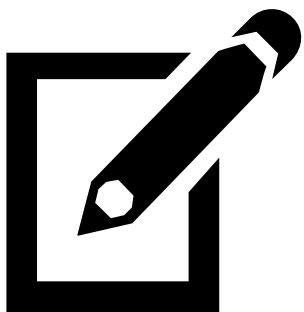


**THE COMPREHENSIVE**  
**CICC**  
**ENTRY-TO-PRACTICE**  
**EXAM PREPARATION MANUAL**



# INTRODUCING EMOND

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In 1978, Professor Paul Emond published the first Emond casebook. It was a casebook on real estate law, which was soon followed by administrative law and constitutional law casebooks. They were used at the time for classes at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School.

Now, over 35 years later, Emond is one of the leading publishers of casebooks and textbooks used in legal education programs across Canada. Some of our bestselling publications cover the subject of Canadian immigration and refugee law, providing instruction for students and guidance to help professionals practise effectively in this important area. Emond also offers exam preparation support resources for students writing the Ontario licensing exams and the CICC Entry-to-Practice Exam (EPE) to practise as a Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC).

In February 2002, the CICC implemented a new closed-book form of the EPE that focuses on demonstrating the competencies identified by the CICC as necessary for practice. Proper preparation for a closed-book exam requires two important skills: memorization of information and an understanding of how that information is applied. Although not in a strict closed-book format, Emond Exam Prep's online CICC practice exams are designed to test each candidate's understanding and application of current policies, legislation, and the CICC Code of Professional Conduct with fact-based and scenario-based questions. This approach helps candidates identify gaps in their knowledge so they may focus their studying more effectively. We hope that by incorporating this manual and Emond's substantive practice exams into your studying regimen, you will feel confident that you have the knowledge and ability to succeed on your CICC Entry-to-Practice Exam. If you have any questions, feel free to get in touch with us. We wish you the best of luck on the road to success.

Emond Publishing | Emond Exam Prep

1 Eglinton Ave E, Suite 600

Toronto, ON M4P 3A1

[www.emond.ca](http://www.emond.ca)

[emondexamprep@emond.ca](mailto:emondexamprep@emond.ca)

416-975-3925 | 1-888-837-0815

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# 1 THE CICC ENTRY-TO-PRACTICE EXAM: KNOWING WHAT TO EXPECT ON EXAM DAY

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## A. THE STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF THE CICC ENTRY-TO-PRACTICE EXAM

In order to become a Registered Canadian Immigration Consultant (RCIC) with the College of Immigration and Citizenship Consultants (CICC), you must successfully:

- complete the Graduate Diploma Program or have completed the Immigration Practitioner Program (IPP) within the last three years;
- achieve at least the minimum required score on a college-approved English or French language ability test; and
- pass the CICC Entry-to-Practice Exam (EPE)

This guide is intended to assist you in successfully navigating your preparation process for the EPE. The objective of the EPE is to assess your knowledge and application of key immigration and citizenship legislation and procedures, the Code of Conduct, and demonstrate essential competencies required by the CICC to begin entry-level practice.

### KEY FEATURES OF THE CICC ENTRY-TO-PRACTICE EXAM

- The exam consists of 135 independent and case-based multiple-choice questions.
- Each question has four answer choices, with one correct answer.
- The exam is closed-book with a three hour time limit.

In Chapter 2, we will discuss the development of a study schedule and plan that can assist you in implementing an effective preparation strategy. Given the amount of material to review, an organized study plan is essential to providing focus and reducing stress during your study process.

In Chapter 3, we will discuss exam writing strategies, including time management tactics and the use of practice exams in your preparations. An analysis of several sample questions will be provided to familiarize you with the format and timing conditions of the actual exam.

Chapter 4 provides updated web links and references to immigration law resources from the CICC, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, and the federal and provincial governments.

## B. THE LOGISTICS OF THE CICC ENTRY-TO-PRACTICE EXAM

### i. CICC Entry-to-Practice Exam Dates and Registration Deadlines

The Entry-to-Practice Exam is administered by the CICC four times per year. Here is a list of general timelines that are important for you to know:

EXAM DATE	DEADLINE		
Month	Complete online registration	Pay exam fee	Result Dates
March	February	March	May
June	May	May	August
September	August	August	November
December	November	November	January

### ii. CICC Resources and Publications

To review the official CICC's guidelines to the Entry-to-Practice Exam, including important information on how to register online, exam protocols, and applicable exam writing accommodations, we recommend that you review:

- RCIC Entry-to-Practice Exam Candidate Guide:  
<https://college-ic.ca/ICCRC/Assets/Documents/Documents/RCIC%20EPE%20Candidate%20Guide-2022-001-EN.pdf>
- CICC EPE Registration Requirements:  
<https://college-ic.ca/become-licensed/how-do-i-become-an-rcic-/epe-registration-requirements>

### C. IMMIGRATION LAW UPDATES

The interpretation, application, and enforcement of immigration and refugee law are subject to ongoing change according to federal governmental policy objectives and international relations. It is essential for immigration consultants to stay informed and current on all updates to immigration legislation, regulations, and policy, and to understand the impact that those updates may have on their practice.

The Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship.html>) is a useful tool for you to review and confirm your knowledge and understanding of the application requirements and procedural steps involved in the various immigration and refugee programs. IRCC's Operational Bulletins and Manuals provides the latest updates on how the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* are interpreted and enforced by the federal government.

We recommend that you review and familiarize yourself with the information provided in these governmental resources, as they will also remain relevant in your practice as an RCIC. Refer to Chapter 5 for further links to references from the IRCC, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB), and other public resources.

**▲ Important Note:** The EPE will not include immigration updates (i.e., revision of regulations, rules, and statutes) implemented within 90 days of your exam date.

# 2 ESTABLISHING A STUDY SCHEDULE AND PLAN

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Having a pre-established study plan will give you a sense of direction and help motivate you to begin preparing right away. The goal of your review should be to understand the “big picture”—focus on grasping the key concepts and comprehending how the pieces fit together. Don’t overwhelm yourself by trying to memorize all the details. Instead, focus on trying to understand the fundamentals of the law in each topic area, and how the key elements fit together.

## A. EMOND’S SUGGESTED STUDY PLAN

It is important to consider your habits and your willpower, and to create a schedule that will maximize your strengths and accommodate your weaknesses. Be realistic about what you expect to be able to achieve in the moment. There are several factors to consider when devising your study plan:

- Other time commitments—for example, whether you work full-time, or must care for a family member.
- Attention span—make sure you take breaks when your attention starts to wander, but stay away from social media and the Internet, which can turn a 5-minute break into a 50-minute break. Instead, go for a walk, make a cup of tea, or do a few stretches.
- Reading speed—assess your reading speed and be realistic about how much you can read in a given period of time.
- Familiarity with the subject matter—topic areas and subjects that you are not as familiar with, or in which you are uninterested in will likely require the most time and effort. Be aware that these days will require more stamina and focus.
- Time needed to review and prepare reference materials—many students highlight, tab, and make supplementary materials as they move through their review. If you intend to type up your notes into summaries afterward, ensure that you account for that time in your schedule.

## 2 ESTABLISHING A STUDY SCHEDULE AND PLAN

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We recommend that you begin preparing for the EPE at least five weeks in advance. Schedule study sessions to review each immigration law topic using a practice-oriented analysis, and to prepare any supplementary reference materials you may wish to use. Make time to write practice exams using your reference materials toward the end of your study schedule, and give yourself an opportunity between writings to adapt and adjust your final approach where needed.

The following is a sample study schedule that you may adapt to your preparations:

<b>WEEK</b> <b>1</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The CICC and <i>Code of Professional Conduct</i></li><li>2. Overview of immigration and refugee law in Canada</li><li>3. Admissibility</li></ol> <p><b>Write Practice Exam 1</b> to assess your strengths and weaknesses</p>
<b>WEEK</b> <b>2</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Temporary immigration programs</li><li>5. Permanent immigration: general</li><li>6. Permanent immigration: economic classes</li></ol>
<b>WEEK</b> <b>3</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. Permanent immigration: family class</li><li>8. Permanent immigration: humanitarian and compassionate grounds</li><li>9. Quebec immigration</li></ol>
<b>WEEK</b> <b>4</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>10. Refugee protection law</li><li>11. Citizenship</li><li>12. Immigration and refugee law proceedings</li></ol> <p><b>Write Practice Exam 2</b> to reassess your performance and identify gaps</p>
<b>WEEK</b> <b>5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General review, emphasizing topics that are particularly detailed or in which you are weak</li><li>• Further organizing and streamlining your reference materials</li><li>• Creating additional supplementary materials if required</li></ul> <p><b>Write Practice Exam 1 and 2</b> to practice time management and critical thinking skills</p>



### **i. Mental and Physical Preparation**

The week preceding the exam is a very important time. Do not stay up late every night, trying to cram in as much studying as humanly possible. This will create a negative sleep cycle, stress you out, and reduce your memory retention. By now, you should have completed the bulk of your major review and studying. Your remaining time is best spent reviewing tough areas and writing practice exams. During this time, you should focus on three things: getting enough sleep, eating well, and cultivating a positive mindset.

Invest time each day preparing healthy meals and snacks consisting of whole foods that will sustain your body and mind. Eat at regularly scheduled times, and choose foods that will enhance your brain function and improve your mood. High-fiber and high-protein foods will keep you feeling full and energized for longer. If possible, reduce your intake of sugary foods and drinks, and heavy or processed foods. These foods contribute to energy spikes and crashes that can slow you down physically and mentally.

Setting aside enough time to get enough sleep each night is equally important. Sleep is a critical factor in the development and retention of memories, and affects the speed and accuracy with which information can be recalled. Much of the learning that you do actually occurs after you've finished reading, while you sleep that evening. Even if you are a night owl, take steps to foster a more productive sleeping schedule the week prior to the exam.

