

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Express Entry

1. What is Express Entry?

Ans: Express Entry is an electronic management application system for immigration to Canada.

It is not an immigration program. Rather, it facilitates the selection and processing of Canada's economic immigration programs like:

- The Federal Skilled Worker Class (formerly the Federal Skilled Worker Program),
- The Federal Skilled Trades Class (formerly the Federal Skilled Trades Program),
- The Canadian Experience Class, and
- A portion of the Provincial Nominee Programs

2. Which immigration programs are covered under the Express Entry system?

Ans: The Express Entry system applies to the following Canadian economic immigration programs:

- The Federal Skilled Worker Class,
- The Federal Skilled Trades Class,
- The Canadian Experience Class, and
- A portion of the Provincial Nominee Programs.

Provinces and territories are able to recruit candidates from the Express Entry system for a portion of the Provincial Nominee Programs in order to meet local labour market needs.

3. Does Express Entry change the requirements of Canadian immigration programs?

Ans: No. Express Entry does not change Canadian immigration program requirements. Express Entry is not an immigration program. Rather, it is a management and selection system for existing immigration programs

4. What is an Express Entry profile?

Ans: Potential candidates make an expression of interest (EOI) in coming to Canada by creating an Express Entry profile and providing information about their skills, work experience, language ability, education, and other personal information. This profile is self-declared; that is to say that the material provided by the potential candidate is based on his or her own assessment of his or her personal information

5. What is the Express Entry pool?

Ans: Potential candidates who create an Express Entry profile and are eligible for one of Canada's economic immigration programs enter the Express Entry pool. These programs are the Federal Skilled Worker Class, the Federal Skilled Trades Class, the Canadian Experience Class, and a portion of the Provincial Nominee Programs. The federal government and provincial governments, as well as Canadian employers, are able to select candidates from this pool. Candidates who are selected then receive an 'Invitation to Apply' (ITA) for immigration to Canada under one of the programs.

6. Is there a cap on the number of candidates admitted to the Express Entry pool?

Ans: No, there is no cap on the number of candidates admitted to the Express Entry pool

7. What is the Comprehensive Ranking System?

Ans: The Comprehensive Ranking System is the government of Canada's internal mechanism for ranking candidates based on their human capital, determined by factors such as age, level of education and language ability.

8. Once a candidate is in the pool, can he or she change the information on his or her profile?

Ans: Candidates are required to update their profile to reflect any changes in their status, such as in language ability, family composition, work experience, or education credentials

9. What does 'invitation to apply' mean?

Ans: An Invitation to Apply (ITA) is offered to any candidate in the Express Entry pool who has been selected to apply for immigration to Canada by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). A candidate who receives an ITA will have met the requirements in one of IRCC's draws from the pool. This includes meeting the minimum Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) cut-off threshold for that draw.

10. Is there a government fee to create an Express Entry profile?

Ans: No, it is completely free to open Express Entry profile

11. Can candidates use both Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) and Express Entry?

Ans: Yes, there is a connection between the PNPs and Express Entry. Once a candidate updates his or her Express Entry profile to show that he or she has an enhanced provincial nomination certificate, he or she will be given enough additional points (600) to be invited to apply at a subsequent draw of candidates from the pool.

Candidates must be in the pool before applying to a province or territory for an enhanced provincial nomination certificate, or submitting an Expression of Interest to a province or territory under one of the enhanced PNP streams

12. Does a candidate need a job offer in order to immigrate to Canada under Express Entry?

Ans: Not necessarily, though the fact that Canadian employers play a greater role in Canadian immigration under Express Entry than they did previously means that, for many candidates, obtaining a valid job offer from a Canadian employer significantly increases their chances of being invited to apply for Canadian permanent residence.

13. How long does a candidate have to submit an application if s/he receives an invitation to apply for permanent residency?

Ans: From the moment a candidate is issued an Invitation to Apply (ITA) for Canadian permanent residence, s/he has 60 days to submit a complete electronic application with all supporting documents. If a candidate misses the deadline, the ITA that was issued to him or her is no longer valid and s/he will have to re-enter the Express Entry pool.

14. What supporting documentation needs to be submitted once a candidate has been invited to apply for permanent residence?

