



Pathways to Permanent Residence for International Students

IMPORTANT: The information in this presentation is accurate as of the date of the presentation. Policies & programs are subject to change. For the latest updates, please consult www.Canada.ca/Immigration



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

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Canada 

International Students and Permanent Residence



- International students have the education, skills and experience that Canada is looking for.



- After graduating you might be able to make Canada your permanent home through Express Entry.

This presentation will cover:

- Important Concepts
- Overview of Pathways to Permanent Residence for International Students:
 - ✓ Working in Canada during studies & after graduation
 - ✓ Applying for Permanent Residence through Express Entry
- Questions & Answers

Visa versus Permit



- A visa does not confer legal status in Canada. It only gives you permission to apply for entry to Canada.
- It is only when you appear before a Canadian border services officer that a decision will be made regarding your entry into Canada, your legal status in Canada and the duration of that status.

Renewing your Study Permit

- Submit an *Application to Change Conditions, Extend my stay or Remain in Canada as a Student*
 - Make sure your educational institution is on the list of Designated Learning Institutions (DLIs)
 - Gather all the documents on the list of documents (acceptance letter , proof of available funds, transcripts, etc.)
 - Submit the application online.

Implied Status



- A temporary resident must apply for an extension of his authorized period of stay before the end of his stay.
- The period of stay authorized as a temporary resident is thus extended by operation of law until a decision is rendered on the application. The applicant is considered to have an implied temporary resident status during this period.
- The implied status applies as long as the person remains in Canada. The temporary resident who leaves Canada automatically loses it.
- We recommend applying for an extension well in advance of the expiration date, ideally three to four months.

Student Immigration Journey: Work Options

Studying

Post Graduation

Work Permit Authorizations

Study Permit:

- On-Campus Work
- Off-Campus Work

Work Permit:

- Co-op / Internship

Post Graduation Work Permit:

- Open work permit for up to 3 years

How to Qualify

- Full-time studies
- Minimum 6-month study program

- Graduation from a full-time study program at an eligible Designated Learning Institution
- Minimum 8-month study program

Working while Studying

On-Campus Work

You can work on your school campus, without a work permit, if you:

- have a valid study permit that includes a condition that says you can work on and off-campus
- are a full-time post-secondary student at a post-secondary DLI
- have a valid study permit, and
- have a Social Insurance Number (SIN).

***You can work an unlimited number of hours on campus**

Off-Campus Work

You can work off-campus, without a work permit, if you meet all of these requirements:

- you have a valid study permit that includes a condition that says you can work on and off-campus
- You're a full-time student at a designated learning institution (DLI)
- you're enrolled in a post-secondary academic, vocational or professional training program,
- you've started studying
- your study program is at least 6 months long and leads to a degree, diploma or certificate
- you have a Social Insurance Number (SIN)

*** You can work a maximum of 20 hours per week during a regular academic session and full time during regularly scheduled breaks**

Co-Op Work and Internships

- You can apply for a co-op or intern work permit if:



- you have a valid study permit
- the work is required to complete your study program in Canada
- you have a letter from your school that confirms that all students in your program need to complete work placements to get their degree, and
- your co-op placement or internship totals 50% or less of your study program

Post Graduate Work Permit (PGWP)

PGWP

- Helps students who have graduated from an eligible Canadian post-secondary institution to gain valuable Canadian work experience.
- You may be eligible for a Post-Graduation Work Permit if:
 - You have **completed and passed** a post-secondary academic, vocational, or professional education program in Canada
 - You studied at an eligible Designated Learning Institution (DLI)
 - You studied full time
 - The program was at least 8 months in length
 - You did not take unscheduled breaks or unauthorized leave from your studies
 - You did not exceed the allowable hours of off-campus work
 - You apply within 180 days of receiving written confirmation from the educational institution indicating that you are eligible to obtain a degree, diploma, or certificate

PGWP (continued)

Duration of study program (determined by DLI)	Validity of PGWP
at least 8 months but less than 2 years	same as study program
2 years or longer	3 years

- PGWP is an **open work permit**
- Only skilled (NOC 0, A, B) work experience helps you qualify for permanent residence through federal programs.
- Once you find a skilled job with your PGWP, your spouse or partner can also apply for an open work permit.
- You can only obtain a PGWP **once** (it's not renewable).

