a directive for case-specific inquiries.

As per [Intra-company transferees \(ICT\) – \[R205\(a\) – C61, C62, C63\] – Canadian interests – International Mobility Program - Canada.ca](#), under MNC, the MNC is required to have operations in at least one country other than its home country. So the MNC must have 2 existing business operations, and one of them can include Canada if already established as per C61.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: December 17, 2025 1:32 AM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Definition of MNC for intra-company transfer

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Dear ImmRep Officer,

Thank you for helping us with your tireless work. I really appreciate your efforts in responding to our queries.

I have a question regarding the definition of MNC.

In October, 2024, the definition of MNC was changed to require a company to have operations in two countries other than Canada. However, the current definition of MNC states that a company would be considered as an

MNC if it has operations in just 1 country outside Canada.

Can you please clarify, to qualify under the GATS intra-company program, if the company is required to have operations in just one country outside Canada or two?

Also, is the definition of MNC same for start-up ICT (C61), i.e. can a company who has operations in the home country establish a new company in Canada and become eligible under C61? Are there any eligibility parameters for C61 other than those of C62? If yes, please share the relevant material on that. Your guidance will be highly appreciated.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:26:43 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 23, 2025 4:29:38 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Offer of Employment - Query re work locations - REP-B-2025-2311 - Due 23-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

While IRCC does not currently have guidance for officers on how to assess work permit applications for fully remote or hybrid work situations specifically, they are guided by the principle of ensuring that the offer of employment is genuine as per R200(5). Officers must be satisfied that the offer of employment is reasonable in relation to the type of business the organization is engaged in and whether it aligns with the employer's needs.

If an employer plans to offer telework or remote work to an employee, this arrangement should be explicitly stated in the Offer of Employment when entered into the Employer Portal. Details instruction can be found in the [Employer Portal user guide](#), in the section [Physical job location](#).

If the work is intended to be fully remote, officers may need evidence of why the worker is needed in Canada (versus working from their own country) before a work permit can be issued. It is recommended that Employer Agreement include any telework arrangements (hybrid or fully remote) that are planned.

We hope this information is of assistance.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: November 21, 2025 7:40 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@ci.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@ci.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Offer of Employment - Query re work locations

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Please can you confirm if there is a requirement, when completing an offer of employment under the International Mobility Program, to include a work location that is outside of Canada.

For example, if the Temporary Foreign Worker will be conducting international research as part of their duties or will be working remotely from their home country, are those locations required to be disclosed under the Employer Compliance regime.

Thank you.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:29:03 PM
From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:52:51 PM
To:
Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Subject: FW: Clarification on A222(a.1) - REP-B-2025-2327 - Due 24-Dec-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Please note that if a **student's study permit becomes invalid under R222(1)** and they do not hold another valid authorization—such as a temporary resident permit, visitor record, work permit, or a new study permit— they no longer have temporary resident status and they are expected to depart Canada. If they wish to return, they must reapply from outside the country.

For more information, please visit:

- * [Study Permits: Assessing study permit conditions - Canada.ca](#)
- * [Designated Learning Institution Portal: Student Compliance Reporting - Canada.ca](#)

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From

Sent: November 26, 2025 11:56 AM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Clarification on A222(a.1)

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Hello

Reaching out to you from !

I would like to clarify some information regarding the recent changes to IRPA 222(a.1) to ensure we can advise

out students correctly on their options if/when they withdraw from their studies.

- * **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 study permit is cancelled under section 222.7, 222.8 or 243.2; or
 - * **(c)** the day on which the permit expires.

Could you kindly advise the options available to students whose study permits have become **invalid** due to withdrawing from the DLI:

- * Are they eligible to apply for a visitor record form inside Canada after the study permit becomes invalid?
- * Are they eligible to apply for a work permit from inside Canada after the study permit becomes invalid?
- * Are they eligible to apply for a new study permit inside Canada for DLI change after the existing study permit becomes invalid?
- * In the above scenarios, would "restoration" be applicable if the study permit is invalid but not expired.
- * Are they eligible to resume studying at the same DLI using the same study permit (if not expired), if they later re-enroll at the same institution?
- * Is it advisable for these individuals to apply for a new status (visitor or worker) before withdrawing from their studies?