Ans: Candidates should bear in mind that the economic immigration programs that have been in place in recent years remain in place under the Express Entry selection system. Once an Invitation to Apply (ITA) for permanent residence has been issued to a candidate, he or she must submit a range of supporting document with his or her application, as was the case previously.

These documents include those pertaining to civil status such as marriage certificates (if applicable), birth certificates, language test results, an Educational Credential Assessment (ECA; if applicable), work reference letters, security background checks, and other documents

15. Are candidates required to get an Educational Credential Assessment (ECA)?

Ans: An ECA is required for candidates in the Express Entry pool who wish to be considered for draws related to the Federal Skilled Worker Class, unless they had their post-secondary education in Canada. For candidates who are hoping to apply to the Federal Skilled Trades Class or Canadian Experience Class, an ECA is optional but may increase the points they receive on the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) and improve their chances of being drawn from the pool.

16. Do candidates need to take language tests?

Ans: Yes, all candidates need to take a language test in order to determine their language abilities. There are a set number of points available for language ability for each of the economic immigration programs that come under Express Entry, and ability must be proven by candidates taking a standardized language test approved by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC, formerly known as CIC). The most popular are IELTS, CELPIP for English and TEF or TCF Canada for French

17. Do candidates know their points total and rank in the Express Entry pool?

Ans: Candidates know their points total (or score), but do not know their rank within the pool. They do, however, know the minimum score that was required for the most recent draw from the Express Entry pool. Therefore, they have a target that they can aim to meet and surpass in order to increase their chances of being invited to apply for permanent residence

18. How long does a candidate's profile remain in the Express Entry pool for?

Ans: Each profile remains in the Express Entry pool for a period of 12 months or until an Invitation to Apply (ITA) for permanent residency is issued, whichever comes first. If after 12 months a candidate wishes to remain in the pool, s/he will need to create a fresh profile

19. If a candidate receives a nomination from a province or territory, is that candidate obliged to move to that particular province or territory?

Ans: Candidates who receive an invitation to apply for permanent residence from a Canadian province or territory should have the intention to reside in that particular province or territory. The Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs) are set up to address local and regional labour market needs, and so it follows that candidates invited to apply through a PNP are deemed likely to succeed in that particular province or territory. Once a candidate has landed in Canada, however, he or she will have the right to freedom of movement within Canada, as well as the right to live and work anywhere in Canada for any employer.

20. Once an applicant has submitted an application after being invited to apply for permanent residence, how long will the entire process take?

Ans: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC, formerly known as CIC) aims to process the majority of complete applications received within six months from the date of submission.

21. Is a successful candidate able to bring his or her family to Canada?

Ans: A successful applicant can bring his or her spouse (i.e. husband or wife) or common-law partner, as well as dependent children, to Canada

22. Are candidates in the Express Entry pool able to search for a valid job offer in Canada, and would such an offer increase their chance of being invited to apply for permanent residence?

Ans: Yes, candidates are able to promote themselves to Canadian employers online, as well as network, to increase their chances of obtaining a qualifying job offer. Candidates who are successful in obtaining a qualifying offer of arranged employment job offer supported by a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) are awarded 50 or 200 points under the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS), depending on the level of the job offered.

Provincial Nominee

1. What criteria do most provinces look for in their Nominees?

Ans: Most provinces are looking for individuals who will contribute to the province's economic growth, and are willing to settle in that province.

Criteria that provinces take into consideration may include the following:

- Job offer in the province
- Education
- Work experience in critical industries
- English and/or French language skills
- Close relations in that province
- Ability to adapt to life in that province{/slide}

2. Does receiving a Provincial Nomination guarantee a Canada Immigration Visa?

Ans: No. IRCC must be satisfied that a Provincial Nominee meets statutory requirements — health, security and authenticity of documents — before issuing a Canada Immigration Visa.

