

About this guide

This guide is for people who are claiming refugee protection in Canada. It will give you basic information about:

how decisions are made about refugee protection in Canada;
what the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) does; and
what you need to do.

An introduction to refugee protection in Canada

The IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) is an independent tribunal responsible, through its Refugee Protection Division (RPD), for deciding refugee protection claims in Canada.

You can be given refugee protection in Canada if you meet the United Nations (UN) definition of a Convention refugee, or if you are a person in need of protection. The UN (United Nations) defines Convention refugees as people who have a well-founded fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

Membership in a particular social group can include, but is not limited to, sexual orientation, gender identity, women who fear domestic violence and HIV status. Persons in need of protection must show that if they return to their home country, they will face a danger of torture, a risk to their life or a risk of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 3 of 19

This guide provides general information about the refugee protection process. It is not a legal document. For more precise legal information, please see the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, the Immigration and Refugee

Protection Regulations and the Refugee Protection Division Rules.

You can find all of these documents on the IRB website at: www.irb-cisr.gc.ca

Definitions

Abandoned claim: If you do not do everything necessary for the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) to make a decision about

your claim, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may decide that you do not want to continue with your claim. For example,

this can happen if you do not provide your Basis of Claim Form on time, if you do not go to your hearing, or if you do not contact the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) when you are asked to do so.

If the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) declares your claim abandoned, you will not be allowed to continue with your claim or make another claim in the future.

Basis of Claim Form (BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)): The form in which you give information about yourself and about why you are claiming refugee protection in Canada.

Convention refugee: A person who meets the definition of “refugee” in the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the

Status of Refugees. You are a Convention refugee if:

you have left your home country (your country of nationality or, if you do not have one, the country where you usually lived in the past);

you have a well-founded fear of persecution based on your race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group; and

you are unable or, because of your fear, unwilling to try to get the protection of your home country.

Contact information: this is the information needed to be able to contact you or your counsel. It includes your current full address and your phone numbers where you can be reached. Your counsel’s contact information must also include his or her fax numbers and email address.

Counsel: A person who represents you in the refugee protection process.

If your counsel is charging you a fee or receiving other payment, they must be a member in good standing of a provincial law society (lawyers and paralegals, in a province that allows paralegals to be members of the law society), of the Chambre des notaires du Québec, or of the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants.

Counsel can also be a family member, a friend or a volunteer who represents you without charging you a fee.

Designated country of origin (DCO): A country designated as a DCO (Designated country of origin) by the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/reform-safe.asp>).

Designated foreign national: A person who is part of a group that the Minister identified as an “irregular arrival.”

Designated representative (DR): A person who is responsible for protecting the interests of a child less than 18 years old or of

an adult who is unable to understand what the refugee protection process is about. The designated representative is also

responsible for explaining the refugee protection process to that person. In the case of children less than 18 years old, the

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 4 of 19

designated representative is usually the child’s parent. However, another family member, a legal guardian, a friend or a worker

from a social services agency can also be the designated representative if they meet the requirements.

Eligibility / eligible to be referred: This is the first step in the refugee protection claim process. An officer from the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) or Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) decides whether your claim meets certain basic conditions. If it does, the officer sends (“refers”) it to the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) of the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada), which will make a decision on your claim for refugee protection.

Excluded person: A person who cannot be considered a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection because he or she has committed a serious, non-political crime outside Canada, a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, and people who are guilty of acts that are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. It also includes people who do not need protection because they live in a country where they have rights and obligations that are similar to those of a citizen of that country.

Inland office: Any office of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) or the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) inside Canada.

Legal aid: A service offered by some provincial or territorial governments in Canada, in which the government may pay for certain legal services for some people who do not have enough money to pay a lawyer.

Member: The Refugee Protection Division (RPD) decision-maker who hears your claim and decides whether to accept it.

Minister’s participation: When the Minister of Public Safety or the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship decides to participate in your claim and becomes a party in the refugee protection process. A representative from the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) or Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) (Minister’s counsel) acts for the Minister before the Refugee Protection Division (RPD).

Party: The claimant and, if the Minister participates in your claim, the Minister.

Permanent resident: The right to live, work, study and remain in Canada under specific residency obligations.

Person in need of protection: A person in Canada who would be subjected personally to a danger of torture, a risk to their life, or a risk of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment if they were returned to their home country (their country of nationality or, if they do not have one, the country where they usually lived in the past).

