



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

OP 6

Federal Skilled Workers - Applications
received before February 27, 2008

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Updates to chapter

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Listing by date:

2012-03-22

Section 1- updated to specify that this chapter is for applications received before February 27, 2008

Section 1- removed note on OP 7a, OP 7b and OP 25

Section 5.1- updated text

Section 5.2- removed sections on Ministerial Instructions effective February 27, 2008 and June 26, 2010 and requests for Humanitarian and Compassionate consideration under MI

Section 5.3- updated text to state that applications should be received at the visa office and not at the CIO.

Section 5.3- removed references to CIO

Section 5.4- updated text to state that processing offices must construct direct links to the CIC website

Section 6.1- updated text to state that processing offices should have paper copies of the NOC 2006.

Section 6.4- updated text to indicate that dependency is locked in at the time the application is received by CIC and not when the application is made.

Section 6.4- updated text to state that applicant must notify the processing office for any changes in family composition

(Previously) Section 7- removed Procedures: Applications received at the CIO on or after June 26, 2010

Section 7.1- updated section to ask applicants for updated forms

Section 7.3 and 7.4 - updated text in this section

(Previously) Section 8- removed Procedures: Applications received at the CIO on or after February 27, 2008 and before June 26, 2010

(Previously) Section 9- removed Visa Office Procedures: Federal Skilled Worker applications made on or after February 27, 2008 and before June 26, 2010

Section 9.4- removed note for applications received on or after June 26 2010

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Section 9.5- updated with the new name of the division

Section 9.5- updated note to specify instructions on language test results received before or after December 23 , 2010

Section 9.6- updated text

Section 9.7- updated with the new name of the division

Section 9.8, 9.9, 9.10- re-formatted tables for ease of reference

Section 9.11- updated text and removed note from table for applications received on or after April 10, 2010 and June 26, 2010

Section 9.13- removed less than 1 year from the table

Section 9.13- updated text with guidance on unauthorized workexperience

Section 9.15- updated text in this section

Section 10.1- removed tables for applicaitons received on or after February 27, 2008

Section 11- updated text in this section to reflect changes in the printer of the permanent resident visa for certain passport holders

Appendices D, E, F- removed appendices

2011-06-17

Section 5.2 – updated text in this section on Ministerial Instructions – effective June 26, 2010; removed note in this section stating that any applications received by CIO that are not FSW applications are to be returned to the applicant.

Section 6.4 – updated text in this section

Section 7.1 - updated text in this section

Section 7.2 - updated text to clarify that processing fees will be refunded

Section 8.3 – added subtitle titled 'Procedure'

Section 9.3 – added note in this section stating the instructions for GCMS are forthcoming

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Section 12.1 – added text in this section with respect to settlement funds; updated LICO table

Section 12.5 – updated text in this section with respect to availability of language tests; updated note in this section to reflect that language test results must not be older than two years at time of application

Section 12.6 – updated note in this section with respect to CELPIP testing

2010-12-14

Renumbering of sections have occurred due to updates.

Section 5.2 – Added text under “ Limit on number of applications to be processed per year.

Section 5.4 – Updated this section to reflect that processing may begin at either the visa office or at the CIO.

Section 7.2 – Updated note in this section to state that the CIO will not reject applications that do not include police certificates provided it is complete in all other respects.

Section 7.3 – Updated table in this section.

Section 8.4 – Updated this section to include GCMS.

Section 12.2 – Amended wording in the first example.

Section 12.4 – Amended note in this section.

Section 12.11 – Updated If/Then table in this section.

Section 13.1 – Removed the word final from 2nd table and added a note to this section to state that visa officers will review file and make the selection decision.

Section 16 – Updated title of this section.

Appendix B – Corrected reference to subsection 2(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Appendix C – Corrected reference to subsection 2(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Appendix D – Added sample text for when the global or NOC sub-cap is reached for negative final determination of eligibility; amended wording under “IF APPLYING UNDER OCCUPATION LIST”.

2010-08-04

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Section 5.1 – Updated this section to include second set of Ministerial Instructions of June 26, 2010, which describe the new criteria for FSW applications, including the limit on the number of applications to be processed per year.

Section 7 – Added this new section and subsections (7.1, 7.2, 7.3) on procedures for applications received at the Centralized Intake Office (CIO) on or after June 26, 2010.

Section 8 – Updated this section to make distinction for procedures at the CIO related to applications received on or after February 27, 2008, and before June 26, 2010.

Section 9 – Updated this section for visa office procedures to make distinction related to applications received on or after February 27, 2008, and before June 26, 2010.

Section 12.11 – Updated this section to state that for applications received at the CIO on or after June 26, 2010, other written evidence of language proficiency will not be accepted.

Section 13.1 – Updated this section to distinguish between selection decision procedures for applications received on or after February 27, 2008, and before June 26, 2010, versus those received on or after June 26, 2010.

2010-07-26

Section 7.3 – Updated the note in this section on assessing Temporary Foreign Worker or International Student applications against the Ministerial Instructions.

Section 11.4 – Moved reference to the requirement that language test results be no older than one year at the time of application to this section from section 11.6.

Section 11.5 – Updated the note regarding acceptable language testing results to clarify that, for the IELTS reading and writing tests, only the results of the “General Training” tests are accepted for CIC purposes and updated the reference to the organization responsible for administering the CELPIP.

Appendix A – Updated sample refusal letter to reflect correct International Region template.

Appendix B – Updated reference to subsection 11(1) of the Act in the sample refusal letter.

Appendix C – Updated reference to subsection 11(1) of the Act in the sample refusal letter.

Date: 2010-04-01

Section 3.1 – Updated table in this section to include Federal Skilled Worker Class fee payment form IMM 5620E

Section 5.1 – Updated this section on Ministerial Instructions

Section 5.2 – Renamed and updated this section on fees

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- Section 6.4 – Changed reference on definition of family members to R1(3)
- Section 7 – Updated this section on procedures for applications made at the CIO
- Section 7.1 – Updated this section on receiving the application at the CIO to include R10 completeness check
- Section 7.2 – Added this section on identification of visa office for processing of the application
- Section 7.3 – Updated this section on assessing applications against the Ministerial Instructions
- Section 7.4 – Updated section on applications that correspond to Ministerial Instructions
- Section 8 – Updated this section on visa office procedures- Federal Skilled Worker applications made on or after February 27, 2008
- Section 8.1 – Added this section on R10, R11 and R12
- Section 8.2 – Added this section called Procedures
- Section 8.3 – Added this section on documenting applicant's submissions to the visa office
- Section 8.4 – Added this section on procedures when the applicant submits nothing within the 120 day deadline
- Section 8.5 – Added this section called Procedure: Final determination of eligibility for processing
- Section 8.6 – Added this section on distinction between making a final determination of eligibility for processing and processing
- Section 8.7 – Added this section on File transfers
- Section 9 – Added this section: Visa office procedures – Applications made before February 27, 2008
- Section 10 – Updated this section on minimal requirements
- Section 11 – Updates made throughout this section on selection factors and criteria
- Section 11.2 – Updated this section on Education
- Section 11.5 – Updated note on IELTS that both Academic and General Training tests are acceptable

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Section 11.9 – Updated the table in this section on other written evidence

Section 11.12 – Updated description of full-time work experience

Section 11.13 – Updated the table in this section on arranged employment

Section 12 – Renamed and updated this section Procedure: Selection decision

Section 15 – Updated this section to include CAIPS PSDEC coding table

Appendix D – Renamed sample letter “Negative final determination of eligibility for processing – Ministerial Instructions”

Appendix E – Added this sample letter for negative final determination of eligibility for processing for incomplete applications

Appendix F – Added this sample letter for file transfers due to R11

Updates to this chapter include the information found in Operational Bulletin 120. OB 120 revokes ALL previous instruction to use PSDEC 3 when an applicant does not submit a complete application kit (including supporting documents) within 120 days. This includes the instructions in OB 121. All negative final determinations should be coded as PSDEC 2. Only use PSDEC 3 when an applicant withdraws their application.

Updates made to numbering of sections due to addition of different sections.

Date: 2010-01-04

Section 9.2 – Settlement funds: The content with respect to the LICO amounts has been updated. The amounts reflected in the table are valid from January 1st to December 31st, 2010.

Date: 2009-05-08

Section 10.12 – Added this section on Experience.

Date: 2009-04-01

Section 5.1 – Updated section on Ministerial Instructions and requests for Humanitarian and Compassionate (H&C) considerations

Section 5.2 – Updated the cost recovery fee and Right of Permanent Residence Fee (RPRF)

Section 6.4 – Added information on non-accompanying family members.

Section 7.2 – Updated information on assessing applications against Ministerial Instructions.

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Section 8.1 – Added information on receiving the application at the visa office.

Section 8.2 – Added this section on assessing eligibility under the Ministerial Instructions and included information from OB 101, question 7.

Section 14 – Added this section on CAIPS coding instructions.

Appendices A, B and C – Section added to template letters concerning RPRF refunds issued by CIO in cases of transferred files.

Updates throughout this chapter reflect the centralized intake of all Federal Skilled Worker (FSW) applications going to the Centralized Intake Office in Sydney, NS effective April 1, 2009. Application forms and guides are also updated to reflect this change.

Date: 2009-02-02

Section 9.2 – Updated minimum settlement fund requirements.

Date: 2008-11-28

Section 5.1 – Added section on Ministerial Instructions.