Thank you in advance

Kind regards,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:29:13 PM
From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:53:06 PM
To:
Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Subject: FW: Clarification on online/distance studies from within Canada and study permit requirement for studies longer than 6 months - REP-B-2025-2325 - Due 24-Dec-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Distance learning is not considered studies for the purposes of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) and do not require a study permit. A foreign national who has legal status in Canada may engage in distance learning.

For more information please visit:

- * [Study permits: Who needs a study permit - Canada.ca](#)
- * [Study permits: Other considerations - Canada.ca](#)

We hope that this information is helpful to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: November 25, 2025 11:21 AM
To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: Clarification on online/distance studies from within Canada and study permit requirement for studies longer than 6 months

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Hello,

I'm seeking a clarification on the information about study permit requirements for distance learning. If a temporary resident in Canada wants to pursue a fully online program that is longer than 6 months in duration from a DLI, would they be eligible to apply for a study permit?

If they are not eligible for a study permit, would they be legally allowed to pursue online studies longer than 6 months from within Canada if they have a valid status (e.g. visitor record, worker)?

[Study permits: Other considerations - Canada.ca](#)

Distance learning

Distance learning can be through e-learning, correspondence, or Internet courses. Distance learning is a process by which technology is used in ways where the student does not have

to physically be in the place where the teaching is taking place.

Since by definition distance learning does not require one to be in Canada, a study permit **cannot be issued** for this type of course. For example, if a foreign national authorized to work in Canada is prohibited from engaging in studies as per a condition of their work permit, they are allowed to engage in distance learning courses.

However, some distance learning courses include an in-Canada portion to the program (for example, special tutorials or the writing of final exams). If the overall course of study is greater than 6 months, then the student requires a study permit for the in-Canada portion of the program, even if the in-Canada portion is less than 6 months. **The duration of the study permit should be for the duration of the in-Canada portion only.**

Thank you.

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:29:24 PM

From: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)

Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:54:28 PM

To:

Cc: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC)

Subject: FW: Clarification Regarding Study Permit Conditions and Eligibility Under R186(v) and (w) - REP-B-2025-2299 - Due 19-Dec-25

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

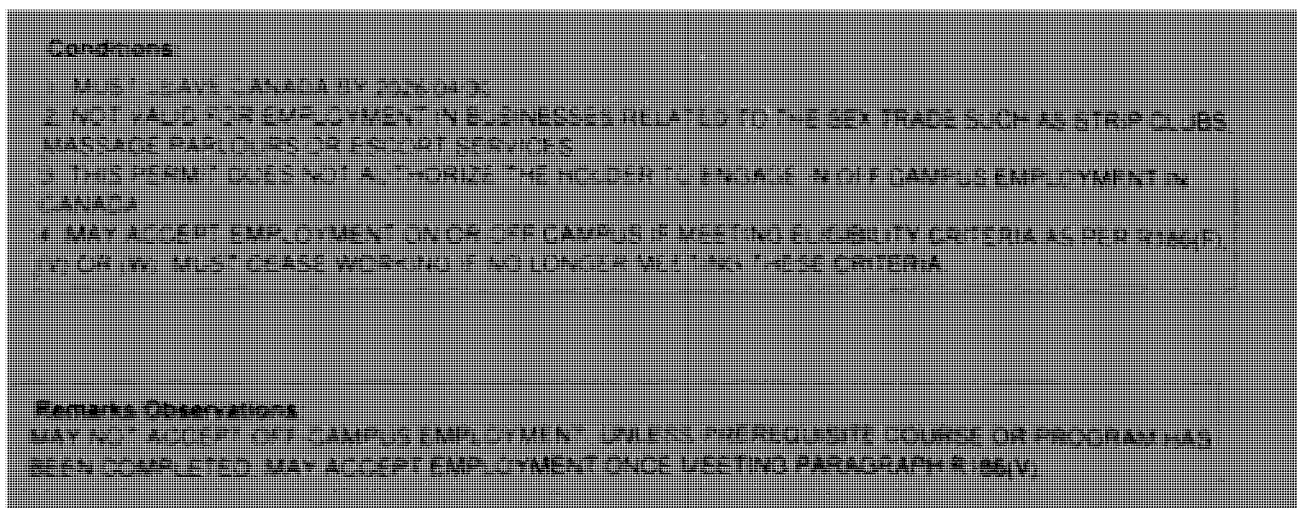
Please see our response to your question.