3. Where and when does an application under the Provincial Nominee Program get submitted?

Ans: An application under the Provincial Nominee Program is submitted to the appropriate provincial government office, before submitting an application for a Canada Immigration (Permanent Resident) Visa

4. What is the advantage of obtaining a Provincial Nomination?

Ans: A Provincial Nomination means that your application for a Canada Immigration Visa will be processed quickly and it provides another way of qualifying for a Canada Immigration (Permanent Resident) Visa apart from the Federal Skilled Worker category of Canadian immigration

5. Which provinces participate in the Provincial Nominee Program?

Ans: The following provinces participate in the Provincial Nominee Program:

- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Manitoba
- New Brunswick
- Newfoundland And Labrador Northwest Territories
- Nova Scotia
- Ontario
- Prince Edward Island
- Saskatchewan
- Yukon

6. What are the Provincial Nominee Programs?

Ans: The Provincial Nominee Programs were established by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC, formerly CIC) to allow Canada's different provinces and territories to select individuals who indicate an interest in settling in a particular province/territory and who will be able to contribute to that province/territory's economic development.

Most, but not all, provinces and territories of Canada participate in the Provincial Nominee Program

Work Permit in Canada

1. What do I need to work in Canada?

Ans: To work in Canada a typically depends on the nature of the position your intended to fill as well as under what program or category you will be applying.

For the most part however, there's basic documentation you most likely always need regardless of what application or category type you are applying for:

- A valid job offer in Canada
- Prove that you are certified are acquitted to work in that occupation
- Prove that you receive a positive Labour Market Opinion from human resources and skills development Canada or service Canada
- A visa to travel to Canada should you be coming from a country which is not visa exempt
- A work permit letter from a Canadian visa office abroad
- A work permit issued at the border and generally standing your passport

2. How can I find a job in Canada?

Ans: Unfortunately, this is not something that Citizenship and Immigration Canada or the Canadian Government can assist you with. You'll be required to obtain your own employment by your own means prior to obtaining the Work Permit. Canada does however offer a variety of resources available to Canadians as well as foreigners that can be utilized in assisting them located employer who is willing to hire a foreign worker. Various postings such as the internationally known job bank have regular postings for a veil positions in Canada

3. What is a labour market opinion?

Ans: A Labour Market Opinion otherwise known as an LMO is a document that an employer in Canada may need to get before hiring a foreign worker depending on the intended nature of the occupation.

A Labour Market Opinion is basically documents which demonstrates that there is a job shortage in the particular skill requirements for the occupation intended to fill and therefore should the employer hire a foreign worker they would not be "taking this position" from a Canadian who was readily available. Not all intended work in Canada requires a labour market opinion.

4. Is IELTS required for a Canadian work permit?

Ans: In most cases, you don't need to take the IELTS or other language tests to qualify for a Canadian work permit. However, proof of language proficiency may be required for certain specialized work permits, such as for live-in caregivers. Canadian visa offices in certain countries may also include language test scores as an eligibility requirement for a work permit.

Even if language test results are not required for your work permit application, your application can be denied at the port of entry if the border officials believe that you're not qualified to perform the job due to language barriers or an inability to communicate in English or French.

5. Do I need a Canadian job offer to apply for a work permit?

Ans: You need a valid job offer from an employer in Canada to apply for an employer-specific work permit.

6. Can an employer sponsor my work permit in Canada?

Ans: There is no employment sponsorship in Canada. If a Canadian employer wants to hire you, in most cases, they must apply for a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) to determine the impact of hiring foreign workers on the Canadian labour market. You'll need a copy of this LMIA and a formal employment contract from your employer to apply for an employer-specific work permit.

7. Can I include my family on my work permit application for Canada?

Ans: Your immediate family members, such as your spouse, common-law partner, or dependent children, can be included on your work permit application. If your application is approved, your spouse or common-law partner may be eligible for an open work permit, study permit (provided they've been accepted into a Canadian university or college), or visitor record for the duration of your work permit. Your children can also accompany you to Canada as visitors or on a study permit if they're enrolled in a Canadian designated learning institution.

Other family members, including your parents, siblings, aunts, uncles, nieces, or nephews cannot be included on your work permit application and cannot accompany you to Canada based on your work permit.

EXTRAS

1. What do I do if I lost my GCKey username or password?

Ans: If you lost your GCKey password, you can create a new password. Go to the sign-in page for GCKey and you'll be able to create a new password after you answer the password recovery questions you previously set up while registering for a GCKey.

You can sign up and sign in via this link: <https://clegc-gckey.gc.ca/j/eng/l?ReqID=s298989f5fa744b350dfcce90d7e315559cc8a216d>

2. What is GCKey?

Ans: A GCKey lets you securely access the Government of Canada's online services.

