

THE ULTIMATE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

GUIDE

YOUR JOURNEY TO CANADA HASSLE-FREE



Canada, Endless Possibilities

From the majesty of the Rocky Mountains to the vibrant cosmopolitan cities, Canada beckons with its promise of endless possibilities and a welcoming embrace.

This vast and diverse nation, nestled amidst North America's landscapes, stands as a beacon of hope and opportunity for individuals seeking a fulfilling life.

If you're considering immigrating to Canada, you're joining a growing number of individuals who recognize the country's unique blend of cultural richness, economic strength, and natural splendor. Whether you're an aspiring entrepreneur, a skilled professional, or a family

seeking a safe and secure environment, Canada offers a path to a brighter future.

In this comprehensive guide, we'll delve into the many reasons why Canada emerges as an ideal destination for immigration. We'll explore its rich history, diverse landscapes, vibrant culture, and robust economy, painting a vivid picture of what awaits you in this welcoming land.

1

Geography

Canada is the second-largest country in the world, spanning from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans and from the Arctic to the Great Lakes.

2

History

European explorers first arrived in the 15th century, and Canada became a British colony in the 18th century. It gained independence in 1867.





3

Political System

Canada is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. It has a federal system of government, with ten provinces and three territories.

4

Natural Resources

Canada is a resource-rich country, with abundant reserves of oil, gas, minerals, and timber. It is also a major producer of agricultural products.



Quick Immigration Facts

Source: www.dcrs.ca

30%

of Canada's population will be represented by immigrants by 2036.

7,335,745

of people in Canada reported speaking an immigrant language at home.

26%

of workers were reported as immigrants to Canada.



● Official Languages

Canada has two official languages: English and French. Both languages are widely spoken across the country.

● Key Industries

Canada's economy is driven by a number of key industries, including:

- Natural resources: Canada is a major producer of oil, gas, minerals, and timber.
- Manufacturing: Canada is a major manufacturer of products such as automobiles, aircraft, and machinery.
- Services: Canada's service sector is also strong, and includes industries such as finance, healthcare, and tourism.

● Population

Canada is home to a diverse population of over 38 million people. Immigrants from all over the world have made Canada their home, contributing to its rich cultural tapestry.



Studying in Canada

Canada is a popular destination for international students, offering a high-quality education, affordable tuition fees, and a multicultural environment.

Working while studying in Canada

International students are allowed to work part-time while studying in Canada. This is a great way to gain work experience and earn money to help cover living expenses.

Scholarships and bursaries for international students

There are a number of scholarships and bursaries available to international students in Canada. These awards can help to reduce the cost of tuition and living expenses.

Post-study work permit

After graduating from a Canadian educational institution, international students may be eligible for a post-study work permit. This permit allows you to work in Canada for up to three years after graduation.

● University system

Canada has a public university system and a private university system. Public universities are funded by the government, while private universities are funded by tuition fees and donations.

Both public and private universities offer high-quality education. However, public universities are generally more affordable than private universities.

● Tuition fees

Tuition fees for international students in Canada vary depending on the university and the program you study. However, they are generally lower than tuition fees for international students in the United States and the United Kingdom.

For example, the average tuition fee for an international student in a Canadian undergraduate program is \$27,119 USD per year. The average tuition fee for an international student in a Canadian graduate program is \$32,414 USD per year.



Level of study	Canada	United States	United Kingdom
Undergraduate	\$27,000	\$45,000	\$32,000
Graduate	\$32,000	\$60,000	\$40,000
Doctoral	\$50,000	\$70,000	\$60,000

*USD Dollar



Eligibility

To study in Canada, you will need to:

1

Meet the academic requirements for the program you want to study. This will typically involve having a high school diploma or equivalent, and meeting any specific requirements for the program, such as language proficiency tests.

2

Apply for a study permit. This is a document that allows you to study in Canada for a specific period of time. You can apply for a study permit online or through a Canadian embassy or consulate.

3

Show proof of funds. You will need to show that you have enough money to support yourself and any family members who are coming with you to Canada while you are studying.

4

Pass a medical exam. It is a way for the Canadian government to ensure that you are in good health and do not pose a risk to public health. This only applies in some cases.

Path to Permanent Residency (PR)

International students who graduate from a designated learning institution (DLI) are eligible to apply for a post-graduation work permit (PGWP). This permit allows you to work in Canada for up to three years after you graduate.

You can gain valuable Canadian work experience during this time, which can help you qualify for permanent residency through programs such as the Canadian Experience Class (CEC) or a Provincial Nominee Program (PNP).