Section 5.2– Updated information on cost recovery fees.

Section 5.3– Added information on NOC codes.

Section 6.1 – Updated reference to 2006 NOC codes.

Section 6.2 – Added information on family members.

Sections 7-7.3 –Added sections on Centralized Intake Office procedures.

Section 8 – Added section on visa office procedures.

Section 8.3 – Added section on procedures for Ministerial Instructions.

Section 9.2 – Updated minimum settlement fund requirements.

Section 10.6 – Added an English language testing organization.

Section 10.7 – Added section on CELPIP scores.

Section 10.8 – Added another chart and updated IELTS test score equivalencies.

Appendix D – Added sample letter for refusals based on Ministerial Instructions.

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Date: 2008-04-24

Section 9.2 – Settlement Funds - The table on minimum settlement funds has been updated to reflect Statistics Canada's publication of the most recent low income cutoffs (LICO).

Appendix C – Refusal on points - Minimum points have been updated to reflect the correct minimum of 67 points.

Date: 2008-03-27

Section 10.8 – Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program - This section has been removed along with any references to it, as this program is no longer in existence.

All sections – Replaced references to the web address www.cic.gc.ca/skilled with the correct functioning URL: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>

Date: 2006-07-17

Section 9.2 – Settlement funds: - The table on minimum settlement funds has been updated to reflect Statistics Canada's publication of the most recent low income cutoffs (LICO).

Section 10.11 – Experience - This section has been amended to clarify what is meant by “one year continuous full-time work experience”, which is the basic qualification needed to be eligible to apply for points.

Date: 2005-08-31

Section 9.2 – Settlement Funds - The table on minimum settlement funds has been updated to reflect Statistics Canada's publication of the most recent low income cutoffs (LICO).

Section 10.4 – Evidence of language proficiency - The note at the end of this section has been amended to clarify that the most recent group of designated language tests submitted are used to allocate points. Visa officers will not select the highest score for each ability from different test score submissions.

Date: 2004-10-28

This chapter has been updated to reflect changes to the federal skilled worker provisions as per the recent regulatory amendment package. The following sections have been revised:

Section 6.2 – Family members of skilled workers:

Clarifications have been made in keeping with procedures outlined in OP 2, Processing members of the family class - age of accompanying dependent children is locked in on date of application, but dependence is not. At the time of application, children over the age of 22 who are deemed dependent due to full-time study or mental/physical condition must still meet these requirements at the time of visa issuance;

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advice to the applicant that non-accompanying children in the legal custody of the spouse, ex-spouse or common-law partner should be examined if the applicant wants to sponsor them in the future, otherwise they will be excluded from the family class.

Section 9 – Minimum requirements of a skilled worker - As with full-time work experience, part-time work experience must be continuous for the one-year eligibility requirement of the class [R75(2)]

Section 9.2 – Settlement funds - funds required include both accompanying and non-accompanying dependants;
LICO levels updated.

Section 10.2 – Education - guidance is provided on how medical degrees should be considered; essentially medical doctor degrees are generally considered first-level degrees in the same way as a Bachelor of Law or a Bachelor in Pharmacology. Officers should be guided by how the local authorities responsible for educational or training institutions recognize the credential.

Sections 10.4 to 10.10 - Language - relevant sections have been updated to reflect RIM messages 04-002 and 04-016 sent to visa offices earlier this year regarding clarifications on "Language Proficiency Guidelines."

Section 10.6 – Approved testing organizations:
test results must not be older than one year on the date of application;
test results from a testing organization that has not been designated by the Department are not "conclusive evidence" of language ability and may only be considered as part of an overall written submission.

Section 10.10 – Integrity concerns on language proficiency during an interview:
This is a new section which outlines instructions presented in RIM message 04-016.

Section 10.13 – Arranged employment

arranged employment must be in National Occupational Classification (NOC) Skill Type 0 or Skill Level A or B [R82(2)];

in the case of applicants holding a work permit for a job for which they have a permanent offer, the work permit must be valid on the date of application and at the time the visa is issued. This replaces the requirement that the work permit be valid for 12 months from date of application [R82(2)(a)(iii)];

temporary work permit holders under R205(c)(ii), such as post-graduates and spouses/common-law partners of temporary skilled workers/foreign students, are now eligible to apply for arranged employment points under R82(2)(b);

eligible temporary work permit holders not currently covered may now apply for arranged employment with an arranged employment opinion (AEO) from HRSDC [new R82(2)(d)].

instructions are provided on how to process applications with arranged employment under R82(2)(c) in keeping with RIM message 04-033 on "Post resumption protocol AEO guidelines."

Section 11.3– Substituted evaluation

this section has been updated to reflect instructions outlined in RIM message 04-011 "Substituted Evaluation for the Federal Skilled Worker Class."

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Date: 2003-07-09

Skilled Worker applicants are awarded points for language ability based on either language test results from a designated organization, or other evidence provided in a written submission. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has been designated as a Third Party Language Testing (TPLT) organization, and offers the Test d'Évaluation de Français (TEF). There are test score equivalency charts for the alignment of TEF scores for all four abilities (reading, listening, writing and speaking) to the Canadian Language Benchmarks (CLB)/Standards Linguistiques Canadiens (SLC) in Section 10.8 of the OP 6, as well as on the website and in the Skilled Worker application guide.

The number of points required to attain a certain level on the TEF test has changed. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has made small changes to the number of points required for each level in reading and listening in order to ensure the reliability of their results. Points equivalencies for writing and speaking have also been added. In the previous version of the OP 6, writing and speaking equivalencies for the TEF were given as levels only. This change in points could affect the number of points some applicants are awarded for language. Visa officers should ensure that they use the new, updated grid on the website when determining the equivalent Benchmark/Standard for a given TEF points score.

Date: 2003-04-11

Clarifications/changes have been made to Manual chapter OP 6 (Federal Skilled Workers) regarding the following:

proof of language ability, see Section 8.1;

substituted evaluation, see Section 9.1 and Section 11.3;

revised figures for settlement funds regarding Low Income Cut-off (LICO), see Section 9.2; and distance learning credentials for "Education" points, see Section 10.2.

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1. What this chapter is about

This chapter describes the processing of applications for permanent residence submitted by applicants in the Federal Skilled Worker (FSW) Class and received before February 27, 2008.

2. Program objectives

Section 3 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* lists several objectives with respect to foreign nationals. Among those related to the skilled worker program are:

- to permit Canada to pursue the maximum social, cultural and economic benefits of immigration;
- to support the development of a strong and prosperous Canadian economy, in which the benefits of immigration are shared across all regions of Canada;
- to support, by means of consistent standards and prompt processing, the attainment of immigration goals established by the Government of Canada in consultation with the provinces;
- to enrich and strengthen the cultural and social fabric of Canadian society, while respecting the federal, bilingual and multicultural character of Canada.

3. The Act and Regulations

Provision	Act and Regulations
Attainment of immigration goals	A87.3(2)
Application, form and content	A11, R10
Place of application for visa	R11
Return of an application	R12
Production of supporting documents	R13
Visa issuance by an officer	R70(1)
Economic class	A12(2)
Inadmissibility	A33 to A43
Obtaining status (skilled worker)	R71.1
Minimal requirements of a skilled worker	R75(2)
Minimum number of points required	R76(2)
Selection grid:	
• Education	R78
• Language proficiency	R79
• Work experience	R80
• Age	R81
• Arranged employment	R82

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• Adaptability	R83
Settlement funds requirement	R76(1)(b)(i)
Substituted evaluation	R76(3) and (4)
Transition rules	R361

3.1. Forms

The forms required are shown in the following table.

Form title	Form number
Application for Permanent Residence in Canada	IMM 0008EGEN
Schedule 1 - Background/Declaration	IMM 0008Esch1 Schedule 1
Schedule 3 - Economic Classes - Federal Skilled Workers	IMM 0008Esch3 Schedule 3
Additional Family Information	IMM 5406E
Fee payment form – Application for Permanent Residence Federal Skilled Worker Class	IMM 5620E

IMM 0008EGEN Completed by principal applicant

Schedule 1: Completed by principal applicant, spouse or common-law partner, and each dependent child over the age of 18

Schedule 3: Completed by principal applicant

IMM 5406E: Completed by principal applicant, spouse or common-law partner, and each dependent child over the age of 18

IMM 5620E: Completed by principal applicant

4. Instruments and delegations

Nil.

5. Departmental policy

5.1. Ministerial Instructions

On June 18, 2008, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* was amended to give the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration the authority to issue instructions that would ensure the processing of applications and requests be conducted in a manner that, in the opinion of the Minister, will best support the attainment of immigration goals set by the Government of Canada.

For instructions on processing applications under any of the Ministerial Instructions, please see OP6 A and B.

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5.2. Applying the Ministerial Instructions

Applications received before February 27, 2008

All applications received prior to February 27, 2008, are to be processed pursuant to legislation in effect at the time of application.

5.3. Fees

Applicants are required to pay two fees:

- the cost recovery fee;
- the right of permanent residence fee (RPRF).

Cost recovery fee

R295 specifies who must pay the cost-recovery fees and the fees for processing an application for a permanent resident visa. The cost recovery fee is payable at the time the application is submitted to the visa office.

The cost recovery fee must be paid only for persons who intend to immigrate to Canada. This includes the principal applicant and any accompanying family members.