1. When a study permit includes contradicting conditions such as: "This permit does not authorize the holder to engage in off-campus employment in Canada" but also states "May accept employment on or off campus if meeting eligibility criteria as per R186(f), (v) or (w)", how should this be interpreted in terms of a student's ability to work?

Response: Based on the remarks section, the study permit holder will need to **complete their prerequisite course or program** before accepting off-campus employment. Please note that for case specific questions, the study permit holder may submit an IRCC Web form.

2. If a study permit contains restrictive conditions or remarks, but the student meets the eligibility under **R186(v)** or **R186(w)**, does the regulation take precedence, or is an amendment to the permit required before work is permitted?

Response: If the study permit has conditions or remarks but the student meets the eligibility under **R186(v)** or **R186(w)**, the student must submit an amendment to the permit before pursuing work as depending on their study permit application, they may not be permitted to accept ON or OFF campus employment.



We trust that this information will be of assistance.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: November 21, 2025 10:26 AM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Clarification Regarding Study Permit Conditions and Eligibility Under R186(v) and (w)

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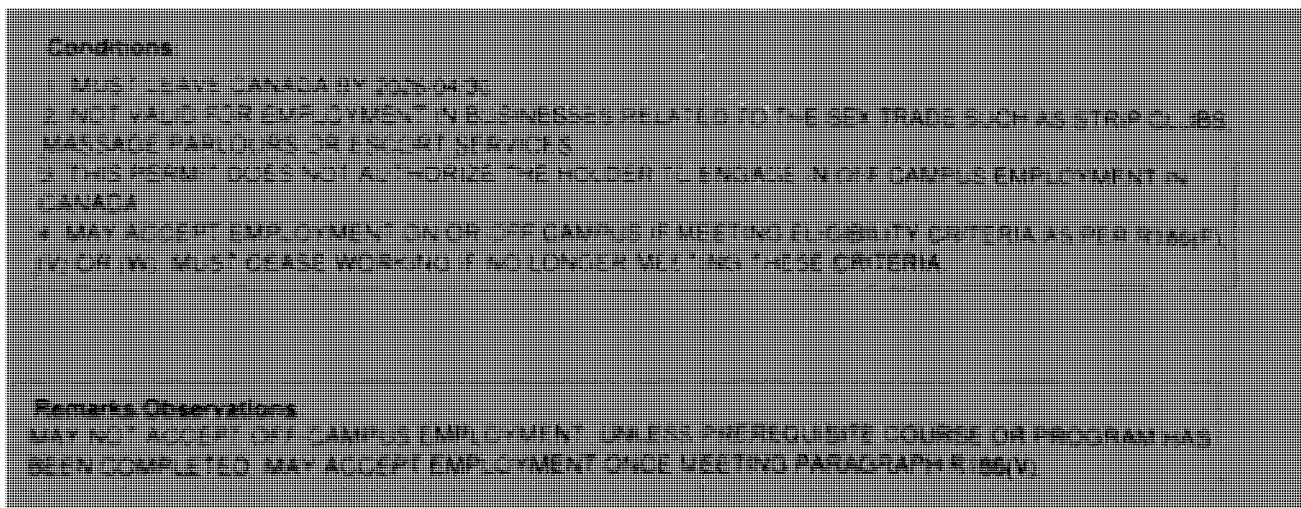
ATTENTION: Ce courriel provient de l'extérieur du gouvernement du Canada. Ne cliquez pas sur les liens et n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et sachez que le contenu est sûr.