Port of Entry (POE): An airport, a seaport or a Canada-United States border crossing.

Refugee Appeal Division (RAD): The Division of the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) that decides appeals of decisions made by the Refugee Protection Division (RPD). In most cases, the RAD (Refugee Appeal Division) will proceed without a hearing, on the basis of the documents provided by the parties and the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) record.

Refugee protection: The protection given by Canada to a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection.

Refugee Protection Division (RPD): The division of the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) that hears claims for refugee protection made in Canada and decides whether to accept them.

Vulnerable person: Vulnerable persons are individuals whose ability to present their cases before the Immigration and Refugee

Board of Canada (IRB) is severely impaired. Such persons may include, but would not be limited to, the mentally ill, minors, the elderly, victims of torture, survivors of genocide and crimes against humanity, women who have suffered gender-related

persecution, and individuals who have been victims of persecution based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Vulnerable

persons can apply to the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) for procedural accommodations at their hearing.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 5 of 19

Withdrawing: If you decide not to continue with your refugee protection claim, you must tell the Refugee Protection

Division (RPD) in writing that you are withdrawing your claim. If you withdraw your claim, you will not be permitted to make another claim for refugee protection in Canada.

Working days: Days which do not include Saturdays, Sundays or other days on which the Board offices are closed.

Claiming Refugee Protection

How do I make a claim for refugee protection?

You can make a claim for refugee protection by speaking to an officer at any port of entry when you arrive in Canada, or at an inland office.

The officer from the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) or Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) will

decide whether your claim is eligible to be referred to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB). If your claim is

eligible, it will be sent ("referred") to the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) of the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of

Canada) to start the claim for refugee protection process.

At a port of entry

If you make your claim at a port of entry, you will be given a Confirmation of Referral and a Basis of Claim Form (BOC Form) to complete. You must give your completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) no later than 15 days after the date your claim was sent to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). At a later date, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will send you a Notice to Appear for a Hearing that will tell you when and where your claim will be heard.

At an inland office

If you make your claim at an inland office, you must give your completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the officer who decides whether your claim is eligible. That officer will give you a Confirmation of Referral. At a later date, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will send you a Notice to Appear for a Hearing that will tell you when and where your claim will be heard.

At your hearing, an RPD (Refugee Protection Division) decision-maker called a member will decide whether your claim should be allowed or not.

What are my responsibilities?

Getting a truthful and completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) submitted on time
You must give information that is complete, true and correct in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form).

You must provide this BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the officer if you are claiming inland.

You must provide this BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) within 15 days of your claim being sent to the Board, if you made your claim at a port of entry.

You must make sure that the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) receives all of the documents it asks you for, including your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), on time.

Responsibilities regarding documents and hearing

You are responsible for obtaining and providing any documents that may support your protection claim. You must make

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 6 of 19
arrangements now to get these supporting documents without delay.

You must go to your hearing.

You must read all of the documents the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) sends you and make sure that the RPD

(Refugee Protection Division) receives an answer on time if one is asked for or is needed.

Keeping your contact information and your counsel's contact information up to date with the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada)

You must give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) your current address and phone number. If you did not give your address to the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) or IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) officer at your eligibility interview, you must give it to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) no later than 10 days after you receive your Confirmation of Referral.

If you move, you must give your new address to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) immediately.

If you have counsel, you must give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) your counsel's address and telephone number immediately.

You must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) your new counsel's contact information if you change counsel.

Once you have a scheduled hearing date

Changing the language of your hearing

You must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) if you want to change the official language (English or French) you chose for your hearing at least 10 days before the hearing.

You must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) if you want to change the language or dialect to be interpreted at your hearing at least 10 days before the hearing.

Changing the location of your hearing

You may ask the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to change the location of your hearing.

You must ask at least 20 days before your hearing. The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will only agree to change the location of the hearing in certain circumstances.

In deciding if the application to change the location of the hearing, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will consider relevant factors, including:

- (a) whether you are residing in the location where you want the hearing to be held;
- (b) whether a change of location would allow the proceeding to be full and proper;
- (c) whether a change of location would likely delay the proceeding;
- (d) how the change of location would affect the Division's operations;
- (e) how a change of location would affect the parties;
- (f) whether a change of location is necessary to accommodate a vulnerable person; and
- (g) whether a hearing may be conducted by means of live telecommunication with the claimant.