An applicant may withdraw an application and receive a refund of the cost recovery fee any time before processing of the application begins at a visa office. Once processing has begun at a visa office, the cost recovery fee is not refundable.

Right of Permanent Residence Fee (RPRF)

R303 specifies that RPRF fees are payable for the principal applicant and their spouse or common-law partner.

Payment of the right of permanent residence fee (RPRF) is required before issuance of permanent resident visas.

Applicants may make their RPRF payment any time before permanent resident visas are issued.

Successful applicants who decide not to use their visas must return them to the issuing visa office in order to obtain a RPRF refund.

Unsuccessful applicants who have paid the RPRF should be informed as part of the refusal letter that they are entitled to a refund, and be given an approximate time frame for its receipt.

In the case of files transferred from one visa office to another, the visa office that finalizes the case is responsible for processing any RPRF refund.

5.4. Self-assessment tools

The Department's Web site (<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>) contains links to a number of on-line self-assessment tools, which enable prospective applicants to:

- obtain all necessary information regarding the skilled worker selection system;
- obtain information about their NOC category and skill level; and
- make an informal assessment of their own ability to qualify before expending the money and the effort on the submission of a formal application.

Processing offices with their own web sites must construct direct links to the departmental Skilled Worker page, which includes the on-line self-assessment tool.

Prospective applicants should be instructed to access and download the instruction guide [IMM EG7000] themselves.

5.5. Procedural fairness

See OP 1 for details on procedural fairness.

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6. Definitions

6.1. National Occupation Classification (NOC)

The NOC is the official governmental classification system of occupations in the Canadian economy. It describes duties, skills, aptitudes, and work settings for occupations in the Canadian labour market.

Note: For the purposes of skilled worker applications, the "Employment Requirements" listed in the description of each occupation are not applicable [refer to R80(3)].

Processing offices should have paper copies of the NOC. The NOC can also be accessed on-line at <http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/NOC/>

6.2. Restricted occupations

R73 defines restricted occupations as those so designated by the Minister following a review of labour market activity and consultations with other stakeholders.

- R75(2)(a) stipulates that experience in a restricted occupation cannot be used to satisfy the minimal requirements of a skilled worker.
- R80(2) stipulates that no points can be given under the experience factor of the skilled worker selection criteria for experience in a restricted occupation.

At the time of printing, there were no occupations designated as restricted. However, for the most up-to-date listing, refer to the skilled worker Web site at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>.

6.3. Education

- "Educational credential" is defined in R73 as any diploma, degree or trade or apprenticeship credential issued on the completion of a program of study or training at an educational or training institution recognized by the authorities responsible for registering, accrediting, supervising and regulating such institutions in the country of issue.
 - "Full-time" is defined in R78(1) as requiring at least 15 hours of instruction per week during the academic year, including any period of training in the workplace that forms part of the course of instruction.
 - "Full-time equivalent" means, in respect of part-time or accelerated studies, the period of time that would have been required to complete those studies on a full-time basis.
-

6.4. Family members of skilled workers

Please refer to R1(3) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* (IRPR) for the definition of family members.

Note: The age of accompanying dependent children is locked in on the date the application is received (OP1, section 5.24), but dependence is not. If a child is under the age of 22 on that date but 22 years of age or older when the visa is issued, they may still be included as part of the parent's application as an accompanying dependent, **if they are still not married or not in a common-law relationship or, if they are financially dependent due to full-time study (R2(b)(ii)) or due to a physical or mental condition (R2(b)(iii))**. If a child over the age of 22 is considered a dependant child on the date of application by virtue of R2(b)(ii) or R2(b)(iii), then the child must still meet the requirements of these provisions at the time of visa issuance in order to be included in the parent's application. See OP 2, section 5.23 for more information on who qualifies as a dependent child.

All family members, accompanying or not, are required to be examined during processing of an application unless a properly delegated officer has determined that they were not required by the Act or the former Act, as applicable, to be examined. Normally, any inadmissible family member would render the principal applicant inadmissible as well [A42; R23]. There are, however, two exceptions to this rule. The first is the separated spouse of the applicant. The second is the child

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of an applicant in the legal custody of someone other than applicant or an accompanying family member or where someone other than the applicant or an accompanying family member is empowered to act on behalf of that child, by virtue of a court order or written agreement or by operation of law.

If an applicant's separated spouse or the applicant's children who are in the custody of someone else are inadmissible, their inadmissibility would not render the applicant inadmissible. However, as separated spouses can reconcile and custody arrangements for children can change, examination is required in order to safeguard the future right to sponsor them in the family class. If these family members are not examined, they are excluded from the Family Class in the future under R117(9)(d). Please see OP 2, section 5.10, 5.11 and 5.12 for more information on examination of non-accompanying family members.

Family members can be added to the application at any time during the process, including after the visa is issued but prior to obtaining permanent resident status. Applicants should be counselled to inform the office processing their application immediately if their family composition has changed. Please see OP 2, Section 7.7 for more information on adding a family member during processing.

Pursuant to subsection 4(1) of the Regulations, the principal applicant may not include a spouse or common-law partner in their application if their relationship was entered into primarily to acquire any status or privilege under the Act or is not genuine. Similarly, in accordance with subsection 4(2) of the Regulations, the principal applicant may not include an adopted child if the adoption was entered into primarily to obtain any status or privilege under the Act or it did not create a genuine parent-child relationship. Refer to section 12, 12.1 and 12.2 of OP2 for further information on assessing the relationship between the sponsor and a spouse or common-law partner and section 5.8 of OP3 on assessing the relationship between adoptive parents and an adopted child.

If family members are added to the application during processing, they must be screened for inadmissibility before any permanent resident visa is issued.

7. Visa office procedures

FSW applications submitted before February 27, 2008 are to be processed according to the legislation in effect at the time of application.

7.1. Receiving the application at the visa office

On September 1, 2006, a "Simplified Application Process" for FSWs was introduced. As of this date, with the exception of applications submitted to the visa office in Buffalo, applicants submitted only a modified IMM 0008 as well as the fee payment at time of initial application. As these applications are brought forward for processing, applicants are asked to provide updated forms and supporting documents. Although the application should already have been reviewed for the purposes of R10 on initial receipt, it should be reviewed again on receipt of the updated forms and supporting documents particularly for the purpose of paragraph R10(1)(c).

Applicants must complete and sign the IMM 0008, application for permanent residence in Canada, as well as Schedules 1 and 3 of this form and then submit the applicable fees in Canadian funds to the visa office.

Applications received at the visa office will first be reviewed for completeness, including:

- required forms;
- evidence of payment of the applicable fees (see Section 5.2 for more information on fees).
- the Use of a Representative form, if appropriate.

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The visa office will perform an R10 completeness check of the application. R10 prescribes what constitutes “an application” under the Regulations. An application includes, among other things, the following documents, information or declarations:

1. a signed and completed **IMM 0008EGEN** containing the name, birth date, nationality, marital status and current immigration status of the applicant and all family members (whether accompanying or not), and identifying the principal applicant;
2. the visa, permit or authorization being applied for;
3. the class in which the application is made;
4. a signed statement to the effect that the information provided is complete and accurate;
5. evidence of payment of the applicable fees;
6. any information and documents required by the Regulations.

If it is determined that ...	Then the officer will ...
the application meets the requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• open a file for the application;• acknowledge receipt (see Section 7.2 below);
the application does not meet the requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• send the applicant a letter outlining what documentation is required;• inform them that if they do not produce the required documents by a specific date their application will be assessed as submitted;• create a file, but do not begin processing until all supporting documents, as defined above, have been submitted or the deadline has passed.

7.2. Acknowledgment of receipt

Once there is a positive completeness check, the officer will send the applicant a letter to:

- notify them of this fact and provide them with their visa office file number;
- set out basic instructions for contact with the visa office;
- give them a brief outline as to future steps; and
- inform them that they can follow the progress of their file via CIC’s e-Client Application Status Web page.

7.3. R10, R11 and R12

As stated in section 7.1 above, pursuant to paragraph R10(1)(c), applicants are required to, among other things, request on their IMM 0008 that a specific visa office process their application. Applicants who do not complete this part of the IMM 0008 correctly, e.g. leave it blank or specify any office that is not a visa office, have not complied with paragraph R10(1)(c). In this case, section R12 obliges the visa office to return the application to the applicant.

If an applicant complies with R10, the visa office requested must be one that will be able to process the application in compliance with subsection R11(1). The onus is on the applicant to correctly identify the visa office for processing.

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If, when a complete application is received at the visa office, there is insufficient evidence that the applicant is subsection R11(1) compliant as of the date the application was received at the visa office, the visa office will return the application and all documents submitted to the applicant pursuant to section R12.

The visa office will inform the applicant why the application is being returned and that they may submit a new application, which must specify a visa office for which the applicant will be subsection R11(1) compliant.

7.4. File Transfers

There is an existing file transfer policy. Please review OP 1 sections 5.19 and 5.20.

Visa offices **may** transfer files at any stage for reasons of **program integrity**..

Program integrity includes issues related to local knowledge, such as the ability to effectively evaluate documents: knowledge of local security and criminality environments; or familiarity with business practices and procedures.

Program integrity also includes improving program efficiencies. For example missions may be asked by National Headquarters to transfer files in order to improve processing times where there are insufficient capacities to process the volume of applications at the mission or in the event of special circumstances (political instability, natural disaster, etc) . Other factors may be taken into account when evaluating the impact of a file transfer on program integrity.