Transitioning to Work After Graduation



- Once you have completed all requirements to graduate, and as long as you are an international student who is **eligible to work off-campus** you can continue to work off campus 20 hours a week.
- Once you get written confirmation from the educational institution stating that you are eligible to obtain a degree, diploma, or certificate (completion letter), you can **apply for a Post Graduation Work Permit**.
- Once you have applied for a work permit, you can transition to full-time work.
- You can **travel outside of Canada**, return, and keep working while your work permit application is in process, but make sure you have a valid visa or eTA to return.
- Former international students who have **not** applied for a work permit are **not authorized** to work in Canada and must depart Canada within 90 days or apply for a change of status.
- If your work permit application is refused, you must **stop** working.

Applying for Permanent Residence: Express Entry

Important to Know

- There are different Federal (IRCC) and provincial/territorial pathways to become a permanent resident of Canada
- The best pathway for you depends on your unique combination of skills and experience
- The best time to apply is when you are eligible
- Only the federal government can grant permanent residence, so even if you're nominated by a province or territory, you still need to apply for permanent residence through IRCC

Alberta



BRITISH COLUMBIA

WelcomeBC

Canada

Manitoba



NOVA SCOTIA IMMIGRATION

New Brunswick
Nouveau-Brunswick
CANADA

Newfoundland
Labrador
CANADA



Prince Edward
Island
CANADA

Yukon

Ontario



Saskatchewan

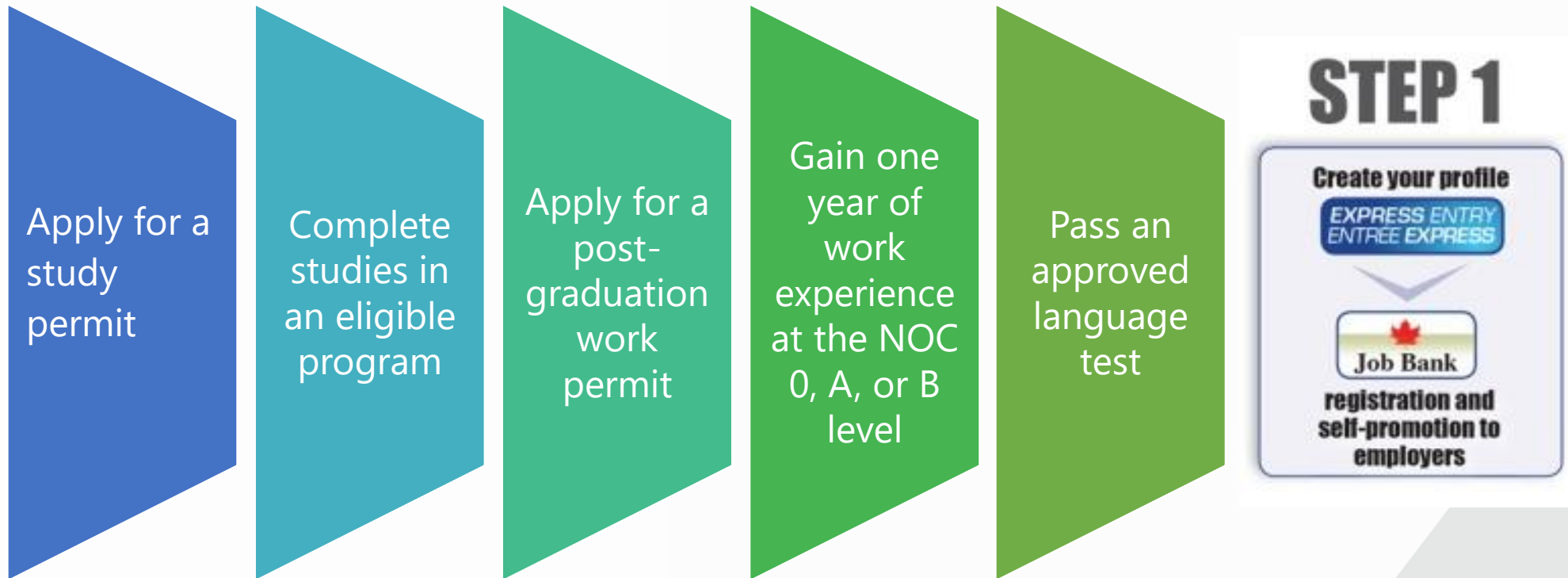


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Student Pathway to Permanent Residence through Express Entry

- Immigrating Permanently to Canada is a Multi-Step Process:



Express Entry: Background



- **Express Entry** is the first step to immigrate to Canada permanently as a skilled worker under the:
 - ✓ Federal Skilled Worker Program (**FSW**)
 - ✓ Federal Skilled Trades Program (**FST**)
 - ✓ Canadian Experience Class (**CEC**)
 - ✓ A portion of the Provincial Nominee Program (**PNP**)

Express Entry Highlights for International Students



- User friendly, **online system** from profile creation to application for permanent residence;
- Creating an Express Entry profile is **free** and a profile stays active for up to one year;
- When a candidate is accepted into the pool, they are given a Comprehensive Ranking System (**CRS**) score;
- The top scoring candidates in the pool are invited to apply for permanent residence in regular invitation rounds;
- Fast processing of permanent residence applications – within 6 months in most cases.

Important Concepts:

National Occupational Classification (NOC)

- The **National Occupation Classification (NOC)** is a classification system used by the Government of Canada to classify occupations (jobs).
- **NOC codes** identify jobs by occupational area and skill type or level.
Work experience for **Express Entry: NOC 0, A and B.**

NOC 0	Management Jobs
NOC A	Professional Jobs <i>(usually require university education)</i>
NOC B	Technical Jobs and Skilled Trades <i>(usually require college education or apprenticeship training)</i>
NOC C	Semi-skilled jobs <i>(usually require secondary school or vocational training)</i>
NOC D	Entry level jobs <i>(on-the-job training)</i>

- Don't rely on job title alone. Duties in the **NOC** description should also match your actual work experience – Refer to the "**Find your NOC**" page on the [Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca) website.

NOC Code Examples: Find the Skill Type or Level

- **Skill Type or Level is Referenced in each NOC Code:**

Skill Type 0 – 1st digit of code is **0**

NOC **0015** – CEO of Manufacturing Company

NOC **0112** – Human Resources Manager

Skill Level A – 2nd digit of code is **0** or **1**

NOC **4021** – College Instructor

NOC **1111** – Accountant

Skill Level B – 2nd digit of code is **2** or **3**

NOC **1241** – Administrative Assistant

NOC **6322** – Cook

Skill Level C – 2nd digit of code is **4** or **5**

NOC **1414** – Receptionist

NOC **6513** – Food and Beverage Server

Skill Level D – 2nd digit of code is **6** or **7**

NOC **6611** – Cashier

NOC **6711** – Food Counter Attendant

Important Concepts:

Language Tests & Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)

- **Language Tests** are used to determine speaking, listening, reading, and writing ability in Canada's official languages: **English & French**.
- Language Test Scores are equated to the **Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)** - language test **equivalency charts** are available on the IRCC website.
- **Everyone** must prove their language ability by taking an approved language test:
 - ✓ English: **CELPIP General**
 - ✓ English: **IELTS General Training**
 - ✓ French: **TEF**
 - ✓ French: **TCF Canada**
- Test results must be **less than two years old** when the candidate completes their Express Entry profile, **and** when they apply for permanent residence.

Important Concepts:

Educational Credential Assessment (ECA)

- An **Educational Credential Assessment** (ECA) is used to verify a foreign degree, diploma, certificate (or other proof of your credential) is equivalent to a Canadian one.
- A list of [designated organizations that offer ECAs](#) is on the IRCC website.
- Education points are awarded for the **highest educational credential completed** – for candidates with a masters, professional, or doctoral degree, ECAs are not needed for lower-level credentials
- Additional points are awarded for **two or more credentials** only if if one program was **three or more years in length** – ECAs are needed only for the three or more year credential and the next-highest credential

Federal Skilled Worker Program

Key Criteria:

- At least **one year of continuous work experience within the last 10 years** (in a NOC 0, A or B job), in Canada or in another country.
- Language skills (**CLB 7 in all 4 abilities**).
- Education (**Canadian** secondary or post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, **or the foreign equivalent**).
- And a score of **67 or higher out of 100** on the Federal Skilled Worker points grid (which assesses six selection factors: language skills, education, work experience, age, arranged employment, adaptability).