It includes a username and password that you choose. You also must create security questions. This keeps your data secure and lets you recover your account.

3. What is Sign-In Partner (SecureKey Concierge)?

Ans: This is a secure way for you to sign into your online account using information you already have.

Sign-In Partners are groups like banks and credit unions that partner with SecureKey Technologies (a company that provides online identity services). If you're their customer, you can use the same login that you use to sign in to your bank or credit union, to access Government of Canada services.

You can use Sign-In Partner if you have an account with:

- Affinity Credit Union
- Alberta Treasury Branches
- BMO Financial Group
- CIBC Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- Desjardins Group
- National Bank of Canada
- RBC Royal Bank
- Scotiabank
- TD Bank Group
- Tangerine

4. How do I find my Canadian Language Benchmark (CLB) level with my test results?

Ans: You can find the CLB level of your language test results for CELPIP, IELTS or TEF, with the language test equivalency charts

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/documents/language-requirements/language-testing.html>)

The CLB level is what you will use on your permanent residence application.

5. I recently reset my account, but I don't see my application. How can I get it back?

Ans: If you have just reset your account because you lost your username and/or password, as a security measure we need to ask you questions about the application you submitted before we give you access to it.

To link an application you have in progress to your account, sign in to your account

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/account.html>) and click on “Link application to this account” under the heading “What would you like to do today?”

You will need to mention the specific information about the application you would like to access. Have a copy of your application form on hand as you will have to enter the information exactly as you did on your application form.

6. My documents are too large to upload. How do I reduce the file size?

Here are some tips for reducing the size of your file:

PDF format

- Recreate the PDF using the “lowest file size” option available.
- If you have images, save them with a resolution of 96 DPI (dots per inch).
- Remove all unnecessary images.

You may find file size and image options under the advanced settings section of the software you are using.

JPG format

- Scan your document at a lower resolution (96 DPI).
- Remove all empty space around the image.
- Shrink the image.
- Reduce the JPG image quality.

TIFF and PNG format

- Scan your document at a lower resolution (96 DPI).
- Crop the image to remove any empty space around it.
- Shrink the image.
- Save the file in JPG format instead.

DOC and DOCX format

- Remove unnecessary images, formatting and macros.
- Save the file as a recent Word version.
- Reduce the file size of the images before they are added to the document.
- If it is still too large, save the file as a PDF.

7. What are the differences between applying online and on paper?

For some programs, you can apply either online or on paper.

	Applying on paper	Applying online
Getting started	All applications have an application package and guide to help you with your application.	You need an online account to submit your application. Create an account or sign in . Online application to become a Canadian citizen: At this time, only some applicants can apply online to become a Canadian citizen. Check if you can apply online .
Documents and forms	Read the guide to know which forms and documents you need to submit.	We will ask you to upload documents and forms based on your application.

	Applying on paper	Applying online
Paying fees	You pay your fees before you submit your application and send us the receipt.	<p>Depending on what you apply for, you pay your fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • online before you submit your application and send us the receipt or • in your account before you submit your application <p>Online application to become a Canadian citizen:</p> <p>Pay your fees and upload your receipt in the online application.</p>
Submitting your application	The guide tells you where to submit your application.	You submit your application online when your application is complete.
Processing times	It starts once we receive your complete application at our mailroom. It doesn't include the time it takes to mail your application.	<p>Most online applications: It starts after we check that you submit a complete application.</p> <p>Online application to become a Canadian citizen: It starts after you submit your application.</p>
Application status	How you check your application status depends on your application.	<p>You can check your application status in your account if you have one.</p> <p>If you applied through the Permanent residence online application portal and you don't have an account, find out how to check your status.</p> <p>IRCC account: We contact you through your account. You can upload additional documents in your account.</p> <p>Online citizenship application: Find out how to check your status.</p>
If we need additional documents	We send instructions by mail or e-mail telling you where to send your documents.	<p>Most online applications: We contact you through your account. You can upload additional documents in your account.</p> <p>Online citizenship application: We'll contact you by email.</p>

8. Can I send a new document after I apply for a visa online?

You can only send more documents to support your application if asked for.