Changing the date or time of your hearing

You may ask the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to change the date or time of your hearing. You must ask at least

3 working days before the hearing. The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will only agree to change the date or time of

your hearing in exceptional circumstances.

Which language will the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) use with me?

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 7 of 19

Canada has two official languages: English and French. You can choose which official language you would like the RPD

(Refugee Protection Division) to use with you (for example, during your hearing and in documents) in the “Language and Interpreter” section of your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form).

If you do not understand English or French, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will have an interpreter for you at your

hearing. You must write the language and dialect you want to use in the “Language and Interpreter” section of your BOC Form

(Basis of Claim Form).

When can the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) declare that my claim has been abandoned?

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may declare that your claim has been abandoned if you:

- do not provide a completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) on time;

- do not provide your current and correct contact information;

- do not go to your refugee protection claim hearing; or

- do not go to your special hearing on the abandonment of your claim, if you are required to do so.

If your claim is declared abandoned, it will not be heard. This also means that you will not be allowed to make another

refugee protection claim in the future and you will most likely be required to leave Canada.

Can I withdraw my refugee protection claim?

Before your hearing, if you decide that you do not want to continue with your claim, you must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection

Division) in writing that you are withdrawing your claim.

Basis of Claim Form and Paperwork

What is a Basis of Claim Form (BOC Form)?

The purpose of the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) is to present your refugee protection claim to the RPD (Refugee Protection

Division). In the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), you will give details about yourself (your identity, family, documents and travel

history) and about why you are claiming refugee protection in Canada. The questions in the form will help you include the most

important parts of your life experience. It is important that you include all important facts and events and tell the truth.

At your hearing, a member may ask you questions about anything you have included in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)

and may ask you other questions about things not included in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form). The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will use the information in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) when it makes a decision about your claim.

Therefore, it is important for everything in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to be complete, true and correct.

You must sign and date your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form). By signing your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), you are declaring that the information in it is complete, true and correct.

How long do I have to complete my BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)?

It depends on where you made your claim.

If you made your claim at a port of entry

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 8 of 19

If you made your claim at a port of entry, you must give the original and one copy of your completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim

Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) no later than 15 days after the date the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and

Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) sent your claim to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to

start the refugee protection process. You can bring your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection

Division) yourself, or you can send it by courier. If you have fewer than 20 pages in total, you can also send the form by fax. If

you do not provide your original BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division), such as if you send

it by fax, you will have to provide the original at the beginning of your hearing.

Do not send your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) by regular mail.

If you made your claim at an inland office

If you made your claim at an inland office, you must give your original completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) and one copy

of it to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) officer on the day

of your eligibility interview. The IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services

Agency) will give your completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division).

What language can I use to complete my BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)?

You must complete your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) in either English or French. If an interpreter helps you complete the

form, the interpreter must also sign it. If no interpreter helps you, you must sign a statement (which is part of your BOC Form

(Basis of Claim Form)) that means that you have read and that you understand the information on the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) in the language (English or French) in which you completed it.

Do children need to complete a BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)?

All the members of your family who are claiming refugee protection must provide their own BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form). For children who are six years old or younger, you only need to complete Part 1 of the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) ("Who you are"). Children older than six and all children who do not have an adult with them must answer all of the questions. If you complete the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) for a child in your care who is less than 18 years old, you or the person named by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) as the child's designated representative must sign the child's BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form).

Do I need a designated representative (DR)?

A designated representative (DR) is a person who is responsible for protecting the interests of a child less than 18 years old or of an adult who is unable to understand what the refugee protection process is about. The designated representative is also responsible for explaining the refugee protection process to that person.

In the case of accompanied children less than 18 years old, the designated representative is usually the child's parent. However, another family member, a legal guardian, a friend or a worker from a social services agency can also be the designated representative if they meet the requirements.

The decision to designate a representative is made by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) as early as possible in the process. If your children are claiming refugee protection, please fill out the Appointment of a Designated Representative for

Accompanied Minors form and submit it when you submit your Basis of Claim Form.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 9 of 19

What happens if I do not give my completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) on time?

If you do not provide your completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) on time, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may declare that your claim has been abandoned. This means that your claim will not be heard. Before declaring your claim abandoned, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will hold a special hearing for abandonment no later than five working days after your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) was due. At this special hearing, you will have to explain why you could not provide

a completed BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) on time and why the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) should continue with your claim. So it is very important that you go to this special hearing. The date for this special hearing will appear in the "Special Hearing date if the Basis of Claim Form is not received on time" section of the Confirmation of Referral.