Dear Immigration Representatives,

I am seeking general clarification regarding study permit conditions and their relationship to work eligibility under IRPR.

Specifically:

1. 1. When a study permit includes contradicting conditions such as: *"This permit does not authorize the holder to engage in off-campus employment in Canada"* but also states *"May accept employment on or off campus if meeting eligibility criteria as per R186(f), (v) or (w)"*, how should this be interpreted in terms of a student's ability to work?
2. 2. If a study permit contains restrictive conditions or remarks, but the student meets the eligibility under **R186(v)** or **R186(w)**, does the regulation take precedence, or is an amendment to the permit required before work is permitted?



Thank you for this clarification.

Sincerely,

Page 616

**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'accès à l'information**

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:30:01 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:56:17 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Work Permit under Free Trade Agreement (Chili, Colombia, Péru) - REP-B-2025-2427 - Due 12-Jan-26

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

Applicants applying for employer specific work permits as Professionals under the Free Trade Agreements between Canada and Chili, Colombia, or Peru cannot be facilitated under the agreement in order to find a work opportunity. This is what is being clarified by the text 'you can't enter to look for work'. It is not intended to restrict how the application is submitted to Immigration, Refugee and Citizen Canada for consideration.

Applicants are not required to be physically outside of Canada at time of application, and may apply for a work permit from within Canada if they meet the conditions set out in section [R199](#) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations. It would also be permissible for them to be physically in Canada, and submit an outside Canada application form, but they would be expected to adhere to the Government of Canada's [Border Plan](#) in order to obtain their documents.

For additional information on the application process please refer to following information:

[Work Permit: After you apply](#)

[Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement \(CCFTA\) overview - Agreements or arrangements - International Mobility Program](#)

[Canada-Peru Free Trade Agreement – R204\(a\) – Agreements and arrangements – International Mobility Program](#)

[Canada-Colombia Free Trade Agreement](#)

We hope this information is of assistance. Do not hesitate to reach out again if you required further clarification.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: December 9, 2025 4:07 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)

Subject: Work Permit under Free Trade Agreement (Chili, Colombia, Péru)

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n'ouvrez pas les pièces jointes sauf si vous reconnaissez l'expéditeur et savez que le contenu est sûr.

Good day,

My name is

I am writing to seek clarification regarding the work permit provisions under the Free Trade Agreements between Canada and Chili, Colombia, Péru etc, specifically relating to the note on the IRCC website indicating that foreign professionals “cannot enter Canada to look for work.” which seems to be newly added (Screenshot of IRCC website below).

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada/special-instructions/business-people.html>

Types of business persons covered:

► Business visitors

▼ Professionals

To qualify under this FTA as a professional, you must:

- meet the educational requirements for your contracted position
- have all the licensing and certification required for the job
- have a pre-arranged contract with a Canadian employer when you enter Canada (you can't enter to look for work)
- comply with all other requirements for temporary entry

Your job must also be one of the skilled occupations below.

I would appreciate confirmation on the following points:

1. Eligibility to Apply From Within Canada:

If a foreign national is already in Canada with valid temporary resident status (e.g., work permit, study permit, or visitor status), are they eligible to submit an application for a work permit under the FTA from inside Canada assuming all the other conditions are met?

2. Requirement to Be Outside Canada:

Does the note on the IRCC website imply that FTA applicants must **physically be outside Canada** at the time of application?

3. Applying From Outside Canada While Physically in Canada:

If the applicant is physically in Canada, is it permissible for them to submit an **outside Canada (using IMM 1294)** application for a FTA work permit, or would this still be considered non-compliant with the stated restriction?