Canadian Immigration Programs



Express Entry Program

The Express Entry Program, a points-based system, stands as a pivotal pathway to permanent residency in Canada. This merit-based approach prioritizes skilled workers who possess the qualifications, experience, and language proficiency that align with Canada's labor market needs.



Family Sponsorship

Family Sponsorship Program facilitates the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents with their immediate family members. It enables individuals to sponsor their spouses, common-law partners, conjugal partners, dependent children, relatives, parents and grandparents for permanent residency.



Skilled Worker Programs

It provides a gateway for skilled individuals to contribute their expertise and talents to the country's dynamic economy. These programs cater to various occupations in demand across Canada, including healthcare professionals, engineers, IT specialists, and tradespeople.



Express Entry

Designed to streamline the immigration process for skilled workers who wish to permanently reside in Canada.

Applicants are assessed based on their human capital factors, including education, work experience, language skills, and adaptability to Canadian life. Those with high scores are invited to apply for permanent residency through the Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS).



Three eligibility categories

The Express Entry system encompasses three main categories: Federal Skilled Worker (FSW), Federal Skilled Trades (FST), and Canadian Experience Class (CEC). Each category has specific eligibility requirements.

Point-based system

Applicants are assessed based on a set of criteria and assigned a Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) score. Higher scores increase the likelihood of receiving an Invitation to Apply (ITA) for permanent residency.

Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS):

Applicants are ranked based on their CRS scores, with the highest-ranked individuals receiving ITAs to apply for permanent residency.

Eligibility

To be eligible for the Express Entry Program, applicants must meet the following general criteria:

1

Age

Be between the ages of 18 and 49.

2

Education

Have a minimum of secondary education requirement if you are applying under the FSWP. Other programs does not have an education requirement.

3

Work Experience

possess at least 1 or 2 years of work experience in a skilled occupation in Canada and/or overseas (varies by program).

4

Language Skills

Meet the minimum language requirements for English or French through standardized testing.

5

Adaptability

Additional points may be awarded for factors such as Canadian education, work experience, or ties to Canada.

Applicants can enhance their CRS score by obtaining a nomination from a Canadian province or territory through a Provincial Nominee Program (PNP).

In addition, securing a job offer in Canada can also increase an applicant's CRS score and make them more competitive in the Express Entry pool.



Programs under Express Entry

● Canadian Experience Class (CEC)

The Canadian Experience Class (CEC) is a fast-track immigration program for skilled workers who have already gained at least one year of full-time work experience in Canada in a skilled occupation (NOC TEER categories 0, 1, 2 or 3).

The CEC is one of the most popular Express Entry programs, as it is relatively easy to qualify for and does not require a job offer or a high level of language skills.

● Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSW)

The Federal Skilled Worker Program (FSW) is for skilled workers who have foreign work experience.

The proof of funds requirement is based on the number of family members accompanying the applicant, except for applicants who have a valid job offer from a Canadian employer or are already legally employed in Canada.

The FSW is a more complex program to qualify for than the CEC, as it requires a higher level of language skills and education. However, it is still a popular option for skilled workers who want to immigrate to Canada.

● Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP)

The Federal Skilled Trades Program (FSTP) is an immigration program that offers permanent residency to skilled trades workers who have the skills and experience necessary to succeed in skilled trade occupations in Canada.

A cornerstone of eligibility, candidates must demonstrate at least two years of full-time work experience in a skilled trade occupation (or an equivalent amount in part-time work). This experience must be directly relevant to the skilled trade occupation under which the applicant seeks to immigrate.

Eligibility:

- Have at least one year of full-time work experience in a skilled occupation (NOC TEER categories 0, 1, 2 or 3) in the past 3 years before you apply.
- Meet the minimum CLB requirements in English or French.

Eligibility:

- Have at least 1 year of full-time in a skilled occupation (NOC code C or D) in the past five years.
- Meet the minimum CLB requirements in English or French.
- Have an educational credential that is assessed as equivalent to a Canadian high school diploma or above

Eligibility:

- Have at least two years of full-time work experience in a skilled trade occupation (NOC code C or D) in the past five years.
- Meet the minimum CLB requirements in English or French.
- Have valid job offer of full-time employment for a total period of at least 1 year or a certificate of qualification in your skilled trade issued by a Canadian provincial, territorial or federal authority.

Programs under Express Entry

● Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs)

Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs) are immigration programs that allow provinces and territories in Canada to nominate skilled workers who align with their specific economic and labor market needs. Each PNP has its own eligibility criteria and application process. Some PNPs have streams that are specifically designed for skilled workers with foreign work experience.

For example, the Alberta Opportunity Stream is a PNP stream that is designed to attract skilled workers with foreign work experience in high-demand occupations in Alberta.