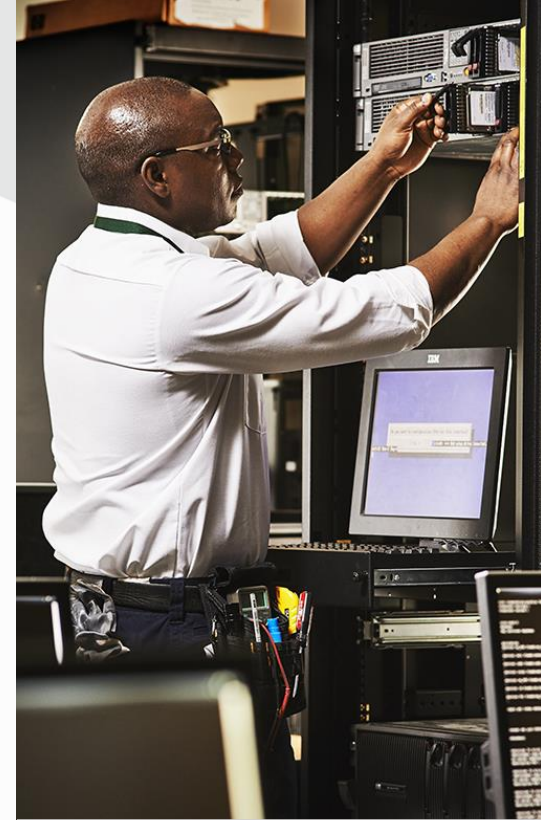


Federal Skilled Trades Program

Key Criteria:

- At least **24 months of work experience** in an eligible skilled trade within the last five years.
- **Meet job requirements of the skilled trade** as set by the NOC (except the requirement related to certification).
- Language skills (**CLB 5**, speaking and listening; **CLB 4**, reading and writing).
- Have a **valid job offer** in the skilled trade for at least one year, or a **Canadian certificate of qualification** in the skilled trades.

*All work experience in this program falls under NOC B.



Canadian Experience Class

Key Criteria:

- At least 12 months of skilled **Canadian work experience** (in a NOC 0, A or B job) within the last three years.
 - ✓ **Full-Time:** 30 hours/week for 12 months (at same job or at more than one job)
= 1 year full time (**1,560 hours**).
 - ✓ **Part-Time:** 15 hours/week for 24 months = 1 year full time (**1,560 hours**).
- Language skills:
 - NOC 0 and A jobs** (CLB 7 in all 4 abilities)
 - NOC B jobs** (CLB 5 in all 4 abilities)



Canadian Experience Class: Work Experience

What **DOES** count:

- ✓ Full-time (or part-time equivalent) work experience in Canada at NOC 0/A/B level in the past 3 years
- ✓ Work experience gained while legally authorized to work in Canada, (e.g. on a Post Graduate or other work permit)

What **DOESN'T** count:

- ✗ Any employment in Canada during full-time study (e.g. while on a co-op work permit or off-campus work, while a full-time student)
- ✗ Self-employment, even if skilled
- ✗ Unauthorized work

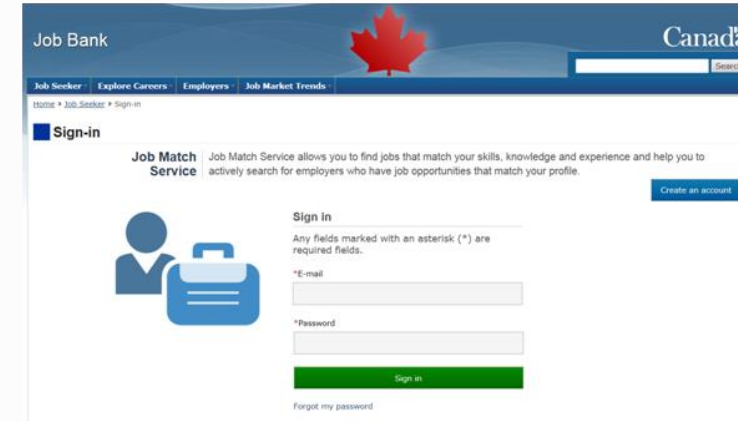
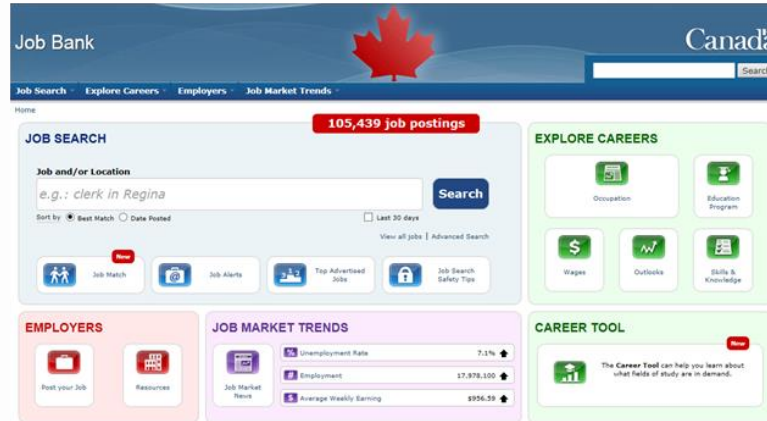
Step 1: Create an Express Entry Profile

