

Application fees	Individual
1. TRV - single entry	\$100.00
2. TRV – multiple entry	\$100.00
3. TRV extension as a visitor	\$100.00
4. Study permit	\$150.00
5. Study permit renewal	\$150.00
6. Study permit restoration	\$200.00
7. Biometrics	\$85.00
8. eTA	\$7.00
9. open work permit	\$100.00
10. work permit	\$155.00
IRCC Proof of Financial Support	One student
A student must show proof of funds for tuition for 12 months	Tuition + \$10,000 or \$833/month



<http://international.gc.ca/global-markets-marches-mondiaux/assets/pdfs/overview-aperçu-eng.pdf>

There is a big difference between a visa and a permit.

eTA - permission to travel to Canada or to pass through Canada en-route to another country. An eTA is for visa exempt countries.

Visa - an actual counterfoil placed in the passport that allows a foreign national to fly to and enter Canada. A visitor can stay for up to 6 months

Permit - a document that allows a foreign national to stay/study/work legally in Canada for a specified amount of time and they must return home before the expiration date or apply for an extension.

Jann Schmidt
250-551-4702
jann.schmidt@sd8.bc.ca

IMMIGRATION LAW



In Canada, human rights are protected by federal, provincial, and territorial laws. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms of 1982 is part of Canada's constitution.



1826277 www.fotosearch.com





DILIGENCE - APPLICATION PROCESS

It cannot be stressed enough, how important it is for the applicant/parent/agent to be vigilant and diligent with providing the necessary documents during the application process. This includes a personal letter stating their initial intent for going to Canada and why it will be important for them to return home. Providing the agency and applicant with a templated letter will help to ensure successful entry into Canada. A letter of acceptance from a designated learning institution is critical. All public schools in Canada are DLIs and the definition of full-time or part-time studies varies depending on the educational institution.

Regulations to quote to students

IRPA

Objectives and Application	3 (1)
Application before entering Canada/eTA	11 (1) (1.01)
Entering and Remaining in Canada	18 (1)
Temporary Resident	22 (1)
Dual Intent	22 (2)
TRP	42 (1)
Work and study permit in Canada	30 (1)(2) (3)
Loss of Temporary resident status	47 (a)(b) (c)
Person who may represent or advise	91 (1)(2) (3)

BURDEN OF PROOF.

Unlike the criminal law standard - "beyond a doubt," citizenship proof is the civil law standard of "balance of probabilities." It is up to applicants to demonstrate that the balance of probabilities indicates that they meet the requirements of the Act. An officer at a port of entry may form the opinion that an individual is inadmissible.

DUAL INTENT

IRPA 22(2): A foreign national may become a temporary resident if the officer is satisfied that they will leave Canada by the end of the period authorized for their stay. So students who come as a visitor can extend their stay so long as they return home.

IMPLIED STATUS

A temporary resident must apply to extend their period of authorized stay before it ends. If this has been done, their period of authorized stay as a temporary resident is extended by law until a decision is made {R183(5)}. Such a person is considered to have implied status as a temporary resident during that period. R189

RESTORATION OF A STUDY PERMIT

IRPR 182 - A student who has lost their status may apply to reinstate or restore their status in accordance with the regulations. The applicant must apply within 90 days of having lost their status, meet the initial requirements for their stay, Restoration of a status cannot be granted at a port of entry. During a restoration, the student should not leave Canada for any reason and should not continue to study. Fee for a restoration is \$200.00 for the restoration fee plus \$150.00 for the new study permit = \$350.00

WHO CAN APPLY FOR A STUDY PERMIT FROM WITHIN CANADA - IRCC WEBSITE

A MINOR CHILD IN PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL

AN EXCHANGE OR VISITING STUDENT

THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN ATHLETE ON A CANADIAN-BASED TEAM; CLERGY,
[HTTP://WWW.CIC.GC.CA/ENGLISH/STUDY/STUDY.ASP](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/study/study.asp)

EXTENSION OF A STUDY PERMIT

A study permit should be extended 30 days before it expires and the extension will not exceed the expiry date on a passport. If a student completes a program early, the permit will expire 90 days after the day of the program completion. IMM5709. A study permit is not a travel document. eTA