Visa offices are not required to transfer files for any other reasons. Such reasons include cases of applicants who comply with subsection R11(1) for the specified visa office, at the time the application is received, but subsequently leave the territory of the specified visa office. In these cases, the original visa office should proceed and process the application as usual. Leaving a visa office's territory alone, may not warrant a file transfer. In this case, if an applicant requests a file transfer, the visa office should inform them that the application will not be transferred.

Visa offices do not bear any responsibility for errors caused by the applicant or their authorized representatives when selecting their visa office for further processing. In cases of client or representative errors the visa office will follow the procedures outlined above.

8. Procedure: Minimal requirements of an FSW

Officers will review the application in detail, considering all the information and documentation provided, and assess it against the following minimal requirements and selection criteria for FSWs.

8.1. Minimal requirements

The officer reviews the applicant's work experience to determine if the applicant meets the minimal requirements to apply as a skilled worker, as stipulated in R75.

The applicant must have at least one year of continuous full-time paid work experience, or the continuous part-time equivalent, in the category of Skill Type 0, or Skill Level A or B, according to the Canadian National Occupational Classification (NOC).

The work experience which will be assessed for all skilled worker applicants must:

- have occurred within the 10 years preceding the date of application;
- not be in an occupation that is considered a restricted occupation. At the time of printing, there were no occupations designated as restricted. However, for the most up-to-date listing,

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refer to the Skilled Workers and Professionals Web page at
<http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>.

The applicant must have:

- performed the actions described in the lead statement for the occupation (or occupations) as set out in the occupational description of the NOC (R75(2)(b));
- performed a substantial number of the main duties, including all of the essential duties, of the occupation as set out in the occupational description of the NOC (R75(2)(c)).

If ...	Then the officer will ...
the applicant meets the minimal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• proceed to Section 9
the applicant does not meet the minimal requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• not assess the application against the selection criteria;• refuse the application (R75(3)) and proceed to Section 12 <p>Note: Substituted evaluation (Section 10.3), cannot be used to overcome a failure to meet the minimal requirements.</p>

9. Procedure – Assessing the application against FSW selection criteria

9.1. Selection criteria – selection factors and settlement funds

Six selection factors are set forth in R76(1)(a). Officers will assess the applicant's points in each of the following areas, based on the information and documents provided in the application:

- education (Section 9.2);
- language proficiency (knowledge of official languages) (Section 9.3);
- experience (Section 9.13);
- age (Section 9.14);
- arranged employment (Section 9.15);
- adaptability (Section 9.16)

Selection criteria - Settlement funds

In addition to the selection factors stated in R76(1)(a), the applicant must also have sufficient funds available for settlement in Canada pursuant to R76(1)(b)(i).

Conformity

Pursuant to R77, the requirements and criteria set out in R75 and R76 must be met at the time the application is made, as well as at the time the visa is issued.

Settlement funds

The applicant must clearly demonstrate that they have sufficient and available funds to meet the requirements or that they have arranged employment as defined in R82.

The funds must be:

- available and transferable;
- unencumbered by debts or other obligations.

Visa officers must be satisfied that the applicant has at their disposal, with sufficient liquidity, and with the ability to transfer those assets, the necessary threshold of funds to support their establishment in Canada on arrival.

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The amount of funds is assessed according to the applicant's family size using 50% of Statistics Canada's most current Low Income Cut-off (LICO) for urban areas with populations of 500,000 or more.

Note: In terms of funds required, the number of the applicant's family members includes both accompanying and non-accompanying dependants.

Although the amount may change yearly, at time of publication the required funds are equal to or greater than the amount listed below for each family size:

Number of family members	Funds required
1	\$11,115
2	\$13,837
3	\$17,011
4	\$20,654
5	\$23,425
6	\$26,419
7 or more	\$29,414

Exception: If the applicant has arranged employment as defined in R82, they do **not** have to meet these financial requirements (R76(b)(ii)).

If ...	Then the officer will ...
the applicant does not initially demonstrate that they have sufficient available funds to meet the requirements at time of application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inform the applicant of the officer's specific settlement funds concerns and give the applicant the opportunity to address this problem.
the applicant is unable to demonstrate that they have sufficient available funds to meet the requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> refuse the application and proceed to Section 12. <p>Note: Pursuant to R76(3), substituted evaluation (Section 10.3) cannot be used to override a refusal due to insufficient funds.</p>

9.2. Education

For definition of terms, see Section 6.3.

Officers should assess programs of study and award points based on the standards that exist in the country of study. The Regulations do not provide for comparisons to Canadian educational standards.

If the applicant has an educational credential referred to in a particular paragraph in R78(2) but not the total number of years of study required by that paragraph, officers should award the number of points set out in the paragraph that refers to the number of years of study completed by the applicant [R78(4)].

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Example: 1. If an applicant has a master's degree, but only 16 years of education, the officer would compare the credential and years of study to the education points chart below and, in this case, award 22 points;

Example: 2. If an applicant has a four-year bachelor's degree and 16 years of education, an officer would award 20 points, as a single two, three, or four-year university credential at the bachelor's level, combined with at least 14 years of full-time study, is worth 20 points.

Note: Medical doctor degrees are generally first-level university credentials, in the same way that a Bachelor of Law or a Bachelor of Science in Pharmacology is a first level, albeit "professional" degree and should be awarded 20 points. If it is a second-level degree and if, for example, it belongs to a Faculty of Graduate Studies, 25 points may be awarded. If a bachelor's credential is a prerequisite to the credential, but the credential itself is still considered a first-level degree, then 22 points would be appropriate. It is important to refer to how the local authority responsible for educational institutions recognizes the credential: i.e., as a first-level or second-level or higher university credential.

Note: R 78(1) defines "full-time equivalent" in respect of part-time or accelerated studies, the period that would have been required to complete those studies on a full-time basis. In these cases, officers should award points for the credential and years of study that would have been required to complete the studies at the time the application is made.

Pursuant to R77, officers should award points for the credential and years of study that the applicant has completed at the time the application is made. If further study is completed and documentation submitted between application and assessment, officers must award the points for the highest educational credential obtained at the time of assessment.

A distance learning credential is eligible for points as long as it meets the definition of a credential as outlined in R73. If the credential is not described in terms of number of years duration (i.e., three-year bachelor's degree), officers should apply the definition of full-time equivalent study and knowledge that the visa office has acquired on local education institutions and credentials.

There is a high incidence of fraud in this area. Verification checks should be conducted with issuing institutions to ensure that program integrity standards are respected.

Pursuant to R78, officers should assess the application and award the applicant up to a maximum of 25 points for education as follows:

Credential and number of years of education	Points
Secondary school has not been completed (i.e., no diploma obtained) and the applicant has no trade or apprenticeship educational credentials	0
Secondary school educational credential	5
One year post-secondary educational credential, other than a university credential, and at least 12 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	12
One year post-secondary educational credential, other than a university educational credential, and at least 13 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	15
One year university educational credential at the bachelor's level, and at least 13 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	15
Two year post-secondary educational credential, other than a university educational credential, and at least 14 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	20
A university educational credential of two years or more at the bachelor's level, and at least 14 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	20
Three year post-secondary educational credential, other than a university educational credential, and at least 15 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	22

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Two or more university educational credentials at the bachelor's level and at least 15 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	22
University educational credential at the master's or doctoral level and at least 17 years of completed full-time or full-time equivalent studies	25

Note: Subsection 78(3) of the IRPR provides that points are to be awarded on the basis of the single educational credential that results in the highest number of points. For example, an applicant with a master's degree that was completed after 16 years of education, and who spends an additional year in school after obtaining it would be awarded 22 points. That the applicant spent an additional year in school does not turn a 16 year master's degree into a 17 year master's degree and would not result in being awarded 25 points.

9.3. Knowledge of official languages

Pursuant to R79, a maximum of 24 points should be awarded for proficiency in English and French as follows:

- a maximum of 16 points for proficiency in the "first" official language (that identified by the principal applicant on the application form);
- a maximum of 8 points for proficiency in the "second" official language.

Calculating language points:

First official language	Reading	Writing	Listening	Speaking
High proficiency	4	4	4	4
Moderate proficiency	2	2	2	2
Basic proficiency *to a maximum of 2 points	1	1	1	1
No proficiency	0	0	0	0
Second official language	Reading	Writing	Listening	Speaking
High proficiency	2	2	2	2
Moderate proficiency	2	2	2	2
Basic proficiency *to a maximum of 2 points	1	1	1	1
No proficiency	0	0	0	0

9.4. Evidence of language proficiency

For more information, see:

- Language test results, Section 9.5;
- Designated testing organizations, Section 9.6;
- French language testing organizations, Section 9.7
- Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program, Section 9.8

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- International English Language Testing System, Section 9.9;
- Test d'évaluation de français, Section 9.10;
- Other written evidence, Section 9.11.
- Integrity concerns on language proficiency during an interview, Section 9.12

Pursuant to R79(1), the points indicated above are awarded for proficiency in English and French based on either:

- a) language test results, submitted at time of application from a designated organization or institution;
- b) other evidence in writing, submitted at time of application, of the applicant's proficiency in one or both official languages.

