



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED



INTRODUCTION

How would you feel when you finally have your shiny Canadian Visa glaring at you like it is saying, “Use me to fulfill your long-awaited dreams?” Yes, you can have your long-awaited Canadian passport in your palms. If you probably have an anxious personality, you most likely would have had funny hallucinations or great assumptions of yourself in Canada. You just really want to get that passport and leave as soon as possible.

With the rising rate of fraudulence, the world is no more a safe place. So many people have been robbed of their hard-earned money and even possessions on this exact visa journey you are about to take. The major reason for this arguably erupts from lack of necessary information, so they entrusted their visa process into the hands of someone they met through the internet or even a friend. There many mediums in which one could be a victim of fraud as fraudsters are devising new strategies to take advantage of visa applicants. You definitely do not want that to be you or your loved ones. If you have read the introduction up to this point, then this book is really for you.

Canada is known to be a highly developed country, and in the past few years, there has been a rapid increase and demand for a large population to access Canada. What gives you entry is your Canadian Visa; it is a document that gives you the right to access Canada without fear of being held by rightful authorities. It gives you unrestricted permission to get a temporary or permanent stay in Canada. Acquiring the Canadian Visa insinuates that the Canadian Embassy or Consulate in your home country

has approved that you have satisfied the entry requirements, and you are now eligible for one.

This book is a detailed and informational guide that I have put together with careful research and experience. Your devotion to this book would take you through a thorough process of getting your Canadian visa done with absolute ease and comfort. It would give you satisfactory information,

leaving you with no dose of ignorance on this subject matter. Getting your visa isn't a tedious process as you might be thinking; this is why I have not excluded any information you would be needing. Kindly permit me to take you through a worthwhile journey of not just getting your long-awaited Canadian visa but also being that body of knowledge to help put others through their visa journey.





CHAPTER 1

SYNOPSIS OF CANADA

According to research, Canada is one of the most sought-after countries in the world of immigration. Families and persons from various parts of the world come to settle in Canada for a lot of interesting reasons (you would find out in this book as you read on).

Often, Canada is depicted as a full democracy having a culture of liberalism backed up with a democratic and judicious political philosophy.

The political tradition of Canada has always been her unique factor. The

Canadian Government holds Order, peace, implied bill of rights as the

principle of its administration.

The Location of Canada

The country is situated in the Northern part of North America, with its capital city as Ottawa. Its capital city is seen as a Constitutional Monarchy, which also houses the Ceremonial state head. It also has the three largest metropolitan areas, which are; Montreal, Vancouver, and Toronto.

- There are ten provinces in Canada and three territories. The provinces and territories then spread from the Atlantic through the Pacific to Northward and the Arctic Ocean. This encompasses about 9.8 million squares kilometers, which makes it by total area, the second world's-largest country. It shares a Southern and Western border with the United States, widening 8,891 kilometers. Also, Canada has the biggest bi-national land border in the world.

The country obtained liberty from The United Kingdom in 1867, sharing borders with The United States of America. Famous cities located in Canada include Hamilton, North York, Calgary, Scar bough, Montreal, Toronto, etc.

The Geography and Environment

Interestingly, the location of Canada also encompasses its Geography and Environment. Imagine what it would look like. Judging from the country's total area with its waters inclusive, it is the second-largest country in the world. However, Canada ranks fourth by just land area because it possesses the largest percentage of freshwater lakes. Extending from the Atlantic Ocean situated on the east side, along the Arctic Ocean on the Northern side, and also to the Pacific Ocean on the western side, it covers 3,855,100 sq. mi (9,984,670 km²) of terrain. Also, Canada possesses massive maritime topography, with the world's longest coastline of about 243,042 kilometers. Apart from sharing the world's biggest land border with the United States (which is about 8,891 km), Canada shares a maritime borderline with Greenland to the northeast and the Miquelon towards the southeast and France's foreign collectivity of Saint Pierre.

You may as well wonder what summer, winter, autumn, and spring feels like in Canada. You might also have asked yourself questions like, how cold does it get in Canada, and how warm is it? How do the people survive there despite the cold?



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Well, a regular level of summer and winter high temperatures differ among the regions in the country. Sometimes, winter can decide to cruelly cover a large part of the country, especially in the Prairie and interior provinces where the regular daily temperature is close to -15 degree centigrade but can also go down to -40 degree centigrade. Factually, in the country's non-coastal areas, snow covers the ground for six months in a year, while in the northern parts, snow continues throughout the year.

A huge part of Northern Canada is engulfed by permafrost and ice. Nevertheless, the view of the permafrost is indefinite because the Arctic has been heating at time three of the global average as a result of climate change in Canada.

o Summer persists from June to September with the weather varying from warm to hot. The daytime temperatures usually fall between 20 and 30 degrees Celsius or Centigrade or even higher. In southern Quebec and Ontario, it can frequently be very moist.

o Spring and fall are evolutionary seasons during which the weather becomes increasingly warmer or colder, and much of the yearly rainfall follows.

o Winter in most parts of Canada is usually very cold in most places, with temperatures regularly well below zero degrees Celsius or Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit). From December to March or April, Snow covers the ground from around. However, southwest British Columbia (including the cities of Victoria and Vancouver) stands owing to the fact that winter temperatures are typically above zero degrees and rain always more of a visitor than snow.

The Canadian Culture

Canadians generally presume a high amount of respect for the public and especially for private assets and space. They typically have a very solid sense of privacy, particularly when speaking or dealing with people for

the first time. It is best to carefully note everyone's level of comfort and their inclination to individual space.



Canadians will almost never keep unbroken eye contact, but it is usually perceived as a sign of deceitfulness or lack of confidence if a person is unwilling to make eye contact. Also disparaged are some individual habits linked with other cultures such as aggressively clearing one's throat, not wearing spray, belching in public, glugging, chewing with one's mouth wide open, or indifferently spitting.

Canadians do not mind shaking hands with men and women, predominantly in a public or professional setting. There are instances where friends in French-speaking circles, both men and women, will habitually kiss each other on each cheek. In English Canada, close friends will sometimes hug each other. Generally, men do not touch other men outside the typical handshake, except they have gotten comfortable enough with the presence of that person. This principle is likewise applicable to the contact between men and women. Women are less restricted by these rules. However, holding hands and recurrent or continued physical

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

contact is reserved for 'intimate' and/or exclusive relationships or family. Simply put, not between friends. Family members will also typically keep close physical contact with the younger children.

Surprisingly, while talking, a large number of Canadians find so many hand movements distracting and annoying. In fact, some see it as a sign of insecurity. Yet, Canadians sometimes expect people of other cultures to use more gestures and hand movements. While in a conversation with them, one gesture you should elude is relinquishing your index finger from one side to the other side. This is usually carried out with children and implies, "no, you shouldn't do that".

In the Canadian environment, it is okay to maintain light and possibly funny conversations. it is cool to ask them questions but uncool to stay too seriously on the topic.

Furthermore, appropriate topics for chats will also depend a lot on the number of people. Most of them are very knowledgeable in the aspects of know local or national politics, but most of them do abhor political participation. Also, Canadians have a strong sense of how they are supposed by strangers, so it is best to abstain from criticizing them. Lots of Canadians have traveled out of the country and as a result of this, have various experiences with the systems of other countries. These experiences increase their level of inquisitiveness to what they think about non-citizens. They also hold their natural environments in high prestige, the weather, and their enthusiasm concerning putting up with the weather.

To have enjoyable conversations with them, you could start with interesting topics related to work, the weather, vacations, studies, your residence, sports especially hockey, American football, baseball, water sports and, soccer, and other relaxation activities. Largely, Canadians are not at ease, talking about their income or private finances. They have a habit of avoiding discussions related to emotions.

Canadians detest aggressive behavior, which means they are not aggressive people. They also loathe impatience while driving. Many Anglophone Canadians are bumpy with strong emotional displays, particularly with someone they aren't familiar with. In Quebec and other immigrant communities, emotions are more freely demonstrated.

Another huge source of pride to them is their musicians, writers, film producers, and actors (comedians especially). Men particularly obtain their sense of pride from Canadian beer and hockey, although women are progressively partaking in this sub-culture.

Canadians have this competitive intuition with their neighbor, the US. As a result of this, they often get easily impressed when you show them a favorable difference between them and the US citizens since they are highly sensitive and concerned about being lumped in with their powerful neighbor. Most Canadians see themselves as meeker, wittier, more tolerant, and less aggressive than Americans. Canada, however, has strong cultural and historical ties with America and looks up to America. A lot of Canadians also have relations who live in the US and vice versa.

Canadians often refer to each other with their first names, although it is usually ideal, especially with one's bosses. You can do this by starting with Mr. or Mrs. (or Dr.) and the individual's last name. Ms., on the other hand, is used to refer to a woman without inquiring about her marital status because it is perceived as a private matter and should automatically be used. In French, Madame is used as a norm, but this does not apply to English. Madam is commonly used mockingly and discourteously, while Madame is associated with the managers of brothels.

Many workplaces in Canada have a level of flexibility regarding the working hours and promptness. Generally, however, Canadians have a meticulous attitude to work, and office chitchat is considered somewhat negligent; Openly wasting an employer's time is not acceptable. Appropriate and rapid service to clients is always a priority.

The Economy of Canada

The Canadian economy greatly boomed in 2018, with a lot of trading activities taking place. The Canadian trade in goods and services stretched to CA\$1.5 trillion. Canada's exports also totaled over CA\$585 billion, while the goods imported into the country cost over CA\$607 billion, of which roughly CA\$391 billion was acquired from the United States and CA\$216 billion from non-US sources. In the year 2018, it had a trade shortage in CA\$22 billion goods and a trade shortage in services of CA\$25 billion.



The free-market economy of Canada consists of three industry types. There are;

- o Natural Resource Industries comprise of agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, and energy.
- o The Service Industries make massive kinds of available employment opportunities in areas like banking, government, communications, health care, construction, transportation, retail services, tourism, and even education. Over 75% of working-class Canadians are currently employed in the service industries.

o The Manufacturing Industries take charge of making products for commercial purposes in the country and globally. Products from manufactured industries contain; high technology equipment, aerospace technology, food, paper, machinery, clothing, automobiles, and other surplus goods. The largest international trading partner of Canada is the United States.

These industries have played a significant role in supporting the history of Canada and its development. Even till recent times, the economy of many parts of the country is largely subjected to the development of natural resources, and a large portion of Canada's exports are obtained from natural resource commodities like minerals, oil, and gas.

Furthermore, Canada became the world's tenth-largest economy with a nominal GDP of about US\$1.73 trillion in 2018. Talking about corruption, it is known to be one of the slightest corrupt world's countries and is also among the world's top ten nations known for trading with an extremely globalized economy. Canada has the adopted system of a mixed economy, which ranks above the U.S. and even most of the western European nations on The Heritage Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom and undergoing a comparatively low level of income disproportion. The country's regular domiciliary disposable income per capita is "well above" the OECD regular. Also, in the world market capitalization, the Toronto Stock Exchange is the ninth biggest. Covering about 1,500 companies with a collective market capitalization of above US\$2 trillion.

However, from the early 20th century, the progression of Canada's mining, manufacturing, and service subdivisions, which were listed earlier, has renovated the nation from an essentially pastoral economy to a residential and industrial one. Just like many other developed countries, the economy of the country is subjected by the service industry, which hires almost half

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

of the country's workforce. Nevertheless, Canada is uncommon among developed countries in the significance of its primary sector, in which the petroleum and forestry industries are two of the most conspicuous constituents.

The country is a well-known leading exporter of cooking coal, zinc, uranium, cobalt palinodes, nickel, aluminum, steel, gold, iron ore, lead, copper, molybdenum, and cadmium. In northern Canada, there are lots of towns where agriculture is quite challenging but they are sustained by the sources of timber or proximate mines. Centered in southern Ontario and Quebec, Canada also has an extensive manufacturing segment with autos and aeronautics signifying particularly vital industries.

Remarkably, Atlantic Canada retains massive offshore deposits of natural gas, and Alberta also multitudes large oil and gas resources. The immensity of the Athabasca oil sands and other assets gives Canada the privilege of possessing a 13% ownership of global oil reserves, encompassing the world's third-largest share after Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Furthermore, it is one of the world's largest providers of agricultural produces. For instance, the Canadian Prairies are one of the most important global producers of canola, wheat, and other grains. The federal Department of Natural Resources arranges for statistics concerning its main exports.

Population of Canada

As of 2020, Canada's population ranks 38th, consisting of approximately 0.5% of the world's total with more than 38 million Canadians. Moreover, having the title of the fourth-largest country by land area and second-largest by total area, the majority of the country is inadequately populated. The majority of Canadians inhabit just two provinces; Quebec and Ontario.



Though the density of Canada's population is low, a lot of regions, southern regions like the Quebec City–Windsor Corridor possess population densities advanced than several European countries. Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, and Ottawa make up Canada's largest population centers. They are the only cities in the country with above a million people. The country's carrying ability is hugely reduced by the large size of its northern part, which is not arable, meaning it cannot back up enormous human populations. This ominously reduces the country's accommodating capacity. Thus, the population density of the livable land area in Canada can be high, and this is dependent on the region.

The Quebec City–Windsor Passageway is the most solidly inhabited and “most used for commercial purposes” region of Canada, which spans about 1,200 kilometers; that is 750 miles.

Canada's Population Growth from History

The growth of Canada's population right from history has been difficult to account for, as it has been influenced by a lot of occurrences like the

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

expansion of territory, human migration, and indigenous populations. Being a country of the new world, settlement/immigration has been, and is still, the most vital factor responsible for the growth of Canada's population. A Canadian census took place in 2016, and a total population of 35,151,728 was counted. There was an upsurge of around 5.0 percent over the figure counted in 2011. In the middle of 1990 and 2008, the population massively amplified by 5.6 million, corresponding with 20.4% total growth.

On July 1, Canada's population was projected at 38,005,238, up and around +1.1% (411, 854) as of 1st of July, 2019. After two years of its population growth surpassing 500,000, growth in 2019/2020 returned to levels last witnessed between 2015/2016 (+406,579 or +1.1%). The poorer growth in 2019/2020 was majorly due to the border restrictions legislated in mid-March, which give rise to a smaller amount of temporal residents and immigrants going into Canada and, to a lesser extent, additional deaths.

The advancing of Canada's population remains, and as of July 1, the average age was 41.4 years, up to some extent as it was a year earlier. This average has grown every year since akin record-keeping began in 1971. On the same July 1, individuals aged from 65 years and above continued growing, to about 18.0%. The number of centenarians (11,517) which was first totaled in 2001, was the utmost on record.

Canada's Population and the Outbreak Covid-19

Canada's population growth from July to October stretched to 208,659 (+0.6%). The most notable growth level for a quarter since comparable record-keeping started in July 1971. However, the global pandemic started affecting the demographic configurations in Canada at the end of the first quarter of the year 2020. The first COVID-19 death in Canada was reported on the 9th of March, leading to the international border restrictions that started in mid-March. This further resulted in

a decrease in migration activities from March to June, coupled with the superfluous death. The receiving end of these crises was the low record of the growth of the population in the second quarter of 2020 (25+384 or =0.1%).

Giving to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), as of June 30th, about 8,591 people had died due to the COVID-19 outbreak in Canada. Moreover, the major motivation for the growth of Canada's population is international migration. It accounts for 81.9% of 2019/200 growth. Therefore, the boundaries placed on international borders and the following decrease in international migration stages had the principal impact on population growth in 2019/2020.

Interestingly in 2019/2020, Canada acknowledged 284,387 immigrants, down from 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 when over 300,000 were admitted year in and out. A larger number of these immigrants got into the country before the pandemic and the following travel restrictions, with about 34,271 arrivals in the second quarter of 2020.

Also, there was a rising increase in the number of temporary residents. It increased by 77,172 in 2019/2020, less than half as numerous as in 2018/2019 (+168,662), due to scarcer study permit holders (international students) and asylum applicants in the second quarter of the same year.

Nine Provinces in Canada with Slow Growth in Population

Almost the whole country experienced a decrease in international migration. In each province except Labrador and Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, population growth was lower in 2019/2020 than a year before. Despite an increase in the 2019/2020 growth rate, Newfoundland's population and Labrador declined for the fourth uninterrupted year, the single province with an undesirable 2019/2020 growth rate. Nunavut (+1.9%) consistently topped the country's growth rate list.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED



During 2019/2020 in Canada, the decrease in the population's growth rate was ignited by the three biggest provinces of Quebec and Ontario, British Columbia.

The Population growth also reduced in Quebec as there was a rise of 27,097 lesser residents. The growth of the population in Ontario slackened from 1.6% a year before to 1.3% in 2019/2020 or most likely 46,725 smaller amount individual, and British Columbia a rise of 23,722 fewer persons.

Remarkably, COVID-19 has discernably did not affect the population age-structure of Canada. Even though The pandemic has unquestionably impacted the overall population change, its consequence on Canada's growth rate age structure is not as clear. This simply implies that the changes in the number of deaths nor those linked to international migration were noteworthy likened with the total population. Long-term trends, like the growing old of the Canadian population, continue unceasingly.

The PHAC research states that just about three-quarters of the COVID-19 deaths (6,164) transpired among those from the age of 80. However, the number of deaths in this age group was still relatively small equated with its size (1,663,666 people). Even with the number of deaths emanating

from COVID-19, the population growth proportion of those aged 80 and above (+2.4%) has remained relatively constant ever since 2015/2016.

Although the population increase in 2019/2020 from international relocation (+337,283 people) reduced rapidly in current years, it accounted for a small fraction of the entire population. This implies that the weight of demographic foreign migrants at each age is too little when equated with the corresponding total population to change the age structure of the population significantly.

CHAPTER 2

TYPES OF VISA FOR CROSSING TO CANADA

A visa is a conditional approval granted by a territory to a foreigner, allowing them to enter, remain within, or leave that territory. It typically includes restrictions on the length of the foreigner's stay, certain areas in the country they could enter with the dates, the number of visits allowed, or a person's right to be an employee in the country of question. In other words, a visa is what allows you to enter, stay, live or work in a territory that you are not a citizen of.



Getting a Canadian Visa can be quite challenging because it requires a lot of research and paperwork; that is why we have designed this guide just for you. If you can understand what the Canadian authorities are demanding from you, it will become less difficult. Most importantly, if you can clearly show how both parties can exist in a symbiotic relationship, your efforts will be crowned with success.

However, before even considering that other factor, you need to clearly understand your reason for relocating. This will help you in getting the right visa for you.

There are about five (5) types of Canadian Visa. There is the Temporary Resident Visa, Study Visa, Transit Visa, Work Visa, and Permanent Resident Visa. Understand what you want and the things you need to get what you want is very vital.

Thus, let's examine these Visa types.

Temporary Resident Visa

A Temporary Resident Visa (TRV) is an official document given out by a Canadian visa office. It is a category of visa for people who want to stay in Canada for a short period of time, usually 6 months or less. It is usually placed in a person's passport to show that he/ she has met the requirements to be allowed into the country as a temporary resident. This temporary residence may be on the ground of visiting for business, family, or tourism purposes.

Those referred to as visitors are not citizens of Canada, neither are they permanent residents but are lawfully authorized to access Canada for a vacation, visit a family member, conduct business, etc. Above all, visitors are limited in length of stay and are made subject to various conditions. Some of these conditions are;

- o You can only stay in Canada for a short period and for the purpose which you applied for.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- o You must not try to work and study for a long time there using a visitor visa.
- o You can attend a study program that is for 6 months or less as long as it is stated in your application.
- o Your application for Canadian Citizenship would be restricted.
- o It is impossible to apply and get any Canadian government document.
- o You will not be able to claim Canadian benefits such as health coverage etc.

It is important to note that you must ensure that you have been given this visa before departing for Canada. It's not possible to be given the visa over there i.e., you can't obtain one upon arrival in Canada.

Who are those who need a TRV?

As long as you are not a citizen of Canada or a permanent resident, you may need a Visa to enter Canada. There are nationals of countries who will only need an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) or are completely exempted and can travel freely.

An eTA is a document that can be used to enter Canada for tourism and business purpose solely. Some people are said to have a good relationship with Canada. Thus, they don't need a visitor visa to enter, but they will, however, need a document to show that they are accepted and admissible into Canada.

What makes me eligible for a Canadian TRV?

There are some criteria to fulfill to be eligible for a Canadian TRV. You must show the officer the requirements of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations. Some of these criteria include;

- o Be at least 18 years to apply as the primary visa applicant
- o Have a valid governmental-issued passport that has at least one blank page that is not the last page of the passport.
- o Ensure that all of your documents are either in French or English language and make sure that they are certified.

- o Produce a clean criminal history and court documents to prove it.
 - o You must prove that your stay in Canada is temporary and you do not plan to study or work in Canada.
 - o You have to show that you have enough money to maintain yourself and your family members in Canada and also to return home.
 - o You are eligible for a TRV once you have been proved to not be a risk to the security of Canada.
 - o Complete a medical examination to ensure that you are in good health.
 - o Be ready to attend interviews or give your biometric information
- There are types of TRVs and the type you are applying for, will determine if there will be more criteria to fulfill.

➤ What are the Types of Canadian TRV?

Visitor visa or Canada tourist Visa: This visa allows you to go to Canada for tourism purposes. For this kind of Visa, you must have a schedule of the places you plan to visit in Canada.

Super Visa: This kind of visa is usually for grandparents who have come to visit their grandchildren who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents. This visa can be as long as 2 years at a time. For this kind of visa, you must have an invitation letter from your child or grandchild and a proof of relationship such as a birth certificate.

Diplomatic and Official Visa: Is meant for government officials or diplomat of other countries to visit Canada for official duties. To get this visa type, you must possess documents that show that you are a government official of your resident country and you are going into Canada for official obligations.

Courtesy visa: It is meant for people who are non-governmental officials but are also important and high ranking.

Facilitation visa: Given to Canadian citizens with dual nationalities but do not have a Canadian passport because of a regrettably uncontrollable situation.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- o Businesspersons and business delegations Visa: this visa is meant for those who are going to Canada for business purposes. To obtain this visa it is compulsory to demonstrate your current work status in a company other than the one you are in business with within Canada.
- o Visa for those wishing to enter Canada for the purpose of giving birth in the country or to give birth to a child.
- o Visa for those wishing to give birth to a child in Canada.
- o Dual intent visa: this visa is meant for those who intend to stay temporarily to apply for a permanent visa which must be clearly stated in their application.

➤ Steps to Applying for a TRV

There are two ways to apply for a TRV;

o You can either do an online application or an application in person. An online application is highly recommended since the application process is being digitized. Although, even after an online application, there may still be the need for your physical appearance in case the consulate requires an interview or your biometrics. Applying in person means that you'll visit the consulate multiple times to finish up the processes.

o Foremost, visit the Government of Canada website. Go to the immigration tab and click on visit. You'll see a link called "find out if you need a visa." Click on the link above where you would be directed to a survey in which you must truthfully complete and select the reason for your visit. Your responses will be analyzed to see if what you need is a visa or only an eTA.

o If you are eligible for a TRV, you will be directed to the instructions on how to apply. You can process your visa application in person or

online, as earlier said but applying online is much easier. There is a “determine your eligibility and apply online” survey. Answering a few questions on it will cause you to receive a checklist and reference code of what you should do to apply.