While provincial programs can recommend individuals for Canadian permanent residency, the final determination lies with the federal government. This process involves a two-stage approach, commencing with provincial approval and culminating with federal confirmation.

Provinces and Territories

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



Other Express Entry Programs

In addition to those programs there are a number of other Express Entry programs, such as the Atlantic Immigration Pilot and the Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot. These programs are designed to attract skilled workers to specific regions of Canada.

Comprehensive Ranking System (CRS) Criteria

A. Core / human capital factors

Factors	Points per factor - With a spouse or common-law partner	Points per factor - Without a spouse or common-law partner
Age	100	110
Level of education	140	150
Official languages proficiency	150	160
Canadian work experience	70	80

B. Spouse or common-law partner factors

Factors	Points per factor (Maximum 40 points)
Level of education	10
Official language proficiency	20
Canadian Work Experience	10

C. Skill Transferability factors (Maximum 100 points)

Education	Points per factor (Maximum 50 points)
With good/strong official languages proficiency and a post-secondary degree	50
With Canadian work experience and a post-secondary degree	50
Foreign work experience	Points per factor (Maximum 50 points)
With good/strong official languages proficiency (Canadian Language Benchmark [CLB] level 7 or higher) and foreign work experience	50
With Canadian work experience and foreign work experience	50

D. Additional points (Maximum 600 points)

Factor	Maximum points per factor
Brother or sister living in Canada (citizen or permanent resident)	15
French language skills	50
Post-secondary education in Canada	30
Arranged employment - TEER 0 Major group 00	200
Arranged employment -NOC TEER 1, 2 or 3, or any TEER 0 other than Major group 00	50
PNP nomination	600



National Occupational Classification (NOC)

The National Occupational Classification (NOC) is the Canadian standard for classifying occupations. It is used by the government, employers, and educational institutions to describe and organize jobs. The NOC is updated every 10 years to reflect changes in the economy and the nature of work.

The NOC is divided into 10 main occupational groups:

- Management occupations
- Business, finance, and administration occupations
- Natural and applied sciences and related occupations
- Health occupations
- Education, law, and social, community, and government services occupations
- Arts, culture, recreation, and sport occupations
- Sales and service occupations
- Primary industry occupations
- Processing, manufacturing, and utilities occupations

TEER	Occupation types	Examples
TEER 0	Management occupations	Advertising, marketing and public relations managers Financial managers
TEER 1	Occupations that usually require a university degree	Financial advisors Software engineers
TEER 2	Occupations that usually require a college diploma, apprenticeship training of 2 or more years, or supervisory occupations	Computer network and web technicians Medical laboratory technologists
TEER 3	Occupations that usually require a college diploma, apprenticeship training of less than 2 years, or more than 6 months of on-the-job training	Bakers Dental assistants and dental laboratory assistants
TEER 4	Occupations that usually require a high school diploma, or several weeks of on-the-job training	Home child care providers Retail salespersons and visual merchandisers
TEER 5	Occupations that usually need short-term work demonstration and no formal education	Landscaping and grounds maintenance labourers Delivery service drivers and door-to-door distributors



Family Sponsorship

Is a way for Canadian citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their family members to come to Canada as permanent residents.

The Family Program can be used to sponsor the following family members:

Spouses and common-law partners

Spouses are defined as two people who were legally married and were physically present at the marriage ceremony. Common-law partners are defined as two people who have lived together for at least 1 year.

Conjugal partners

Are defined as two people who have been in a committed relationship for at least one year but cannot get married and cannot live together because of significant legal and immigration reasons

Adult children 22 years old or older

Are defined as unmarried adult children who are financially dependent on their parents because of a mental or physical condition and they have been dependent on their parents since before the age of 22.

Children (including adopted children)

Children are defined as unmarried individuals who are under the age of 22. Adopted children are considered children for the purposes of the Family Program, regardless of their age.

Parents and grandparents

Parents and grandparents are defined as the parents and grandparents of a Canadian citizen or permanent resident.

Relatives

You can only sponsor relatives like a brother, sister, aunt or uncle in very specific situations. For example, you could sponsor an orphaned brother, sister, nephew, niece or grandchild.



Becoming a Sponsor

To sponsor a family member, you must meet the following requirements:

1

you must be a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or a person registered in Canada as an Indian under the Canadian Indian Act. If the sponsor is a permanent resident, they must be living in Canada at the time they apply. Canadian citizens can apply to sponsor without living in Canada

2

you must have a clean record and able to prove that you are not receiving social assistance for reasons other than disability. Other requirements may apply

3

You must be able to demonstrate that you have the financial ability to support your sponsored family member without government assistance.

4

You must be at least 18 years old at the time you submit your application.