Officers may no longer assess language proficiency at interview; rather, they must either:

- a) rely on the results of a test done by a designated testing organization as conclusive evidence of an applicant's level of language proficiency (R79(1)(a)) (refer to Section 9.6); or
- b) evaluate other written evidence of proficiency submitted by the applicant against the *Canadian Language Benchmarks 2000 / Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens (NCLC) 2006* (R79(1)(b)) (refer to Section 9.11).

For applications received before June 26, 2010, kit and website instructions make it clear that it is the responsibility of the applicant to choose which of these two options to follow, and outline the consequences of this decision. The instructions in the kit:

- strongly advise taking a test from a designated organization if English and/or French is not the applicant's native language;
- strongly advise prospective applicants that, unless they believe they can clearly establish the proficiency levels they claim through the means of a written explanation detailing training in and usage of the language and supported by written proof of education and/or employment using the language, they should undertake an approved test and provide results;
- provide Web site links to the test equivalencies tables, so prospective applicants can determine how many points for language their test scores will earn them;
- provide Web site links to the *Canadian Language Benchmarks 2000 / Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens 2006* so those applicants providing written submissions will be able to review the standards against which their submissions will be weighed;
- inform applicants that the results of any language tests by non-designated testing organizations will not be considered as evidence of language proficiency.

Note: Points for the applicant's language proficiency are generally awarded according to evidence provided at the time the application is made. However, if further study, training, or testing is completed and documentation submitted between the time of application and the time of assessment, officers will use the most current results to determine point allocations. In terms of designated language test results, officers will NOT select the highest score for each language ability from a variety of test score submissions. It is always the most recent group of tests that will be considered by officer as it is the most current assessment of the applicant's four language abilities.

9.5. Language test results

Pursuant to R79(3), officers will award points based on the results of a language test from a designated organization. Testing organizations are designated by the Minister's delegate: the Director of [Economic Immigration Policy and Programs](#). Testing organizations will only be designated if they meet the following criteria:

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- **Validity:** A test must be appropriate for CIC purposes by evaluating proficiency in the four skill areas (i.e., reading, writing, listening, and speaking) in functional English or French at all levels from basic to high proficiency.
- **Reliability:** A test must produce consistently similar scores among candidates with similar language proficiency. The different versions of a test must be at the same level of difficulty each time the test is written.
- **Integrity/security:** A designated testing organization must meet security standards with respect to the logistics of preparing test sites, registering of candidates, test writing, test marking, sending out results, etc. Sufficient anti-fraud mechanisms must be in place for a test to be approved.
- **Availability:** A designated organization should be able to make tests available to applicants in areas of the world where there is sufficient demand for third-party language testing.

Note: Test results for applicants who are hearing-impaired are treated in the same manner as those of applicants who are not. The points for language are awarded based on the ability to communicate in English or French, and not the means of communication.

Note: Language test results submitted **before** December 23, 2010, must be no older than **one** year old. Language test results submitted **on or after** December 23, 2010, must not be older than **two years** old at the time of application.

9.6. Designated testing organizations

At the time of printing, designated testing organizations included:

English language testing organizations

- Paragon Testing Enterprises Inc., University of British Columbia administers the Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program (CELPIP)
- Cambridge (ESOL), IDP Australia, and the British Council administer the International English Language Testing System (IELTS).

Note: IELTS offers 'General Training' and 'Academic' options. Only the 'General Training' tests are accepted for CIC purposes.

CELPIP has two tests: "CELPIP-General (CELPIP-G)" and "CELPIP-Academic (CELPIP-A)." Only the CELPIP-G is accepted for CIC purposes.

9.7. French language testing organizations

The Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry administers the *Test d'Évaluation de Français* (TEF).

Note: For CIC purposes, applicants must submit results for the following tests of the TEF modules: *compréhension écrite* (reading); *compréhension orale* (listening); *expression écrite* (writing); *expression orale* (speaking). The *lexique et structure* (grammar and structure) test is **not** required for Canadian immigration purposes. However, test candidates take it as part of the reading and listening module.

R79(4) establishes these test results as "conclusive evidence" of the applicant's proficiency in that language. Officers cannot:

- consider any claim made by the applicant that the test results are an inaccurate reflection of their true abilities;
- override the test results and substitute their own evaluation of language abilities;

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- award points based on the results of any language test that is not administered by an organization that has been designated by CIC. Non-designated test results may only be considered as one part of an overall written submission and are not “conclusive evidence” of an applicant’s official language proficiency.

Second-language experts established the equivalencies between the four levels of language proficiency indicated in the Regulations, and the results of the language tests listed above. Thus, officers should award points based on the appropriate equivalency chart.

Note: If the officer has reason to suspect the integrity of the designated test results, the visa office is responsible for contacting the local testing centre with their concerns and communicating the same to International Region—Operational Coordination (RIM) and Immigration Branch — Economic Immigration Policy and Programs Division. CIC Headquarters is in regular communication with the designated testing organizations’ head offices and will follow up on concerns that indicate widespread and/or systemic abuse.

9.8. Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program (CELPIP)

First official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	4
3H, 4L	3H, 4L	3H, 4L	3H, 4L	2
2H, 3L	2H, 3L	2H, 3L	2H, 3L	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 2H				0

Second official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	4H, 5, 6	2
3H, 4L	3H, 4L	3H, 4L	3H, 4L	2
2H, 3L	2H, 3L	2H, 3L	2H, 3L	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 2H				0

9.9. International English Language Testing System (IELTS) General Training

Test results received on or after November 28, 2008:

First official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
7.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	4
5.5 - 7.0	5.0 - 6.0	5.5 - 6.0	5.5 - 6.0	2
4.5 - 5.0	3.5 - 4.5	4.0 - 5.0	4.0 - 5.0	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 4.5				0

Second official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
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7.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	6.5 - 9.0	2
5.5 - 7.0	5.0 - 6.0	5.5 - 6.0	5.5 - 6.0	2
4.5 - 5.0	3.5 - 4.5	4.0 - 5.0	4.0 - 5.0	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 4.5				0

Note: Visa officers should also assess applications and test reports which pre-date November 28, 2008, against the above correlation table if it is to the applicants advantage, i.e., resulting in more points for language proficiency.

Test results received before November 28, 2008:

First official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	4
5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	2
4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 4.0				0

Second official language

Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking	Points per ability
7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	7.0 - 9.0	2
5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	5.0 - 6.9	2
4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	4.0 - 4.9	1 to maximum of 2
Results below 4.0				0

9.10. *Test d'évaluation de français (TEF)*

First official language

Speaking (expression orale)	Listening (compréhension orale)	Reading (compréhension écrite)	Writing (expression écrite)	Points per ability
Level 5-6 349-450 pts	Level 5-6 280-360 pts	Level 5-6 233-300 pts	Level 5-6 349-450 pts	4
Level 4 271-348 pts	Level 4 217-279 pts	Level 4 181-232 pts	Level 4 271-348 pts	2
Level 3 181-270 pts	Level 3 145-216	Level 3 121-180 pts	Level 3 181-270 pts	1 to maximum of 2
Results below Level 3				0

Second official language

Speaking (expression orale)	Listening (compréhension)	Reading (compréhension)	Writing (expression)	Points per ability
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	n orale)	écrite)	écrite)	
Level 5-6 349-450 pts	Level 5-6 280-360 pts	Level 5-6 233-300 pts	Level 5-6 349-450 pts	2
Level 4 271-348 pts	Level 4 217-279 pts	Level 4 181-232 pts	Level 4 271-348 pts	2
Level 3 181-270 pts	Level 3 145-216	Level 3 121-180 pts	Level 3 181-270 pts	1 to maximum of 2
Results below Level 3				0

9.11. Other written evidence

If the applicant provides a written explanation and supporting documentation in lieu of test results, officers must assess it against the *Canadian Language Benchmarks 2000*, and/or the *Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens 2006 R79(2)* establishes the following equivalencies between the four proficiency levels and the *Canadian Language Benchmarks*:

Proficiency level	Benchmark equivalencies
High	Benchmark 8 or higher
Moderate	Benchmark 6 or 7
Basic	Benchmark 4 or 5
No proficiency	Benchmark 3 or lower

Thus, for purposes of assessment of proficiency levels, it is Benchmarks 4, 6, and 8 that are of key importance, as they are the thresholds of the three levels for which points can be awarded. Refer to the following quick reference chart to access the appropriate *Canadian Language Benchmarks*:

Proficiency level	Ability			
	Speaking	Listening	Reading	Writing
High	Benchmark 8: pages 68-71	Benchmark 8: pages 82-83	Benchmark 8: pages 94-95	Benchmark 8: pages 106-107
Moderate	Benchmark 6: pages 60-63	Benchmark 6: pages 78-79	Benchmark 6: pages 90-91	Benchmark 6: pages 102-103
Basic	Benchmark 4: pages 12-13	Benchmark 4: pages 24-25	Benchmark 4: pages 36-37	Benchmark 4: pages 48-49
No proficiency	Does not meet benchmark 4	Does not meet benchmark 4	Does not meet benchmark 4	Does not meet benchmark 4

Note: See www.language.ca for *Canadian Language Benchmarks*.

For each proficiency level in each ability (i.e., speaking, listening, reading, and writing), the Benchmarks set out the following descriptions:

- global performance descriptors;
- performance conditions;
- what the person can do;
- examples of tasks and texts; and

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- performance indicators.

With these detailed descriptors, officers will assess whether or not the applicant's evidence in writing satisfies them that they possess their claimed proficiency levels in English and/or French.