Importantly, save the reference code and then open an account on the same Government of Canada website. Once you have logged in, your reference code will grant you access to the answers to the questionnaire you need to fill out. After filling all forms, submit your application. It will take about 5 days to show up on your account. The Canadian consulate will process the application during the next few weeks and invite you for a personal visa interview or give your biometric information if considered necessary. Make sure to attend the interview and respond truthfully to all questions.

Once your TRV is approved, you’ll receive the notification either on your account or after you have completed the interview. Next is to submit your passport for stamping and processing. The embassy will send an email with instructions on where to mail your passport to. You will be required to pay processing fees as well as pay for a return envelope. It will take a few days to return to you if it is being mailed back. If you are in the consulate in person, you’ll pay the fees there and also submit your passport. Your passport will be processed, stamped, and returned to you. From this point onward, you can start preparing for your journey.

Study visa

A study permit is a document created to enable foreign nationals to study at Designated Learning Institutions (DLI) in Canada. As a foreign national, you need a study permit to study in Canada.

Note that a study permit cannot be used as a visa on its own. It won’t admit you into Canada. You may equally need a visitor visa or an eTA. If your study permit is approved, you will be issued one alongside your study permit.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Note that there are qualification requirements that must be met when submitting the application for your study permit. There are conditions to be met throughout the student's time in Canada.

The steps involved in applying for a study permit vary from country to country, so it is advisable to plan beforehand so that your permit would be processed before your study period begins.

For how long can I Reside in Canada with a Study Permit?

A Study permit is valid for the length of your study program plus an extra 90 days. The 90days window is to help you prepare to leave Canada or extend your stay.

Some schools ask that prerequisite courses are taken before you are accepted into the main program. In such a case, your study permit will be valid for the length of these courses plus a year. As a student, you must apply to lengthen your stay once you get accepted into the main program.

In a case whereby the student is unable to complete their studies before the date on the student permit, they must apply to extend their stay as a student. Failure to apply for an extension means that they would have to stop studying and leave Canada. Likewise, if you complete your studies earlier than expected, your permit becomes invalid immediately after 90days regardless of the date that was printed on the permit.

If you want to travel back to your home country while still studying in Canada, it is possible. You may only need to show proof of enrolment in your school when you return to Canada. Your visitor visa or eTA must still be valid on your return to Canada.

Who is Eligible?

To gain eligibility to apply for a study permit, the following requirements must be met;

- o Make sure that you are enrolled at a DLI.
- o You must have an acceptance letter from your DLI to apply for a Canadian study permit.
- o You must provide a document to prove that you have enough money to pay for your studies, covering the cost of your first-year tuition, living expenses, and any family member who comes along with you and return transportation for yourself and your family member.
- o Get a police certificate is required to show that you have no criminal record.
- o Do a medical exam is required to show that you are in good health.

In case your study permit application is considered, you are expected to meet some requirements while studying in Canada.

- o You must make sure that you remain enrolled at a DLI.
- o You must make progress towards completing the program.
- o You respect all conditions attached to the study permit.
- o You must stop studying if you no longer meet the requirements.
- o You must leave Canada when your permit expires.

Conditions that may be attached to your study permit vary. Conditions such as;

- o If you are allowed to work in Canada
- o If you are permitted to travel within Canada
- o The date you must stop studying

Who doesn't need a Study Permit?

Almost all foreign nationals would need a study permit to study in Canada. However, there are some exceptions, such as the cases listed below.

- o A study permit will not be required of you if your course is six months or less than six months.
- o A study permit is not needed if you're a family or staff member of a foreign representative in Canada that has been accredited by Global Affairs Canada.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- o If you are a member of a foreign armed force on official duties, you don't need a study permit.
- o Those with Registered Indian Status don't need a study permit.
- o A minor in kindergarten, a refugee, or a refugee parent does not need a study permit

Despite not needing a permit, getting a study permit will allow you to be able to continue studying as well as work on or off-campus.

➤ **What Documents do I need?**

- The following documents are needed to process your study permit:
- o Proof of acceptance
 - o Proof of identity passport or another travel document
 - o Proof of financial support
 - o Letter of explanation (not necessary)
 - o Certificate d'acceptation du Québec (CAQ) (not necessary)
 - o Custodian declaration (not necessary).

Applying for a Canadian Study Permit

Generally, you must apply for your study permit before entering Canada. Some people apply from within while in some cases, some apply when they arrive in Canada. Make sure to know which option is available to you.

Acquiring a study permit in Canada required four stages. They are:

- o Eligibility - It is important to ensure that you meet all eligibility requirements for a Canadian study permit. Be sure to check that all necessary documents are available and certified.
- o Application preparation - Once you are sure of all of your documents, go ahead to prepare your application.
- o Application submission - You can either submit electronically or submit a paper-based application. For an electronic application, create

an account on the Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) website. You can use scanned documents or electronic copies of your documents if available. If you are submitting a paper-based application, compile your application in hard copy and mail it to the Visa Application Center (VAC) allocated to your country.

Your biometrics would be needed, and you'll be required to pay some fees. Make sure to update your application in case there is any change of information.

o Application approval - If your application is approved, you will either get your study permit at the entry port after you arrive in Canada or it would be mailed to you if you are already in Canada. Before getting your study permit at the port of entry, a letter of introduction that says that you are allowed to study in Canada would be sent to you. This is not your study permit. It is this letter that you will show to a border service officer when you arrive in Canada. You would also be sent a visitor visa or an eTA as may be required.

If your application is rejected, you would be sent a letter explaining why.

Transit Visa

A transit visa is an official document usually attached to the passport to show that you meet up to transit requirements for up to 48 hours through a Canadian airport. This document is usually valid for 1 or 2 entries, depending on your travel plans. You cannot use your transit Visa after it has expired so ensure to use it on time.

As a citizen of another country that requires a visa to visit Canada, you will need a transit visa to travel through Canada if you're traveling with a Canadian airport. Even if you are in the airport for less than 48hours, you are not permitted to leave the airport to visit somewhere else. Resultantly, without a transit visa, you could miss your connecting flight and be required to pay no-show fees.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Although there is usually no fee attached to a transit visa, the application process is similar to that of a TRV. To access it, you will have to fill out a TRV application form and select a transit visa among the options presented. However, before you apply for a transit visa, make sure that you need one. You need to find out which entry document you need to transit through Canada. It could be a transit visa or an eTA. The entry document is determined by some factors:

- o Your nationality,
- o Your method of travel to Canada for the trip,
- o The type of travel document you plan to travel with,
- o The country that issued your travel document.

How to Apply

You can apply for a Canadian transit Visa via mail or online. However, immigration advises that applications should be submitted online to avoid unnecessary processing delays and courier fees. You are expected to apply from your country of residence prior to your travel and give enough time for processing. Getting a transit visa is your responsibility and not that of your travel agency. Unless otherwise told, take responsibility for it.

To apply, you are to fill out a two page application for a TRV. At the top of the application, choose the box labeled “Transit.”. Send your application through mail or fill out the form online, which is faster, more reliable, and advisable. To receive a transit visa, be ready to provide your travel itinerary either from the Transportation Company (airline, train, or bus) or travel agent.

There are many perks to applying online. Here are a few;

- o No mail delivery time or courier fees; Your application will be delivered immediately.
- o Processing online applications are faster.
- o If your application is incomplete, it would be returned to you. Applying online helps you avoid processing delays as you won’t be able to submit until you have completely filled out your application.

- o If you have other documents to submit, you can quickly do that
- o online. You will get updates about your application status on your online account.

Who should not apply for a Transit Visa?

Despite the importance of a transit visa when traveling through Canada, there are some cases where a transit Visa will not be appropriate. Suppose your country of residence or nationality is a visa required country and your transit through Canada will be longer than 48 hours or you plan to visit Canada. In that case, you will be required to get a visitor visa instead of a transit visa. Even if you are traveling by air and your visit will be less than 48 hours, a transit visa is still not required also, if you are crossing the border by either bus, car, train, boat, or cruise ship.

Make sure you are with valid travel documents for you and your children with you, if any. If your documents are found invalid, you may be delayed or denied transit through Canada.

Processing a transit visa takes a few weeks or less, and only complete applications will be processed. You may be asked to get a medical exam, police certificate, or come for an interview. Passports and original documents would be returned to you after your application has been processed. If your application is approved, the visa would be placed in your passport. However, if it is declined, you would be sent an explanation of why.

Work Visa

A Canadian work permit is issued to eligible individuals who are citizens of another country to work in Canada over a period of time. It is the legal permission given to a foreigner that enables them to take a job within Canada. Anyone that desires to work in Canada would need a work permit.

Foreign skilled workers must have a temporary offer of employment from a Canadian employer to work in Canada temporarily and be granted



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

a Temporary Foreign Worker Permit by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

It is vital that the employer acquires a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) from Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC).

An LMIA gives employers the right to recruit skilled workers (foreign) for jobs that cannot be occupied by citizens or permanent residents of Canada.

How does it work?

With a Canadian work permit, you can work under the employer you have mentioned in your work permit application. You can also apply for Visa for your dependents. This work permit allows you to earn in dollars. Unlike a transit Visa that only allows you to stay in the airport, a work permit allows you to travel across Canada. Most importantly, the work permit allows you to apply for a permanent resident visa at a later date.

To be eligible for a Canadian work permit, you need to show that you are eligible for the job offer. If your country of residence is a non-English and non-French speaking country, you need to translate your documents into English or French.

General Eligibility Requirements

Here are general requirements to get a work permit,

- o Show proof of readiness to move out of Canada at the expiration of your work permit.
- o Proof of funds document.
- o Be clear of any criminal records and get a police certificate for confirmation.
- o The candidate must be in good health and might be required to take a medical examination.
- o Candidate must not be a threat to Canada's security.
- o Candidates must not apply to work for organizations that are categorized as ineligible because of their failure to meet certain conditions.

- o Candidates must be ready to provide documents on request to be qualified for a work permit.

➤ **What are the documents I need to apply for a Canadian Work Permit?**

- o A valid passport
- o Two recent passport-sized photograph
- o Educational qualification certificate
- o Proof of professional qualification and work experience.
- o Proof of financial funds to cover expenses while living in
- o Canada. Medical fitness certificate from a registered hospital.
- o An application fee.

Types of Canadian Work Permit

There are two types of Canadian work permits. There is an open work permit and the employer-specific work permit.

Openwork permit is an open work permit that enables you to work for any employer. This permit is not specific to a job; thus, applicants do not need an LMIA or an offer letter from the employer. With an open work permit, immigrants can work for any eligible employer in Canada.

Employer-specific work permit is just as the name implies. It is a permit that allows you to work for a specific employer. It lets you work in Canada according to the conditions specified on your work permit. Conditions such as the name of the specific employer you can work for, how long you can work, and the location where you can work (if applicable).

The employer who wants to hire you must first complete some steps before you submit an application for an employer-specific work permit. The employer must first give you a copy of a Labour Market Impact Assessment or an offer of employment number that you will include in your application. Like other visas, it is advisable to apply online.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Permanent Resident Visa

In Canada, permanent residency is a status that allows an individual who is not a citizen of the country the right to reside and work without any time restriction to their stay. To acquire this status, as a non-citizen, you should apply to Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

Unlike other visas and permits previously discussed, there is no limitation as to how long an immigrant can stay in Canada. Despite that, there are restrictions that PR's hold. Let's take a look at some of them.

- o A permanent resident is typically not permitted to vote in Canadian elections; neither are they allowed to participate in any election as contesters for government offices.
- o For national security purposes, they cannot hold jobs in both public and private organization that requires high-security clearance.
- o As non-citizens, they cannot hold a Canadian passport. Thus, they must ensure to use the passport of their current nationality in addition to their permanent resident card for international travels.
- o To re-enter Canada on a commercial carrier, residents must present their Permanent resident cards or permanent resident travel document.

Perks of Permanent Resident Visas

Holders of this kind of visas can enjoy almost the same rights and responsibilities as Canadian citizens. They have the right to live, work (restricted), and study anywhere in Canada. A permanent resident can enjoy the Canadian pension plan and health care organization. You are required to pay taxes and respect all Canadian laws at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels.

Every individual with Permanent resident status in Canada can apply for citizenship after living in Canada for a specific period of time. Presently,

you must have been residing in Canada as a permanent resident for three years to five years before your application with about one year of the time before attaining a permanent resident status inclusive. You would also have the right to sponsor your family members for permanent residence. This is limited to meeting up with the requirements for residence and support requirements guarantee.

Who can apply for a Permanent Resident Visa?

Anyone can apply for a permanent residency in Canada, but only qualified individuals will be accepted. Your eligibility would be determined by your age, level of education, official language proficiency, second official language, and Canadian work experience.

Unless they can already legally work in or have a valid job offer from an employer in Canada, applicants need to prove that they have sufficient funds to support themselves and their families.

➤ Documents that may or may not be required

You would be asked to tender some documents. Based on your application nature, certain documents are essential and would be required, while some are not necessary and may not be required. Here is a list of documents:

- o Originals, copies, and official translations of documents that support your application. This includes educational degrees, diplomas, certificates, personal identification documents or sponsor letters, and other relevant information.
- o Proof of sufficient funds for the applicant.
- o Skill assessment test
- o Language test(s) results
- o Proof of refugee status
- o Additional fees

How to Apply

Basically, obtaining a permanent resident visa will require individuals to provide a medical certificate and criminal record check, fill in and

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

submit a permanent resident visa application form, scan and upload all required documents, pay the application fee and attend interviews with immigration representatives.

Make sure that your form is completely filled before you submit it. Incomplete applications would be rejected. Also, ensure to fill out your application for permanent residence correctly and completely.

You will be contacted through your online account for further information on when and how to give your biometrics. If you are between 14-79 years old, your biometrics will be required for every permanent residence application you submit. You must pay the biometrics fee after you have submitted your application and received a letter from us telling you to provide your biometrics; otherwise, there might be delays. You have 30 days from the date on the letter to do so.

Through your online account, you will be sent confirmations that your application has been reviewed and know the status of your application. If necessary, an interview would be set up, and you'd be asked to submit more documents online if necessary. You would be told what you need to do through your online account and what will happen next.

Suppose any false information is found on your application. In that case, your application may be refused, and you may be found inadmissible and barred from applying to come to Canada for any reason for a period of 5 years.

In a case where you are denied an application, and you want to give it another try, you will have to fill out and submit new application forms and meet all the requirements.

If your application is finally accepted, you will be required to pay your right of permanent residence fees. You will be sent a Confirmation of Permanent Residence (COPR) by mail and a Permanent Residence Visa

if you are from a visa-required country. Your COPR will contain your bio details as well as a photograph.

Be sure to check that all given information on your COPR is correct and tallies with the information on your passport. If you notice any mistake, reach out to them through your account.



Conclusively, before you apply for any type of Canadian visa or permit, make sure that it is what you need. This is to avoid mistakes like applying for a TRV when you intend to take a six years course. Having the right information will make your work easier and protect you from fraudsters who are ready to take advantage of your desperation



The top of the page features a stylized, wavy Canadian flag with a prominent red maple leaf in the center. Below the flag, the chapter title is displayed in a red rectangular box.

CHAPTER 3

WAYS OF LEGAL MIGRATION TO CANADA IN 2021

Due to the outbreak of coronavirus in the country, the Canadian government took a lot of measures to prevent the spread. Concerning

this, the government has set out new modifications to curb the spread of the virus. For instance, there was an agreement between Canada and the United States to extend travel restrictions until June 2021.

Migration to Canada is a very complex process, but it is very possible. To fruitfully apply and get eligible for Canadian immigration, there are many stages to take one at a time. It is significant to note that these stages can take up to a good number of months and very few years. As you read through this chapter, you would be more knowledgeable enough to know the suitable options for you and the right procedures to take. It would also help you increase your chances of success, avoid unnecessary delays, confusion, and frustration.

I have carefully broken down seven ways that would help you legally find yourself in Canada.

Express Entry Point System

The most current federal government system for carrying out the whole immigration process is this express entry process. This system is responsible for every immigration program in Canada, asides from some

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

of the provincial immigration programs that utilize the paper version at the federal level.

A lot of individuals are subject to looking for every means to get information. However, it is very advisable to access the Canadian website directly. Here is the link below;

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry.html>

To go on your immigration journey via the Express Entry pool, here are some things to put in check and processes to follow;

I. Checking the possibility of your eligibility status and result in the express entry pool

It is safer to do a mockup on your profile to have a good knowledge of your possible score in the pool. Some individuals have made the mistake of starting an Educational Credential Assessment (ECA) and even tests on language with an Ineligible profile.

The first step to take here instead is to check out the least score required in the last exams to get prepared for what you should meet up with to get a direct Invitation to Apply (ITA). Modifying some parameters of your profile can gain you eligibility, which could have been denied (e.g., leave without your spouse and bring him/her in the future, wait till your work experience surpass 3 years, etc.)

- o You have earned enough scores to grant you eligibility. That is, your score surpasses the cut-off of the last six draws.

- o When you earn 420 points while the last six draws turn around 460, you have gained eligibility, but your score is low compared to the last 6 draws. You can improve your score by taking a French test or going through PNPs that might find interest in your profile for situations like this.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- o If you are above 45 years of age, you may not be eligible despite your language proficiency, education, etc.

Factors in which you can use for the Mockup process

It is a systematic process where all the information required of you will be particular to your circumstance details like your marital status, age, education, etc. Importantly, filling in some information like education level, the money needed, language test results, etc., is not obvious.

Language Tests Results and how to apply

During the mockup process, indicate that you have undergone the language tests i.e. IELTS, while also arranging your scores according to your true abilities. You must own a minimum of CLB7 level in every subject. For additional marks, you should earn a minimum of CLB9 level in every subject. Click this link to give you more information on the IELTS/CLB table;

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate-publications-manuals/operational-bulletins-manuals/standard-requirements/language-requirements/test-equivalency-charts.html>

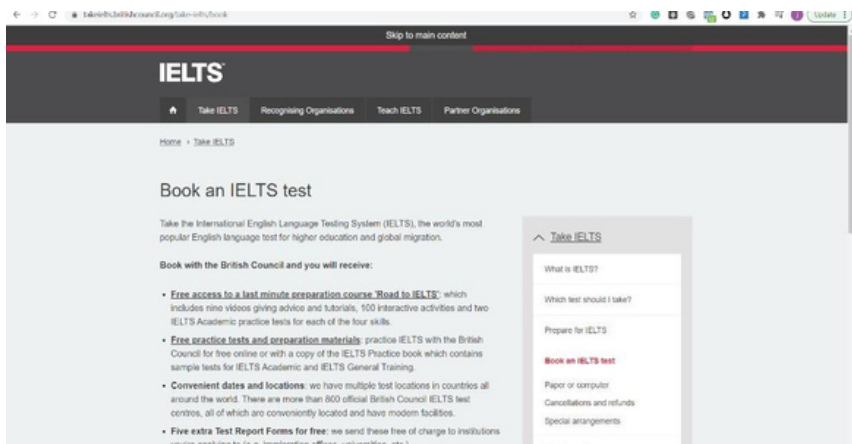
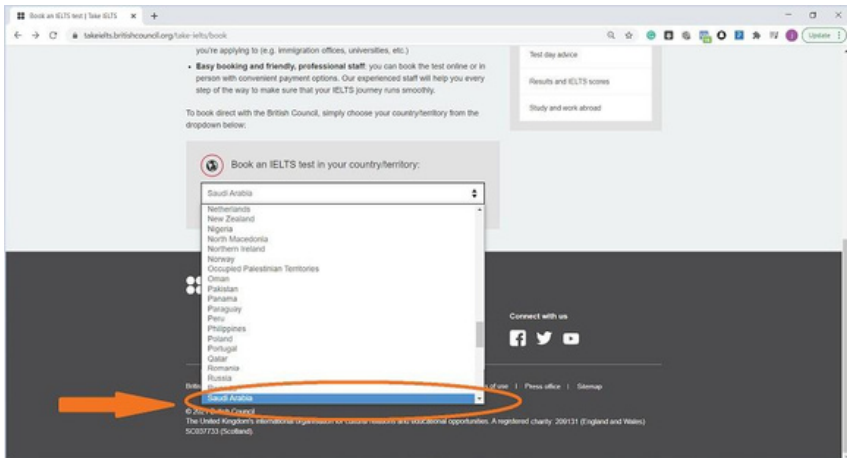
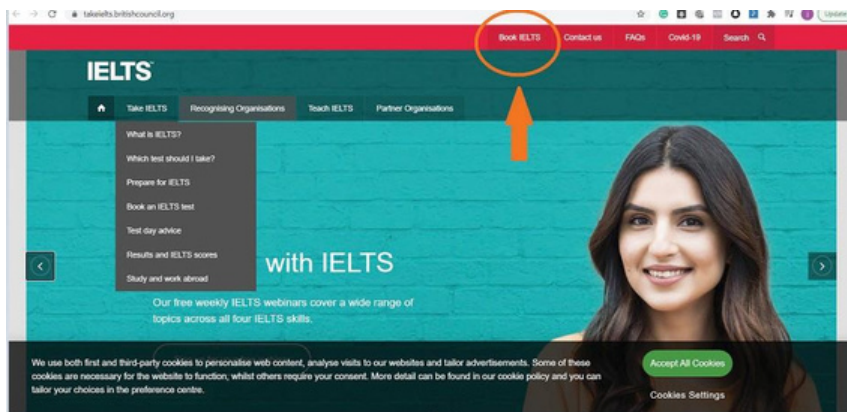
Register for the Language tests you want to be successful in, such as IELTS, TEF, etc., while you prepare yourself for the test. Target a minimum of CLB7 in every subject either (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) of your major language to be eligible. Attaining CLB9 in every subject would enhance your score with plenty of bonuses. Higher points will give you a greater advantage. Here are the required scores;

How to register for IELTS

1. Visit their website:

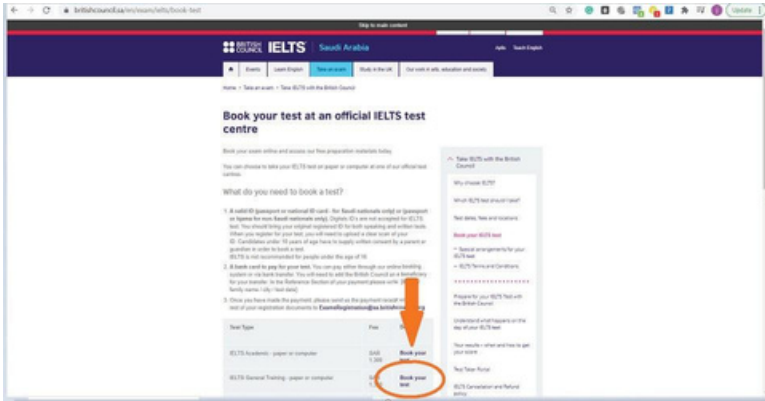
<https://takeielts.britishcouncil.org/>

2. Click the “Book IELTS” tab

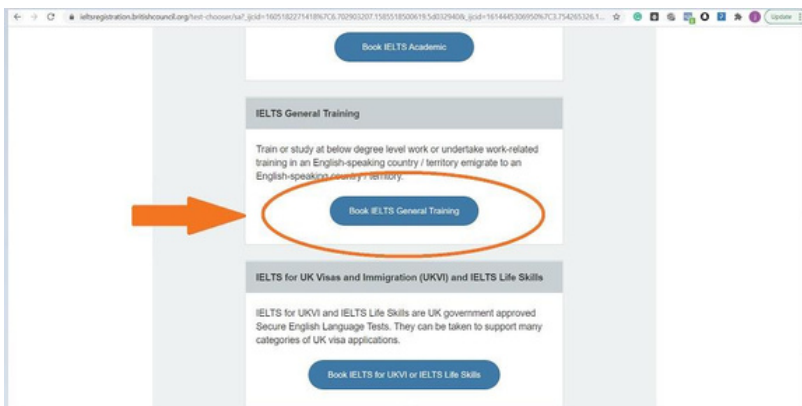


HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

3. Scroll down and choose your country
4. You will then see the page that shows you the test date and fees
5. Click “Book Now”



6. On the next page you will see three (3) options. 1. IELTS Academic; 2. IELTS General Training 3. IELTS for UK Visa and IELTS Life Skills. Among these three (3) options, choose number 2 – IELTS General Training
7. On the next page, you will be asked some questions, choose when you want to sit for the exam, then scroll to the bottom and click the choose location button.