What happens if I do not give my contact information on time?

If you did not give your address in Canada to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or to the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) when your claim was sent to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to begin the refugee protection process, you must give it to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) and to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or to the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) (whichever sent your claim to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)) no later than 10 days after the day you received your Notice to Appear for a Hearing. You must also tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) as well as the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) immediately if you move. If you do not provide your contact information to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) on time, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may not be able to contact you and may declare your claim abandoned.

Can I make changes to my BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)?

Yes. If you find a mistake on your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) or realize that you forgot something important, or receive additional information, you must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). Make sure to underline the information you changed or added, sign and date the changed pages, and send the original and one copy of all the pages that have been changed to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). You must also provide a declaration stating that the information in the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) together with the changes and additions is complete, true and correct and that you understand that the declaration has the same force as an oath. The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will then forward a copy of those changed pages to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) (whichever sent your claim to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)). The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) must receive the new pages at least 10 days before your hearing.

Counsel

Do I need counsel to represent me in my claim?

You may represent yourself. You are not required to have a counsel to represent you. However, you may decide that you want someone to help you present your case at your hearing. If a date has already been set for your hearing, ensure that the counsel you choose is available on the date of your hearing. You must also immediately give your counsel's contact information in writing to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) and also to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or to the CBSA.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 10 of 19 (Canada Border Services Agency) (whichever sent your claim to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)). Contact information means address, phone number, fax number and email address, if any. If you change counsel during your claim process, you must notify the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) by completing a new Counsel Contact Information form.

Who can be counsel?

Your counsel may be:

- a member in good standing of a provincial law society (lawyer or paralegal, in a province that allows paralegals to be members of the law society);
- a member in good standing of the Chambre des notaires du Québec; or
- an immigration consultant who is a member in good standing of the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants.

Only a counsel as described above can represent you at the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) and charge you a fee. If you decide to hire a counsel, you must hire this person at your own expense. If you do not have enough money to pay for counsel, you may contact the legal aid office in your province to find out what help, if any, is available. Please refer to the list of provincial legal aid offices included in your Claimant's Kit.

Your counsel must give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) the name of the organization they belong to, as well as their membership identification number, and must also complete the Counsel Contact Information form (IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada)-101.02) included in your Claimant's Kit. This form is also available on the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website.

Your counsel can also be a family member, a friend or a volunteer who may represent you without charging you a fee. In this case, you need to complete the Notice of Representation Without a Fee or Other Consideration form included in your Claimant's

Kit. This form is also available on the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website.

What if my counsel wants to represent me in the other official language?

If your counsel prefers to represent you in the official language (English or French) other than the one you asked the RPD

(Refugee Protection Division) to use with you, your counsel has the right to do so. You must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) about this at least 10 days before the hearing.

How do I get my documents if my counsel is no longer representing me?

If you were represented by counsel for a portion of the claim process, but you decide that you are no longer going to be

represented by that counsel, it is important to get all of the documents you need in order to be completely ready for your hearing.

We encourage you to keep a copy of the BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form) and all other documents, even if your counsel has a

copy. If you did not keep a copy of those documents and were unable to get them from your former counsel, you may contact the

RPD (Refugee Protection Division) well before your hearing for copies of those documents.

If you have new counsel representing you, it is your responsibility to make sure that your new counsel receives all of the

documents you have to support your claim. These include documents that were provided to your previous counsel by you,

the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) or the Minister (if the Minister is participating in your hearing).

Preparing for Your Hearing

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 11 of 19

Your hearing is an important moment in the refugee protection process because the hearing is usually when the RPD (Refugee

Protection Division) decides whether you are a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection.

How will I know when my hearing will be held?

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will send you a Notice to Appear for a Hearing, which will tell you when and where to go.

This notice will also tell you the time when your hearing will start and the time you must arrive. Please make sure that you

follow the instructions you get with the Notice to Appear. Please tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) if your

address or telephone number changes, so that you receive all of the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)'s notices and

letters. You may use our Notification of Client Contact Information form, which can be accessed from our website at

<http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/forms/Pages/IrbCisr10101.aspx>.

What happens if I am not available and/or my counsel is not available on the hearing date? The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) makes every effort to contact counsel and arrange your hearing on a date when you and your counsel are available.