It's important to include all the information asked for when you apply. You can give more details in the "Add letter of explanation" row when you're uploading your documents.

If more documents are needed, you'd get a message asking for them.

9. How can I change or review my answers in my online application?

You can do this on the IRCC secure account.

To change or review your answers, click on "Modify my answers" in the top right corner.

Click on "Modify" beside the answer you would like to update.

When you're done, click the "Return to your online application link at the bottom left of the page.

If you do change an answer, you may need to update other answers or answer more questions based on your changes

Don't use your browser's "Back" and "Forward" buttons (the arrows in the top left corner of the screen). Using these buttons may cause you to lose answers. You may need to start over.

10. How do I upload documents to my IRCC Portal account after I've submitted my application?

If you are asked for more documents after you submit your application, you can upload them in your IRCC Portal account.

To upload the documents in your account, follow these steps:

1. Sign in to your IRCC Portal account (<https://portal-portail.apps.cic.gc.ca/signin?lang=en>).
 - a. Enter your username and password.
2. Scroll down to the **View the applications you submitted** section of your account screen.
3. Click the **Check full application status** link.
4. On the **Application status** screen, click the **How to submit additional documents** link.
5. Follow the steps to upload your information or documents.

If you can't submit documents from your IRCC Portal account, submit your document using the IRCC web form (<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/contact-ircc/web-form.html>)

EXTRAS 2

1. How Do I Apply For A PR Card?

[A permanent resident \(PR\) card](#) is official proof of your status as a permanent resident in Canada. As part of the immigration process, new permanent residents will automatically receive a card by mail when they first arrive in Canada. This is part of the immigration process and you do not need to apply for a PR Card. As part of the process, the required documents are filled out by the Canadian border officials when you first land in Canada. No further action is required from you. It usually takes three to four months for your first PR card to arrive by mail.

You can [check the latest processing times](#) on the government website for up-to-date information on timelines.

Alternatively, if you are renewing your PR card, need to change your legal name or gender designation on the card, need to replace your lost, stolen or damaged card, or have a unique immigration situation, here are the steps to apply for a new PR card:

- **[Gather documents](#):** Including your PR card if you are renewing it, valid passport or travel document, photos, translation of documents if they are not in English or French.
- **[Fill out application form](#):** Complete the [Application for a Permanent Resident Card](#) and [Document Checklist](#) form.
- **[Pay the fees](#):** The fee for a PR card is \$50 CAD and Biometrics fee is \$85 CAD per person or \$170 CAD per family. Include payment receipt with your application.
- **[Send your application](#):** Mail or send your application by courier.

2. What Is A PR Visa?

A permanent resident (PR) is someone who has been given permanent resident status but is not a Canadian citizen. When foreign nationals first apply for and receive permanent residency, they are issued a PR visa in their passport. It provides approved individuals a one-time entry to Canada and has

a validity period during which individuals are expected to travel to Canada and complete their landing formalities. Individuals who are in Canada temporarily such as a student, foreign worker or visitor, are not considered permanent residents and would not be issued a PR visa. The most sought after way to settle as a PR in Canada is through immigration streams such as Express Entry and Provincial Nominee Program (PNP). Refugees can also become permanent residents through the [Government-Assisted Refugee Program](#) or the [Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program](#).

3. How To Immigrate To Canada?

There are many ways newcomers can immigrate to Canada. A number of immigration programs are available that lead to permanent residency, including:

- **Express Entry:** This is the most popular way to immigrate to Canada, due to its quick processing times.
- **Provincial Nominee Program:** This is aimed at individuals who have the skills, education and work experience to contribute to a specific province or territory.
- [Atlantic Immigration Pilot \(AIP\)](#): This program is for skilled foreign workers and international graduates who want to live and work in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
- [Start-up Visa \(SUV\)](#): Entrepreneurs with the skills to build innovative businesses in Canada, create jobs for Canadians, and compete on a global scale, can apply for a Start-up Visa.
- [Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot \(RNIP\)](#): This is a community-driven program designed to spread the benefits of economic immigration to smaller communities by creating a path to permanent residence for skilled foreign workers who want to live and work in a participating community.
- **Family Sponsorship:** Family sponsorship provides a route for spouses, partners, children, parents, grandparents, and in certain cases, other relatives to live, work and study in Canada as PRs.
- [Quebec-selected Skilled Workers](#): This program is for skilled workers who wish to move as PRs and live and work in Quebec.