Choose country / territory and dates

IELTS General Training

Train or study at below degree level work or undertake work-related training in an English-speaking country / territory emigrate to an English-speaking country / territory.

Choose a country / territory to sit the test in:

Saudi Arabia

Do you need any special arrangements on the test date?
We ask this question because it will affect the test dates that are available.

No
 Yes

[Read about how we can help you](#)

When do you want to sit the test?

Saudi Arabia

Do you need any special arrangements on the test date?
We ask this question because it will affect the test dates that are available.

No
 Yes

[Read about how we can help you](#)

When do you want to sit the test?
You can choose more than one month.

2021

March April **May** June July August September October November December

Choose location
Change test type

Choose location

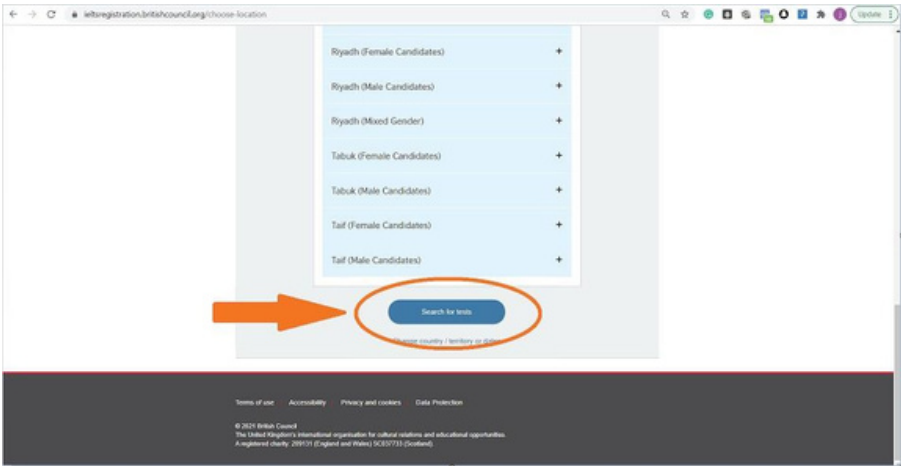
You can choose one or more locations

Some test centres offer both paper-based and computer-delivered tests
[Which format is right for me?](#)

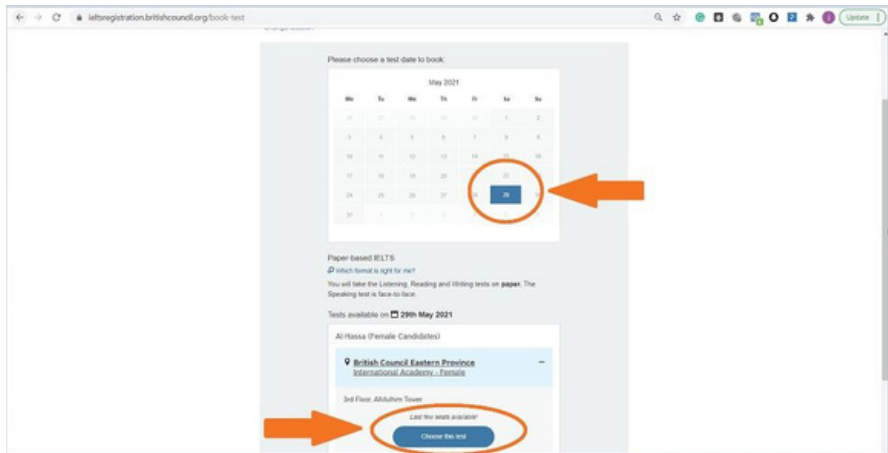
- Abha (Female Candidates) +
- Abha (Male Candidates) +
- Al Hossa (Female Candidates) -
- British Council Eastern Province +
- Al Hossa (Male Candidates) +
- Buraydah (Female Candidates) +
- Buraydah (Male Candidates) +

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

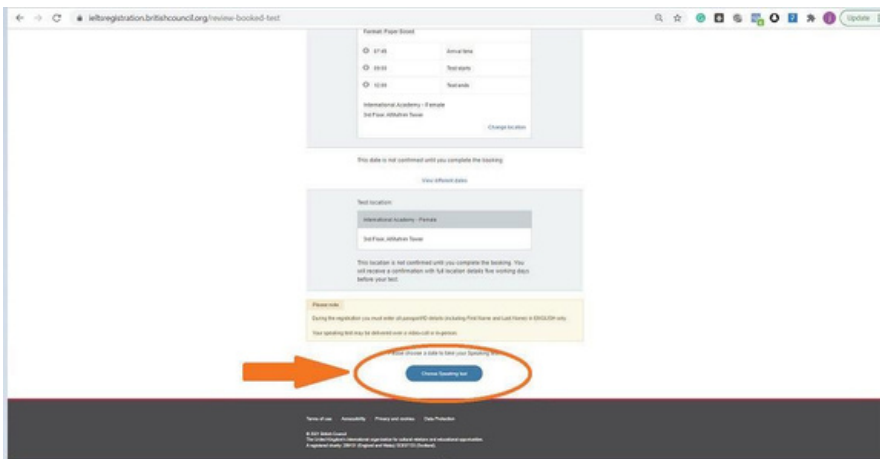
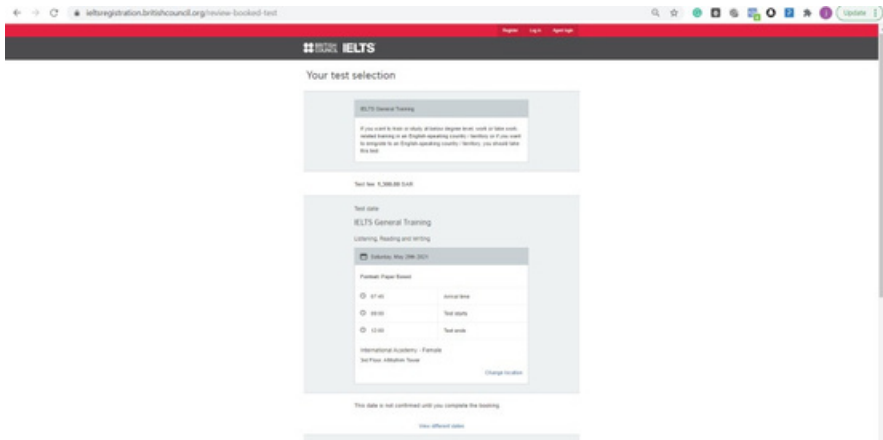
8. On this page, select your location and click the “Search for test” button below.



9. On this page; pick a date, scroll down to see your location, and click “Choose this Test Button”

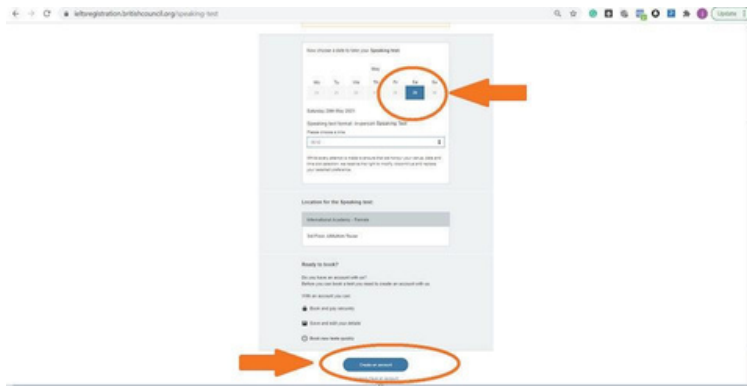


10. This page will show you the fees to pay and the details of your examination. Scroll down and click the “Choose Speaking TEST button”

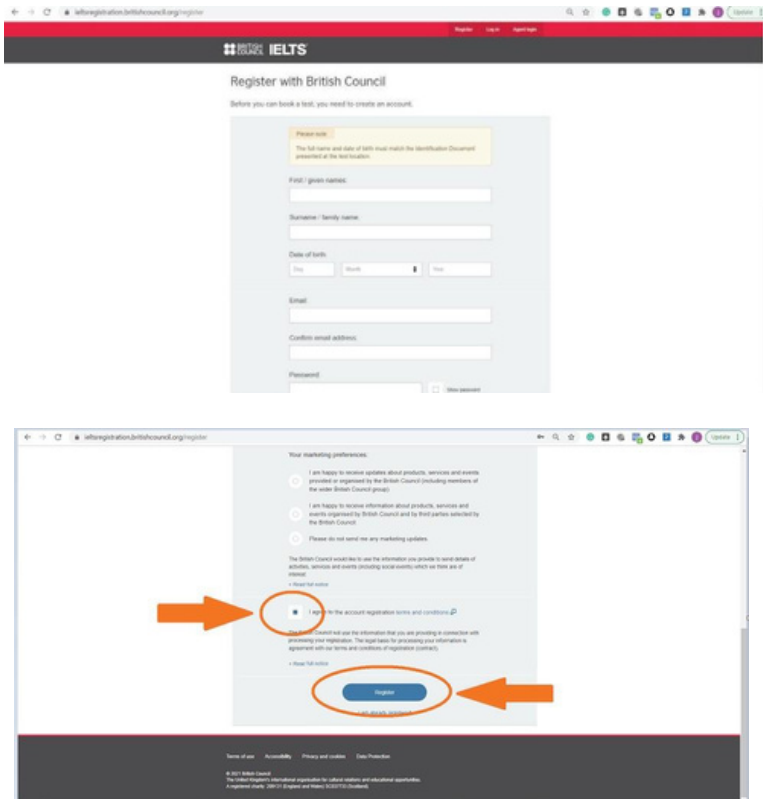


HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

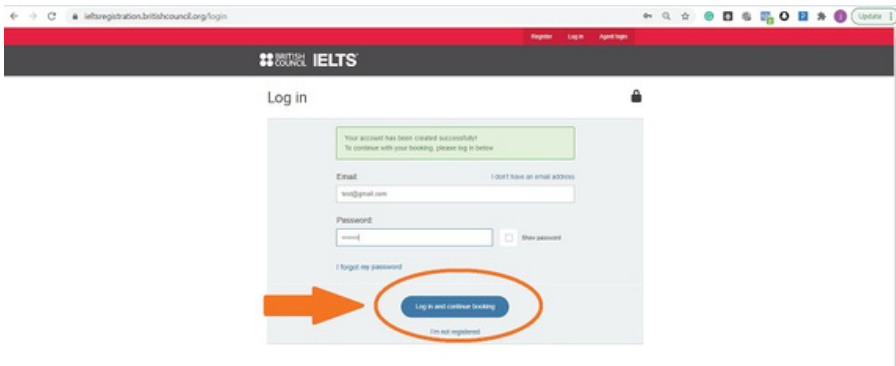
11. Pick your date and time and then scroll down to see the location of the speaking test and then click the create your account button.



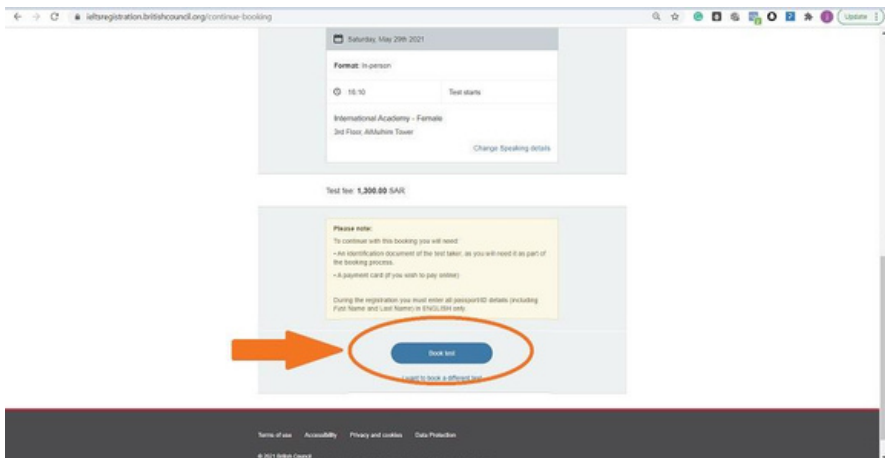
12. Fill in your details, click the agree on the checkbox and then click register



13. Enter your login details and click login and continue booking



14. Scroll down and click “Book Test”



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

15. Fill in the details on this page and click “Add ID”

Second line of address if applies

Third line of address if applies

Town / City

This text is required

Zip/Postal Code

State

Mobile number

Please provide a cell phone number we can contact you if necessary

This text is required

Next step

Add ID

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The United Kingdom's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities.
A registered charity (208117 England and Wales) SC037733 Scotland.

16. Add your passport information and click add additional details

Please add the text later ID details below.

Identification type

Passport National ID for Great Britain ID/Pass Card for Expat

Passport number

Passport expiry date

Day Month Year

Passport issuing authority country / territory

Next step

Add additional details

Next step

Terms of use Accessibility Privacy and cookies Data Protection

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A registered charity (208117 England and Wales) SC037733 Scotland.

17. Fill in your details and proceed to add additional details

ieltsregistration.britishcouncil.org/additional-details/

What is your first language?
English

How many years have you been studying English?
9 (or more)

What level of education have you completed?
 Secondary (up to 18 years)
 Secondary (16-19 years)
 Degree (or equivalent)
 Post-graduate

Next step:
[Add additional details](#)
[Back to ID details](#)

Terms of use Accessibility Privacy and cookies Data Protection

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The United Kingdom's international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities.
A registered charity. 209121 (England and Wales) SC51773 (Scotland).

18. Choose your occupation, occupation level, under why are you writing this test select “Immigration” and then select “Canada” as the country you are relocating to. Then click on add receiving organization

ieltsregistration.britishcouncil.org/additional-details/2/

Please add the details below for the test taker.

Occupation

What is your occupation sector?
Banking and Finance

What is your occupation level?
Employee (Middle/Junior level)

Your interest in IELTS

Why are you taking the IELTS test?
Immigration

Which country / territory do you want to study/work/live in?
Canada

Next step:
[Add receiving organisation](#)
[Back to additional details](#)

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

19. Fill the form as shown below and then click review my application

This is optional. You can still do this step after you have paid.

Would you like to choose these organisations?

I will choose these organisations later.

I will choose these organisations now (You can still edit them later).

Please choose countries / territories and organisations below.

1 Choose a country / territory:

Search by country / territory name

+ Add one more

Next step:

Review my application

Please choose countries / territories and organisations below.

1 Choose a country / territory: Remove

Canada

Choose organisation: + add a new organisation

Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council

Name of Person/Department:

IRCC

File/case number (if known):

+ Add one more

Next step:

I will choose these organisations later.

I will choose these organisations now (You can still edit them later).

Please choose countries / territories and organisations below.

1 Choose a country / territory: Remove

Canada

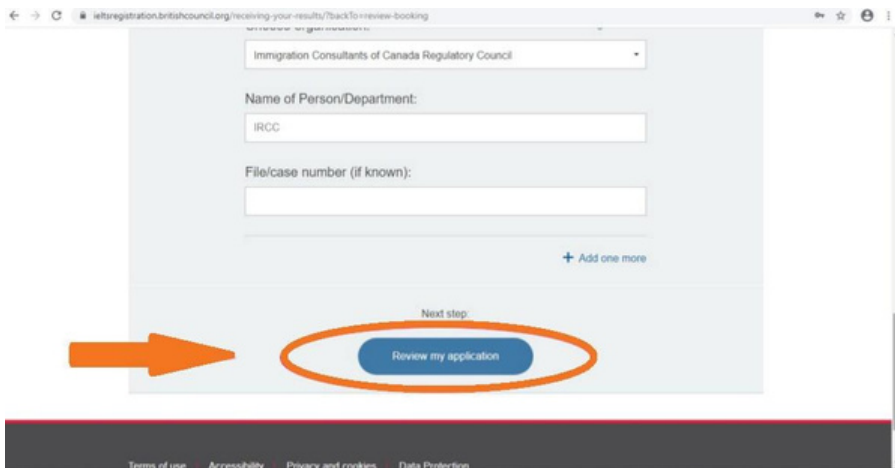
Choose organisation: + add a new organisation

Immigration Consultants of Canada Regulatory Council

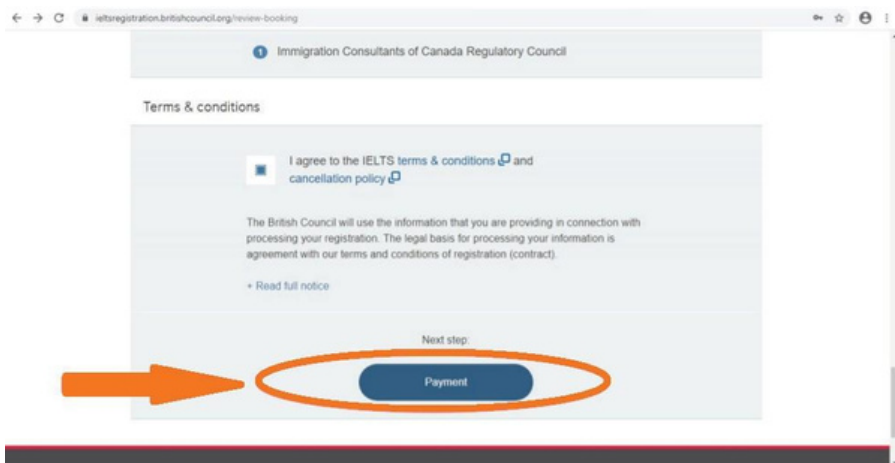
Name of Person/Department:

IRCC

File/case number (if known):

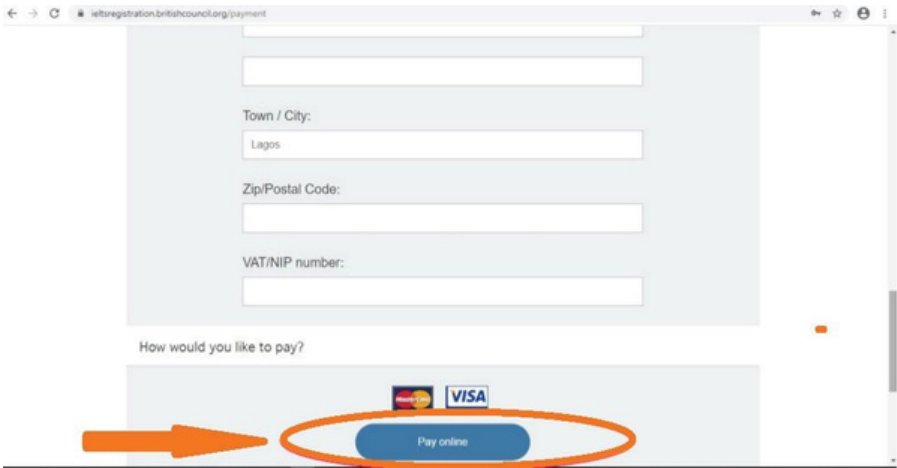


21. Scroll down, check the agree checkbox and click payment



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

22. Fill in your details and click pay online.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL ieltsregistration.britishcouncil.org/payment. The form contains the following fields:

- Two empty text input fields at the top.
- Town / City: Lagos
- Zip/Postal Code: (empty)
- VAT/NIP number: (empty)

Below the form, the text "How would you like to pay?" is displayed. There are two payment options: Mastercard and VISA. A blue button labeled "Pay online" is highlighted with an orange oval, and an orange arrow points to it from the left.

With the help of these steps, you should be able to register for your IELTS successfully. I will like to encourage you to explore their websites for videos and tips that will guarantee your success in the exam.

o The principal Applicant scores for the Express Entry point: Listening 8.5, Speaking 7.7. Reading 8, Writing 7.5. If you score above, it doesn't mean your points would be increased.

o Acceptable minimum scores for principal Applicant: Listening 8, reading 7, Speaking 7, Writing 7. Note that any score below this would block all possible chances of getting invited.

o Maximum Express Entry Points scores for Dependents: Listening 8, Speaking 7, Reading 7, Writing 7. Nothing above this would boost your points.

o Minimum acceptable section scores for dependents: Listening 7, Speaking 6.5, Reading 6.5, Writing 6.5. If you get any score below this, you cannot gain an invitation.

Take note that if you obtain excellent scores in all three sections but have 0.5 below the minimum acceptable score in the 4th section, you would be reduced by 45 points without invitation. To apply for a PR, ensure that your personal section scores are more than the minimum required. It is best to target the highest scores in every section.

Your Educational Credential Assessment Report (ECA)

- About the level of education

During the mockup or simulation procedure, check out platforms like Facebook groups and others where you can contact compatriots. This would assure you of your degree in Canada equivalence.

- The amount of money you will need

If you are sponsoring a family of three, for instance, the least amount required is \$19,390, but you should enter \$200 extra (or more), which is \$19,500.

- Do a calculation of your approximate score in this link; <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/skilled/crs-tool.asp>

If you are married or via common-law, evaluate both profiles to choose

- the best. Also, change the language test scores and look at the total score your profile gets.

Select an authorized body and proceed to do your Educational

- Credential Assessment (ECA) of all the degrees you completed outside Canada. Generally, your diploma/highest degree is enough, except you are claiming various degrees.

Every authorized body has similar procedures. Let's take a quick look

- at WES

On the website of the organization, build a profile online, and input the credentials you want to access. Pay online, get your reference number, and then do a printout of your transcript request form.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

o From appropriate universities, obtain a copy of; transcripts request forms (assigned by the university), copy of the degree/diploma. Furthermore, request that copies of these documents be sent to WES. Note that, the back of your envelope should contain your reference number + WES Canada address.

o WES offers reception acknowledgment on your online portal. They also send a documentation request letter to the University that issued your degree. WES then gives an evaluation of your report after your university has responded.

o Give about 2 to 6 months for this process. It also depends on the speed of your university. For more clarity, go to YouTube and type “WES” more information would pop in.

You can get your assessment from Comparative Education Service University of Toronto School of Continuing Studies. Canada only approves the following bodies for credential assessments;

- International Credential Assessment Service of
- Canada World Education Services (WES)
- International Qualifications Assessment Service
- (IQAS) International Credential Evaluation Service

Did you work as a doctor or a pharmacist?