Thank you in advance for your assistance. I would be grateful for any clarification or references you can provide.

Kind regards,

Page 623

**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'accès à l'information**

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:30:13 PM
From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:56:19 PM
To:
Cc: [immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)
Subject: FW: Express Entry Work Experience - REP-B-2025-2023 - Due 18-Nov-25
Importance: Normal
Sensitivity: None
Attachments:

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

To be eligible for Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points, the work experience must fall under one of the [TEER 0, 1, 2, or 3 categories](#) of the National Occupational Classification (NOC). Each TEER level reflects different expectations in terms of training, education, experience, and responsibilities, and officers take these into account when reviewing applications.

Officers conduct a holistic assessment of the claimed work experience. For example, if a NOC profile indicates that “*a university degree or college diploma is usually required*” and the applicant does not possess such credentials, this may raise concerns about whether the duties performed align with the occupation’s classification.

Ultimately, the applicant must demonstrate that they have genuinely performed the lead statement and most of the main duties of the NOC. Misrepresentation or insufficient evidence may result in refusal or inadmissibility.

To learn more about Canadian and foreign work experience for Express Entry CRS scoring, consult Sections 15 and 25 of the [Ministerial Instructions respecting the Express Entry system](#).

Please be advised that the assessment of an application is conducted on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the specific circumstances and the supporting documentation available to the officer. It is the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that they meet the requirements.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to you.

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:
Sent: October 17, 2025 7:07 PM
To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\) <\[IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\]\(mailto:IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca\)>](#)
Subject: Express Entry Work Experience

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Hello,

Licensing Body: (

RCIC #

Name:

Phone

Email:

Question: For the purposes of Express Entry CRS score calculation, do IRCC officers consider education requirements for claimed Canadian OR Foreign work experience?

For instance, if a high school graduate decided to work in NOC 11202 – Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations, instead of pursuing post secondary studies, would they be able to claim this work experience under Express Entry?

Or does work experience only begin to count after post secondary studies because occupations eligible under Express Entry are "skilled" (thereby requiring some post secondary education).

Thank you,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:30:25 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Monday, December 29, 2025 3:57:34 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: FW: Request for Clarification Regarding Travel prior to eCOPR Issuance After PR Portal Landing - REP-B-2025-2514 - Due 22-Jan-26

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Attachments:

Good day,

Thank you for contacting the **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.

1. Once a person has completed the PR portal landing steps (including declaration and address confirmation) but has not yet received their eCOPR, are they considered a permanent resident for travel purposes?

Response: When a person has completed the PR Portal landing steps but has not yet received their eCOPR, they are not considered a permanent resident for travel purposes. The reason is that IRCC only confirms permanent resident status once the eCOPR is issued, and IRCC does not finalize or confirm PR status while the client is outside Canada. Please refer to the [IRCC website](#) for additional information.

2. Would such a person be permitted to depart Canada before receiving the eCOPR and later download the eCOPR while outside Canada once it becomes available in the portal?

Response: We can't confirm their permanent resident status while they are outside Canada. If they plan on travelling before receiving their e-COPR, advise the client to contact IRCC using the email address on their invitation message and further instructions will be sent to them.

3. In the event of urgent or emergency travel before receiving a PR card, would the individual be eligible to apply for a Permanent Resident Travel Document (PRTD) from outside Canada using the eCOPR issued after departure?

Response: If they are currently outside Canada and do not have a valid PR card to return to Canada on a commercial carrier, they need to apply for a [Permanent Resident Travel Document](#). However, it is important to note that a PRTD can only be issued to someone whose permanent resident status has already been confirmed.

4. If travel before issuance of the eCOPR is not recommended or permitted, could you please advise on the correct procedure to follow in emergency situations?

Response: If they plan to travel before receiving their e-COPR, advise the client to contact IRCC using the email address on their invitation message. For more information on confirming their permanent residence from within Canada consult our [website](#).