If ...	Then the officer will ...
the material submitted satisfies the officer that the applicant has the proficiency levels claimed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • award language points for the proficiency levels claimed, according to the chart provided in Section 9.3.
the material submitted satisfies the officer that the applicant has demonstrated language proficiency of at least Benchmark level "4" but not the proficiency levels claimed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform the applicant in writing that they have not demonstrated compliance with the Benchmarks at the levels claimed. • offer the applicant the opportunity to undergo and submit the results of a designated language test within a certain time period. <p>If the designated test option is not pursued by the applicant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inform the applicant that they have satisfied the officer of some language proficiency but have not demonstrated compliance with the Benchmarks for the levels they have claimed and award the maximum points that are appropriate for the submission.
the evidence provided does not demonstrate a Benchmark level of at least "4"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • award 0 points.
the applicant does not provide any evidence to satisfy the officer that demonstrates a benchmark level of at least "4"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • award 0 points.

The onus is on the applicant to satisfy the officer of claimed language proficiency.

Given the detailed nature of the *Canadian Language Benchmarks 2000* and the *Niveaux de compétence linguistique canadiens 2006* it should be clear that, in most cases where language proficiency is not patently obvious from the applicant's background, self-serving declarations, third-party testimonials and/or other claims not supported by detailed and objective evidence will be of little probative value in establishing high or moderate proficiency.

9.12. Integrity concerns on language proficiency during an interview

The interview is **not** intended to be a means of evaluating language proficiency. Officers **cannot** change language point awards or make new language point assessments themselves based on what they have discovered at interview. However, if an applicant is interviewed for any other reason and significant discrepancies become evident between claimed and actual language proficiency, there may be an integrity issue. The following options are available to officers:

If ...	Then the officer will ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated results have been submitted • the officer is satisfied that there is no fraud or malfeasance in the testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the officer will verify test scores and integrity of testing procedures for the case in question with the local testing agency. • accept the test score;

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<p>procedures for the case in question</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the officer is not satisfied, but there is insufficient evidence to establish fraud or malfeasance in the testing procedures for the case in question and to substantiate a refusal for misrepresentation the officer is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to establish fraud or malfeasance in the testing procedures for the case in question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inform the applicant of their concerns and, in coordination with the testing agency, provide an opportunity to take a second test at testing agency's expense and with visa office supervision. If the applicant refuses the third-party language testing option, then the officer will refuse the application for misrepresentation, given the discrepancy between the test scores and the actual language abilities. refuse the case for misrepresentation.
<p>a written submission has been provided, the officer will offer the applicant an opportunity to take a designated test;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the applicant takes a designated test If the applicant does not take a designated test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accept test scores submitted; refuse the application for misrepresentation, given the discrepancy between the documents submitted and the actual language abilities

9.13. Experience

Pursuant to R80, officers will assess and award up to 21 units of assessment for paid work experience, as follows:

Number of years		At least 1	At least 2	At least 3	4 or more
Points		15	17	19	21

To be eligible for points, the applicant's work experience must:

- have occurred during the 10 years immediately preceding the date of application;
- be in occupations listed in the National Occupational Classification (NOC) under Skill Type 0 or Skill Level A and B;
- not be in an occupation that has been designated by the Minister as a restricted occupation. At the time of printing, there were no occupations designated as restricted. However, for the most up-to-date listing, officers should refer to the Department's website at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>;
- be full-time work, which, according to R80(7), is equivalent to at least 37.5 hours of paid work per week. Full-time work experience requirement may be met by the equivalent in part-time paid work experience, e.g. more than one part-time job held simultaneously or one or more part-time jobs held over the equivalent of one year of full-time work. Experience can be calculated by adding up the number of weeks of full-time work, i.e. 37.5 hours per week in one job or a total of at least 37.5 hours per week in more than one job, in one or more of the NOC categories. Periods of work of less than 12 months during the 10 years immediately preceding

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the date of the application may be added together and divided by 12 to calculate the number of years

Officers must:

- consider only those occupations which the applicant has specified and for which the applicant has provided the four-digit NOC code on their application form (R80(6));

Note: While the Regulations clearly place responsibility on applicants to undertake research of the NOC and provide the NOC coding for the occupations in which they claim qualifying experience, officers are expected to exercise discretion where applicants may have made minor errors or omissions in correlating work experience and NOC coding.

- **not** take into account whether the applicant meets the “Employment requirements” description set forth in the NOC for the occupation(s) listed (R80(3));
- award points only if the applicant has performed the actions described in the lead statement of the particular NOC description and has performed at least a substantial number of the duties described in the “Main Duties” summary – including all the essential duties (R80(3));

Note: Neither the NOC nor the Regulations distinguish between “essential” and “non-essential” duties or provide guidance as to what constitutes a “substantial number”. This is left as a matter for assessment on a case-by-case basis. If officers have concerns about whether or not the applicant has carried out “a substantial number of the main duties...including all of the essential duties,” they should give the applicant an opportunity to respond to these concerns.

- take into account any years of experience that occur between application and assessment, and for which the applicant has submitted the necessary documentation (R77);
- should not award points for unauthorized work experience in Canada. A person who has worked in Canada without authorization has failed to comply with A30(1), and on that basis could be found inadmissible under A41.

9.14. Age

Pursuant to R81, up to 10 points are awarded to an applicant who is at least 21 and less than 50 years of age at the time the application is made. Two points are subtracted, to a maximum of 10 points, for each year the applicant is less than 21 or over the age of 49.

Points awarded:

Age	Points
21 to 49 years of age	10
20 or 50 years of age	8
19 or 51 years of age	6
18 or 52 years of age	4
17 or 53 years of age	2
Less than 17 or greater than 53 years of age	0

9.15. Arranged employment

Pursuant to R82, 10 points will be awarded if the applicant is in one of the situations described in the following table, and the applicant:

- has submitted the necessary documentation (note that in the third and fourth instances of arranged employment described below, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada—HRSDC will communicate the approved job offer to the visa office electronically);

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- is able to perform and is likely to accept and carry out the employment. Officers may take into account the applicant's education and training, background, and prior work experience to determine if the applicant meets this requirement. If they have any concerns about the applicant's ability or likelihood to accept and carry out the employment, they will communicate these to the applicant and provide the opportunity to respond.

Note: Arranged employment points are only awarded for occupations listed in Skill Type 0 or Skill Level A or B of the NOC. If employment is arranged and the required documentation submitted between application and assessment, officers will award the points for arranged employment.

If ...	And ...	Points
(1) the applicant is currently working in Canada on an HRSDC- confirmed (labour market opinion) temporary work permit (including sectoral confirmations), pursuant to R82(2)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work permit is valid at the time of the permanent resident visa application and at the time the visa is issued; and • the employer has made an offer to employ the applicant on an indeterminate basis if the permanent resident visa is issued. 	10
(2) the applicant is currently working in Canada pursuant to R82(2)(b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in a confirmation-exempt category under the North America Free Trade Agreement, the General Agreement on Trade and Services, or the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement; • in a significant-benefit category, such as an intra- company transferee • in the category where limited access to the labour market is granted for public policy reasons (i.e., post-graduate work, spouse/common-law partner of temporary skilled worker/foreign student, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work permit is valid at the time of the permanent resident visa application and at the time the visa is issued; and • the employer has made an offer to employ the applicant on an indeterminate basis if the permanent resident visa is issued. 	10
(3) the applicant does not intend to work in Canada before being issued a permanent resident visa and does not hold a work permit [R82(2)(c)].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the employer has made an offer to employ the applicant on an indeterminate basis if the permanent resident visa is issued and the job offer has been approved by an officer based on an HRSDC arranged employment opinion as outlined in R82(2)(c) • the officer is satisfied that applicant is capable of performing the employment being offered to them. 	10
(4) the applicant holds a work permit pursuant to R82(2)(d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the circumstances referred to in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the employer has made an offer to employ the applicant on an indeterminate basis if the permanent resident visa is issued 	10

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<p>R82(2)(a) or (b) do not apply—for example the applicant has a job offer from an employer other than the one for whom they are currently working; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the applicant's job is in a confirmation-exempt category other than those outlined in R82(2)(b). 	<p>and the job offer has been approved by an officer based on an HRSDC arranged employment opinion as outlined in R82(2)(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the officer is satisfied that applicant is capable of performing the employment being offered to them. 	
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Role of Service Canada

- HRSDC asks employers to submit certain supporting documentation with their AEO application. This documentation is listed on the AEO application form (EMP5275) found here: http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/workplaceskills/foreign_workers/poarrempt.shtml
- Service Canada verifies the following when issuing an AEO:
 - the genuineness of the offer of employment and the history of the employer;
 - if the job offer is permanent, full-time and not seasonal; and
 - if the wages offered to the skilled worker are consistent with the prevailing wage rate for the occupation and the working conditions meet generally accepted Canadian standards.
- As part of the normal processing procedure, SC also contacts each employer by phone to confirm that the job offer is still valid, conditions and wages remain the same and to remind the employer of its commitment to hire the named applicant upon arrival in Canada should he/she be issued a PR visa.
- CIC officers must be satisfied that the job offer from the employer is genuine. Officers can verify in GCMS what verifications have already been performed by SC.
- Officers may wish to contact the employer for further information or clarification. Before contacting the employer, officers should first contact HRSDC at nc-cic_exchange-gd@hrsdc-rhdcc.gc.ca as there may be information, not found in GCMS, that may have been acquired by Service Canada during their assessment of the application. This will help eliminate the duplication of efforts by CIC and Service Canada.
- Following consultations with HRSDC, officers may contact the employer or the applicant for further information and clarification. This includes but is not limited to confirming that the job offer of permanent employment still exists or to address any concerns about the genuineness of the job offer.