Doctors: You must get your report from the Medical Council of Canada if you worked as:

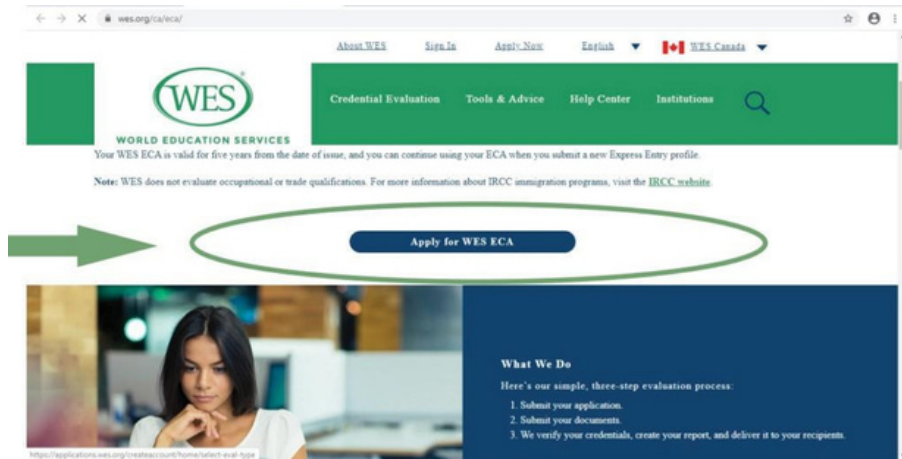
- Specialist physician (2011 NOC code 3111), or
- General practitioner/family physician (2011 NOC code 3112).

Pharmacists: You must get your report from the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada (professional body for Pharmacists) if you worked as a pharmacist (NOC code 3131).

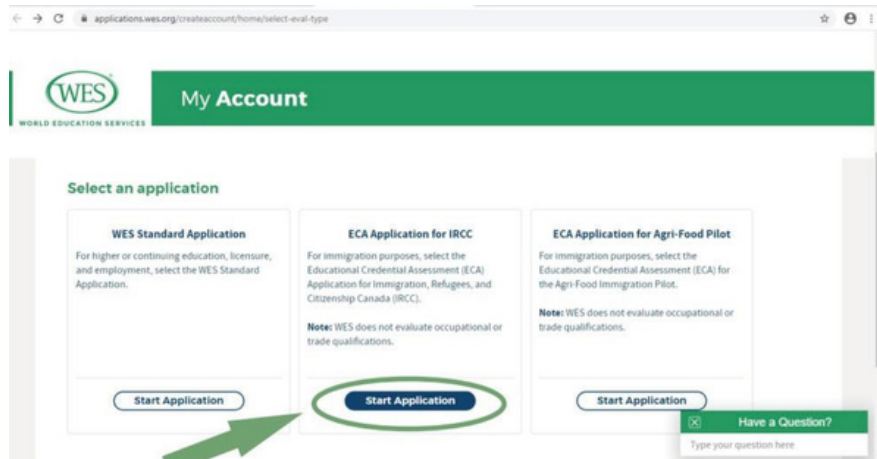
We will recommend youWorld Education Service (WES) for your use evaluation.

Steps to Follow

1. Visit wes.org/ca/eca
2. Click on Apply for WES ECA



3. Select ECA for IRCC and click “START APPLICATION Button



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

4. Fill in your details and create your account
5. Fill in your details and click

“Next”

WES WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Account

Log In

Note: WES requires a separate account for each individual applying for credential evaluation.

* Indicates a required field

Your First (Given) Name* Natham

Your Second (Middle) Name Ohms

Security Answer* nooonm

Next

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Have a Question?

6. Click add credentials to add your credentials, FILL IN YOUR DETAILS AND THEN CLICK SAVE and click NEXT

7. CLICK NEXT

WES WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Application (IRCC)

Save & Exit

- Each individual must complete a separate WES application.
- Credentials added for other individuals, e.g. a spouse, will not be included in your WES evaluation report.
- Only completed degrees or diplomas can be evaluated for the IRCC application.
- WES does not evaluate occupational study, trade qualifications, short term professional development programs, or work experience.
- If part of your study for this credential was completed at a Canadian Institution, please also indicate Canadian study on a separate entry. Please note, WES does not evaluate Canadian credentials, we do need this information to complete your evaluation.

Add Credential

Previous

Next

Have a Question?

Type your question here

Country of Education* Angola

Institution Type* Higher Education

Name of the Institution* ambrose ILL

Name of Diploma/Certificate* BACHELOR

Is this credential a doctorate degree** Yes No

Your First (Given) Name* nATHAN

Your Second (Middle) Name OHMS

Your Last (Family) Name* LAW

Field of Study

Save & Exit

Is this credential a doctorate degree** Yes No

Your First (Given) Name* nATHAN

Your Second (Middle) Name OHMS

Your Last (Family) Name* LAW

Field of Study ENGLISH

Year Awarded* 2004

Years Attended* 1993 1999

Save

8. Preview your report recipients and click next

WES My Application (IRCC) Save & Exit

Note: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), formerly Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) is added by default. This is a mandatory recipient and cannot be deleted. If you plan to apply to a Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) in Canada, please add the program as a recipient. You can also add PNP recipients later.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada(IRCC)

Add Recipients

Previous Next

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

9. See your evaluation type and price and click next

applications.wes.org/onlineapp?appType=cid&ref=DASS005509550055015500550A55

WES
WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Application (IRCC)

Save & Exit

Evaluation Type Delivery Options Required Documents

The primary purpose of your evaluation is:

- Immigration

Processing Time

The standard processing time to receive a completed WES evaluation report is 35 business days after receipt, review, and approval of all documents, and payment in full. If additional research, correspondence, or verification is required, the evaluation will take longer.

Available evaluation package: ▼

Have a Question?

Features	Educational Credential Assessment Package ^
ECA report provided to you online (PDF)	✓
ECA report accessible by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)	✓
Official paper report (additional shipping and handling fees apply)	✓
Electronic storage of your report and verified transcripts for future use	✓
(IRCC)	
Official paper report (additional shipping and handling fees apply)	✓
Electronic storage of your report and verified transcripts for future use	✓
Price	\$220.00

Previous **Next**

10. Choose international courier service and click next

WES
WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Application (IRCC) Save & Exit

Standard (no tracking) Standard Mail via Canada Post - \$10.00

Tracking International Courier (UPS or TNT based on country) - \$85.00

Recipient 2: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada(IRCC)

Your ECA report will be delivered electronically to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada(IRCC)

Previous Next

11. Follow the details of the documents needed and ensure you read the requirements and follow the instructions and then send your credentials to the address on the page below and click “Next”.

12. If you are evaluating a university degree ensure to download the academic transcript request form. Click “Next”

Required Documents Checklist for Natham Law

All documents listed below must be sent to WES for your evaluation report. Upon receipt and review of your credentials, WES may require additional documentation, if so, we will contact you.

BACHELOR - ambrose ILL

1. Degree Certificate
What you need to do: [Icon: person, document, WES]

2. Academic Transcript (Histórico Escolar)
This is an official document issued by the institution you attended that lists all subjects taken and grades earned for each year of study.
What you need to do:
Option 1
[Icon: person, building, envelope, WES]
For completed, incomplete, and in-progress study, ask the institution you attended to send your document directly to WES in a sealed envelope that is signed or stamped across the back flap by the appropriate official at the institution.
Option 2
[Icon: building, envelope, person, envelope, WES]
If the institution gives you the document to send to WES, it must be in a sealed envelope. If the envelope is opened, unless there is no stamp or signature across the back flap, WES cannot accept the document.
Download and complete the top section of the **Academic Records Request Form**. This form will help you request your documents.

WES Reference No.
World Education Services
Attention: Documentation Center
2 Carlton Street, Suite 1400
Toronto, Ontario M5B 1J3
Canada

Address to send Transcript

All documents must be mailed to WES. WES does NOT accept documents delivered in person. No exceptions.

Previous Next

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

13. Review all your information is correct
14. Check all the boxes and click

“Next”

applications.wes.org/onlineapp?appType=oc&ref=DAS5005508550955085509550955

WES WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Application (IRCC)

Save & Exit

Applicant Acknowledgements

- I authorize WES to verify the authenticity of my documents with the issuing institutions.
- I certify that the information I am submitting is accurate and authentic.
- I have read and accept the World Education Services, Inc. [Terms and Conditions](#) and acknowledge receipt of the [WES Privacy Policy](#).
- I agree to submit all the **documents as required** by WES.

Previous ➔ **Next**

15. Confirm if your names are correct, check the box and click
“Confirm”

applications.wes.org/onlineapp?appType=oc&ref=DAS5005508550955085509550955

WES WORLD EDUCATION SERVICES

My Application (IRCC)

Save & Exit

Please confirm your name and date of birth

Before proceeding with your application, please review the information you entered for your name and date of birth. The information below is how your name and date of birth will be indicated on the final evaluation report. Once your official academic documents are reviewed, WES will indicate the name and date of birth as it appears on the documents and discrepancies will be identified.

***Requests to change your name or date of birth after your application has been submitted will not be honored.**

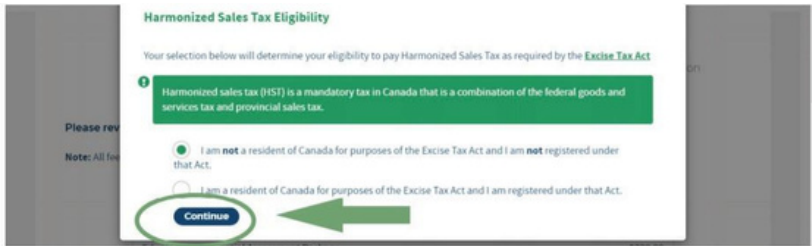
Your First (Given) Name: rth
Your Second (Middle) Name: nnt
Your Last (Family) Name: natgh
Date of Birth: January 02, 1966

I confirm that the name and date of birth listed above is accurate and I understand that changes after I apply will not be made.

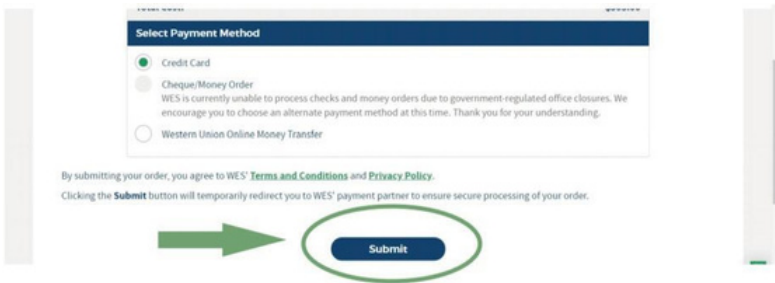
Previous ➔ **Confirm**

Have a Question?
Type your question here

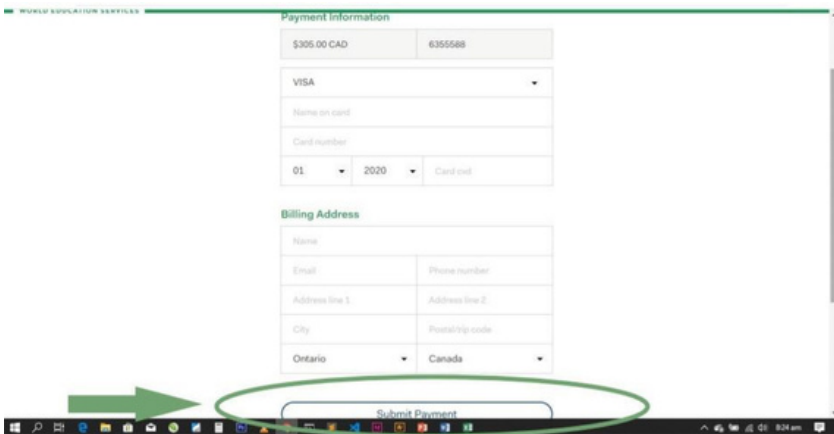
16. Check I am not a resident of Canada and click the “Continue Button”



17. Select your payment method. Selecting “Credit Card” is the recommended option and click SUBMIT



18. Enter your billing information and then click SUBMIT PAYMENT



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

These are the required steps you need to get your credentials evaluated. I will advise that you don't delay in sending the photocopy of your certificate and the sealed official transcript following the instructions on their website.

- **Ascertain the National Occupational Classification (NOC) code that corresponds with your work experience. Click here for more information.**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/eligibility/find-national-occupation-code.html>

- o Qualified occupations are level O, A, or B.
- o You are to possess a minimum of one year of full-time experience for at least 30 hours of paid work weekly.
For this section, prove 3 years of full-time work experience.
- o Avoid making it hard for you to get all employment letters from your past employers. Give attention to those that will be easier for you to prove 3 years of full-time paid work for over ten years.
Your letter must include your name, employment date, number of
- o hours you worked every week, position you occupied, duties and obligations for your position (they must align with the duties and obligations listed in the NOC code where you clicked to describe job experience
- o Be sure to obtain a letter that satisfies all of IRCC requirements. In case you find this hard, you can document like an employment contract, bank statements, explanation letter, etc. Note that the only individual that can judge the relevance of your certificate is the person that processed your application. They judge by assessing them, asking for extra documents, or even rejecting them

➤ Establish your passport and your family every day. Note that it is impossible to create an express entry profile when you have not established the passports of all family members.

After you have gotten the ECA and language tests results, build your Canada Express Entry Profile.

How to build your profile

- How to express entry operates; <https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/works.html>
- Check your eligibility

After this, your score would come up so you can enter the pool to join the surplus of other candidates. Calculate your CRS score as scoring 465 and above gives you greater chances.

However, if your score goes below the average of the last 6 draws, check out the PNPs that give choices through Canada Express Entry, such as New Brunswick, Ontario, and the likes.

➤

If you want a looming invitation, obtain a score above 440 or obtain more than the least of the last 6 extractions.

- Prepare your application processing depending on your family size.

Check this link for the fees.

<http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/information/fees/fees.asp>

the click on “Economic immigration Express Entry”. Enough information awaits you.

- Get the stated money and visit your bank to know if it would be possible to establish a letter of fund proof based on CIC’s requests. Check this link



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/documents/proof-funds.html>

- o Prepare evidence for large deposits on your bank account such as donations, jewelry, certificate of land or house, etc.

- o Make police certificates available especially if you have resided in another country in the past ten years. check here for details;

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/apply-permanent-residence/police-certificates.html>

- o Check authorized clinics to get knowledge of the medical exam policies, appointments, and costs. punch this link for extra information

<https://>

[www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/documents/medical-](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/documents/medical-exams.html)

[exams.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/express-entry/documents/medical-exams.html)

To get employment letters, contact your former employers with the IRCC requirements. When submitting your application, only letter from the current employer should be as new as possible. Note that the former employer's letter does not go out of date

- o Get information such as job offers, housing, and the likes about your Canadian city choice

➤ **After your Invitation to Apply (ITA)**

- o Create a folder for all your scanned documents converted to PDF and compacted.

- o Distinctively name each of your document

- o Be careful to you have covered all information

- o Clarify any gray area in your file via a letter of explanation

Of you have previously been denied a visa, irrespective of the concerned country pre-fill the form imm5669E to save you time because it might be asked of you during your processing. (You would fill in print, sign, attach the letters on visa refusal, scan and put it together with your explanation letter).

o Submit your application. After this, in case you forget to input a document on the IRCC website, you can quickly fill out a Case-specific inquiry form and get it attached to the missing/forgotten documents.

o Consistently check your mails and Canada express entry account because the IRCC usually gives every candidate 7 days to give an extra document. take note to always check your spam folder consistently as any CIC email can be found amongst it.

Family Class Sponsorship

Family sponsorship is a category of immigration open to the family members of Canadian citizens and permanent residents. The Family Class Sponsorship remains a great aspect of the immigration policy of Canada. On a permanent ground, families in Canada can champion the immigration of their relatives to Canada. The two basic criteria to doing this are; having being a permanent Canadian resident or being a citizen. Family members that are qualified for sponsorship are your; partner or common-law/conjugal partner, reliant child either biological or adopted, your parents and grandparents (though this is seemingly no longer a choice you could as well bring them into Canada through the Super Visa Category of immigration)

In some circumstances, you may also be qualified to sponsor other family members outside the above-mentioned categories. If you do not have any other eligible relative to sponsor, you may sponsor the following family members: Orphaned sister or brother, Orphaned niece or nephew, and Orphaned grandchild.

Sponsoring Your Spouse to Canada

Canadian spousal sponsorship is simply how a permanent resident or Canadian citizen can sponsor his or her partner to come permanently to reside in the country. Canadian Visa bodies are very well conscious of the importance of partners being together, and so, they consider this medium of migration a huge matter of concern.

➤ **What Requirements Should You Meet Up With To Sponsor Your Spouse In Canada?**

As aforementioned, you may be qualified to sponsor your spouse or common-law partner if you are a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. You should also meet the following criteria;

- o They are at least 18 years of age.
- o Reside in Canada, or planning to go back to Canada once your partner becomes a permanent resident of Canada.
- o Have the ability and able to afford the basic financial necessities of your partner for about three years.

If you considering sponsoring your husband or wife, and you are legally married to him or her, the immigration officers will ask to see the following proofs;

- o Marriage certificate (check common-law if you are not married).
- o Certificates of birth or adoption records for the children you have with your spouse.
- o Relationship Information and Sponsorship Evaluation questionnaire.
- o Evidence of marriage registration with government authority.
- o Wedding invitations and photos.

Also, you should have at least two of the following documents; Proof of property ownership of you and your spouse, joint bank accounts, Car insurance, utility bills containing your both names Copies of government-issued IDs, pay stubs or tax forms that show that you live at the same address.

Here is some additional information you may want to know about the Family Sponsorship medium of immigration.

How Long Does It Take to Bring Your Spouse Into Canada?

Sponsorship applications take about 12 months to process from the beginning to the end. Based on the case, this application is usually not processed much faster than 12 months. However, they can take a longer time.

If the visa office requires additional proof of your relationship or your case seems complex, this would slow down the processing of your case, thereby prolonging everything.

How Much Would It Cost to Sponsor Your Spouse to Canada?

If you are sponsoring your spouse and dependent children, an additional \$150 payment will be mandatory for every child counted in the application. The fees for government processing to sponsor your spouse in Canada are itemized below.

- o Sponsorship fee: \$75
- o Right of permanent residence fee: \$500
- o Principal applicant processing fee: \$475
- o Biometrics: \$85
- o Which makes a total of \$1135

After the issuance of permanent residence and the sponsor lives in

Quebec

or intends to stay, an extra fee of \$289 CAD would have to be paid in addition to the aforementioned fees.

Common-law Sponsorships

The Canadian immigration law views common-law relationships as no different from conventional marriages. For your relationship to meet up with the requirements for common-law sponsorship, you must attest

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

that as a couple, you have stayed together for about a year or more in a marriage-like affiliation.

Perhaps you want to sponsor your partner and you are in a common-law relationship, immigration officers will ask for the following evidence:

- o Certificates of births or adoption records for the children you have with your common-law partner.
- o Pictures of you and your common-law partner that depicts a conjugal relationship between you both.
- o Evidence that you have lived together for at least one year.
- o Relationship Information and Sponsorship Evaluation questionnaire.

In addition, at least two of the following documents would be required

- o Proof of financial assistance or joint expenses among you and your partner.
- o Evidence that your relationship is acknowledged by relatives and friends in form of emails, letters, social media, etc.
- o A Documents that identifies both of you as common-law partners like Employment or Insurance Benefits.

Probably you are in a tight corner and cannot meet up with any of these requirements listed above, you can do an improvisation. Look for a medium that demonstrates your relationship and provides them. For instance, you can make sworn declarations or even give letters of explanation from family or friends that can confirm your common-law status. The Visa officer has the final decision on your common-law document. However, the more you can prove yourself as eligible, the more obvious your chances of being acknowledged are.

Conjugal Relationships

A Conjugal relationship is one in which there is an important attachment level between both partners. It is a relationship where the two parties are

financially, emotionally, socially, and physically interdependent. They also both share the household obligations and other commitments they have made to each other. Simply put, you both share the following:

- o Shelter; such as sleeping arrangements
- o What the society thinks of you both as a couple
- o Social life such as attitude and behavior as partners within family members and the community at large
- o Service to one another such as habits and conducts as regarding sharing household activities like chores
- o Support to each other economically such as financial plans, ownership of properties, and the likes
- o Personal and sexual behavior such as a feeling of commitment to each other or fidelity

If you are in this relationship type and you want to your partner in Canada, immigration officers would require the following eligible documents:

- o A Shared residence between both of you.
- o Economic support, comprising joint financial arrangements, joint properties, shared bank accounts, etc.
- o Evidence that your friends and family identify that the two of you are in a relationship.

In a nutshell, all evidence must show that both of you have been in the conjugal relationship for a minimum of one year and both of you have joint affairs to a very good extent.

Typically, in a common-law and conjugal relationship. There is no particular timing or legal documentation that ascertains your commitment to each other. As an alternative, immigration officers are expectant to see valid proof of interpersonal and emotional bonds that shows seriousness and commitment in your relationship for a long-term basis.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

The sole purpose of the conjugal partner category is to accommodate permanent residents and Canadians whose partners are foreigners who cannot marry each other or live together. The incapability to marry is never a total condition since both parties may, in the long run, feel forced to marry each other in contrast to what they both want. Individuals who have kept and established a conjugal relationship for about a year with no intention of marriage might be conjugal spouses if they are unable to live together due to an immigration barrier or another serious obstacle.

Inland Spousal Sponsorship

If you are qualified for the following listed below, your application should be submitted to Spouse or Common-Law Partner in Canada Class (Inland).

- o You reside with the sponsor in Canada
- o You possess a recognized immigration status in Canada
- o You are intending to put in for an openwork permit so you can work in the country while processing your application.
- o If your common-law partner or spouse is out of status in Canada, they may be able to tender their submissions under this stream, simultaneously being secured under a public policy that enables them to reside in Canada until the application procedure is finalized. The detriment to this particular stream, however, is that every applicant should desist from traveling outside Canada during the application process.

Outland Spousal Sponsorship

You can submit your application under the Family Class (Outland) sponsorship choice if '

- o Your common-law partner/spouse (that is) the applicant resides outside Canada
- o One disadvantage to this way of migration is that staying with your partner is almost not possible until your visa gets approval. Still, your

partner can put in for a short-term visa to move into Canada while his/her outland sponsorship application is undergoing the process.

- You are presently residing in Canada with your sponsor but do not intend to stay in Canada for the whole application process.

Why can a Sponsorship Application Be Refused?

The immigration officers use a lot of factors as a yardstick depending on the nature of your relationship. So, to gain eligibility for any of the spousal sponsorship, you are to properly prove the legitimacy of your relationship.

Visa officers will also put a range of items into consideration to ascertain the genuineness of your relationship. They would require more traditional items such as photos of your wedding that depict the presence of your relatives. Other proofs can be more distinctive to the region's ethnic practices.

However, if your relationship is not conventional, tendering extra evidence of the authenticity of your relationship is advised. Also, explanation letters aid a visa officer to understand why your relationship might not possess the exact evidence like a more traditional marriage from your cultural root.

Note that marriage functions conducted over the internet for Canadian immigration purposes would not be allowed.

➤ Can Your Partner Come to Canada While Waiting for Approval?

While awaiting approval, your partner can join you in Canada while you are waiting for approval. However, there is no unique visa for applicants waiting for a decision on their sponsorship application. Some spousal sponsorship applicants may come across hardships in applying for a temporary visa if they processing an application for permanent residence.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Also, applicants for a temporary residence visa must gratify the visa officer assigned to their case, which would be left at the end of the visa's validity. Owning an application for permanent residence can create an impression in the mind of the visa officer that the applicant intends to leave at the end of their visa. Due to this, applicants may apply for a temporary visa and then, when they are together in Canada, submit under the inland sponsorship category. The sponsored spouse in progress can then transition from their temporary status in Canada to an open work permit that would enable them to work for any employer while their application is undergoing processing.