The sponsorship process can take several months or even years. You might need to gather a large amount of documentation, including:

Proof of your relationship to your sponsored family member

This can include birth certificates, marriage certificates, or other documentation that establishes your relationship.

Proof of your financial ability to support your sponsored family member

This can include income tax returns, bank statements, or other documentation that shows your income and expenses.

Other proof that your relationship is genuine

This can include proof of living together, visits between each other, financial support, etc.



Proof of funds

Proof of funds is a requirement for most immigration programs to Canada. It is a way for the Canadian government to ensure that you have the financial resources to support yourself and your family after you arrive in Canada.

The following programs may require you to provide proof of funds to immigrate to Canada

- **Economic immigrants:** This includes people who are applying to immigrate to Canada under the Express Entry program, the Provincial Nominee Programs, and the Quebec Skilled Worker Program.

- **Family class immigrants:** This includes people who are sponsoring their family members to immigrate to Canada.

- **Refugees and humanitarian-protected persons:** Refugees and humanitarian-protected persons who are resettling in Canada may also need to provide proof of funds, depending on their circumstances.

Immigration program	Proof of funds required?	Minimum amount required (CAD)
Express Entry	It varies by program	the amount of funds varies depending on the number of family members in the household
Provincial Nominee Programs	Varies	Check with the province or territory you are applying to
Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program	Yes	\$12,637 CAD for a single applicant, \$16,335 CAD for a couple, and \$20,033 CAD for a family of three
Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot	Yes	\$10,716 CAD for a single applicant, \$14,337 CAD for a couple, and \$17,958 CAD for a family of three
Start-Up Visa Program	Yes	\$75,000 CAD in available liquid funds
Self-Employed Visa Program	Yes	\$30,000 CAD in available liquid funds
Family Class Sponsorship	Yes	The amount of proof of funds required depends on the size of your family. Check with the Canadian government for more information.



Medical exam

The medical exam for Canadian immigration is a requirement for all permanent residents and temporary residents who stay in Canada for more than six months. The exam is designed to assess your health and ensure that you do not have any contagious diseases or conditions that could pose a risk to public health.

The medical exam will be performed by a panel physician who is authorized by the Canadian government. The exam will include a physical exam, a medical history review, and any necessary laboratory tests.

The physical examination could include:

- A physical examination
- A review of your medical history
- A vision test
- A hearing test
- A chest X-ray
- Blood tests and urine tests

Who is authorized to perform the medical exam?

Only panel physicians who are authorized by the Canadian government can perform the medical exam for Canadian immigration. You can find a list of panel physicians on the Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) website.

How to prepare for the medical exam?

There is no special preparation required for the medical exam. However, you should bring a list of any medications you are taking and any allergies you have. You should also be prepared to answer questions about your current and past health conditions.

Cost of the medical exam

The cost of the medical exam varies depending on the panel physician you see. However, you can expect to pay around \$200-\$300 CAD for the exam.

What are the grounds for inadmissibility on medical grounds?

You may be inadmissible to Canada on medical grounds if you have a condition that is likely to:

- Cause excessive demand on health or social services.
- Pose a danger to public health or safety.
- Prevent you from working or supporting yourself and your family.

What happens if you fail the medical exam?

If you fail the medical exam, you will be given the opportunity to have a second medical exam by a different panel physician. If you fail the second exam, you may be inadmissible to Canada on medical grounds.