Once a hearing date has been set, you and your counsel (if you have one) must be ready for the hearing on that date. However, in some cases, you can apply to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to change the date and time of your hearing.

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) expects claimants to be ready to proceed on the date set for their hearing. The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will only agree to change the date or time of your hearing if there are exceptional circumstances. For example, it may agree if you are a vulnerable person who needs accommodation, if there has been an emergency or if something happened outside your control and you did everything you could to continue with your claim.

Only the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) can change the date and time of your hearing. Unless the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) tells you to do something else, you must go to your hearing on the date and time shown in your Notice to Appear.

If you apply to change the date and time and do not receive an answer or if your application to change the date and time is refused, then you must go to your hearing on the date and time set by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division).

If you have been told that the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) will be participating in your hearing, you must send a copy of your application to change the date and time to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) representative.

When you give your original application to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division), you also need to include a written statement on how and when you gave a copy of your application to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency).

If you are not available on the hearing date

You can apply to change the date or time of your hearing only if you have a very good reason why you cannot be there on the date set by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). You must apply in writing immediately after receiving the Notice to Appear for a Hearing with your hearing date. The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) must receive your application at least three working

days before the date set for your hearing. If your hearing date is less than three working days away, you must go to your hearing and apply in person.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 12 of 19

In your application, you must explain why you want to change the date or time of your hearing. You must also give at least

three new dates and times when you will be available for your hearing. These three new dates must be no later than 10 working days after the hearing date set by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division).

If the reason you want to change your hearing date is medical, you must attach a medical certificate to your application. This certificate must:

be recently dated;

be signed by a qualified medical practitioner;

have the name and address of the medical practitioner printed or stamped on it;

give the details of your medical condition, but not the diagnosis; and

give the date when you will be able to go to your hearing.

If you cannot provide a medical certificate, you must include in your application:

a. particulars of any efforts you have made to obtain the required medical certificate, supported by corroborating evidence;

b. particulars of the medical reasons for the application, supported by corroborating evidence; and

c. an explanation of how your medical condition prevents you from attending the hearing.

Can I change the official language I asked the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to use with me after

submitting my BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form)?

If you want to change the official language (English or French) you asked the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to use with you

in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), you need to tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) in writing as soon as possible

and at least 10 days before your hearing.

What will happen if I change the official language I asked the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to use with me?

If you change the official language (English or French) you asked the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) to use with you, the

documents that are already part of your file will stay in the official language they were provided in. Documents the RPD (Refugee

Protection Division) sends you after you change the language, such as your final decision, will be in the new official language.

Can I change the language to be interpreted at my hearing after submitting my BOC Form (Basis of Claim

Form)?

If you want to change the language or dialect of interpretation that you chose in your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), you must tell the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) in writing at least 10 days before your hearing and include the new language and dialect you want to have interpreted.

Do I have to give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) any documents?

You must give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) documents that support your claim.

Therefore, you should begin

gathering evidence to support your claim as soon as possible.

You must show the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) evidence of who you are by giving the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)

high-quality copies of official documents with your name and date of birth on them

("identity documents"). For example, you can

give a passport, national identity card, birth certificate, school certificate, driver's licence, military document, and professional or religious membership card.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 13 of 19

Along with identity documents, you can submit other high-quality copies of original documents that you feel are relevant to your

claim, including proof of membership in political organizations, medical or psychological reports, police documents, business

records, news clippings, visas and travel documents (airplane, train or bus tickets).

It is not necessary to provide the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) with your original documents but you must be ready to

produce them when requested by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). You must also bring your original documents to your hearing.

If you do not provide identity documents or other documents in support of your claim, you will have to explain at your

hearing why you do not have them and show that you did everything to try to get them.

The documents you provide must be typed in at least 12-point font or be photocopies of original documents. All documents

should be printed on 8½ in. by 11 in. (21.5 cm by 28 cm) paper, and all photocopies must be clear and easy to read. Make a list

of all the documents you are attaching. The pages of your documents must be numbered consecutively (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4...), as if they were one document.

When does the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) need to receive my documents?

You must attach copies of all of the documents that you have to support your claim to your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form).

Include certified translations in English or French for all documents that are in a language other than English or French.

If you get more documents that support your claim after you provided your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form), you must immediately give two copies to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division). Copies of these additional documents must be received by the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) at least 10 days before your hearing. It is best for you to send your documents to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) as soon as you get them. You can provide your documents in person, by mail or by courier. If you have fewer than 20 pages in total, you can also provide them by fax.