- Complete your language test(s) and educational credential assessments *before* creating an Express Entry profile.
- Creating a profile online is **free** and does not require an immigration lawyer or consultant.
- Answer questions about your education, work experience, language ability, and other details.
- Candidates must meet the criteria of *at least one* of the federal economic immigration programs managed by Express Entry in order to get into the pool.

Key Notes to Remember

- ✓ **Keep your profile up to date.** (e.g. new job offer, new language test results, more education completed, changes in family composition, etc.)
- ✓ **No guarantees.** Completing a profile does not guarantee you will get an invitation to apply, and applying does not guarantee you will be approved for permanent residence.
- ✓ **Be truthful.** *Anyone who provides false information could be found inadmissible for misrepresentation and could be barred for five years from applying to come to Canada.*

Register with Job Bank



- If you do not already have a valid job offer or provincial/territorial nomination, you are encouraged to register with **Job Match** after creating an Express Entry profile.
- Connect with job opportunities in Canada based on your skills, knowledge, and experience: **www.jobbank.gc.ca**

Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS)

Core Human Capital Factors	Single 500	Spouse 460
Age	110	100
Education	150	140
1 st Official Language	136	128
2 nd Official Language	24	22
Canadian work experience	80	70
Spouse Factors 40		
Education	10	
1 st Official Language	20	
Canadian work experience	10	

Skill Transferability	100 points max
Education (with OL or CDN exp)	50
Foreign work experience (with OL or CDN exp)	50
Qualification cert (with OL)	50
Additional Points 600 points max	
Provincial Nomination	600
Valid job offer	200 (max)
Canadian Education	30 (max)
French proficiency	30 (max)
Siblings in Canada	15 (max)

Total: 1200 points max

This tool will help you calculate your Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score:

www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/crs-tool.asp

CRS Additional Points: Provincial/Territorial Nomination (600 pts)



- A total of **600 points** are awarded to candidates with a Provincial/Territorial (P/T) nomination
- Participating Provinces and Territories can nominate foreign nationals under their Express Entry Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) streams.
- PNP criteria and streams differ across the country; check individual P/T websites to learn more.
- All candidates nominated via an Express Entry PNP stream must meet the minimum entry criteria for Express Entry including meeting the criteria for one of the three federal economic programs.

CRS Additional Points: Valid Job Offers (200 or 50 pts)



- A total of **200 points** are awarded to candidates with a valid job offer in a NOC 00 occupation.
- A total of **50 points** are awarded to candidates with a valid job offer in a NOC 0, A or B occupation.
- A job offer must be for a minimum of one year once an applicant receives permanent residence.
- Job offers must also be non-seasonal, at the NOC 0, A, or B level, and supported by a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) unless one is not needed.
- Candidates who don't have a valid job offer can still get points for Canadian work experience.

CRS Additional Points: Education Completed in Canada (15 or 30 pts)



- A total of **15 points** are awarded for a one- or two-year diploma or certificate.
- A total of **30 points** are awarded for a degree, diploma or certificate of three years or longer, or for a Master's, entry-to-practice professional degree*, or doctoral degree of at least one academic year.
- To get these points, a candidate must have completed their studies at a designated learning institution (DLI) in Canada.
- Each educational program completed in Canada needs to be entered separately into the Express Entry profile.

*Entry-to-practice professional degree for an occupation listed in the *National Occupational Classification* matrix at Skill level A, for which licensing by a provincial regulatory body is required. Eligible occupations: medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, optometry, law, chiropractic medicine, or pharmacy.