Also, note that just getting married to a Canadian does not outrightly give Canadian permanent residence to the spouse. After your marriage or a common-law relationship, you can then apply for a spousal sponsorship. When your application for spousal sponsorship is approved, he or she can become a permanent resident

Is an Interview Needed for Spousal Sponsorship?

For spousal sponsorship cases, Immigration interviews are a rarity and are exceptional rather than a rule. Therefore, spousal sponsorship immigration interviews take place when there are lacking documents to support the relationships, or when there is contradicting information on the forms or documents such as; Religious and age differences, a short period of time between meeting your partner, and when you both got married, religious and age differences, etc.

As aforementioned, the final decision lies at the desk of the visa officer. One way to ease off this burden is by employing the services of a qualified and proficient immigration lawyer who can organize your application in the best possible way and also minimize the multiple questions you might be asked about the legitimacy of your relationship.

Furthermore, you can always suspend or withdraw your sponsorship application at any given time, but this should be before the recipient becomes a permanent resident of Canada.

Child or Other Dependent Sponsorship

The family sponsorship program is uniquely set out to strengthen family bonding by uniting them. It enables permanent residents or Canadian citizens who are the parents of a child abroad, submit an application for the sponsorship of their child or other dependents for the Canadian permanent residence.

To qualify for sponsorship, children must meet up with the characterization of a dependent child. Whether they are biological or adopted child of a Permanent resident or Canadian citizen, a child is seen as a dependent if;

- o They are not married
- o They are not a common-law relationship
- o They are under the age of 22
- o They are suffering from a physical or mental disability

Requirements for a Dependent Child Sponsorship

As it is with family sponsorship streams, the sponsor and the sponsored person must be eligible so that the child's permanent residence can be granted. Parents who want to sponsor their child must:

Be a Canadian citizen or permanent resident residing in Canada

- o Be at least 18 years old
- o Not be in jail, financially incapable, or charged with a grave offense.

Also, parents would be asked to show evidence of the parent-child relationship. It could be a birth or adoption certificate. For parents at the final stage of an adoption procedure, you may sponsor the child before the adoption procedure has been concluded. Besides from meeting up with who the Canadian government considers a dependent child, the sponsored individual must either be the adopted child of the sponsor or the sponsor's spouse, or the biological child of the sponsor or sponsor's spouse.

Sponsoring a Dependent Child in Quebec

If the Canadian sponsor lives in the province of Quebec, he or she would have to be subjected to financial undertaking to care for the family member under their sponsorship. The period of the undertaking depends on the nature of the relationship. If the dependent child is not up to age 16, it is a must to commit to financially support them for about 10 years, or until the child reaches 18 years of age.

Furthermore, if the dependent child is 16 years of age or older, the sponsor must be committed to financially backing them up for three years, or until the child is 25 of age.

➤ Dependent Child Sponsorship Minimum Necessary Income

Canadian citizens or permanent residents sponsoring the dependent children are not obligated to meet the Minimum Necessary Income (MNI), for as long as the dependent child does not have children. In a case where the dependent child being sponsored has dependent children of their own, the sponsor must meet the MNI required for the unit size of their family.

Parent or Grandparent Sponsorship

The special Parent and Grandparent Sponsorship program, and the Super Visa program, enables citizens of Canada and permanent residents to sponsor their parents and grandparents who desire to be unified with their children and grandchildren.

➤ Parent and Grandparent Sponsorship as of 2019

As of 2017 and 2018, the Parent and Grandparent Program (PGP) presented a lottery system for selection, so all candidates were chosen in no particular order. From 2019, PGP has gone back to a first-come, first-served scheme. For the intake of 2019 PGP, Canadian citizens and permanent residents are required to first submit a form indicating your sponsorship interest on the website of the Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). From this group of interested sponsors, IRCC

would process about 20,000 complete applications, welcoming candidates' applications according to how they received Interest to Sponsor forms. On getting an invitation for application, 90 days would be given for the submission of your complete application.

Requirements

The sponsor and parent or grandparent must meet up with the eligibility requirements enacted by IRCC to be granted permanent resident status in Canada. On the part of the sponsor, he or she must meet up with the Minimum Necessary Income (MNI) needed for their family size and unit. He or she must also make available

Canada Revenue Agency issued notices of assessment as proof that satisfied the eligibility requirements of the MNI for at least three consistent years. The sponsor will also be asked to sign an undertaking that admits their assurance to repay social assistance benefits given to the sponsor and their family member(s) for a length of 20 years. Also, if the sponsor resides in Quebec, a supplementary undertaking must be signed. The sponsor would have the following eligibility status;

- o A citizen or permanent resident staying in Canada
- o Minimum of 18 years
- o Super Visa for Parents and Grandparents
- o Be the child or grandchild of the individual(s) they are sponsoring

If for reasons known to you, sponsorship for permanent residence is not a choice, Canada proposes the Super Visa option best suitable for parents and grandparents. This Visa type is a multiple-entry visitor visa that can be issued for about 10 years.

However, there have been a lot of changes in all of these processes due to the outbreak of Coronavirus. The Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) is suspending its Parents and Grandparents Program (PGP) lottery immigration for 2020 until the year 2021. The lottery which



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

should have taken place keeps getting rescheduled due to a lot of factors especially the pandemic.

Furthermore, on October 13th November 3rd, the IRCC unlocked the PGP 2020 expression of interest window to prospective sponsors. In this period, if you are a citizen of Canada and a permanent resident and you wish to opt-in for the parent or grandparent sponsorship program regarding Canadian immigration, you can fill a form to notify the IRCC ahead of time.

Subsequently, IRCC was to host a random lottery with about 10,000 invitations of sponsors for the submission of their PGP applications. As presently observed on the IRCC's website, the department had the intention of hosting the lottery by the end of the year. According to them, "sponsors will be invited to apply near the end of the year so we get to expect to get applications in early 2021 (likely January and February)"

➤ **What You Should Expect from the Parents and Grandparents Program in 2021**

This year is predicted to be a chief one for the PGP. Sponsors who received an invitation would be given about 60 days to submit applications to the IRCC after the lottery for PGP has held,

IRCC already announced that the PGP 2021 window would be three times the version of the last year's. Also, the IRCC would open a new expression of interest window and then, proceed to give an invitation to about 30,000 sponsors under the program for next year.

Apart from the PGP, Canadian citizens and permanent residents can make use of the Super Visa program to immigrate their parents and Grandparents to Canada via renewable visas with about 10 years' validity.

Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) Work Visa

A lot of people who apply for Canadian immigration firstly get job offers in Canada and then move to Canada on that ground. The LMIA has to do with getting a job offer in Canada, the employer applying for an LMIA

Visa via service Canada and the applicant submitting an application for the work permit after the acceptance of the LMIA. This process is very tasking but the advantage here is that it had every tendency of giving you a permanent resident in Canada.

Furthermore, most work permits in Canada request an LMIA, which used to be known as Lab our Market Opinion (LMO), to employ a foreign worker. The LMIA is a verification process in the labor market in which the Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) evaluates an offer to give job opportunities to make sure that employing foreign employers would have no negative effect on the labour market of Canada. Every employer is typically required to submit different information related to the position they want a foreign worker to occupy with the number of Canadians who applied, who have been interviewed, and also succinct explanations for which reflected Canadian workers were not employed.

The ESDC would take into account some factors in the process of the employment offer. They include;

- o Shortage of labor for the area in which the position of the occupation is situated
- o Consistency of working conditions with the labor policies or joint bargaining agreements
- o Ongoing dispute of labor in the company or industry
- o Consistency in the salary offered to the foreign worker with the average for the job in the locale in which the position is situated
- o If the hired foreign worker retains jobs for Canadian citizens
- o If the Canadian employer has undertaken recruitment steps for a Canadian to occupy the position
- o If the foreign worker can influence Canadians with his or her expertise

Generally, jobs situated in Canada's major cities give more specialized positions, the more your chances of acquiring a successful LMIA, and the higher pay. Whereas, in less populated regions, this is still applicable.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

➤ **LMIA Based Work Permits**

Every foreign employee and employer must undergo a two-step process to obtain a Canadian work permit. Every applicant would, first of all, submit an application form to the ESDC for a Labour Market Impact Assessment and then another application to the CIC, Citizenship Immigration Canada, for the main work permit. The ESDC would issue the LMIA after the body has measured various protective labour market factors. They would then give the go-ahead to the Canadian employer to hire a foreign worker.

As of June 2014, a pronouncement was made that work permits foreign employees who need an LMIA would only be given 1 year for every low-wage occupation.

How long would it take to Acquire a Labor Market Impact Assessment?

The ESDC has dedicated a 10day business-standard service for particular LMIA applications. This 10 days' procedure would be available for only applications related to highly demanded jobs like skilled trades, 10% wages job offer merited by Canadians in that specific province or area, and for short-termed jobs with a duration of 120 days and below.

All ESDC officials are in charge of the LMIA application processing. There are also ESDC offices located in every Canadian province.

LMIA Employers Application Requirements

Employers who wish to employ foreign workers are to pay a processing fee of \$1000 CDN to Canada for every request of labor market request. A \$100 privilege fee is also required.

English and French comprise the two languages that can be distinguished as job requests for the job or vacancy advertisements and also LMIA. This is exempted when the employer demonstrates the requirement of another language

o Before applying for an LMIA, every employer must have advertised the job offers in the job market of Canada for a minimum of four weeks. An employer is also required to show that they gave utilized two other means of recruitment and released the advertisement on the Canadian Job Bank

website. The focus of the employer should be making advertisements on under-represented Canadian groups such as individuals with certain forms of disabilities or aboriginals.

o When submitting an application for LMIA high-wage positions, employers are also asked to submit a plan for the transition to ESDC together with their LMIA. The transition plan should show how the company intends to reduce reliance on temporary foreign workers. If your LMIA application as an employer meets the following criteria, processing would not be possible;

o The region of the economy where the job is to take place has an over 6% unemployment rate every year.

o The occupation itemized on the LMIA is described as a job in retail sales, accommodation, or food service. Under the NAIC, North American Industry Classification System, this kind of occupation is categorized as NAIC type 72, 44, or 45.

o The listed application is itemized as skill level D in the National Occupation Classification.

o If you hiring for particular offers like airlines in need of some pilots, you may not need additional requirements. For more details, check out FWCanada.

Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs)

The Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs) of Canada give room to Canadian permanent residence for individuals who have an interest in

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

immigrating to a specific Canadian territory or region. All provinces in Canada and terrain run their PNP specifically created to meet its precise demography and economic needs. The PNP, over time, is becoming a more famous immigration way to Canada. The provinces in Canada like Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, and others have created immigration programs of their own such that aids a fast-tracking process. Nevertheless, the general requirement for the PNP category is that every applicant

should live in corresponding provinces on their arrival to Canada. Also, over an average percentage of PNPs demand job offers from Canadian employers to prove eligibility.

CATEGORIES OF PNPs

Alberta Immigrant Nominee Program (AINP)

When discussing the fastest growing Canadian provinces, Alberta cannot be exempted. Cities in Alberta like Calgary and Edmonton are developing speedily. This PNP is a very good choice if you are seeking stable, long-term employment.

The Alberta INP Program is run by the Alberta Government. The Alberta AINP or PNP enables the province to employ efficient and effective workers who are in turn entitled to accurate training required to occupy job vacancies in Alberta. Successful applicants of the program are entitled to permanent residence after they have gotten a provincial Nomination (PN) from the province.

➤ How can you apply for Alberta INP streams for Fast Track Immigration in Canada?

Qualified and recognized applicants would be given a Provincial Nomination Certificate, which would help boost the speed and time of the Canadian Immigration/Permanent Resident Visa application. A new stream set up by this program is called the Alberta Opportunity Stream (AOS), and an extension to the professions and level of skills that can be acknowledged.

The advantage of these new changes is that they could be of help to Alberta employees with the intention of being permanent residents. It comprises easy processes that reduce the visa processing time and give all workers who wish to build a life in Alberta a fair access.

There are two streams under the Alberta Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) you may be eligible for any of the. They are; Self-employed Farmer Stream and Alberta Opportunity Stream.

i. Self-Employed Farmer Stream: The sole purpose of this stream was to empower foreign immigrants to start up their farms in Canada.

The major requirements for the application of the Alberta Self-Employed Farmer Stream can be opened via your:

o Education: You should have completed high school with a diploma certification, also take note that these certifications must not be below the standard of the Alberta Educational system.

o Experience: You must have gathered adequate experience needed to meet up with their standards.

o Income: You should at least earn \$21,883 for about a year for all applications tendered from 2018-2019, and \$23,392 in a year for applications tendered from 2020 to 2021.

o Language Proficiency: Your language proficiency has to meet the Canadian Language (CLB).

➤ Requirements for Self-Employed Farmer Stream

A written business proposal/plan for an Albertan Farm

At least \$500,000 CAD of equity for investment in the farming enterprise

Proof of adequate financial capability to maintain or develop operations on the farm

A minimum net worth of \$500,000 CAD or access confirmation to these resources from various sources.



➤ **Reasons You cannot want to opt into this Stream**

Schooling in Canada as a foreign or international student involved in co-operative works or internship work placements

I. Refugee Claimant

II. Being in the removal process or already removed from Canada

III. Job as a caregiver in Canada

IV. work as a temporary international worker who does not live in Canada.

➤ **Alberta Opportunity Stream**

This stream has two categories, namely, Strategic Recruitment Stream and Employer Driven Stream. Because of development, applicants do not need any employer's support to apply for the program.

Alberta Opportunity Stream Requirements

o

Work and Residency Permits Requirements: Under this category, it is a demand that you have the following;

Temporary resident status in Canada to work legally in the country

An up-to-date work permit for a valid NOC job via; LMIA except you are an exempt worker covered by the international trade agreement or an LMIA exempt international student who already possesses a Post-Graduation Work Permit.

Note that; You cannot apply if you are an individual being deported from the country and if you are a refugee claimant.

o **Language Skill:** There are specific language tests in which you must excel in and they are based on the CLB or Canadian Language Benchmark and also the NCLC or Niveaux de compétence linguistique Canadiens.

- o Education Requirements: You must own a certificate or should have completed a post-graduate certificate program, an undergraduate bachelor's degree, or a graduate-level certificate.
- o Requirements for Occupation: It is required that you work at a job in Alberta which is part of the AINP. Most of the National Occupation Classification levels such as O, A, B, C, and D are allowed by the program. You must also possess a good level of work experience in the job you wish to apply for.
- o Work Experience: Only applicable jobs are to be applied for under the AINP. The job must be in line with the needed work experience for your application. Also note that once you have submitted your job application, it is irredeemable. To be eligible for this part of your application, you must have; Full-time work experience for 12 months in Alberta for an AINP recognized job within 18 months, "\$ months full-time work experience in Canada within 30 months and a six months' full-time work experience with a Post Graduate work permit within 18 months (This work experience can be related to your field or degree of study).

Also bear in mind that if you are a participant of the Alberta credential program after the 1st of October, 2018, you must meet the following requirements. You must have; a job related to your study and a certificate that shows you have accomplished an "Advanced Education Approved Post Graduate Certificate".

However, if as an applicant you are a holder of a Post-Graduation Permit, you must; presently be in a job that relates to your field of study in an Alberta approved or based educational credential from an Advanced Education-approved Alberta post-secondary institution. Also, if you have completed an Advanced Education approved one year post-graduate certificate, then the occupation has to also be to your previous graduate or undergraduate field or degree of study in Canada.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Additionally, besides from gaining eligibility to the above requirement, Your work experience

- o Must be in the same profession as the present profession given in your application,

- o Must have been full-time for at least 30 hours as a part-time work cannot be considered

- o Have been certified by the IRCC coupled with a valid temporary resident status if finalized in Canada or Alberta

It cannot be finalized while you are studying in Canada and simultaneously doing internships or co-op placements as part of the study program.

Suppose you are a holder of a Post-Graduate work permit with work experience from paid co-op placements as a part of the program of study at any Alberta post-secondary institution. In that case, you can make use of that knowledge or experience as part of the requirement for the work.

As an applicant under this category, you must meet up with the following eligibility conditions;

Your work experience must be related directly to a Post-Graduation Work Permit holder's current occupation.

➤ Financial Requirements

Before putting in for the program, you should have adequate financial ability to support yourself and your family. The unit in the family includes; yourself, Spouse or common-law partner, and dependent children who are not married and under the age of 22. Note that these relatives must be an inclusion in the whole process, whether they are immigrating with you or not. You are also to utilize your yearly payment of tax, otherwise known as your gross annual income.

Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program (NLPNP)

The eastern part of Canada is mostly occupied by the above province. Labrador is linked to the mainland while Newfoundland is an island that

houses about 92% Province population. St. John, its capital, is known to be one of the oldest Canadian cities and the Eastern Canada industry's focus for oil and gas.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Nominee Program (NFPNP) give a nomination to eligible persons who have the experience, knowledge, and skills needed to successfully inaugurate themselves in the province. Presently, the program has three streams in operation; International Graduate, Skilled worker, and Express Entry Skilled Worker.

i. Skilled Worker

This aspect is suitable for you if you have an assured employment offer from an employer in Newfoundland and Labrador or you are working in the province already based on a recognized Work Permit.

➤ **Eligibility Requirements**

To apply for this program as an eligible applicant, it is compulsory that;

- o You have a full-time job or an employment offer from a Newfoundland and Labrador employer
- o You have certifications, skills training, accreditations, and qualifications necessary for the job
- o You have enough funds for settlement and financial assets to establish yourself and any of your dependent in Newfoundland and Labrador
- o You own an acknowledged Work Permit in Canada with a minimum of 4 months' validity or you have an entitlement to apply for one.
- o You show adequate English or French Language proficiency needed to carry out your employment obligations. Note that, if you are a low and semi-skilled applicant with employments or employment offers in NOC, C and D must show a minimum of CLB/NCLC level 4.

ii. Express Entry Skilled Worker

This category is meant for applicants who;



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- Possess a federal entry pool profile.
- Obtain a high-skilled job from a certified Newfoundland and Labrador employer for a minimum of 2 years with an extension possibility.
- The salary and added benefits must meet up the prevailing wage rates and provincial criteria.

➤ Requirements for Eligibility

- To become an eligible applicant, you must:
- Attain at least 67 points over 100 on the PNP grid assessment
- Possess an IRCC Work Permit with a minimum of 4 months left at the time of application or better still have an entitlement to apply for one.
- Show the ability and readiness to be a permanent resident in Newfoundland and Labrador
- Possess adequate funds for settlement and financial resources
- Acquire a Canadian diploma or post-secondary degree, or an international certification with a certified Educational Credential Assessment
- Give results of language tests that align with the declared level in the Express Entry Profile

International Graduate Category

Applicants who recently graduated and have gotten a Post-Graduate Work Permit and have an assured job offer from an employer in Newfoundland and Labrador are the best fit for this category. So if you have these qualities, it is best to apply them here.

Requirements for Eligibility

To be eligible for this category, you must;

- Possess the qualifications, skills, and accreditations necessary for the job
- Be financially stable to successfully establish yourself in Newfoundland and Labrador

- o Have a job offer in line with your field of study. If you concluded your studies at an accredited post-secondary institution outside Newfoundland and Labrador, you may need to work for a minimum of 1 year before you submit your application
- o Have finished half of your studies in Canada.
- o Completed at least two years' diploma or a full-time degree program or a post-graduate and certification program of one year. This requires a previous diploma or degree obtained outside the country.
- o Meet up with the least language skills required if it is NOC C or D and also demonstrate French or English ability to carry out the employment obligations.
 - o Have graduated from a certified publicly sponsored Canadian university or college.
 - o Possess a postgraduate Work Permit with a minimum of 6 months' validity left at the application time.
 - o Prove your intention of and willingness to reside permanently in Newfoundland and Labrador.
 - o Possess a full-time employment offer from an employer in Newfoundland and Labrador for a minimum of two years with a possible extension.

The Application Procedure

- o Completely fill the federal and provincial forms
- o Include assisting documents in line with the federal and provincial checklists
- o Submit your application to the office of Immigration and Multiculturalism under the authority of Newfoundland Immigration. Note that an interview may be asked of you under all the streams.

On the approval of your application, a certificate of nomination would be issued to you. it would allow you to apply for a permanent resident at the federal level.



Yukon Canada Nominee Program

If you desire to reside and work in Yukon, then the Yukon PNP probably is for you. This Canadian province is one of the fastest-growing with great cities like White Horse developing with massive speed. In Yukon, employment opportunities are a very good choice for foreign workers who desire consistent long-term jobs. Interestingly, if you love nature, then this is very suitable for you.

Applying for the Saskatchewan Immigration Nominee Program.

If you become a success in the program, you would receive a Yukon Provincial Nominee Certificate. This would help speed up your Canada Immigration or Permanent Resident Visa application process. In the Yukon Provincial Nominee Program (PNP), you may be eligible under one of these streams

- i. Business Program
- ii. Yukon Canada Express Entry
- iii. Skilled Worker Program

Yukon Canada Express Entry

This program partners with Canada's Express Entry Program. That is, to be recognized as eligible, you should;

- o Have a recognized job offer
- o Be able to meet up with the income requirements
- o Be in the Express Entry Pool
- o Prove that you would permanently reside in Yukon

If you gain eligibility for the Express Entry, then you will be qualified for the Federal Skilled Trades., Federal Skilled Worker, and the Canadian experience class.

Business Program

- o Business Program Stream Requirements

The Business Program stream has two categories namely;

i. Entrepreneur

- Into buying or starting a business, make a minimum investment of \$150,000 CDN equity,
- You should have at least visited the province at least once before your application.
- Have the required knowledge, experience, and education to implement the business plan successfully.
- Obtain basic skills of communication in English or French.

ii. Professional Self-Employed

- Meet up with a specific Certification accreditation for the occupation or profession.
- Possess an occupation or profession that has been recognized as a professional skill shortage.
- Tender a succinct business plan.
- Possess enough financial resources to set up and run professional practices.
- Pay a visit to the province.
- Demonstrate communication skills in English or French.

➤ **Skilled Worker Program Requirements**

Under the skilled worker program, there are two categories

Critical Impact Worker

- A work permit of which you have must occupy the position for 6 months.
- Permanent full-time job employment in an occupation falling levels C or D in the list of NOC.
- Adequate financial or settlement support.
- Capacity to carry out basic communication skills in English or French.
- Specified work experience and knowledge for the occupation.
- Should not be a refugee claimant.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

The first step to applying for this PNP is processing an assessment for your case.

i. Skilled Worker

- Must not be a refugee claimant.
- Permanent full-time employment from a YT employer in an occupation under NOC A, B, or O.
- Capacity to conduct basic communication skills in the official language.
- A certified license is accepted by the territorial body in charge of the trade.

➤ **Manitoba Provincial Nominee Program**

From decades to decades, foreign nationals who are immigrating to Manitoba have been following the directives of laid out processes in applying for their work visas. Residing in Manitoba is a good option for many persons, so going into all your choices is very important. Due to the PNP, Manitoba has been and is giving a fast response to the economic demands of the province.

The MPNP has been attracting applicants who are talented and skilled. When you are nominated by the Manitoba province, you will gain from the speedy attitude of your immigration and visa application.