- [Caregivers](#): Caregivers can come to Canada to become a PR or work temporarily through the Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot or Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP).
- [Self-employed](#): The Self-employed Persons Program allows individuals with relevant experience in cultural activities or athletics to immigrate to Canada permanently as a self-employed person.
- [Agri-food Pilot](#): This program helps address the labour needs of the Canadian agri-food sector and can be a pathway to PR.

4. How To Immigrate To Canada As A Family?

Your family may be able to immigrate with you to Canada if they are processed for PR as your dependents. This includes:

- Spouse or common-law partner
- Dependent child
- Your spouse or common-law partner's dependent child
- A dependent child of a dependent child

However, your dependents are not permitted to arrive in Canada before you.

You can also sponsor eligible family members through the [Family sponsorship](#) program. This allows family members to live, work, and study in Canada. As a sponsor, you need to prove you will:

- Meet basic needs of food, shelter, and clothing for your family member
- Be able to support the family member financially [for a period of time](#)
- Not be receiving social assistance for reasons other than a disability

5. How Do I Get Canadian Citizenship?

In order to be eligible for Canadian citizenship, you must:

- Be a permanent resident
- Filed your taxes for at least three years
- Pass a citizenship test
- Prove your language skills in English or French
- Not have a criminal record

There are several steps involved in applying for Canadian citizenship:

- **Calculate your physical presence in Canada:** You must have been physically present in Canada for at least 1,095 days (three years).
- **Download and fill out an [application package](#):** Be sure to fill out the form correctly, include two certified [citizenship photos](#) and all supporting documents, such as immigration documents, proof of language, photo ID.
- **Pay application fees:** The fees for each adult citizenship application are \$630 CAD and each minor application (less than 18-years-old) is \$100 CAD.
- **Submit your application:** Send your completed application package by mail or courier as soon as possible.
- **Take a citizenship test:** Once your application has been reviewed, you may be invited to take a citizenship test within weeks after your acknowledgement of receipt (AOR) letter.

The citizenship test is based on the official citizenship study guide, [Discover Canada: The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship](#). You can take the test in English or French.

- **Attend an interview:** Immediately after your test, a citizen official will meet with you and check your language skills, verify your application and original documents and ask questions they may have.
- **Take the Oath of Citizenship:** The citizenship ceremony is the final step to becoming Canadian and usually takes place within three months after your test.

6. What Is An Express Entry Profile?

The Express Entry program is one of the most sought after and popular ways to immigrate to Canada. Express Entry is an online immigration application system that allows prospective newcomers to be considered as a skilled immigrant. A EE profile will determine your ranking and can be used to apply for:

- **[Federal Skilled Worker \(FSW\) program](#):** This program is for applicants with significant foreign work experience and/or a high level of education who want to immigrate to Canada permanently.

- [**Federal Skilled Trades \(FST\) program**](#): This program is for skilled tradespeople who want to immigrate to Canada.
- [**Canadian Experience Class**](#): This program is for foreign nationals who have been working in Canada for a period of at least one year to apply for Permanent Residence (PR).

7. How Do I Create An Express Entry Profile?

In order to create an Express Entry profile, you'll first need to create an [**Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada \(IRCC\) account**](#) then submit your profile to formally enter the Express Entry pool of candidates. To create your profile, you'll need:

- [**National Occupational Classification \(NOC\) number**](#): This is the system the Canadian government uses to classify various jobs and occupations.
- [**Education credential assessment \(ECA\)**](#): This report verifies that your foreign degree, diploma, certificate, or other credentials are valid and equal to a Canadian one.
- [**Approved language test**](#): Test results can be for either English or French. This test evaluates your language skills in speaking, reading, listening, and writing.

8. How Do I Calculate Points For Express Entry?

The Government of Canada has an [**online tool**](#) that will help calculate your Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score. CRS is the points-based system Canadian immigration uses to assess and rank your profile in the Express Entry pool. Some factors the tool assesses are:

- Skills
- Education
- Language
- Work experience

This score (up to 1,200 points) can be used to check if you rank above the minimum required points from the [**most recent round of invitations**](#).