Thank you kindly,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: December 22, 2025 6:22 PM

To: Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration (IRCC) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Request for Clarification Regarding Travel prior to eCOPR Issuance After PR Portal Landing

You don't often get email from [\[redacted\]](#). [Learn why this is important](#)

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Dear Officer,

I hope this message finds you well.

I am writing to request clarification regarding the status and travel implications for a permanent resident who has completed the electronic permanent residence (PR) landing through the PR Confirmation Portal but has not yet received their electronic Confirmation of Permanent Residence (eCOPR) document.

Specifically, I would appreciate guidance on the following points:

1. Once a person has completed the PR portal landing steps (including declaration and address confirmation) but has not yet received their eCOPR, are they considered a permanent resident for travel purposes?
2. Would such a person be permitted to depart Canada before receiving the eCOPR and later download the eCOPR while outside Canada once it becomes available in the portal?
3. In the event of urgent or emergency travel before receiving a PR card, would the individual be eligible to apply for a Permanent Resident Travel Document (PRTD) from outside Canada using the eCOPR issued **after** departure?
4. If travel before issuance of the eCOPR is not recommended or permitted, could you please advise on the correct procedure to follow in emergency situations?

I would be grateful for any clarification or official guidance you can provide to ensure compliance with IRCC requirements and to avoid any issues with re-entry to Canada.

Thank you very much for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Archived: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:30:36 PM

From: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Sent: Tuesday, December 30, 2025 1:09:53 PM

To:

Cc: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#)

Subject: RE: Question regarding continuing studies after a SP-Extension refusal while the study permit is still valid

Importance: Normal

Sensitivity: None

Hello,

Thank you for contacting the Immigration Representatives Mailbox.

Please note that we **do not answer case specific inquiries**. The Immigration Representative inbox is responsible for **general** enquiries received from authorized immigration representatives and lawyers with respect to general procedures and operational policies for the various immigration lines of business including permanent residence, temporary residence, asylum, citizenship and program integrity.

For updates on applications outside of normal processing times, requests for expedited processing of an application, or if clients wish to report important changes to their application information, please fill out the [IRCC Web form - Canada.ca](#) or you can use existing client support channels available on our [website](#) to communicate with us.

Thank you,

The Immigration Representatives Mailbox

From:

Sent: December 29, 2025 7:10 PM

To: [Immigration Representatives / Représentants immigration \(IRCC\)](#) <IRCC.ImmigrationRepresentatives-Representantsimmigration.IRCC@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Question regarding continuing studies after a SP-Extension refusal while the study permit is still valid

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Dear IRCC Representative,

Greetings of the day.

My name is _____, and I am an _____ request clarification regarding study permit extension and refusal while a current study permit remains valid.

I am writing to

Scenario:

- * The student has an old-format study permit with no DLI mentioned.
- * The student changed the DLI using IRCC's "[encouraged approach](#)" and applied for a study permit extension before joining the new institution.
- * The student completed the first semester in the new DLI while current study permit remains valid, but later their study permit extension was refused based on finances.
- * The current study permit remains valid until **July 2026**.

Post-secondary study permits issued **prior to November 08, 2024**, and applicants exempted from LOA requirements under R219(2), will not have the DLI name printed on the permit. These study permit holders are encouraged to apply for a new study permit when changing DLIs to ensure accuracy in student compliance reporting.

For more information on assessing students who have changed DLIs see [Study permits: Assessing study permit conditions](#).

Questions:

- Based on this **recent refusal**, should the student pause their studies and reapply for a new study permit extension and wait for the new permit with the new institution name, or can they **continue studying** until the current study permit is valid? Does this study permit refusal affect the student's right to continue studying while their current study permit is still valid?
- If the student **reapplies for a study permit extension** while their current permit remains valid, can they **continue studies on maintained status** until IRCC issues a new decision?

Could you please share any **official IRCC reference links** that support this scenario?

Thank you for your guidance and assistance.

Best Regards,