CRS Additional Points: Canada's Official Languages (15 or 30 pts)

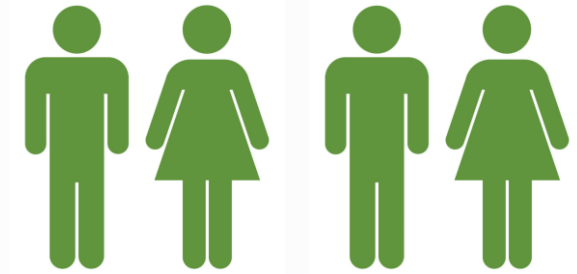
- Candidates can get more CRS points if they have proficiency in both of Canada's official languages (English and French), and submit the results of an approved language test for both English and French.
- *Parlez-vous français?* Visit canada.ca/francoimmigration to learn about Francophone life across Canada.



Additional CRS Points for French Proficiency:

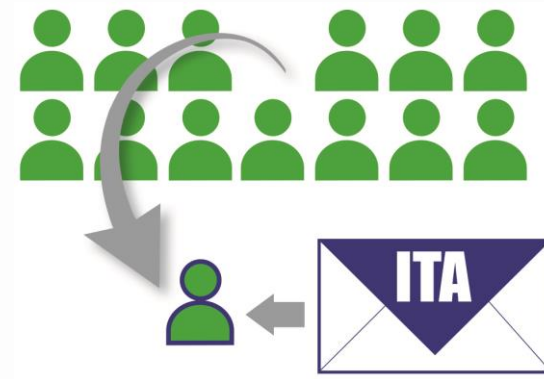
- **15 additional points** for French test results at NCL 7 in all four abilities (listening, speaking, reading, writing).
- **30 additional points** for French test results of NCL 7 in all four abilities + English test results at CLB 5 or higher.

CRS Additional Points: Sibling in Canada (15 pts)



- **15 points** for having at least one sibling* who is a Canadian permanent resident or citizen, is residing in Canada, and is aged at least 18 years old
- **Sibling* = the biological or adoptive children of candidate or accompanying spouse's
 - father or mother
 - father or mother's spouse
 - father or mother's common-law partner

Step 2: Invitation to Apply



- Invitations to Apply (ITAs) are issued to the **highest scoring candidates** in the pool in each round.
- Candidates could be among the top scoring if they:
 - ✓ Have a high level of skills, education, language and work experience;
 - ✓ Are nominated by a province or territory under an Express Entry stream;
 - ✓ Have a valid job offer; or
 - ✓ Have studied in Canada

Express Entry Invitation Rounds

- Invitation rounds take place regularly, usually approximately every 2 to 3 weeks.
- Rounds are based on the Government's annual levels plan for immigration to Canada and IRCC's ability to process applications.
- IRCC publishes special instructions for each invitation round including:
 - date and time of the round
 - number of candidates that receive an ITA
 - CRS score of the lowest ranked candidate invited in that particular round
- Lowest-ranked candidates invited to apply in recent rounds have been in the CRS range of **430-460** points

After Receiving and Invitation to Apply

- Candidates have **60 days** to complete and submit an application for permanent residence.
- IRCC then determines if the application has all required forms, documents and fees.
- If your application is complete, IRCC will verify all eligibility and admissibility criteria.
- IRCC processes complete applications in **six months or less**, 80% of the time.

How Much Money Do I Need?



- **Application Fee:**
 - \$550 for principal applicant
 - \$550 for spouse or partner
 - \$150 per dependent child



- **Right of Permanent Residence Fee:**
 - \$490 for principal applicant
 - \$490 for spouse or partner
- **Proof of Funds:***
 - \$12,669 for a family of 1
 - \$15,772 for a family of 2
 - \$19,390 for a family of 3

* Proof of funds are only required for FSW and FST streams if the candidate does not have a valid job offer. Not required for CEC or PNP.

What if I'm Not Eligible for Express Entry?



- ✓ **Work Permit Options:** Temporary Foreign Worker Program & International Mobility Program
www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/work-canada
- ✓ **Other Federal Immigration Programs:**
www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada
- ✓ **Provincial Nominee Programs:**
 - May include options for candidates who do not meet Express Entry requirements.
 - Visit your Province or Territory's immigration website to find out more information.



For More Information



English: Canada.ca/ExpressEntry

French: Canada.ca/EntreeExpress

Help Centre

What do you need help with?



Centre d'aide

Comment pouvons-nous vous aider?



<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/helpcentre/index-featured-can.asp>
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/francais/centre-aide/index-en-vedette-can.asp>



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[CitImmCanada](https://www.youtube.com/CitImmCanada)

THANK YOU

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

IRCC Client Support Centre:

1-888-242-2100

IRCC Web form:

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/contacts/web-form.asp>