9. How Do I Check Eligibility For Express Entry?

Express Entry manages applications for the Federal Skilled Worker program, Federal Skilled Trades program, and Canadian Experience Class. You can compare the various programs and your eligibility for EE on the [Government of Canada site](#).

Eligibility	Canadian Experience Class	Federal Skilled Worker	Federal Skilled Trades
Language	English or French CLB 7 if your NOC is TEER 0 or 1 (previously Skill type 0 or Skill level A) CLB 5 if your NOC is TEER 2 or 3 (previously Skill level B)	English or French CLB 7	English or French CLB 5 for speaking and listening CLB 4 for reading and writing
Type of work experience	Canadian experience in 1 of these NOCs: TEER 0 (previously Skill Type 0) TEER 1 (previously Skill level A) TEER 2 or 3 (previously Skill level B)	Canadian experience in 1 of these NOCs: TEER 0 (previously Skill Type 0) TEER 1 (previously Skill level A) TEER 2 or 3	Canadian or foreign experience in a skilled trade under key groups of NOC TEER 2 or 3 (previously Skill level B)

Eligibility	Canadian Experience Class	Federal Skilled Worker	Federal Skilled Trades
		(previously Skill level B)	
Amount of work experience	One year in Canada in the last 3 years (Combination of full-time or part-time)	One year continuous within the last 10 years (Combination of part-time, full-time or more than 1 job in your primary occupation)	Two years within last 5 years (combination of full-time or part-time work)
Job offer	Not required.	Not required. But you can get selection criteria points for having a valid job offer.	Required: A valid job offer of full-time employment for a total period of at least 1 year or a certificate of qualification in that skilled trade issued by a Canadian provincial,
Education	Not required.	Secondary education	Not required.

Eligibility	Canadian Experience Class	Federal Skilled Worker	Federal Skilled Trades
		required. Get more selection criteria points for post-secondary education.	

10. How Do I Work In Canada?

Foreign nationals will need a work permit to be allowed to work in Canada. However, sometimes you may be eligible to work in Canada without a [work permit](#).

There are two types of work permits:

- **Open work permit:** This allows you to work for any employer in Canada and you can only get an open work permit in [specific situations](#).
- **Employer-specific work permit:** Also called a closed work permit specifies the name of the employer you can work for, location, and for how long you can work.

The other way individuals from other countries can legally work in Canada is to apply for [International Experience Canada](#) (IEC) which is also known as a Working Holiday Visa. Learn more about IEC, check eligibility, and get information on processing times and fees on the [government website](#).

International students in Canada may also be eligible to work. Some study permits list a condition that says you're allowed to work on- or off-campus while in school. However, once you graduate, you'll need to apply for a work

permit in Canada or apply for a [Post-graduate Work Permit \(PGWP\)](#), or apply for permanent residence.

11. How Do I Find A Job In Canada?

Searching for a job in a new country can feel daunting. Get job-ready by preparing a Canadian-style resume and cover letter ahead of time. Remember that most Canadian employers will want to know if you are legally allowed to work in Canada. This often translates to being a permanent resident (PR), having a work permit, being an international student who is allowed to work in Canada, being the spouse of an international student, or being a Canadian citizen.

- **Search job websites:** This is a good starting point for many job opportunities. Popular sites include the Canadian government's [Job Bank](#), [LinkedIn Jobs](#), [Indeed](#), [Monster](#), and [Workopolis](#).
- **Network and volunteer:** As many as 65-85 per cent of job aren't posted online. Networking or volunteering is one way to tap into Canada's hidden job market. LinkedIn is an excellent tool to connect with other people in your industry.
- **Look for a mentor:** A mentor can provide advice and coaching on the local job market, grow your professional network, and help find career opportunities.
- **Immigrant-serving organizations:** Government funded organizations such as [ACCES Employment](#) and [COSTI](#) can help newcomers find employment. Many of these organizations also organize job fairs.
- **Contact employment agencies and recruiters:** Specialized employment agencies and recruiters can help you find a job in your field. Search for recruiters on LinkedIn or through a web search. Some of the top employment agencies in Canada include [Robert Half](#), [Randstad Canada](#), and [Hays Canada](#).