If you have intentions of moving to Manitoba and you meet up with the requirement for at least a category in the program, you stand a better chance of traveling to Canada earlier than your counterparts doing the normal process of immigration.

If your application is successful, a Manitoba Nomination Certificate would be given to you as it would fasten the Canada permanent Visa application process. Under the MPNP, you may be eligible in one of the four streams;

i. International Education Stream

- Career employment pathway

ii. Skilled Worker Overseas Stream

This Manitoba's PNP is meant for eligible workers likely to be outside the country but can prove a cogent connection to the province. This program makes use of a points-based system to access its applicants with the following factors; work experience, education, language proficiency, adaptability, and age. It has the Human Capital and Express Entry Pathway.

Business Investor Stream: This stream has two pathways; Entrepreneur and Farm Investor Pathway.

➤ **Skilled Worker in Manitoba Stream**

This stream will give the nomination to you as an applicant if you have a vital connection with the province via training and education, adequate skills and ongoing job offers, proficiency in the official language, and work experience. All of these are necessary to make quick and continual addition to the Manitoba economy and community at large.

There two pathways; Employer Direct Recruitment and Manitoba Work Experience Pathway.

Manitoba makes a selection of qualified workers and professionals through the MPNP for employers who need new employees. Nevertheless, these skilled workers must possess the required skills and experiences to work efficiently in the province's labor market. Every year, Manitoba comes up with a list that comprises its requirements.

Nova Scotia Provincial Nominee Program

Nova Scotia's major means of resources are agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and natural extraction of gas. It has Halifax as its capital city, which is a main cultural and economic center in Atlantic Canada. Nova Scotia among the three maritime provinces of Canada is maintained by the Nova Scotia Peninsula and about 3000 other islands.

This PNP aims at potential immigrants with the needed experience and skills to enhance the economy of the province and fight off demographic



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

changes. Applicants who meet up the requirements for any of the six streams can be given a nomination for Nova Scotia Immigration with a processing time and a three months' target.

Nova Scotia Demand: Express Entry

This program allows the province to nominate eligible applicants for admission into Canada under the federal Express Entry immigration system alongside a sponsoring employer. The stream is made up of two sub-categories: Category A demands an employment opportunity while Category B demands an experience in Nova Scotia's aimed occupations.

➤ **Category A: Eligibility Requirements**

- Gain over a minimum of 67-point s on the six selection factor of the stream
- Demonstrated language proficiency in English or French at CLB/ NCLC 7
- A skilled experience of one year in line with the job
- Possess adequate financial resources to settle in Nova Scotia
- A permanent full-time skilled job opportunity from a Nova Scotia employer
- Registered profile in the federal government Canada Express Entry

➤ **Category B: Eligibility Requirements**

- Credentials from Canadian high school or equal to it
- Possess the financial resources for a successful settlement in Nova Scotia
- Get a registered profile in the federal government Canada Express Entry
- Demonstrated language proficiency in English or French at CLB/ NCLC 7
- One year of skilled work experience in an in-demand occupation
- Gain over a minimum of 67 points on the six selection factor of the stream

Nova Scotia Experience: Express Entry

Immigrants who are highly skilled with experience in Nova Scotia are eligible under the Nova Scotia Experience: Express Entry Stream. Major demand for this program is a minimum of one year experience in the National Occupation certification (NOC) O, A, or B position

➤ **Eligibility Requirements**

- o A minimum of one-year experience in Nova Scotia
- o 25- 65 years of age
- o Registered profile at Federal government Canada at Express Entry
- o Skilled language in English or French: CLB/NCLC 7 for skilled work in NOC O and A, CLB/NCLC 5 for NOC B jobs.
- o Must be a graduate of the Canadian high school or equivalent

Under the Nova Scotia Demand: Express Entry and the Nova Scotia Experience: Express Entry Stream, persons who have an interest are to firstly submit an Express Entry Profile and tender an application to the NSNP via mail or online. If the application gets approved, a certificate of nomination would then be issued, allowing candidates to run an application for permanent residence to the federal government.

➤ **Nova Scotia Labour Market Priorities: Express Entry**

This stream is aimed at enabling the province to give promotions to particular occupations for immigration purposes. Candidates who received Letters of Interest in their Express Entry profile are the only ones allowed to apply. Early Childhood Operators were the first focus occupation.

➤ **Eligibility Requirements include;**

- o Ensure to hold a Letter of Interest from the Nova Scotia Program within the Express Entry System.
- o You must satisfy the least work experience requests of the Express Entry System for which you have been qualified.
- o You must hold legal status in your current country of residence.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

- Demonstrate sufficient funds to successfully establish in Nova Scotia and to pay for the immigration costs and travel expenses.
- Meeting eligibility criteria in place at the time you are issued your Letter of Interest is quite important.

➤ **Skilled Workers Stream**

The employer-driven Skilled Workers Stream is brought about for foreign workers and international graduates. Employees who have not been able to employ Canadian citizens or permanent residents can access the stream after receiving a positive LMIA.

If both the employer and foreign worker meet the eligibility criteria, they are allowed to submit an application to NSNP. A nomination is issued once their application is approved. The skilled worker should request a letter of support to get a worker's permit while waiting for the processing of the permanent residence application.

➤ **Candidate's Requisites**

- Full-time permanent job offers from a Nova Scotia employer.
- Must be aged between 21 to 55 years.
- Have appropriate training, skill, and/or accreditation required.
- Must have financial resources to successfully settle in Nova Scotia.
- Must have a minimum of a high school diploma.

Physician Stream

Nova Scotia's Physician Stream aids the province's public health system to employ foreign general practitioners, family and specialist physicians. It is designed to help enlist and retain foreign doctors for positions the province has not been able to fill in with a Canadian.

➤ **Candidate's Requirements**

- The candidate must have legal status in the country of residence.
- Must own a job offer written and authorized by the Nova Scotia Health Authority(NSHA)or the Izaak Walton Killam Health Centre as

- a General practitioner and Family physician (NOC 3112) or Specialist physician (NOC 3111)
- Must have proof of education and medical training required for licensure in Nova Scotia.
 - Must be able to carry out the job in at least one of Canada's official languages.

New Brunswick Nominee Program

In search of a business place with a feel of home, a place where you can do business comfortably and enjoy nature to the fullest? Then I believe New Brunswick is what you're looking for. New Brunswick offers a backdrop of lush forests, clear lakes, majestic mountain ranges, and beautiful beaches to your new business. You might have heard of Bay of Fundy in this province, but I assure you'll be shocked at the great list of benefits New Brunswick has to offer your business.

New Brunswick Entrepreneurial Stream

The New Brunswick Entrepreneurial Stream is designed for professional business owners and experienced managers who want to be permanent residents by possessing a business in New Brunswick (NB) and running it while living in the Province.

➤ Eligibility Requirements

- Applicant must be aged between 22-55 years.
- Must have concluded a minimum of two years' tertiary education after the completion of high school.
- Must have at least three years' work experience in owning and managing a 33.3% part of a business.
- You must have the intention of living in the province permanently while owning and managing your local business.

➤ New Brunswick Post Graduate Entrepreneurial Stream

The New Brunswick Provincial Nominee Program (NBPNP) stream offers a way to live in New Brunswick. This PNP is suitable for you if you have

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

graduated from a renowned academic institution in New Brunswick and have also acquired or started a business in the province.

Candidates Require to

- Be aged between 22-40 years.
- Have completed a full-time tertiary degree/diploma of two years' length at a recognized university or a community college in New Brunswick.
- Own a valid post-graduation work permit.
- I have lived in the province while studying for the qualification mentioned above.

➤ Prince Edward Island Provincial Nominee Program

Though Canada's smallest province, Prince Edward Island (PEI) has great potentials for business and economic growth that knows no bound. The Government of PEI offers many supportive initiatives to entrepreneurs looking to start a new business in the province.

Prince Edward Island Work Permit Stream

The Business Work Permit stream of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Nominee Program (PEI PNP) is for foreign nationals with business ownership or extensive management experience who would like to move to PEI to start their business.

➤ Eligibility Criteria

- Must have graduated
- from high school or any secondary school equivalent.
- Must have sufficient funds required for travel expenses and the business.
- Has to possess all skills, training, and accreditation needed to successfully own and run the business in PEI.
- Must have the intention to work permanently in the province.
- Must be aged between 21 and 59 years

Ontario Provincial Nominee Program

Do you want the right of entry to one of the most skilled labor forces in the world? Do you want to enjoy your business at lower business costs?

Search no further! Ontario is that place which you're looking for!! Ontario allows you to pay less corporate tax and spend less on healthcare and housing.

If you are interested in earning a Canadian permanent residence by starting, investing, or purchasing a business in Ontario, you have two options to pick from;

- o The Ontario Corporate Stream
- o The Ontario Entrepreneur Stream

Ontario Corporate Stream

The corporate stream of the OINP helps and supports established international corporations looking to expand into Ontario or buy a surviving business.

Eligibility Requirements

- o The business must have been recognized for a minimum of three years before submission of the application.
- o Businesses must employ key staff seeking nominations, and these key staff must be essential to the business operation in Ontario and have a minimum of three years of experience in the intended occupation.
- o Businesses must create five full-time permanent positions for Canadian citizens or permanent residents for each nominee position being sought.
- o Businesses must ensure to generate five new permanent jobs (full-time) for Canadian citizens or permanent residents for every key staff member.
- o All positions must be uninterruptedly filled for a minimum of 10 months preceding the final report submission.
- o All Positions must be paid at or above the related dominant wage level.

➤ Ontario Entrepreneur Stream

The Ontario Entrepreneur Stream is intended to focus on experienced business owners or senior business managers who desire to reside in Ontario.



HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Applicants who are successful must begin a new business or purchase an existing business in which they partake in the daily management duties.

➤ **Candidate's Requisites**

- Must have a business experience of at least 3 years as a senior manager or business owner.
- Has to be actively involved in the daily management of the business.
- Businesses must meet all legal requirements of Canada and Ontario.
- The business has to be permanently located in the province at all times.

Northwest Territories Nominees Program

The Northwest Territories propose potential immigrants great job opportunities with the best median household income in Canada and many successful cultural communities. Foreign nationals who wish to relocate to Northwest Territories can apply to the Northwest Territories Program (NTP) for a nomination under three streams all of which are employer-driven. The streams are;

i. Critical Impact Workers

The purpose of this stream is to help employers fill in the shortage of entry-level jobs to be eligible for this program. As a candidate, you must meet up with the following;

- Hold the specified work experience and education for the particular occupation
- You must have worked in that same position for a minimum of six months with a recognized work permit.
- Show language proficiency in English or French by tendering of four language capabilities for at least CLB/NCLC 4
- Demonstrate evidence of adequate settlement or financial assistance in the NWT.

➤ **Requirements for Employments**

- Demonstrate evidence of national and local recruitment efforts and tender a summary of results

- Acquire a positive LMIA
- Identify a potential nominee and hold a job vacancy
- You have to attain the NWT Employment Standards and the Worker's Safety and Compensation Commission (WSCC)
- Offer a job offer contract for a position that is; Providing a comparable industry wage rate, full-time for a minimum of 30 hours every week, in an occupation that aligns into the NOC skill levels C or D
- A recognized and registered business registered First Nation or Territorial government in the NWT, industry association, or a local municipal and operational for at least 6 months.

ii. Skilled Workers

This stream is basically created to assist employers to fill shortages for jobs that demand formal education or specialized training. To be eligible for this program every applicant must meet up with the following;

- Demonstrate evidence of adequate settlement or financial supports in the NWT
- Possess the demanded accreditation or certification for the particular occupation or trade
- Prove language proficiency in English or French by tendering test results of at least CLB/NCLC 5 for NOC level B and CLB/NCLC 6 for occupations under NOC and A.
- Satisfy the territorial certification, registration, or licensing demand of the job if applicable
- Possess the demanded education, knowledge, and work experience for the particular occupation.
- Have an employment offer from an NWT employer, meeting all the demand listed above unless it is a high skilled occupation.

Express Entry

The NWT Express Entry stream aims at skills workers who possess an ongoing profile in the Express Entry System and desire to work and reside in the Northwest Territories

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If you are interested, you must meet one of the federal programs' required criteria managed by the Express Entry Program. You must also meet up the requirements for the NWT Skilled Worker stream.

How to immigrate to Canada as a provincial nominee

Yearly, the federal government of Canada intensifies the sum of invitations for PNP candidates. When talking about economic Immigration in Canada, these programs are the fastest developing.

Every province except Quebec functions in several PNP streams. These streams are planned by the provinces to help meet their immigration goals known to them alone, and this is why there is a difference in the criteria for eligibility and application procedure. Nevertheless, PNPs are usually the fastest route to the Permanent Canadian residence, they have been over time, are a widely held preference.

The provinces in Canada cannot on their own approve the residence permit because they have a higher body. All decisions made have to be finally to be approved by the Federal government at the national level. This is the more reason why the provincial programs are usually considered as the "nominee" programs.

Any applicant who is successful in a PNP will be given a nomination by the province to tender an application for permanent residence to the national level. In other words, the federal government. This implies that acquiring a provincial nomination is normally stage one in a two-part process. The first stage is when you are approved as an interested immigrant at the provincial level and the second stage is when you submit your application to the federal level.

Territories and Provinces

In Canada, every territory and province runs its special Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) aimed to satisfy its demographic and economic needs. All program applications and requirements processes vary greatly

between each province, so if you are interested, consult the province of your choice so you can look out for their eligibility requirements.

These Provinces include; British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Yukon, and Northwest Territories.

On reading through, you might have been wondering how many PNPs exist in Canada. Well, each of Canada's thirteen provinces and territories operates its PNP program with several streams. Summing it all up, there are over eighty (80) various provincial nominee programs in Canada. Let's examine some of them. Under the PNP, there are other sub-categories and they are well elucidated below;

Express Entry Provincial Nominee Programs

In the year 2015, Canada presented Express Entry as a system to achieve applications for permanent residence via the exact major economic immigration programs. Since 2015, a lot of Canadian provinces and territories have developed PNP streams that are allied with Express Entry. This implies that some PNPs request that an applicant possesses an Express Entry profile to meet the requirements of the PNP eligibility.

An applicant who was nominated via a PNP aligned with Express Entry has every right to require 600 extra Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) points, practically promising that they will receive an invitation to apply (ITA) for a permanent residence during the upcoming Express Entry draw. Interchangeably, if an applicant receives a nomination through a PNP which is disassociated with Express Entry, then he or she would submit a paper-based federal application as a provincial nominee for permanent residence. Paper-based federal applications for permanent residence take significantly lengthier to process compared to the electronic Express Entry applications. The following questions and answers may as well come very much in handy for you;



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➤ **What Province gives easier immigration to Canada?**

Each PNP has requirements that are unique to the needs of the province or territory. Having a network at the province or territory through work or school experience would boost your chances of receiving a provincial nomination.

The labour market of every province and territory in Canada varies. Therefore, your skills and work experience will play a huge role.

➤ **Am I eligible for a Canadian PNP?**

The eligibility for PNPs varies from all of Canada's provinces. PNPs are a great aspect of Canada's economic immigration scheme; they are usually organized in such a way that workers who can efficiently be addition the economy, who also possess a high likelihood of continuing in that province, are lured to them. Hence, some PNPs appreciate immigrants who have experience in occupations that are in-demand in the province. All other PNPs would rather choose immigrants that have a connection to the province (like a relative), as this increases the length of stay in the province.

Just as it is with almost all the economic immigration programs, young applicants who have great education levels, solid language skills, and skilled work experience are well suited to become successful. Or else, it is essential to seek the above-mentioned list of PNPs to have an idea of individually the eligibility factors for each program.

Requirements for Canada's PNPs?

The requirements vary from each PNP in Canada are not complex at all. Provinces and territories are always on the lookout for applicants who have work experiences that meets the needs of their particular labor market.

They also consider the following; Education, language

proficiency, and set

of skills. To qualify, you must show readiness and potentials for
being an

addition to the local economy, with a genuine intention of settling in that province or territory.

➤ **Succinct Guide to applying for a Canadian PNP**

- Locate the right PNP for you: Go through the list of provinces and territories at the top of this page to determine where you would like to immigrate. Ensure you go through the requirements for each PNP to determine your eligibility.
- Submit an Application to the PNP of your choice: Skeptically apply directly to your preferred province or territory.
- Acquire a Provincial Nomination certificate: If your application turns out positively, the province or territory sends you a nomination to apply for a Canadian permanent residence.
- Submit your permanent residence Application: Apply to the Canadian federal government for permanent residence. If your chosen PNP is aligned with Express Entry, you can do this online. If not, you must submit a paper-based application.

How to apply via the Paper-Based Process

If your PNP application does not match the Express Entry, then you have to apply through this process. After your nomination by any of the provinces or territory, you can then submit your paper application for Canadian permanent residence to the IRCC; Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada. You would also have to go through a medical examination and police check.

Factually, Paper-based applications take a lot of time to process than electronic applications submitted through Express Entry. The average processing period for a permanent resident application submitted via Express Entry takes 6 months, it takes an average of 18 months to process the paper-based application.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

How to apply Via the Express Entry Process

Create an account, then submit your Express Entry profile. In the profile, it is important that you specify that the Canadian province or territory gave you a nomination.

Once your nomination has been electronically confirmed, you will then be placed into the Express Entry pool and granted an additional 600 points in the direction of your CRS score. The additional points give you an assurance of receiving an invitation to apply for Canadian permanent residence.

Due to the variance in PNPs, the procedures for application is subject to the type of program. You can submit your application when you are set as some PNPs receive applications from qualified applicants every time.

Some other PNPs utilize a first-come, first-served system. They close the program almost throughout the year, opening for a few hours at a time where they accept about several hundred applications. Lastly, some PNPs invite foreign nationals to tender their applications by choosing candidates directly from the Express Entry pool or via having interested persons submit a formal Expression of Interest.

The PNP application process can sometimes be confusing, and applications can be rejected if submitted incorrectly or incompletely. Applicants should be careful enough to ensure that applications are completed correctly and submitted through the proper body.

➤ The processing period for a PNP application

Doing an application for a Canadian permanent residence via a PNP program is a two-stage procedure. First, you must submit your application to the province. After its approval, you should then submit your application to the federal government. The federal government is the only body that can grant you Canadian PR.

Every province has a unique processing time. Nonetheless, it frequently takes some months for the complete processing of your application. At the federal level, this can help you find out the processing time.

➤ **Can I qualify for a PNP When I don't qualify for Express Entry?**

Many PNPs demand that every applicant should have an active profile in the Express Entry pool (this has been mentioned earlier). However, there are exemptions to this as some provinces give nominations to applicants who are not eligible for the Express Entry. These programs have their varying eligibility requirements, so it would be wise to first consult with a representative to make necessary inquiries about your eligibility. All PNPs resulting in a nomination demand submission of a permanent resident application to the applicant's federal government.

The federal permanent residency application should not be submitted electronically but must be submitted in the paper-based format where the PNP does not rhyme with Express Entry.

Canadian Investor Immigration

This category is meant for individuals with high net worth who have had businesses abroad. By enabling experienced business individuals to invest in the economy of Canada, it would be a contribution to the growth, development, and wealth of Canada.

Majorly in Canada, there are two investor programs. The Federal Investor Program and the Quebec program, these two programs are in a way similar; they demand that all applicants should own a high net worth with large investments in an accredited investment fund for 5 years. Also, investor immigrants can bring their partners/spouses and children on their applications.

When the applications in the backlog of the Federal Immigrant Investor Program were terminated from June 2014, it did not affect the Quebec Entrepreneur Program and Quebec Investor Program.

The Canadian Experience Class (CEC)

As an international graduate, this program is a famous choice for your counterparts as it provides one of the fastest and simplest mediums to obtain a permanent resident in Canada.

A lot of International graduates after the completion of their course or program in Canada, stay in the country on post-graduate work permit. If a graduate obtains a minimum of one year of work during this period in a technical or professional field, he or she might gain entry into the Express pool under the CEC.

In addition, the work experience aforementioned does not have to be in line with your former course of study, in as much as you combined your work experience from an authorized post-secondary Canada-based educational institution.

This immigration program gives room for persons who have worked in Canada for a minimum of one year to permanently immigrate. To apply for this program, here are the minimum requirements;

- o Within here years of your application, you must have at least 12 months of full-time or equivalent skilled work experience in Canada.
- o Have the intention of living outside Quebec
- o You should be certified to obtain that work experience
- o You must have the requested level of language for the job (speaking, writing, reading, and listening).

note that, in this program, a work experience or self-employment that you obtained when you were a full-time student would not be useful towards gaining eligibility for this program.

Quebec is exempted from the Express entry as it runs its own skilled workers' selection.

iii. Humanitarian and Compassionate Application

The Humanitarian and Compassionate Application, otherwise known as H&Cs, is a Canadian Permanent Applications filed within the country. If you have no legal status in Canada, still you have made the country home, then you apply under this medium of immigration. Also, if you know or have someone who resides in Canada without the paperwork then there are more options. You have a chance of qualifying for an H & C and also acquiring Canadian Permanent residence status.

Persons with no legal status would be qualified for H & Cs if they are established in Canada through the following;

- o Voluntary work in Canada
- o Social relationships to Canada and the community
- o Frequent employment in Canada without a Canadian work permit
- o Family relationships to Canadian citizens or residents
- o Advancement of English or French skills
- o Properties, investments, and savings in Canada

How the H & C applicant has screened a person considered as a good candidate for an H & C application has resided in Canada for some years with some of the elements itemized above. Note that candidates here do not usually qualify for other Canadian permanent residences, unlike the skilled workers' categories where the assessment of candidates is based on education, skills, work experience, or language proficiency.

It takes 18-24 months to process but can be longer, based on the applicant's case. Interviews and extra documents may be requested. On the approval of your application, you would be asked to go through medical exams for immigration and also acquirement of police clearances. You would be given your Canadian Permanent Residence Card (PR Card) after your approval. In a case where your application is denied, you should quickly appeal for 15 days to the Federal Court of Canada. You would appeal by

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showing the judge that your case was refused due to the mistakes of the immigration officers via law evidence or facts. Although very taxing, it is impossible.

The best description for a candidate here is a worker who has little or no education but has so far tried to support him or herself in the country. To succeed in your application, ensure that you show the potential suffering of undue hardship.

Refugee Claims

In Canada, a person can carry out a refugee entitlement at an entry port or an inland CBSA or under the office of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). Such persons must prove reasons for which they cannot return to their country.

Canada renders refugee protection to people in the country who are afraid of persecution or who would be in danger if they were to leave. These dangers include; risk of life, torture, unusual treatment/punishment. If you feel going back to your home country would expose you to any of the aforementioned, then you may seek security in Canada under this program. But if you are under an order of removal, then you cannot be qualified. The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada is in charge of decision-making on immigration and refugee issues in Canada. They review every refugee and make final says. They differentiate between a convention refugee or an individual who needs protection.

Convention Refugee

Those outside their country of origin or resident country but unable to return due to fear of persecution based on; religion, race, politics. Nationality, social group, etc.

A person who needs protection in Canada but cannot go to their home country or residence because they may face death, punishments, torture, etc. However, refugee claim would not get to the IRB if you;

- o Are you not seen as a conventional refugee by another country you can return to.
- o Were denied a refugee claim due to ineligibility
- o Rejected a previous refugee claim
- o Have been given a protected person status in Canada already
- o Entered through the border of Canada-United states
- o Are not admissible due to criminal record and other security reasons

Check the IRB website for additional information.