Do my documents need to be translated?

If your documents are not in English or French, you must have them translated into the official language (English or French) that you chose for your hearing. You must provide the translations and a translator's declaration to the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) with the copies of the documents. The translator's declaration must include: the translator's name; the language and dialect, if any, translated; a statement that the translation is accurate; and the signature of the translator.

What other documents will the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) use to decide whether to accept my claim?

The IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) produces a National Documentation Package (NDP) for every country.

The NDP (National Documentation Package) is a compilation of publicly available documents that report on country conditions such as political, social, cultural, economic and human rights conditions. Each NDP (National Documentation Package) provides full citations to help you locate the documents that are not available on the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 14 of 19

In addition, where possible, links are provided to the documents available on the website of the organization that published the document.

It is your responsibility to go to the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website to review the documents in the NDP (National Documentation Package) for your home country as the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may

consider them when deciding your claim. Alternatively, a paper copy of the NDP (National Documentation Package) may be viewed at any IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) regional office.

It is also your responsibility to check the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website for the newest version of the

NDP (National Documentation Package) for your home country prior to your hearing.

A link to the NDP (National Documentation Package)s is available on the homepage of the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board

of Canada) website located at <http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca>.

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) may decide to use other documents as well, for example, reports produced by the IRB

(Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) Research Directorate, media articles or reports from human rights organizations.

Copies of any additional documents which the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) finds useful will be sent to you before your hearing.

What do I need to show in order for my claim to be accepted?

You must show that you are a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection.

You are considered a Convention refugee if you have a well-founded fear of persecution in your home country (your

country of nationality or, if you do not have one, the country where you usually lived in the past) based on your race,

religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

You are considered a person in need of protection if you would be subjected personally to a danger of torture, to a risk

to your life or to a risk of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment if you were returned to your home country.

Some people are excluded from refugee protection, which means that they cannot be considered Convention refugees or

persons in need of protection. Excluded people include people who have committed a serious, non-political crime outside

Canada, a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, or people who are guilty of acts that are contrary to the

purposes and principles of the United Nations.

It also includes people who lived in a country where they have rights and obligations that are similar to those of a citizen of that

country.

Can I attend an information session about RPD (Refugee Protection Division) Hearings?

Yes, Ready Tours are available at RPD (Refugee Protection Division) hearing locations. The tours are done in collaboration with

regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and last approximately 60-90 minutes.

These information sessions, which are

free of charge, offer refugee claimants:

A tour of an RPD (Refugee Protection Division) hearing room

Information about what will occur at the hearing
Information about how to prepare for the hearing
Information about who participates in the hearing
Information about mandatory deadlines

An opportunity to ask questions about the refugee determination process

More information on Ready tours can be found on the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) website.

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 15 of 19
Your Hearing

Hearings usually take half a day and are held in private.

If the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) member cannot be in the same city as you, your hearing may take place by

videoconference. This allows you to see and talk to the member through a television.

Who will make a decision about my claim?

At your hearing, you will normally present your claim to one RPD (Refugee Protection Division) member. RPD (Refugee

Protection Division) members have received special training on refugee protection.

Will an interpreter be provided for me?

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will provide an interpreter at your hearing at no cost to you. If you need an interpreter,

you must write the language and dialect you want to use in the "Language and Interpreter" section of your BOC Form (Basis of

Claim Form). The interpretation will be provided between the language and dialect you choose and the official language of

Canada (English or French) you choose in the same section of your BOC Form (Basis of Claim Form).

Interpreters must keep your personal information confidential. If at any time during the hearing you have trouble understanding

the interpreter, tell the member immediately.

Do my children need to come to the hearing?

If your children are also claiming refugee protection and are 12 years of age or older, they must come to the hearing. Young

children under the age of 12 who are accompanied by an adult making a refugee protection claim will not be required to appear

before the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) unless the presiding member requires their attendance. When a member

determines that it is necessary for a young claimant to attend the hearing, for example, the claimant and their designated

representative will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity so families can make the necessary arrangements.

Usually, young children only need to be there at the beginning of the hearing, in order to show evidence of who they are and to

make sure they are properly represented by their parents, their legal guardian or another designated representative. After this, they may be allowed to leave the hearing. Please bring someone you trust with you to take care of your children in the waiting room while you finish the hearing.

In some situations, older children will need to participate in the hearing. If you have concerns or questions about your child participating in the hearing, contact the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) before your hearing or raise your concerns with the member at the hearing.