12. How Much Does It Cost To Move To Canada?

The cost of moving to Canada will depend on whether you are applying for Express Entry, a study permit Provincial Nominee Programs (PNP), or a Working Holiday Visa.

- **Express Entry and PNP:** An individual applicant needs approximately \$15,000 CAD to immigrate to Canada. Couples would need around \$20,000 CAD, while families with children will require between \$24,000 to \$30,000 CAD. These amounts include everything from language tests to biometrics to PR fees to a [police certificate](#).
- **Study permit:** You must be accepted into a Canadian Designated Learning Institution in order to apply for a study permit. The cost is approximately \$12,985 CAD, excluding tuition fees. International students should also factor in between \$19,250 and \$32,020 CAD per tuition year.
- **Working Holiday Visa:** Youth from [over 30 countries](#) can apply to live and work in Canada. More details about this program are available on the [Government website](#). The average cost is approximately \$3,350 CAD.

13. What Is IELTS?

The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is one of two accepted language proficiency tests in English and the world's most popular test. It is designed to demonstrate a newcomer's proficiency in the English language and is one of the [most widely accepted language tests](#) for Canadian newcomers. Tens of thousands of individuals take the IELTS to come to Canada each year.

There are two forms of testing available:

- **The General Training test:** This test is necessary for Express Entry into Canada and other immigration needs, as determined by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). It tests for everyday language skills to help determine if someone can effectively communicate and work in an English-speaking country.
- **The Academic test:** This test is designed to prove English proficiency for students who wish to enter post-secondary studies in Canada. The Academic test determines if a person can successfully study at an English-speaking university and post-secondary admittance may be conditional on achieving a high score.

14. How Do I Prepare For IELTS?

The best way to prepare for the IELTS is to familiarize yourself with the test format, questions, and tasks for each section. Once you have done this, you can practice writing, reading, listening and speaking in English. Depending on why you are moving to Canada, newcomers can also practice answering [sample test questions](#) for both the IELTS Academic and IELTS General Training test. To most closely simulate the actual test, practice under timed conditions then review your answers compared to the model answers shown on the IELTS website.

15. What Is CELPIP?

The [Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program](#) (CELPIP) is the name of the other accepted English-language tests for Canadian immigration. The CELPIP General will test your listening, reading, writing and speaking skills in English. This test is officially designated for Permanent Resident applications by IRCC.

The difference between IELTS and CELPIP is that CELPIP is computer-based only, making it a good choice for newcomers who are comfortable with computers and proficient at typing. The test also gives you access to a timer, word counter and spell check tool. Another benefit is CELPIP uses Canadian accents for the speaking and listening portion of the test, unlike the IELTS, which uses English-speaking accents from other countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

16. How Do I Calculate Language Points For Canadian Immigration?

[Language points](#) are based on your ability to communicate in one or both of Canada's official languages. Points are based on your ability to read, write, listen and speak in both languages. Canada immigration requires you to take an approved language test to prove your language levels. The approved tests are the [Canadian Language benchmarks \(CLB\) for English](#) and [Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens \(NCLC\) for French](#).

Newcomers who speak English and French can earn up to a maximum of 28 points. If you only speak one of Canada's official languages, you can still earn a

maximum of 24 points. To qualify, you must score a level of CLB 9 or NCLC 9 in all four language areas. To earn 28 points, you must also meet the minimum level of CLB5 or NCLC5 in all four language areas.

17. How Do I Study In Canada?

Canada provides the opportunity to gain a world-class education in a multi-cultural setting, making it a rewarding decision. To study in Canada as an international student, you need to apply for a study permit:

- Enroll at a [Designated Learning Institution \(DLI\)](#).
- Get your documents ready, including [proof of acceptance](#), [proof of identity](#), and [proof of financial support](#).
- [Apply for a student permit](#) online or via mail.
- Prepare for arrival once your student permit has been approved. You will need to have the following documents:
 - Passport and travel documents, including [a letter of introduction](#)
 - Valid [eTA](#) or [temporary resident visa](#)
 - Valid letter of acceptance from a school
 - Proof of funds to support yourself in Canada
 - Any other letters of reference
 - Proof of leaving Canada at the end of your stay

WISHING YOU SUCCESS IN YOUR RELOCATION JOURNEY.