Work Permits

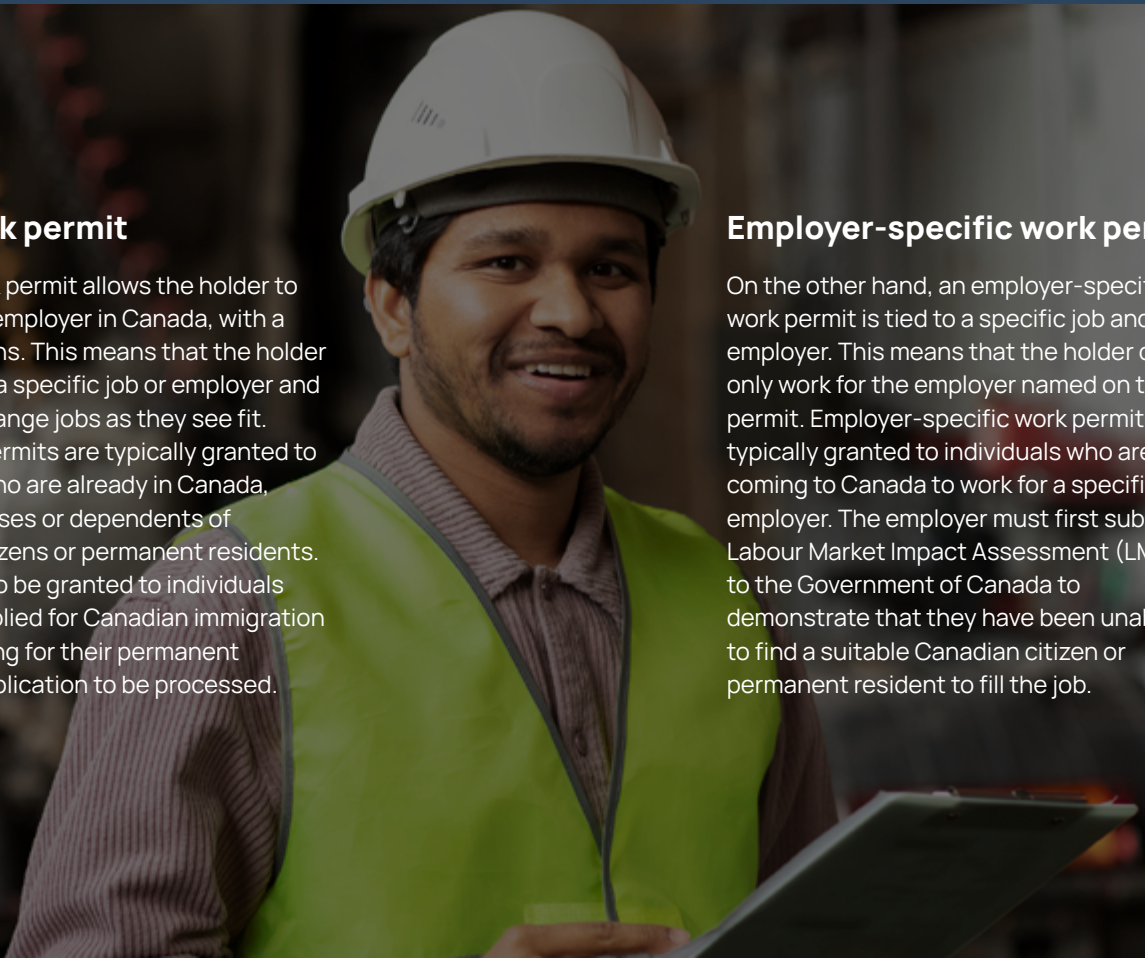
Apply for a work permit to take a job within Canada as an individual from a foreign country. If you are from another country and want to work in Canada, you usually need to obtain a work permit.

Open work permit

An open work permit allows the holder to work for any employer in Canada, with a few exceptions. This means that the holder is not tied to a specific job or employer and can freely change jobs as they see fit. Open work permits are typically granted to individuals who are already in Canada, such as spouses or dependents of Canadian citizens or permanent residents. They may also be granted to individuals who have applied for Canadian immigration and are waiting for their permanent residency application to be processed.

Employer-specific work permit

On the other hand, an employer-specific work permit is tied to a specific job and employer. This means that the holder can only work for the employer named on the permit. Employer-specific work permits are typically granted to individuals who are coming to Canada to work for a specific employer. The employer must first submit a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) to the Government of Canada to demonstrate that they have been unable to find a suitable Canadian citizen or permanent resident to fill the job.



Types of Canadian work permits

Canada offers a variety of work permit options to suit diverse qualifications and circumstances. Some permits require a job offer from a Canadian employer, while others mandate a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) conducted by the employer. Additionally, certain permits are granted based on an individual's connection to Canada, such as prior education or spousal sponsorship.