How to Apply

To apply from inside Canada, you have to submit a succinct/complete application containing your background, the reason for your application, and your family information.

Decide on how to start your claim. You can go to an entry port to make your claim or via;

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/refugees/claim-protection-inside-canada/apply.html>) or other valid websites.

After your hearing, and the IRB accepts your claim, you would receive a status of “protected persons,” which means that you can apply for a Canadian resident permit. However, if your claim is denied, you may be eligible to make an appeal to the IRB, depending on your circumstance.

Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program

If you realize that you do not meet the qualification for the Express Entry System, or you feel your CRS results would not stand a chance, the Numerous Pilot Programs and also the Provincial Nominee Programs are there to fill in that gap. They exist to enable semi-skilled foreign workers who have a job offer in Canada, attain resident permits in the country.

One of these programs that gives room for this is the Atlantic Immigration Pilot (AIP). As of 2017, four provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova

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Scotia, Newfoundland & Labrador, and Prince Edward Island comprise of Atlantic Canada, brought AIP to existence. It is a program aimed at making economic immigration beneficial to the region. At first, the program was created to last for two years. However, two extra years were added. Now, this program is meant to expire in March 2021, and due to its success so far, it is most likely to be renewed again.

If you wish to reside and work in Atlantic Canada, there are three categories for your application. They are;
Atlantic Immediate Skilled Program

You would be needing an employment opportunity in a semi-skilled position that requests training on the job. Also, it is a prerequisite that you have a minimum of one year of experience in this job type and a diploma equivalent to the Canadian high-school. Though not restricted to them, Semi-skilled include the following;

- o Truck drivers
- o Food and beverage servers i.e. barmen, waiters, counter attendants, etc.
- o Orderlies and nurses' aides, etc.

Requirements to apply for Atlantic Immediate Skilled Program

To qualify, you must: 1. Have an employment offer from a designated employer 2. Have worked at least 1,560 hours in the last three years and this work must be at National Occupational Classification (NOC) skill type/level C. Option 1 NOC skill level C is a type of job that usually requires a secondary (high school) education and/or job-specific training, such as industrial butchers, long-haul truck drivers, food and beverage servers Option 2 You have work experience as one of the following: as a registered nurse or registered psychiatric nurse (NOC skill level A) · as a licensed practical nurse (NOC skill level B) You also have one of the following job offers: · a nurse's aide, orderly or patient services associate (NOC skill level C) · a home support worker (NOC skill level C) 3. Take a language test 4. Have enough funds to relocate and settle in Canada

Atlantic High Skilled Program

Requirements to apply for Atlantic High Skilled Program

To qualify, you must:

1. Have an employment offer from a designated employer
2. Have worked at least 1,560 hours in the last three years and this work must be at National Occupational Classification (NOC) skill type/level 0, A, or B.

Skill Type 0 (zero): management jobs, such as Ø

➤ restaurant managers

➤

mine managers

➤

shore captains (fishing)

Skill Level A: professional jobs that usually call for a degree from a university, such as:

➤

doctors

➤

dentists

➤

architects

Skill Level B: technical jobs and skilled trades that usually call for a college diploma or training as an apprentice, such as Ø

➤

chefs

➤

plumbers

➤

electricians

This is suitable for you if you are a graduate of post-secondary institutions in any of the Provinces in Atlantic Canada. You must possess at least two years of eligibility and no work experience is requested.

3. Take a language test

4. Have enough funds to relocate and settle in Canada

Atlantic International Graduate Program

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Requirements to apply for Atlantic International Graduate Program
To qualify, you must:

1. Have an employment offer from a designated employer
2. Have worked at least 1,560 hours in the last three years and this work must be at National Occupational Classification (NOC) skill type/level C.

Option 1

NOC skill level C is a type of job that usually requires a secondary (high school) education or job-specific training, such as:

- industrial butchers
- long-haul truck drivers
- food and beverage servers

Option 2

You have work experience as one of the following:

- as a registered nurse or registered psychiatric nurse (NOC skill level A)
- as a licensed practical nurse (NOC skill level B) You also have one of the following job offers:
 - a nurse's aide, orderly, or patient services associate (NOC skill level C)
 - a home support worker (NOC skill level C)

3. Take a language test
4. Have enough funds to relocate and settle in Canada

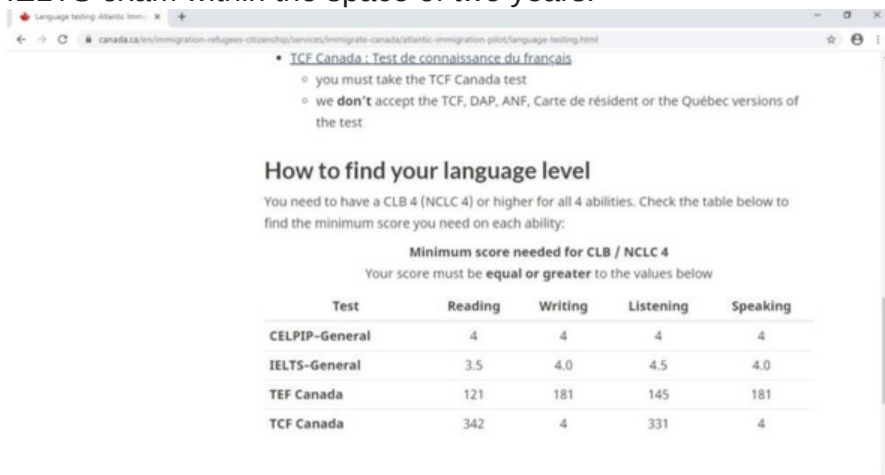
THE CHECKLIST

1. Job offer
2. IELTS result
3. Have your qualification assessed by the approved body
4. Have a settlement plan
5. Receive your certificate of confirmation from your province
6. Gather your documents
7. Apply for permanent residency
8. Apply for a temporary work permit (optional)

Now that you know what is required, I will then show you in the coming chapters how you can prepare yourself to meet these requirements. Don't worry, these processes are not as difficult as you think. You don't need an immigration consultant, lawyer, or firm to obtain success in your application. All you need to do is follow me as I take you through the process in a step-by-step format.

English Test Score for AIPP

The English test requirement for AIPP is the lowest obtainable amongst other Canadian immigration programs. All you need is an average test score of 4 in all bands out of 9 of which you can get 6 or 7. The picture below shows the required score for the AIPP. You can ignore this part if you have already taken an IELTS exam within the space of two years.



Language testing Atlantic Imm... x +

canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/immigrate-canada/atlantic-immigration-pilot/language-testing.html

- **TCF Canada : Test de connaissance du français**
 - you must take the TCF Canada test
 - we **don't** accept the TCF, DAP, ANF, Carte de résident or the Québec versions of the test

How to find your language level

You need to have a CLB 4 (NCLC 4) or higher for all 4 abilities. Check the table below to find the minimum score you need on each ability:

Minimum score needed for CLB / NCLC 4
Your score must be **equal or greater** to the values below

Test	Reading	Writing	Listening	Speaking
CELPIP-General	4	4	4	4
IELTS-General	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.0
TEF Canada	121	181	145	181
TCF Canada	342	4	331	4

The top of the page features a stylized, wavy Canadian flag with a prominent red maple leaf in the center. Below the flag, the chapter title is presented in a red rectangular box.

CHAPTER 4

APPLYING FOR A JOB IN CANADA AS AN IMMIGRANT

A means of survival in Canada after immigration should be a top priority in your plans, especially if you have intentions to stay there longer than a TRV would permit. The Canadian government tries to ensure that intending immigrants have the means for sustenance before their application is considered. Thus, preparing for your new life in Canada is necessary.

If you have applied for a Work Permit, Study Permit, or Permanent Resident Visa, getting a job in Canada will have to be something list. This is because some immigration ways, like some of the PNPs, demand that you have an assured job offer or even a work experience in Canada. In fact, in most cases, those who apply for a Work Permit need to have gotten a job before getting into Canada. A study permit, on the contrary, makes it possible to get into Canada first for the purpose of studying as well as working also.

The Canadian Labor Market

The Canadian labor market is diverse, with a very skilled labor force. In order of precedence, a larger percentage of Canadians offer services, followed by those who work in industries and some few who partake in agriculture.

As a foreigner, you can apply for jobs in fields such as construction, transportation, health care, banking, tourism, trade, and many others. The Canadian average wage is about \$3,400, while the minimum wage is about CAD 11.32 to CAD 15 hours.

What are my Chances of Getting a Job in Canada?

The rate of unemployment in Canada is low. Her citizens, compared to her large territory, emphasizes the need for immigration. Hence, since there is a shortage in the labor force, the country is ever looking to accept an influx of skilled professionals. This doesn't mean that getting a job is as easy as bread and butter. This is because there is usually a competition for the available jobs between citizens and expatriates.

Like most well-developed and prosperous countries, the Canadian government is firstly concerned about the employment of its citizens. Hence, there will be a careful analysis of the local labor market before a foreigner is allowed to fill any position. Therefore, the main task in finding a job is to find employers who are interested in filling a job with a foreigner.

Immigration to Canada is divided into several classes, the main of which (65%) contributes to economic growth. This class includes highly qualified specialists and skilled workers in various fields of industry. Demand for immigrants is high in this field because the Canadian economy is in great need of a professional workforce in areas like construction, light and heavy industry, oil and gas production, agriculture and forestry, mining, hospitality business, etc. So, there is often the need for foreign engineers, doctors, analytics, air traffic controllers, etc. Even IT specialists will have no problem finding a "warm place" there in Canada.

Also, the demand for specialists is very high. Therefore, it is not impossible to find a job in Canada. You can find a job almost anywhere, and in whatever field you desire, the only question is your skills and salary preference.

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So firstly, if you are aiming for a well-paying job, pay attention to the well-developed Canadian cities like Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal, where there are more job openings. Look out for only legal job options. No matter the conditions, working illegally in Canada, would put you in serious trouble. You are at the risk of being banned and deported from entering Canada again for whatsoever reason.

Hot work spots in Canada

Speaking of well-developed cities, to help you make informed decisions, let's look at the best as well as the worst cities to work in Canada according to the Canada Immigration Service.

The best 10 cities are:

- o Brentford, Ontario.
- o Kitchener, Ontario.
- o Quebec
- o Regina, Saskatchewan.
- o Gulf, Ontario.
- o Vancouver, B.C.
- o Kelowna, B.C.
- o Halifax, Nova Scotia
- o Kingston, Ontario
- o Winnipeg, Manitoba

The worst 4 cities are:

- o Barrie, Ontario
- o Brantford, Ontario
- o St. Johns, Newfoundland
- o St. John New Brunswick.

What makes me eligible to get a job in Canada?

As an immigrant who is already in Canada, here are some grounds that make you eligible to get a job in Canada,

- o You're eligible if you have a valid study or work permit
- o You can get a job there if your spouse, common-law partner, or parents have a valid study or work permit
- o If you are currently a permanent resident.
- o If you are a protected person or a convention refugee by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, you are eligible to apply for a job.

If you are outside Canada and you have an interest in working in Canada, you have to first apply for a job under an eligible employer and afterward apply for your work permit. Working for an employer who frequently offers striptease, erotic services, escort services or any form of sexual-related service would disqualify you from getting a work permit. Only legal jobs must be considered!

To show proof of your work qualification in Canada as an immigrant, you will be required to provide some documents. Some of which are;

- o Certificate of Indian Status card (front and back) (if applies)
- o Confirmation of your permanent residence in Canada
- o Permanent resident card for Canada
- o Record of your landing.
- o Valid work permit under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (Canada) which permits you to work within the practice of the profession

Networking

What is networking? Networking is aimed at solving life's needs like finding a job and also business problems such as finding clients, attracting investors, etc. as quickly as possible with the help of people in your social circle.

Some employers are usually hesitant to hire new immigrants

regardless of

the spotless records. If this is the case, networking is your best bet. So let's

consider networking in Canada.

➤ **Networking in Canada**

Having established the fact that networking is another valid means through which you can get a job in Canada, let's look at how immigrants can network and create a larger social circle.

o Volunteering

Volunteering in Canada makes your job hustle easier and shorter. The more you volunteer the faster you will get a full-time job here in Canada. Why is this so? This is because Canadian employers pay special attention to volunteer experiences. By volunteering, your circle becomes wider and your resume becomes stronger with work experiences.

o Join a professional association

When you join a professional association related to your field, it puts you in touch with colleagues and influential personalities who can help to speed up your job hunting process. You can find organizations like this on online social platforms such as; LinkedIn, Facebook, Meetup, or on the popular mobile app Shape and many more.

o Friends

As a new immigrant, the first set of people you meet when you arrive newly will help you to get through the stress of the entire migration palaver. So, it is considered wise not to ignore those connections. Your new friend might have a friend who has a friend who has heard of a job opening somewhere that you haven't heard of.

Job Agencies

Another way to get a job in Canada is to employ the services of work agencies. This is especially helpful when you have no time to waste in searching yourself- especially if you are a student. The agency will go through the stress for you and all you need to do is to take your resume there. If necessary, they can go as far as rewriting your resume from the scratch.

These agencies work in conjunction with employers and will help to find you a job as quickly as possible. You would save up time and money because these services are somewhat free. Usually, employers are the ones who pay a certain amount of money as a commission to the agency or give a part of your salary after you must have gotten the job.

Employers rely heavily on outside recruitment companies. They are also called “headhunters”. Their job description is to find talents for employers. Headhunters are usually paid by employers. So you should avoid job agencies who ask you for money before they can offer you their services. There are several recruitment agencies in Canada. Some of which are; MyJobMag, Canadian Staffing Consultants LTD, Work Global Canada Inc., Canadian International Recruitment Services Inc., Randstad Canada, David Aplin Group, and many more.

Some agencies focus on foreign workers while some do not. Some agencies specialise in hiring foreign IT professionals since the position is quite scarce in the labour market. An example of such is VanHack. In such a case, you can offer to work remotely and cheaper for any employer who takes interest in your services. If your work impresses them, they may send in a job offer.

➤ **Internet Resources**

Getting a job will be almost impossible if you do not have personal connections or know of sites that deal with this kind of information. Here are some sites that would be helpful;

i. JobBank

JobBank is Canada’s national employment service. It is available as a website and can be downloaded as a mobile app. This site helps Canadians find jobs as well as plan their careers. By doing so, it becomes easier for employers to recruit and hire those in search of a job across the country. Knowledgeable choices of career often result in better employments so JobBank provides Canadians quality

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information to empower their struggle in the labour market. JobBank constantly monitors the labour market, collecting and analyzing the latest information on employment trends and opportunities all over Canada. However, some valid employers do not put out vacancy adverts on this site despite it being the country's official employment site. So immigrants should not rely on just one job site.

ii. PayScale

PayScale was developed to help people obtain real-time information on the job market. It does this by crowdsourcing data from employees to power its products for employers. Employees can access this site through the internet. They are allowed to submit their job profile and salary data, which is then compared to others like them. This way, they receive a free report on their market worth. Here you get an estimate of your potential income by filling out a questionnaire.

PayScale gives employers and employees an understanding of the correct pay for every position and effectively communicates about compensation. To get started on PayScale, you'd have to create an account first. To do this, you would be asked to provide your email, password, first and last name. After this, a verification email would be sent to you and through which you will be asked to verify your account. Then you can go ahead to provide your area of specialization and the city you want to work in.

iii. CareerBuilder

CareerBuilder is one of the most trusted sources for job opportunities. It provides market information, talent management software, and other recruitment-related software. In addition to allowing you to find jobs, it also offers you a lot of information on how to write a resume and attracts the attention of employers. This site allows you to have access to job offers, build your resume, and compare your income to those with the same job label in your area. You can also see skills that you are missing to earn more money. In addition, it allows you to apply

for multiple jobs with a single click. You can also receive job alert emails, helping you to keep tracks of positions you are interested in.

There are other websites such as; Workopolis, Kijijiji, JobGurus, Eluta, MonsteR, WorkBC, LinkedIn, AllStarjobs, Indeed, Craigslist., you can also search the internet for more Canadian Job sites.

In some cases, if you have a company in mind that you hope to work in, you can call directly to find out what kind of specialists are needed and what requirements they have to meet. It makes sense to contact large Canadian companies such as Canadian Natural Resources, The Woodbridge Company, Imperial Oil, and Sun Life financial if you are confident of your competitive advantage. It is not uncommon to see local businesses require that the employee must have previously worked with a Canadian organization. If you have no previous Canadian work experience, you can apply for an unpaid volunteer job for a while. After which you'd be given a certificate to show who you are and how long you have worked. Don't forget; Canadian employers are particularly keen on volunteer experience.

Must-haves for immigrant applying for a Canadian job

- Firstly, a valid work permit.
- Knowledge of the country's official languages is a compulsory requirement. English and French are the two widely spoken languages in Canada. If you cannot communicate with any or both of these languages, your services might be refused.
- Your education and skills are of great importance also. Mostly, people with significant work experience and skills have a higher chance of recruitment. Some farmers even prefer higher subspecialists than just anyone to allow for a wise use of resources. You may need to get your certificate certified if you did not graduate from a Canadian, British or American university.
- A medical examination is also very necessary.
-

Express Entry Employment

An ideal way to find a job in Canada is to take advantage of one of the Express Entry immigration programs, which have been designed for in-demand workers of various professions. This is often for a long-term job, which allows moving with the family and a possibility for citizenship.

The Express Entry program began in 2005 with the attempt of the government to regulate the flow of migrants into Canada. To be part of the program, you must first pass an Express Entry. For this, fill out a questionnaire to know if you meet the requirements and gives you a certain number of points. Before an application is submitted, ensure that you have your language test and diploma certification-ready.

Details such as your educational background, language skills, specialty, skills, age, etc. will determine your score and your chances of getting a job are highly dependent on your score. Those who get the highest points are selected and allowed to move into Canada.

Employers are also given access to these questionnaires so that they can select appropriate ones and make the right choices. The questionnaire data goes to the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada and is considered for about six months. The data is then transferred to the Express Entry database.

Most of the immigration programs in Canada are based on the Express Entry system. Getting a job should be the top priority on your list after getting accommodation. Canada gives various career opportunities in high-paying and high-skilled occupations. There are several ways to get a job in Canada. You will get the best result if resources are combined.

So what should you do? Actively use social networks like the ones previously listed. Make sure you have a good resume and cover letter. If you are confident in your competitive advantage, write directly to your employer. If you need a job without using intermediaries, you will need to be patient, diligent, and well-informed in your search.

Choosing the Right Job

Although we've examined some variants responsible for getting a job in Canada, let's consider the very crucial aspect of ensuring that the job you got is the right one you need. Before you sign that deal, do these three things.

i. Meticulously scrutinize and pay much attention to the job description. This should even be done before you send in your application. An ideal job vacancy advert from a valid and eligible company will contain a vivid yet brief description of the company, a detailed job description, and requirements, information about remuneration, and all other important factors.

ii. Make a thorough research about the company or organization giving you the job offer. Normally, companies in Canada are registered on Google business so that the company's location is shown to those who need it. You might want to avoid companies that do not have their details on Google.

iii. Also, ensure to read customers' reviews and ratings. If customers are dissatisfied with the services, there's every chance that you may also be as a worker.

Another way to search for jobs is the use of websites which would be discussed in the next chapter.

Conclusively, one of the main things potential immigrants and residents are interested in is to work in Canada. With the right answers to the many questions that may occur, this "dream" will become achievable.



CHAPTER 5

JOB SITES IN CANADA

The country may have a large territory, but it has relatively few people.

Hence immigration is a major way of filling in the gap created by a shortage of labor. Canadians take just 30% of the country's population while 70% are immigrants, the English and French have a combined 35.5%. The Scots and Irish share 28.2% while Germany is represented by about 10% and Chinese are almost 5%.

One thing you may not easily believe is that Canada is in dire need of workers both short and long-term. Although you may think the most employed people are professionals like doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. but don't be surprised to know that qualified workers with secondary education can not only be granted permanent residency but citizenship!

This means that even though specialists are needed, there's competition and you can bet it's immensely high. This is not only among Canadians but foreigners too, of course. This is why foreigners are expected to be well prepared before moving; starting with a good knowledge of English or French and choosing the exact city to live in among many other preps.

Ideally, the way to find and get a job begins with the Express Entry immigration programs. Specifically designed for workers of a variety of professions that are in demand, the program offers an option of working long-term jobs with a likely move with your family and then citizenship later on.

The Labor Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) is what guarantees you a job offer. If your potential employer can get a positive one, you're good to go! If your job requires the LMIA, it makes it easier to get it.

Before living and working in Canada, you surely have to put in mind the issue of credential recognition. This is when your education, training, and job experiences are verified. Why? To see if they meet the standards established for Canadian workers.

Some other things to note are that your qualifying to migrate to Canada doesn't guarantee automatic recognition of your credentials. You may need a license before being able to work in some jobs and to get a license depends solely on your credentials being recognized. The whole process of recognizing your credentials takes time and touches your pockets!

The Foreign Credentials Referral Office (FCRO) has been set up to provide you the information you need on how to facilitate the process. Look up

<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/reports-statistics/evaluations/foreign-credentials-referral-office.html>

Now, let's ask the right questions: What kinds of jobs are available? Where can you find them? What are the requirements? Who is needed? And a lot more.

➤ **Where?**

It's worthy of note that before migrating to Canada, it's of utmost importance to be sure of the best site to work in. That's right; some places in Canada are more employment-friendly. This is determined by the unemployment rate.

Take, for example, Barrie (Ontario) once recorded an 8.8% unemployment rate as opposed to Quebec City's 3.6%, the lowest in the entire country! Naturally, you would gravitate towards the French-speaking Quebec City in search of a job.

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Here are some best sites to focus your search for jobs.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The largest city in Manitoba, Winnipeg boasts of an unemployment rate of only 5.2%. As of 2016, the number of immigrants was 181,965 and counting. This hasn't had a great impact on the employment rate as it still has job openings increased by 2.5%!

If you desire to work in Winnipeg, some of the jobs you should have in mind are truck driving, cooking, data analysis, receptionist, production helper, and so many more!

Kingston, Ontario.

This eastern province of Canada had in it about 18,405 immigrants as of 2016. That still leaves it with an unemployment rate of 4.6%, and job openings increased by 3.7%.

Limestone City-as it's fondly called-has a comprehensive list of major employers as of December 2014. With the Kingston General Hospital having about 4200 employees, more have been added

as the years have passed. Even more, are still expected to join!

By that, you already have an idea of a potential job: a healthcare worker as a registered practical nurse. Other jobs awaiting you are office assistant, personal counselor, human resources personnel, etc.

Halifax, Nova Scotia

In 2016, the census recorded a population of 403,131 people living in the capital of Nova Scotia. Of these 403,131 people, only 4,357 were immigrants, and now, there are 6,239. Yet, it still enjoys an unemployment rate of 5.2%, with job openings raised by 4%!

That's where you come in. One of the best sought-after jobs is the volunteer coordinator with a job rating of 4.0, according to Indeed Jobs.

Should you choose to desire to work with this, your qualifications would include an undergraduate university degree, college diploma, or any other equivalent experience and effective communication skills. Having a Canadian business experience is a plus!

Other jobs include business analyst and continuing care assistant (CCA) both having a combined job rating of 6.7 but great for an immigrant!

Quebec.

Holding a population of 531,902 as of 2016, the number of immigrants in this province was 53,205. Now, surprisingly, 33,295 immigrants have been numbered.