Can I bring witnesses?

You may bring witnesses to your hearing if you think this will help your claim. A witness is a person who knows about your claim and can provide information that will help the member make a decision. Witnesses must be ready to answer questions about the information they provide at your hearing (this is called testifying or giving testimony).

At least 10 days before your hearing, you must give the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) the following information about each witness, in writing:

their contact information (address, telephone number and fax number);

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 16 of 19
a short statement on the purpose of their testimony and what it will be about;

how long their testimony will take;

your relationship to the witness;

whether you want them to testify in person, by videoconference or by telephone; and

whether they need an interpreter, and if so, the language and dialect they will use.

If the witness is an expert, you must also give information about their qualifications and include a report that is signed by the witness and summarizes their testimony.

If you have been told that the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services

Agency) will be participating in your hearing, you must give a written copy of the information above to the IRCC (Immigration,

Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) representative. You also need to give the RPD

(Refugee Protection Division) a written statement on how and when you sent the witness information to the IRCC (Immigration,

Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency).

It is your responsibility to make sure your witnesses come to your hearing.

What will happen at my hearing?

1. You will take a solemn affirmation

Before you testify, you must make a solemn affirmation, which is a promise to tell the truth.

2. You will testify

You will then be asked questions first by the member, and then by your counsel. If the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) is participating in your hearing, the Minister's counsel will ask you questions before your own counsel does. If you do not have counsel, the member may ask you more questions and give you an opportunity to tell the member what you think is important. If the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) is participating in your hearing because the Minister is claiming that you should be excluded from refugee protection, the Minister's counsel will ask you questions, followed by the member and then your counsel, if you have one.

3. Witnesses will testify

If you bring any witnesses, they will testify after you have testified. Any witnesses you bring to your hearing will be asked to stay in the waiting room and will not join the hearing until after you have testified. The witnesses will then be asked to come in to answer questions one by one.

4. Comments (representations) will be made about your case

After you and any witnesses have testified, the member will ask you or your counsel to explain why you think the evidence shows that you are a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection. If the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) or the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) is participating, the member will give the Minister's counsel an opportunity to comment on your case as well.

5. A decision will be made

The RPD (Refugee Protection Division) member will decide whether you are a Convention refugee or a person in need of protection. The member will tell you the decision and the reasons for the decision orally at the end of the hearing, unless it is not possible to do so. In that case, you will receive the decision later by mail.

What happens after the decision?

If your claim is allowed

Claimant's Guide (Print version) - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2024-10-30, 11:51 AM

<https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/refugee-claims/Pages/ClaDemGuide.aspx> Page 17 of 19

If your claim is allowed, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will send you a written Notice of Decision. The RPD (Refugee

Protection Division) will also send you an explanation of the reasons why your claim was allowed.

The IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) and the CBSA (Canada Border Services Agency) will receive

copies of the decision as they may wish to appeal a positive decision to the Refugee Appeal Division (RAD) or seek leave and judicial review at the Federal Court.

Unless the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)'s decision is appealed to and overturned by the RAD (Refugee Appeal Division) or is reviewed and overturned by the Federal Court, you will be eligible to apply to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) for permanent residence. For more information, please refer to the IRCC (Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada) website at <http://www.cic.gc.ca>.

If your claim is rejected

If your claim is rejected, the RPD (Refugee Protection Division) will send you a written Notice of Decision and an explanation of the reasons why your claim was rejected.

The Notice of Decision will tell you whether you can appeal the decision to the RAD (Refugee Appeal Division) or file an application for leave and for judicial review with the Federal Court.

Most claimants can appeal to the RAD (Refugee Appeal Division). However, you cannot appeal to the RAD (Refugee Appeal Division) in the following cases:

you are a designated foreign national;

your refugee protection claim was withdrawn or declared abandoned;

the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)'s decision says that your claim has no credible basis or is manifestly unfounded;

you made your claim at a land border with the United States and the claim was sent to the RPD (Refugee Protection

Division) as an exception to the Safe Third Country Agreement;

the Minister applied to cease (stop) your refugee protection, and the RPD (Refugee Protection Division)'s decision allows that application;

the Minister applied to vacate (cancel) the decision to allow your refugee protection claim, and the RPD (Refugee

Protection Division)'s decision allows that application; or

your claim was sent to the IRB (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada) before December 15, 2012.