Category	Work Permit	Definition
Requiring a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA)	Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP)	Enables Canadian employers to recruit and employ foreign nationals on a temporary basis to address labor shortages within Canada's workforce.
	Facilitated LMIA (Quebec)	This process streamlines the application process for Quebec employers, eliminating the requirement to demonstrate efforts to recruit Canadian citizens or permanent residents for certain occupations. This streamlined approach facilitates the hiring of foreign workers in specific sectors where labor shortages are prevalent.
	Global Talent Stream	The Global Talent Stream (GTS) empowers select Canadian employers to attract and recruit highly skilled foreign workers from across the globe, fostering their ability to compete effectively in the international arena. This initiative facilitates the hiring of top talent, driving innovation and economic growth within Canada.
LMIA-Exempt but requiring a job offer or employment contract	International Mobility Program (IMP)	The International Mobility Program (IMP) streamlines the process for Canadian employers to hire temporary foreign workers without the requirement of a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA). This exemption simplifies the hiring process for certain occupations, allowing employers to address labor shortages more efficiently.
	CUSMA (formerly called NAFTA) Work Permit	This agreement creates exceptional pathways for citizens of the United States and Mexico to pursue employment opportunities in Canada. Foreign nationals who fall under CUSMA provisions may be exempt from the requirement for a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) and may even be eligible to work in Canada without a work permit in some instances.
	CETA Work Permits	Under the provisions of CETA, EU citizens may be eligible to work in Canada without the need for a Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) or a work permit, streamlining the immigration process and facilitating their entry into the Canadian workforce.
	Intra-Company Transfers	Multinational company employees working outside Canada may be eligible for an LMIA-exempt work permit to transfer to the company's Canadian location, streamlining the relocation of skilled personnel and facilitating international collaboration.
Open Work Permits (no job offer or LMIA required)	Post-Graduation Work Permits (PGWP)	Post-graduation work permits (PGWPs) are open work permits given to international students who graduate from a Canadian program of study.
	Spousal Sponsorship from Inside of Canada	If your spouse is working or studying in Canada, or if you have applied for spousal sponsorship, you may be eligible for an open work permit.
	International Experience Canada (IEC) (working holiday visa)	International Experience Canada (IEC) offers young people from participating countries the opportunity to travel and work temporarily in Canada.
	Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP)	The Bridging Open Work Permit (BOWP) lets foreign nationals continue to work in Canada while they await a decision on their permanent residency application.
	Spouse Accompanying International Student or Worker	Foreign nationals interested in studying in Canada who are married and/or have dependent children may wish to bring these family members with them to Canada during their study program.



Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot

The Caregiver program HCCP/HSWP are 5-year programs that help foreign caregivers get permanent residency in Canada.

Pathway to permanent residency

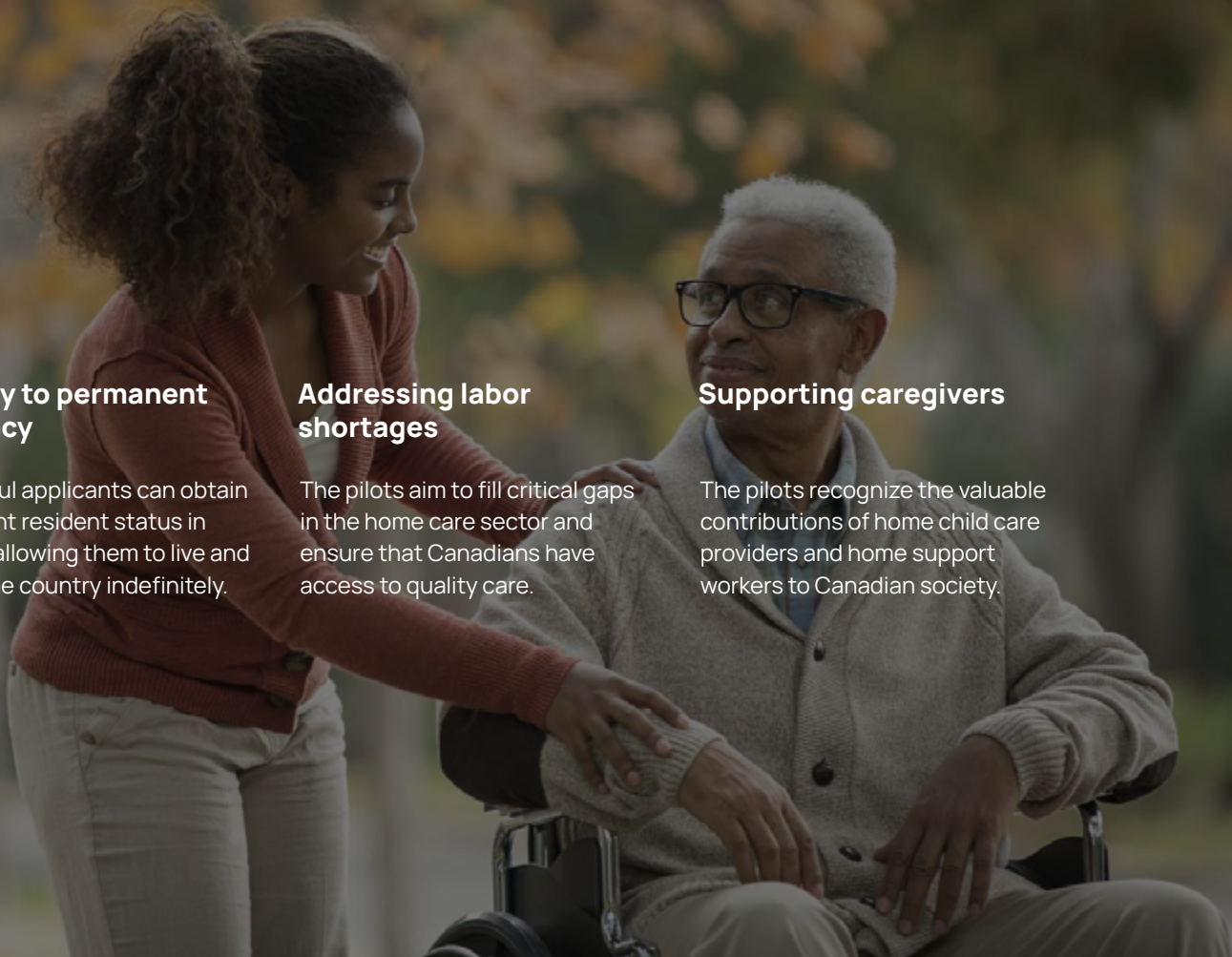
Successful applicants can obtain permanent resident status in Canada, allowing them to live and work in the country indefinitely.