Validity of the AEO

- Prior to visa issuance, officers must verify in GCMS that the arranged employment opinion has not been cancelled and that no adverse information on the employer has come to light.
- Officers should be satisfied that the job offer is still valid. There may be instances where an opinion issued by HRSDC as outlined in R82(2)(c) has expired while the PR application was in process. In these cases, the officer may still issue a visa if they are satisfied that the offer of employment is still valid and if Service Canada has not cancelled the original opinion.
- In all cases, officers may contact employers if significant time has elapsed since the date of application to verify that the offer of permanent employment still exists. If the officer wishes to confirm other details about the offer, they should first contact HRSDC (see section above).
- Officers must also refer to the department's Temporary Foreign Worker Program Ineligible Employers and Employers of Concern lists before visa issuance. Please see OB 278B for further instructions and links to access the site.

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Licensing and Certification

- The majority of licensing and certification requirements cannot be satisfied from outside of Canada. As such, officers should not penalize applicants for not meeting Canadian licensing or certification requirements. However, officers must be satisfied that the applicant is capable of performing the employment being offered to them and can with reasonable probability be expected to qualify for licensing/certification when in Canada..

Cases of Suspected Fraud or Concerns of Bona Fides

- In cases of suspected fraud, officers should contact applicants and employers for clarification.
- After contacting the applicant or employer, officers should contact HRSDC and Operational Management and Coordination- Program Integrity Division (PID) through the appropriate channels; nc-cic_exchange-gd@hrsdc-rhdcc.gc.ca and Fraud-Deterrence-Verifications@cic.gc.ca. This will help identify and address program integrity issues.
- Officers should indicate the following in their email:
 - the CIC immigration file number;
 - HRSDC System File number;
 - name of the applicant;
 - name of the employer;
 - identity of the third party (if known);
 - the reason(s) for their concerns;
 - any additional information about the applicant or employer that HRSDC may not be aware of.

9.16. Adaptability

Pursuant to R83, the officer will assess the application and award a maximum of 10 adaptability points, as follows:

Adaptability criteria	Points
a) Educational credentials of the accompanying spouse or common-law partner: Evaluate credentials as if the spouse or common-law partner were the principal applicant then award points as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where the award under R78 would be 25 points - five points• Where the award under R78 would be 20 or 22 points - four points• Where the award under R78 would be 12 or 15 points - three points	3, 4 or 5
b) Previous study in Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Award five points if the applicant or accompanying spouse or common-law partner completed a program of full-time study of at least two years' duration at a post-secondary institution in Canada, if this occurred after the age of seventeen and with valid study permits. (The person is not required to have obtained an educational credential for these two years of study in Canada to earn the points, but simply to have completed at least two years of study.)	5
c) Previous work in Canada:	5

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">Award five points for a minimum of one year of full-time work in Canada on a valid work permit for an applicant or accompanying spouse or common-law partner.	
d) Relatives in Canada: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Award five points if the applicant or accompanying spouse or common-law partner has a relative (parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, child of a parent, child of a grandparent, or grandchild of a parent) who is residing in Canada and is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident.	5
e) Arranged employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Award five points if the applicant has earned points under the Arranged Employment in Canada factor (Factor 5) (R76(1)(a)).	5

Points for previous study in Canada, previous work in Canada, and relatives in Canada are awarded only once - either to the principal applicant or the spouse or common-law partner, but not to both.

Pursuant to R77, these requirements and criteria must be met at the time the application is made, as well as at the time the visa is issued. Therefore:

- if an applicant's spouse or common-law partner is no longer accompanying them, then any points that they may have received for their adaptability cannot be counted;
- if an applicant adds a spouse or common-law partner to their application between application and assessment, and submits the necessary documentation, points must be counted, if applicable, for that person under the adaptability criteria;
- if the applicant or their spouse or common-law partner completes further study, works in Canada, arranges employment in Canada, or gains relatives in Canada between application and assessment, and submits the necessary documentation, points must be awarded accordingly.

10. Procedure: Selection decision

10.1. The pass mark

R76(2) empowers the Minister to set the "minimum number of points required of a skilled worker" – or, as it is more commonly known, the "pass mark".

The pass mark was last set on September 18, 2003 at 67 points.

To determine the most up-to-date pass mark, consult the Web site at <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/index.asp>.

Total the applicant's points in the six selection factors.

10.2. Use of interviews

Selection standards are objective, clearly defined and can be assessed in straightforward cases through the information provided on the application for permanent residence and the accompanying supporting documents.

In most cases, officers should be able to make selection decisions—either to approve or refuse applications—from the documentation provided. However, in some cases, an interview may be necessary.

Any concerns officers have regarding the accuracy or authenticity of information or documentation should be communicated to the applicant, whether these concerns are raised as the result of site visits, telephone checks or other means. Concerns can be communicated to the applicant in writing or at interview.

Officers may conduct interviews with applicants to:

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- ensure that information submitted on the application is truthful and complete;
- detect and deter fraudulent information and documents;
- clarify specific information;
- conduct quality assurance.

Officers may not conduct interviews to:

- assess language abilities;
- determine personal suitability (as this factor no longer exists).

Note: Visa offices will be expected to undertake both targeted and random verifications to detect and deter fraud. The number and percentage of cases subjected to verification should be high enough to act as a meaningful disincentive to those who would attempt such practices. A40 makes material misrepresentation a grounds for inadmissibility in its own right and prescribes a two-year ban on those both directly and indirectly involved in such practices.

Interviews, site visits and telephone checks have proven to be the most effective ways to detect and to combat fraud. The information gained at interviews where fraud is detected will help officers to identify current trends and patterns and to refine their profiles for ongoing use.

10.3. Substituted evaluation

R76(3) makes possible substituted evaluation by an officer. This authority may be used if an officer believes the point total is not a sufficient indicator of whether or not the applicant may become economically established in Canada.

Substituted evaluation is to be considered on a case-by-case basis. The scope of what an officer might consider as relevant cannot be limited by a prescribed list of factors to be used in support of exercising substituted evaluation. There are any number and combination of considerations that an officer might cite as being pertinent to assessing, as per the wording of R76(3): “. . . the likelihood of the ability of the skilled worker to become **economically established** in Canada. . . .” Frequency of use will vary from visa office to visa office, as some will find in their caseloads more situations of disconnect between the point total and establishment prospects than will others. The fact that the applicant “almost attained” a pass mark is not, in itself, grounds to recommend the use of substituted evaluation. Rather, the officer needs to identify and document the facts demonstrating that the points awarded are not a sufficient indicator of the applicant's ability to become economically established in Canada.

For legal clarity, officers should employ the terms used in legislation, such as “substituted evaluation” or “ability to become economically established.”

If an officer decides to use substituted evaluation when ...	Then the officer will ...
the applicant did meet the pass mark (i.e., negative substituted evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate their concerns to the applicant and provide sufficient opportunity to the applicant to respond to these concerns, through correspondence or an interview; • obtain written concurrence from a designated officer.
the applicant did not meet the pass mark (i.e., positive substituted evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain written concurrence from a designated officer.

Substituted evaluation **is not to be confused with humanitarian and compassionate authority**, which enables the Minister or his/her delegates to grant permanent residence or an exemption from any applicable criteria or obligation of IRPA in a range of situations involving sufficiently compelling circumstances.

Substituted evaluation cannot be used to override:

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- a refusal due to insufficient funds [R76(3)]
- a failure to meet the definition of a skilled worker as outlined in R75. R75(3) clearly states that a failure to meet the requirements of a skilled worker as outlined in R75(2) will result in an application being refused
- a failure to meet the Ministerial Instructions

Federal Court case law indicates that if an applicant or their representative requests orally or in writing that the officer consider exercising these powers in the applicant's favour, officers must examine the circumstances. There is no requirement that an interview be conducted in all cases when the applicant did not make a compelling case for substituted evaluation. If officers do not consider substituted evaluation appropriate in the circumstances, they should indicate this in file notes and in the refusal letter. Officers do not need the concurrence of the designated officer to deny requests for the use of positive substituted evaluation.

11. Procedure: Approving the application

If officers approve an applicant who is living outside of Canada, they should

- send the Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR) and permanent resident visa (if applicable) to their address. Officers should not issue a permanent resident visa to applicants whose passport was issued by the United States of America or a country identified in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* 190(1)(a) or (b) or 190(2)(b), (c), (d), (e) or (f), or 190(2.1). Officers may still request to see the original passport if needed. Please see OB 348 for more information.
- All approved applicants should be directed to present their COPR and permanent resident visa (if applicable) to an officer at a Canadian port of entry [R71.1(1)].

Pursuant to R71.1(2), if officers approve an application from a temporary resident in Canada who is a member of a class referred to in R70(2)(a) or (b), they will:

- send their COPR and permanent resident visa (if applicable) to their address in Canada; and
- inform the applicant that in order to become a permanent resident they have the option of presenting the COPR and permanent resident visa (if applicable) to an officer at a Canadian port of entry or contacting the Call Centre to request an appointment at a local CIC office, with their family members if applicable.