The unemployment rate is 2.4% and it doesn't get lower than that throughout Canada, much to your advantage if you're considering migrating to this place. With such a low rate of unemployment, what kinds of jobs are available to immigrants?

One interesting one is working as a security guard. Interesting, because if you're an adventure and action-seeking person, you would almost choose this job with your eyes closed. If you do the job and migrate successfully, you stand to earn an average of \$20.14 an hour! You can guess the requirements include proficiency in weapons and combat as well as tactical advantages.

Other well-paying jobs are insurance advisor, legal assistant, and live-in caregiver for the elderly, cool, right?

Brantford, Ontario.

This is the province with the highest rate on the number of job openings: 17%! With an unemployment rate of 4.7%, the southwestern city of Ontario held a population of 97,496 as of 2016, with the number of immigrants set at 16,465.

Here's a trivia: this is the city where Graham Bell invented the telephone! This city is certainly not new to industrialization. Hence some job

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openings for you are aluminum welder, maintenance handyman/woman, manufacturing/mechanical engineer, etc.

General Skills.

Being skilled is one thing; being skilled in 'the Canadian way' is another. What does that mean? You may focus on improving your technical skills and be bewildered to hear "you have no Canadian experience". That would be a heart-breaker! Employers value soft skills as well as hard skills'.

Hard skills are the technical skills involving your education, training, computer skills, and even specific experiences.

Soft skills are behavioral, organizational, communication, and interpersonal skills that are required in every field of work. With the soft skills, you'll discover that working in Canada is more than just the money. Employers desire that you are good enough to handle any kind of problems that may arise as work goes on; meeting the satisfaction of clients.

Some of the most important skills are good communication and local language skills, presentation skills, leadership and innovative skills, flexibility, excellent business etiquette, among others.

There are so many jobs available for you. Just don't forget the role of competition. Like any other progressive country, Canada will always employ its citizens first. Even with this, though, there are jobs that Canadians won't consider as much as foreigners. Some highly demanded jobs include; Truck driver, farmworker, farm supervisor, construction manager/worker, Marketing & Public Relations Personnel, etc.

Getting A Job Offer

Now that you have applied for your IELTS and evaluated your credentials, let me then proceed to help you get a job offer. I want you to know that the reason why it is advised you get IELTS and your credentials evaluated

is because it will give you a competitive edge in the Canadian job market. Canadian employers want to know if you are immigration ready because they don't want to go through the hassles of waiting for long to have you relocate to Canada. So, ensure you always add "Immigration ready at the end of your CV" I will be showing you examples as we continue. I want you to know that these provinces mentioned above are lacking immigrants and workers. Therefore, it is very getting a job if you follow the simple process I am about to share with you. If you ignore this process, getting a job offer might become difficult. So, let's get started.

Ways to Get a Job Offer in Canada

1. Furthermore, some websites would aid your job search and bring you mouthwatering offers in Canada. A very popular site is JobBank (www.jobbank.gc.ca). It is mostly used by immigrants because it is a governmental site for getting jobs more realistically and reliably, these are easily accessible and also reliable. Known and reliable job portals

include:

- i. Indeed (<https://ca.indeed.com>) does not only provide for the needs of different industries but also gives job ratings to aid your searching for a suitable one faster. Lookup for more information.
- ii. Craigslist (www.craigslist.org) which is most popular with Vancouver residents and immigrants, who desire to stay in the province, is an American classified advertisements website. It includes sections strictly for jobs. Visit to seek your desired genre of jobs.
- iii. MonsteR (www.monster.ca) even has an app to help you search for job agencies ready to advise on specified for a job of your choice.
- iv. Workopolis (www.workopolis.com) this site has tons of jobs that do not require so many skills before you apply. Being in use for over 15 years, the website is designed to assist even small-scale businesses to find the best candidate.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

v. www.workingincanada.gc.ca stands out as a website that houses detailed information on every aspect there is about working in Canada. With over half a thousand occupations available, this website-through the 'Working in Canada' tool will help you in specifying information such as job opportunities, required skills and qualifications, license and certification, and of course, salaries, and much more information.

vi. www.jobsetc.gc.ca is a site for searching for government-related employment and training platforms.

vii. www.canadabusiness.ca is the website you need to explore if you desire to start a business in Canada.

www.volunteer.ca is there for you to get involved in volunteering for working for the growth and development of the new community you've found yourself in. This always adds color to your curriculum vitae. It acts as a bridge towards actual paying jobs.

2. Visiting websites of companies and messaging them directly by submitting your application.

3. Contacting employers via LinkedIn. This option is for professionals with high in-demand skills and irresistible work experience. It is a way of connecting with employers and cold-calling them on LinkedIn. To use this option, you must upgrade your LinkedIn profile to the pro version. You have access to a free trial for one month. You can watch videos on YouTube on how you can customize and personalize your LinkedIn profile and effectively get a job and how to reach out to employers.

4. Network with people on social media. This option is for those who have friends or family members living in Nova Scotia. Connect with them and tell them to help you look for a job. They might be aware of openings in their place of work, etc.

5. Visiting Canada on a tourist visa and then visiting the companies' office to apply for the job. The advantage of this is that you will have a Canadian address and employers can easily schedule an interview with you. The downside is that it is expensive, it is risky, and you might not be given a visa by the Canadian immigration officer.

Now let me show you how you should apply for a job. Remember that I said that the job offer that will qualify you must be from a designated employer.

MISTAKES YOU SHOULDN'T MAKE WHEN APPLYING FOR YOUR VISA

T

he process of acquiring your visa can be tedious, hectic, and frustrating. Nevertheless, there are particular things to be aware of that would help you get a hold of the situation when faced with such a circumstance. The following are 10 typical mistakes you should take note of;

When You Do Not Sign the Application Form

funnily, this happens most of the time. Your form is simply not signed when you do not infix your signature on the part where the applicant is required to sign. For instance, there are programs like the Additional Family Information, where you may need to sign about three times on one page. Most times, people only end up signing the bottom of the form and omit the other two or more required signatures, depending on if there is a space for children or partners. The implication of not giving a complete signature automatically implies a returned file weeks or even months after filing it.

Another instance is a form with a section that requests signatures only if a translator was utilized. In a case whereby there was no translator use, and you mistakenly put a signature in this spot, it would be refused and given back to you much later.

To avoid this, cross-check your form as many times as possible, put your signature where requested, and vice versa.

➤ **Mailing Your Application**

When you are asked by the IRCC to submit your application or Mail to the right assigned office for processing, the best means to use is a courier service or registered mail. This would enable you to track your application with assurance or proof that it has gotten to its destination.

There is every possibility that your mails could go missing; meanwhile, you would stay for weeks wondering why the IRCC had not taken necessary actions when your mail reached them.

Supplemental Forms for Some Countries

Citizens or residents of some specific countries are usually asked to give extra information or forms which are not noticeable on the actual immigration applicant forms.

Instances are the Residency Questionnaire needed by people who reside in the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, Work Experience and Education Questionnaire required by the Islamabad, Pakistan people.

Ensure that forms for your immigration application, you add any necessary supplemental information, or else, you would be liable to huge delays in getting approval.

➤ **Accurate Photo Sizes**

in the application instruction, photographs of you in specified sizes are itemized in the IRCC instructions for your particular type of immigration application. Your Photographs must be in specified size to can suit the required IRCC form such as medical forms for a permanent resident application and also as an important aspect of your visa documents.

➤ **Waiting for a criminal record check before filing your application**

Immigration applicants usually wait for checks on the criminal record before applying. This is typically not advisable. In exceptional cases where

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you are just applying for a Criminal Rehabilitation or temporary resident Permit, a criminal record is not needed to process your application. A criminal record check does not have to do with entry eligibility; instead deals with admissibility. Firstly, submit your application form, then the criminal record check, which should not come until three weeks or even months later. You may also be wondering what risk there is in waiting until criminal records checks come in before submitting your application.

In the Canadian system, a lot of changes can take place within the glimpse of an eye. so, waiting for too long before submitting your application can result in a situation where the rules might be changed, and with this, you may no longer be eligible. For example, the Federal Skilled Worker category where there are specific years of experience in your occupation and later does not qualify.

➤ **Submitting only the documents itemized on the IRCC checklist**

Sometimes, the itemized documents are not adequate to grant your application approval; neither would the IRCC grant you one. So avoid submitting only those documents.

For instance, a common-law couple would need to submit affidavits or support letters from witnesses, stating the terms and nature of the marriage. Another instance is a case where a couple has the intentions of immigrating to Canada via the sponsorship application; they would need an affidavit of support letters from a relative in Canada offering accommodation while the couple would stabilize themselves in Canada. This can make the application process less complicated and speedier.

Other proofs to provide alongside your immigration application is dependent on the facts of each case; however, phone records, social media messages, texts, lease records, etc., can go a long way in making the whole process faster with a likely positive result.

➤ **Not Giving Reasons for Missing Information or Providing One**

Committing any of these errors in your application is considered a serious offense by Canadian immigration law. IRCC depends on every information you provide to make decisions on your file; they demand that you provide truthful information only.

The repercussion of committing any of these offenses is that your application would be rejected automatically, topped with the right to apply for a Canadian visa for a minimum of two years. Whether innocent or guilty errors, you should stay away.

Also, if IRCC requests information from your form and is not found, explaining to them is very important with a specific date and time when you would provide it. If otherwise, your application would be sent back to you.

➤ **Illegible Handwriting on Your Application form**

The Adobe Reader or a computer can be used to complete your application form online, but some people sometimes choose to do this manually. This is the major of this error, and it is never advisable.

Manual forms may not be perceived as decipherable to the visa officer who would be viewing your profile. To do it with a computer, fill your verified form using Adobe reader as multiple barcodes that can be easily accessed by IRCC. A hand-written or manual application form requests taxing information transfer, which may delay your file processing.

Using a computer for your application and completion of your immigration form can help you document your file. For instance, by saving it to your hard-drive, google drive, you can also print the forms if requested by the visa official. Also, upgrading your form on your computer (as you would have it already saved on your system) is way better than do it manually.

➤ **Incorrectly Paying the Fee**

The paying method varies from one immigration stream to another. Your payment option would suit this purpose of where you would be paying from and what is being paid for. You could pay via a bank draft, money order, online, or even via a certified cheque. For instance, after you have made payment for the Right of Permanent

Residence fee, it would probably be given back to you because of a delay in your application. This is because this usually, this fee is paid in Canada.

A lot of Visa offices would accept a fee equivalent to our nation's currency. However, you must scan through the particular website so the office can be sure of what amount it would turn out to be in your nation's currency. Make sure that you pay the exact fee, no more, no less. If you get to pay the wrong fee, it is very sure that it would be returned to you or there could be a delay in your application.

to avoid this, carefully pay your fees and take note of every instruction before carrying them out.

➤ **Not providing a Cover Letter**

This mistake doesn't have a serious repercussion. However, It would bring about a delay in the processing of your application. The cover letter gives information about you, what you are applying for and why you majorly are eligible for immigration. If you would agree, this makes reviewing your application easier and interesting for the Visa official. This would also result in speedier processing of your application.

Provide your application with a cover letter that affirms your

right to

immigrate to Canada under their recent law and guidelines.



CHAPTER 7

➤ FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON CANADIAN VISA

The process of Immigration is something to be very skeptical about as there are a lot of procedures underlying it. This chapter has been created to answer your multiple questions about the Canadian immigration process.

➤ Can I apply for a Canadian visa from any country?

Applying for a Canadian visa is quite easy as long as there's a Canadian embassy or Visa Application Centre (VAC) in your country of residence, in other words, it is very much possible to apply for a Canadian visa if a Canadian embassy or VAC is situated in your legally settled area. However, if none of these are available it is mandatory for you to travel to another country to apply for your Canadian visa.

In addition to this, I recommend you apply for a visa from your home country. However, if you are a legal resident of the country you're currently in, you can as well apply for your visa at the nearest Visa Application Centre.

It's essential you apply for your visa at a Canadian embassy, Visa Application Centre, or a vouched for the website of a Visa Application Centre as that would ensure your application is complete and that all proper documentation is included.

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In case you're not applying for your visa from your country, you must state clearly in your application your reason for not doing so.

➤ Is Biometrics Submission Needed for My Visa?

Yes, your biometrics information (i.e. your fingerprints and picture) is very important when applying for a Canadian visa, irrespective of the type of visa that is being applied for.

The Canadian embassy would send you a letter to let you know when you ought to give your biometrics and to receive this letter, you must pay the biometrics fee when you submit your Canadian Visa Application. In addition to this, it is important you pay this biometric fee else the tendency of you being granted the visa would be quite low.

Visa Application Centers are situated worldwide, as such, all you have to do is go to the nearest one to you and submit your biometrics, you can also visit the certified website of the VAC, closest to you, and find out the fees and the services rendered.



➤ What does the visa look like?

A visa could either be glued or stamped on the passport. For a Canadian visa, it is usually stamped on the passport and very distinct (i.e. easy to note out)

The information contained in the visa includes;

- o Place in which the visa is issued (might either be your place of legal settlements or home country, that place could be both too.)

- o Date of issuance and its expiry date (Note that once the expiry date comes up, your visa becomes invalid, even if there are still unused entries)

- o Number of Entries allowed (this refers to the number of times the visa holder is permitted to enter Canada between the authenticity of the Visa. After all the entries have been used, the visa would no longer be valid, so you must be well informed as regards your expiry date and number of entries.)

- o Document Number. It is found on your visa and is a letter with 9 numbers following it. For example, a study permit has; F123456789 on the top right, it is a set of digits that helps the authorities to recognize each traveling.

- o Visa Type (i.e. whether you apply as an immigrant, worker, student, visitor, etc.)

- o Visa Category

- o The visa's owner's first name and surname.

- o Passport number

➤ **What happens when my Canadian visa is rejected?**

A lot of hopes and ambition is usually placed on Visa applications, as it is known all too well that a successful application of one's visa could be the start of a better and more exciting chapter of one's life in Canada. So it's quite disappointing and frustrating once one's application is rejected.

Nonetheless, getting disappointed and frustrated is not the best action to take after that, as there are three options on actions you can take after the rejection of your visa.

The first is to Appeal, the type of visa issued would determine your eligibility to appeal, all the same, appealing would be a workable option if you and your immigration lawyer believe the immigration officer was wrong to have refused your application.

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There are two types of appeals, and the main one is made through Judicial Review in the Federal Court of Canada. In this case, it is your goal to show that the one who decided to reject your visa, either acted against the law, unjustly or outside their jurisdiction.

Note that deadlines are associated with this kind of appeal and all

is dependent on your location. If your initial refusal was inside Canada, it is mandatory you appeal within 15 days and if your refusal was made outside Canada, you have a maximum of 60 days to issue your appeal.

The other type of appeal is made to the Immigration Appeal Division (IAD), duly note that immigration appeals are decided by a “member” of the IAD or a judge. The IAD only hears various immigration appeals types that have to do with Canadian citizens or permanent residents. These include denied appeals on applications from family sponsorships, residency obligation appeals, and removal order appeals. So they are not involved in appeals for Visa applicants, but if your visa was sponsored by a citizen or permanent resident and their sponsor application was rejected, they may appeal to the IAD.

The second option is to request Reconsideration; this is the best option if the rejection of your application was as a result of insufficient or misinterpreted information.

So it is essential you provide all the necessary documents or information to respond to the reasons the immigration officer stated in their refusal.

The third option is to Reapply, this is similar to the request for reconsideration, which is submitting additional or clarifying information with a new application. This is the best option if your situation has changed since the time of the initial application, as stated in the option for Reconsideration, it is important you go through the reasons stated by the decision-maker for their refusal.

For instance, if the refusal was due to you being disrespectful to the interviewer, it is important you make sure to be respectful in behavior and speech in the next interview or if the reason for rejection is a result of you providing insufficient or wrong information, it is mandatory you get the right information with proofs, or ensure you read up more on the questions asked and know how to answer appropriately, it might also be your inability to prove that you can cater for yourself financially, so you would know to provide the necessary documents to prove to them that you can.

➤ **What visa suits my travel purpose?**

First of all, your reason for applying for a visa will determine the type of visa you will apply for.

We have various types of visa; they are:

- o Visitor visa which can also be referred to as a Temporary visa
- o Permanent visa
- o Work visa
- o Transit visa

For instance, a visitor visa allows the holder to enter Canada for tourism in the country, the same goes for a temporary visa. If you are planning to be in Canada only for a limited period of time, then a temporary visa is the best for you.

Also, work visas are usually valid for six months. However, a Canadian officer can change the validity period of a work permit according to the expiry of the worker's passport or the other travel document.

➤ **How much do Canadian visa cost/Canadian Immigration Processing Fees**

It is a must that the standard/principles ruled out by the Immigration Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), processing fees for the government, be submitted together with most of the visa applications.

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

The fees do not range from the country of origin or nationality; it is the same, irrespective of your country.

Depending on your reason for immigration, the fees vary. They include;

- Permanent Residence

is different depending on the program and immigration stream you apply for. Note that as an applicant, once your immigration has been approved, you would be asked to submit a payment for the Right of Permanent Residence Fee, a distinct fee that must be paid by every approved applicant irrespective of the program you apply under.

- Business Immigration Processing Fees

If you intend to immigrate to Canada via the Investor, Self-employed, and Entrepreneur streams of immigration, you must pay these processing fees:

Application	Processing fee in \$CAD
Principal Applicant	\$1575
Conjugal or common-law partner or spouse	\$825 addition
A dependent child over age 22 who cannot support themselves financially as a result of a mental or physical state, or a dependent child not up to age 22	\$255 addition per dependent

Note that, if you are applying under certain provincial immigration programs, you may have to pay more processing fees at the direction of the authority of the provincial immigration.

o Economic Immigration Processing Fees

The processing fees apply to:

- Federal Skilled Workers
- Provincial Nominee Programs
- Quebec Skilled Workers
- Federal Skilled Trades
- Canadian Experience Class
- Atlantic Immigration Pilot

Application	Processing fee in \$ CAD
Principal applicant (Residence permit and Processing fee)	\$2075
A conjugal or common-law partner, spouse (with the legal right of permanent residence)	\$1325
Dependents under age 22 who is not a common-law/conjugal partner or spouse, or dependent under age 22 who is unable to support	An addition of \$225 for every dependent

his/her financially because of a

o **Family Sponsorship Fees**

mental or physical condition.
As a permanent resident intending to sponsor your family to Canada, the following fees would be required of you:

Application	Processing fee in \$ CAD
Spousal and Dependent Sponsorship	
Spousal or Common-law partner (with principal applicant fee, sponsorship fee, and sponsorship fee)	\$1050

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Dependent Child	An addition of \$150 for every child
Parent or grandparent Sponsorship	
Parent or grandparent (with the sponsorship fee, right to permanent residence fee, and sponsorship fee)	\$1050
common-law partner/spouse of your parent/grandparent or spouse	\$1050
Dependents of your parent or grandparent	\$150

Parent or grandparent Sponsorship

Take note that if you are applying to some particular immigration program, you may have to pay extra fees for processing as directed by the provincial immigration authority.

Note that applying to a particular province's immigration program might attract extra processing fees as directed by the authority.

o Right of Permanent Residence Fee

The listed fees above do not contain the Right of Permanent Residence fee (RPFR), which has to be paid when your application for permanent residence gets approved. This fee solely concerns individuals who are protected or not dependent. The RPFR may get paid together with the needed processing fees at the application time to rid of delays. In a situation whereby your permanent residence application is denied and you have prepaid for the RPFR, the fee will be refunded. However, other processing fees would not be refunded.

o Citizen Processing Fees

You would have to pay the following fees if you or a family member are willing to take financial actions to your immigration to get your Canadian citizenship.

Application	Processing fee in \$ CAD
Adults aged 18 and above	\$630 CAD
Adopted minor	\$100 per individual
Minor (18 and above)	\$100 per individual
Citizenship certificate	Add 75\$ per individual
Resume citizenship application	\$530 per individual
Resume citizenship application (18	\$100 per individual
below) Right of Citizenship fee	Add \$100 per individual

If you are a Permanent resident with an approved Canadian Citizenship, you would have to pay an extra \$100 for the Right of citizenship fee and also \$75 to get your citizenship certificate.

➤ Temporary Residence Fees

Just like the permanent residence processing fees differ from one program to another, temporary resident fees will vary depending on the visa type.

o Visitor Visa Processing Fees

Based on your nationality/country of origin or another status, you may need to do an application for a visitor visa to transit through or travel to Canada. You would pay the following fees if you require a visitor visa to immigrate to Canada:

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

Application	Processing fee in \$CAD
Super or Visitor visa for multiple or single entries to Canada for a family of 5 or more. (note that all family members must apply at once).	\$500
Lengthen a Visitor Visa	\$100 per
Renew a visitor visa	person \$200

per person

o Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) Processing Fees

Permanent residents or Visa-exempt travelers who are not citizens of Canada would be limited to a \$7 eTA fee. It does not mean you would get an automatic entry into Canada but it may give you about five years' validity.

Application	Processing fee in \$CAD
Work permit	\$155 per
Work permits for staff and a group of three or more performing artists must all apply at a go).	individual \$465
Openwork permit	\$100 per
Restore a work permit	individual \$355

o Processing fee for Study Permit

Students from various parts of the globe enter Canada via study visa for the purpose of furthering their education at prestigious institutions in Canada. If you hold a student visa, you must pay the following fees while applying;

Application	Processing fee in \$CAD
Study permit	\$150 per individual
Renew a study permit	\$350

o Biometric Fees

Type of Applicant	Cost
Individual applicants	\$85 CAD
Group of 3 or more staff and performing artists	The total fee of \$255 CAD (Maximum)
Families applying together	The total fee of \$170 CAD (Maximum)

Take note that if you are a temporary residence applicant, you only need to submit biometrics after every decade. While for a permanent residence application, you must submit your biometrics with your application whether you have provided it in the past or not. These fees are subject to changes by the Canadian bodies in charge.

➤ How can I travel to Canada from the US?

Moving from Canada to the US is a very simple process. It can give you a massive wealth of opportunities in areas like job offers, education, and health. You can move to the US as a permanent resident and one of the easiest ways is through the Express Entry System. talking about the cost, government fees for processing must be submitted along with your

visa application. The fees are the same irrespective of your nationality or

country of origin. The processing fees differ based on the program you

are qualified for. Applying for a Canadian work permit costs \$155 and

\$150 to apply for a Canadian study permit. In the process of applying for

a permanent residence, there is a \$490 Right of Permanence fee

HOW TO GET YOUR CANADA VISA APPROVED

which has to be paid for once your application for permanent residence has been given a go-ahead.

Entering Canada from the US with your valid passport would save you the stress of getting a Canadian Visa or better still an electronic travel visa. You also have to be admissible to Canada (you must not have a medical record that can bring harm to others, you must not have a criminal record, etc.)

➤ **Can I apply for a Canadian visa from any country?**

In a case where your country has no Visa Application Center or Canadian embassy, you may need to travel to another country near yours that has this access. Note that, you are to only apply for a Canadian Visa at a Canadian embassy or Visa Application Centre in charge of your jurisdiction that is, a country in which you have a legal residence.

In addition, if you are from country 1 and you possess a permanent residence for country 2, then you submit an application for the Canadian Visa for country B. But if you are just paying a visit in country 2 with no legal residence, you would have to do your visa application at a Canadian embassy or VAC responsible for your jurisdiction.