Addressing labor shortages

The pilots aim to fill critical gaps in the home care sector and ensure that Canadians have access to quality care.

Supporting caregivers

The pilots recognize the valuable contributions of home child care providers and home support workers to Canadian society.



Overview

This program is for foreign caregivers who want to live and work permanently in Canada. It is a two-step process:

1

Get a work permit: Caregivers need to first get a work permit under the Home Child Care Provider Pilot (HCCP) or the Home Support Worker Pilot (HSWP).

2

Apply for permanent residence (PR): Once caregivers have worked for 12 months in Canada under their work permit, they can apply for permanent residency.

Caregivers need to qualify for PR before they can come to Canada on an occupation specific work permit.

● **This program has 2 qualified occupations**

Child caregiver (only taking care of children) and Home support worker (only taking care of disabled individuals or elderly).

Qualifying work experience means you've worked full-time in Canada in 1 of these National Occupational Classification (NOC) jobs:

Home child care provider - NOC 44100 (experience as a foster parent doesn't count), or home support worker - NOC 44101.

These 2 programs have a limited number of applications that IRCC will accept each year.

This means that there is a maximum number of caregivers who can apply for and receive a work permit under the Home Child Care Provider Pilot (HCCP) or the Home Support Worker Pilot (HSWP) each year.

Applicants must apply when the program is open and before it closes.

Caregivers cannot apply for these programs at any time. They must wait until the programs are open for applications and submit their applications before the deadline.

The program usually opens on January 1st of every year.



International Experience Canada

Is a program that allows young people from participating countries to live and work in Canada for up to two years.

There are 3 different kinds of work and travel experiences available:

Working Holiday

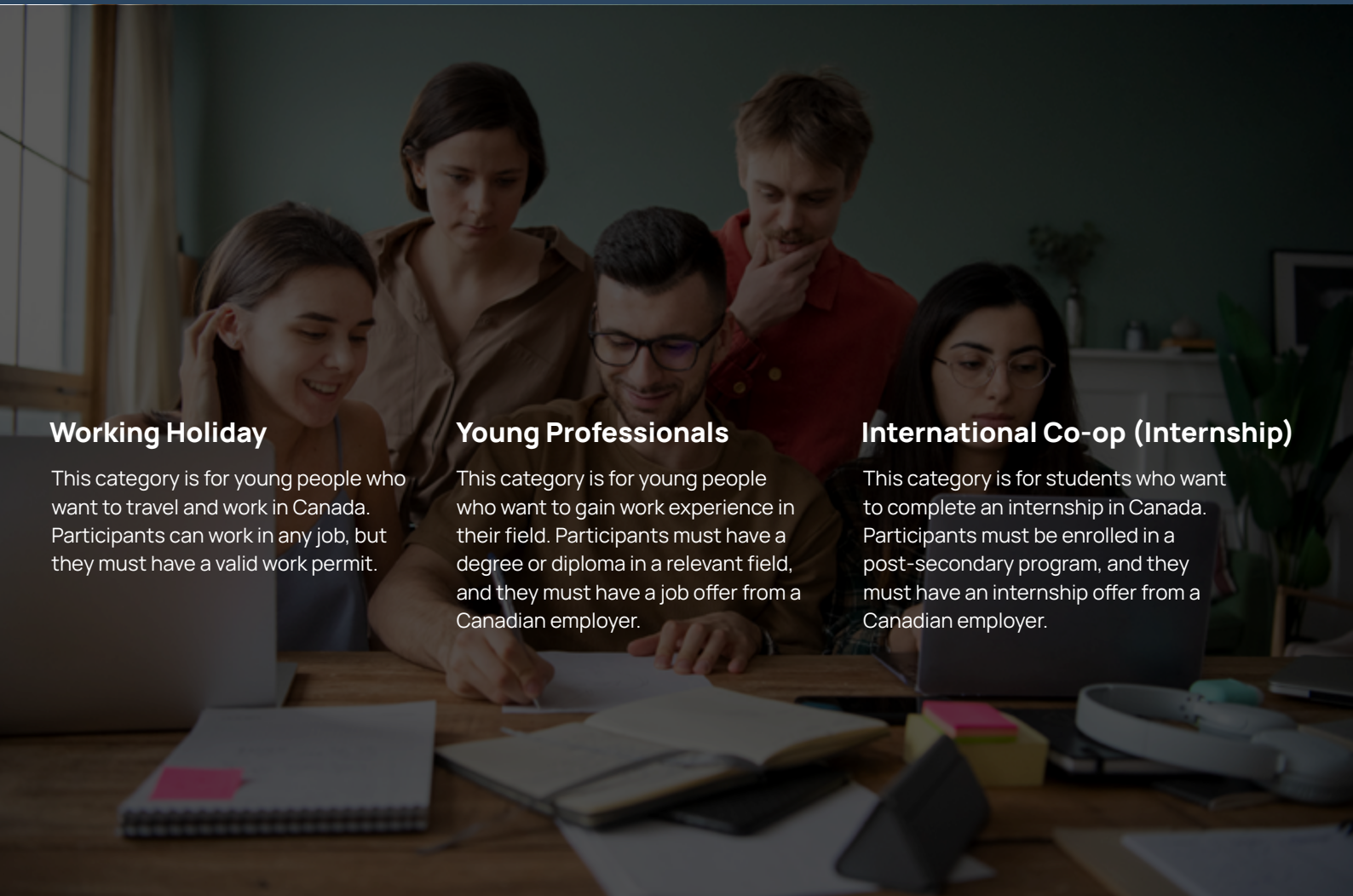
This category is for young people who want to travel and work in Canada. Participants can work in any job, but they must have a valid work permit.