12. Procedure: Refusing the application

All refused skilled worker applicants, including those refused for non-compliance with processing requirements, must be sent or otherwise provided a formal refusal letter. The letter must:

- inform the applicant of the categories or circumstances under which the application was considered;
- provide a listing of the points awarded in respect of each selection factor;
- fully inform the applicant why the application has been refused.

Note: The refusal letter should not indicate that the applicant has been made a member of an inadmissible class as a result of their failure to qualify as a skilled worker.

Refer to sample refusal letters for examples in Appendix A, B, and C

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13. Coding Instructions – Computer Assisted Immigration Processing System (CAIPS) for applications received before June 26, 2010

As of April 15, 2009, two additional immigrant categories are used for FSW applicants found eligible for processing. Please make the appropriate selection:

SW1	One year of continuous work experience in a NOC category listed in the Ministerial Instructions
SW2	Arranged employment offer (AEO)
SW3	Temporary foreign worker (TFW) or international student residing in Canada for one year and still in Canada

PSDEC coding

Note: All previous instructions to use PSDEC code 3, if no application is received within 120 days is revoked. Please use PSDEC code 2 for all negative eligibility determinations, i.e. for applicants who receive either the letter in Appendix D or E.

PSDEC 1	Eligible
PSDEC 2	Ineligible (negative final determination)
PSDEC 3	Withdrawn (applicant withdraws)
PSDEC 4	Administrative Withdrawal (recommended for further assessment at visa office, for the exclusive use of the CIO)

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Appendix A – Refusal - Minimal requirements for skilled worker - sample letter

INSERT LETTERHEAD

Our Ref.:

INSERT ADDRESS

INSERT DATE

Dear :

I have now completed the assessment of your application for a permanent resident visa as a skilled worker. I have determined that you do not meet the requirements for immigration to Canada.

Subsection 75(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* states that a foreign national is a skilled worker if:

- (a) within the 10 years preceding the date of their application for a permanent resident visa, they have at least one year of continuous full-time (37.5 hours/week) employment experience, as described in subsection 80(7), or the equivalent in continuous part-time employment in one or more occupations, other than a restricted occupation, that are listed in Skill Type 0 Management Occupations or Skill Level A or B of the *National Occupational Classification* matrix;
- (b) during that period of employment they performed the actions described in the lead statement for the occupation as set out in the occupational descriptions of the *National Occupational Classification*; and
- (c) (c) during that period of employment they performed a substantial number of the main duties of the occupation as set out in the occupational descriptions of the *National Occupational Classification*, including all of the essential duties.

I am not satisfied that you meet the **(choose one or more: first, second, third)** part of these requirements because **(provide reasons.)**

Subsection 75(3) states that if a foreign national fails to meet these requirements, the application shall be refused and no further assessment is required. I am not satisfied that you meet these requirements.

For all cases, add:

Subsection 11(1) of the *Act* states that a foreign national must, before entering Canada, apply to an officer for a visa or for any other document required by the regulations. The visa or document may be issued if, following an examination, the officer is satisfied that the foreign national is not inadmissible and meets the requirements of this *Act*. Subsection 2(2) specifies that unless otherwise indicated, references in the *Act* to “this *Act*” included regulations made under it.

Following an examination of your application, I am not satisfied that you meet the requirements of the *Act* and the regulations for the reasons explained above. I am therefore refusing your application.

If the applicant has paid the RPRF at mission, add:

The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid is refundable. **(Add as appropriate)** You will receive a cheque from the **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/Consulate within a few weeks. **(or)** Please contact the Canadian **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/ Consulate in for information concerning the method of reimbursement and the date at which you can obtain the refund.

If the applicant paid RPRF to the CIO, add:

The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid at the Centralized Intake Office (CIO) in Sydney, Nova Scotia, is refundable. You will receive a cheque from the CIO within 8-12 weeks.

Thank you for the interest you have shown in Canada.

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Yours sincerely,

Officer

cc: fee_____

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Appendix B – Refusal - on discretion - sample letter

INSERT LETTERHEAD

Our Ref.:

INSERT ADDRESS

Dear :

I have now completed the assessment of your application for a permanent resident visa as a skilled worker and have determined that you do not meet the requirements for immigration to Canada.

Subsection 12(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* states that a foreign national may be selected as a member of the economic class on the basis of their ability to become economically established in Canada. Subsection 75(1) of the Regulations prescribes the Federal Skilled Worker class as a class of persons who are skilled workers and who may become permanent residents on the basis of their ability to become economically established in Canada.

Pursuant to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, 2002*, skilled worker applicants are assessed on the basis of the definition set out in subsection 75(2) and the criteria set out in subsection 76(1). The assessment of these criteria determines whether a skilled worker will be able to become economically established in Canada. The criteria are age, education, knowledge of Canada's official languages, experience, arranged employment and adaptability.

Your application was assessed based on the occupation(s) in which you requested assessment (add title of the occupation and NOC code for each occupation in NOC skill type 0 or skill level A or B which the applicant has claimed experience). The table below sets out the points assessed for each of the selection criteria:

	Points assessed	Maximum possible
Age		10
Education		25
Official language proficiency		24
Experience		21
Arranged employment		10
Adaptability		10
Total		100

Subsection 76(3) of the Regulations permit an officer to substitute their evaluation of the likelihood to become economically established in Canada if the number of points awarded are not a sufficient indicator of whether the skilled worker may become economically established in Canada.

As discussed with you at your interview, I am not satisfied that the points that you have been awarded are an accurate reflection of the likelihood of your ability to become economically established in Canada. I have made this evaluation because **(provide reasons.)** You were given an opportunity to address these concerns at your interview. The information you have given me and your explanations have not satisfied me that you will be able to become economically established in Canada. A senior officer concurred in this evaluation.

Subsection 11(1) of the Act states that a foreign national must, before entering Canada, apply to an officer for a visa or for any other document required by the Regulations. The visa or document may be issued if, following an examination, the officer is satisfied that the foreign national is not inadmissible and meets the requirements of this Act. Subsection 2(2) specifies that unless otherwise indicated, references in the Act to "this Act" include regulations made under it.

Following an examination of your application, I am not satisfied that you meet the requirements of the Act and the Regulations for the reasons explained above. I am therefore refusing your application.

If the applicant has paid the RPRF, add:

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The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid is refundable. **(Add as appropriate)** You will receive a cheque from the **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/Consulate within a few weeks. **(or)** Please contact the Canadian **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/ Consulate in for information concerning the method of reimbursement and the date at which you can obtain the refund.

In the cases of transferred files from the CIO where RPRF was paid, add:

The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid at the Centralized Intake Office (CIO) in Sydney, Nova Scotia, is refundable. You will receive a cheque from the CIO within several weeks.

Thank you for the interest you have shown in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Officer

cc: fee _____

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Appendix C – Refusal - points sample letter

INSERT LETTERHEAD

Our Ref.:

INSERT ADDRESS

Dear :

I have now completed the assessment of your application for a permanent resident visa as a skilled worker and have determined that you do not meet the requirements for immigration to Canada.

Subsection 12(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* states that a foreign national may be selected as a member of the economic class on the basis of their ability to become economically established in Canada. Subsection 75(1) of the Regulations prescribes the Federal Skilled Worker class as a class of persons who are skilled workers and who may become permanent residents on the basis of their ability to become economically established in Canada.

Pursuant to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, 2002*, skilled worker applicants are assessed on the basis of the requirements set out in subsection 75(2) and the criteria set out in subsection 76(1). The assessment of these requirements determines whether a skilled worker will be able to become economically established in Canada. The criteria are age, education, knowledge of Canada's official languages, experience, arranged employment and adaptability.

Your application was assessed based on the occupation(s) in which you requested assessment (**add title of the occupation and NOC code for each occupation in NOC skill type 0 or skill level A or B which the applicant has claimed experience**). The table below sets out the points assessed for each of the selection criteria:

	Points assessed	Maximum possible
Age		10
Education		25
Official language proficiency		24
Experience		21
Arranged employment		10
Adaptability		10
Total		100

You have obtained insufficient points to qualify for immigration to Canada, the minimum requirement being 67 points. **Add reasons why applicant was unable to obtain sufficient points.** You have not obtained sufficient points to satisfy me that you will be able to become economically established in Canada.

Subsection 11(1) of the Act states that a foreign national must, before entering Canada, apply to an officer for a visa or for any other document required by the regulations. The visa or document may be issued if, following an examination, the officer is satisfied that the foreign national is not inadmissible and meets the requirements of this Act. Subsection 2(2) specifies that unless otherwise indicated, references in the Act to "this Act" include regulations made under it.

Following an examination of your application, I am not satisfied that you meet the requirements of the Act and the Regulations for the reasons explained above. I am therefore refusing your application.

If the applicant has paid the RPRF, add:

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The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid is refundable. **(Add as appropriate)** You will receive a cheque from the **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/Consulate within a few weeks. **(or)** Please contact the Canadian **(choose as appropriate)** Embassy/High Commission/ Consulate in for information concerning the method of reimbursement and the date at which you can obtain the refund.

In the cases of transferred files from the CIO where RPRF was paid, add:

The Right of Permanent Residence Fee that you have paid at the Centralized Intake Office (CIO) in Sydney, Nova Scotia, is refundable. You will receive a cheque from the CIO within several weeks.

Thank you for the interest you have shown in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

Officer

cc: fee _____