Young Professionals

This category is for young people who want to gain work experience in their field. Participants must have a degree or diploma in a relevant field, and they must have a job offer from a Canadian employer.

International Co-op (Internship)

This category is for students who want to complete an internship in Canada. Participants must be enrolled in a post-secondary program, and they must have an internship offer from a Canadian employer.



● Working Holiday

This category is for you if you don't have a job offer, you want to work for more than one employer in Canada, you want to work in more than one location, and you'd like to earn some money so that you can travel.

For Working Holiday participants, an open work permit is granted, allowing them to work for almost any employer in Canada, with a few exceptions. Prior to commencing employment in certain roles, a medical examination is required.

● Young Professionals

This category is for you if you have a job offer in Canada that counts toward your professional development, and you'll work for the same employer in the same location during your stay in Canada.

Under this category, work must be paid and not self-employed.

Young Professionals participants receive employer-specific work permits, requiring them to work for a specific employer who must comply with local labor laws. The offered job must contribute to professional development and fall under NOC categories 0, 1, 2, or 3. A TEER 4 job may qualify if related to the participant's field of study.

Post-secondary education documentation is required upon application.

● International Co-op (Internship)

This category is for you if you're a student registered at a post-secondary institution, you have a job offer for a work placement or internship in Canada, you need to do this work placement or internship to complete your studies, and you'll work for the same employer in the same location during your stay in Canada.

International Co-op (Internship) participants receive employer-specific work permits, mandating employment with a specific employer. The internship must be directly related to the participant's field of study. Wages and labor standards must adhere to the provincial or territorial labor laws, which determine whether internships are paid or unpaid.

Participating countries

The program is open to citizens of 36 countries, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and Ukraine.

Investors and business professionals

Canada's progressive and welcoming environment extends to investors and business professionals who seek to contribute to the nation's economic prosperity. Recognizing the value of foreign expertise and capital, Canada has established a comprehensive suite of immigration programs tailored specifically to attract and support business innovation and investment. These programs offer a range of benefits, including permanent residency pathways, streamlined application processes, and access to government support services.



Entrepreneurs and business leaders

The Start-Up Visa Program provides a unique opportunity to establish and grow their ventures in Canada. This program supports promising start-up companies by connecting them with designated organizations, such as venture capital funds and angel investor groups. Through this program, aspiring entrepreneurs can access mentorship, funding, and the necessary immigration support to launch their businesses in Canada.

Investors

The Immigrant Investor Programs offer a path to permanent residency in exchange for a substantial investment in designated funds or businesses. These programs, including the Quebec Investor Program and the Federal Immigrant Investor Program, provide a secure and streamlined immigration process for investors who can demonstrate their financial capacity and commitment to contributing to Canada's economy.





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**get it right
the first time.**