### **ii. Keeping a Positive Mindset**

Both healthy eating and adequate sleep will help you to achieve a positive mindset in advance of exam day. The attitude with which you enter the exam will have an impact on its outcome. If you are a nervous wreck, it will be hard to focus and perform well. Your expectations and attitude matter, and they are the elements that you have the most control over.

It is natural for you to feel some nervousness and anxiety leading up to the exam. However, you must put effort into keeping your thought patterns positive, and take action

## 2 ESTABLISHING A STUDY SCHEDULE AND PLAN

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that will help relax and clear your mind. Remind yourself: “I have reviewed the material I need to be well-prepared for the exam, and I am equipped with reference materials that can assist me on the exam.”

Although the format and strict time pressures of the EPE can be frustrating, it is important not to allow yourself to become overwhelmed or discouraged during your preparations. Rather than thinking of the exam as an obstacle, it is more motivating to emphasize the attributes of the review process that are relevant to your broader professional goals as a future immigration consultant, such as developing a thorough knowledge of the applicable statutes, regulations, and procedural rules, and the requirements for the different immigration law applications and proceedings.

# 3 EXAM WRITING STRATEGIES

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## A. TIME MANAGEMENT TACTICS

The EPE is unlike other exams that you may have encountered during your Immigration Practitioner Program. With 135 questions to be completed in three hours, you have an average time of approximately 1 minute 17 seconds to answer each question. There are several time management approaches that can work on exam day:

**Basic:** The simplest approach is to take the exam at face value, reading each question and its accompanying answer choices, and answering it to the best of your abilities (with reference to your materials, if necessary) before moving to the next question. The advantage of this strategy is that you will have an accurate idea of how many questions you have answered at any point in time. The drawback of this strategy is that you might fall behind on time while struggling with challenging questions, possibly missing out on easy questions near the end that you could have answered correctly.

**Strategic flagging:** This approach is the extreme opposite. It involves reading each question and set of answer choices through, answering questions you are 80 percent sure of, and then flagging each question you don't know the answer to on the exam. On your second time through the questions, answer all the flagged questions.

The advantage of this method is that it ensures you gain all the “easy points” possible from questions you can easily answer, progressively working toward the hardest questions, thereby maximizing the value of your knowledge and time. However, there is a drawback to this approach: you can lose some time reading the questions and answer choices several times through, which can be problematic unless you are a quick reader with high reading comprehension.

**Combination:** The most balanced approach to taking the exam is to move through the exam question by question, answering those that you can deduce independently and those that require more thought. When you encounter a more challenging question that

you suspect will take you more time to answer, flag the questions to return to after completing other questions. Sometimes, working through later question and answer choices can provide the necessary insight and information to answer prior questions that may have stumped you.

Because it is difficult to know which strategy will work for you and how these theoretical strategies will actually play out in practice, you should try using them while writing a practice exam well before exam day. Doing so will help you accurately gauge whether flagging will work for you, or whether you'll run out of time before reaching the end. You will be able to adapt your strategy according to what you discover, and improve your speed with practice.

Above all, try to stay calm and confident, even if you feel nervous about your reading speed, focus, or comprehension. Do what you can to improve, but remember that this guide is about fostering your self-awareness so that you can make informed choices about how best to prepare for the exam. It may illuminate weaknesses, but this is normal—everybody has weaknesses, and you can't address all of them. As long as you address the ones you can, you will vastly improve your chances of success on the exam.

## B. READING COMPREHENSION

### i. Question Analysis

Language is hugely important on the exam. Small phrases like “cannot” versus “should not,” “may” versus “must,” and “including” versus “except” can entirely change the crux of a question. Pay attention to these words when you see them in the question stem. If you jump too hastily to one answer choice before reading through all available options, you might miss a small variation that renders another answer more correct.

During the exam, note important elements of the question, including names, dates, keywords, and applicable legislation, regulations, and rules. It is important to clearly distinguish between each person and their role in the scenario.

#### ii. Answer Choice Analysis

With each of the above strategies, carefully read every answer choice during your first time through the exam. You should take the opportunity to eliminate any answer choices that you can identify as blatantly incorrect, even for questions that you have flagged to return to later. This way, if you do run out of time, at least your answer choices will be narrowed to two or three possibilities, a 33 to 50 percent chance of success if you must guess.

## C. PRACTICE EXAMS

Writing a practice exam with your reference materials will give you an opportunity to analyze how efficiently you are able to use them under time pressure, as well as identify any potential gaps or organizational issues that can be addressed before the exam. This could include doing further review, reorganizing your reference materials, or creating additional supplementary materials that streamline certain topics.

A timed practice exam will prepare you for the conditions of the exam by forcing you to answer mock exam questions under time constraints, helping you increase your speed and efficiency. It will also teach you to navigate your reference materials, and prepare you for the time limitations you will face on the actual exam. It is a good idea to treat the practice exam as though it were the actual exam for at least one of your attempts. Have your reference materials in front of you, stick to the time restrictions, and stay off the Internet. You may choose to take the opposite approach with one of your early attempts, performing a thorough analysis of the question and using all of the resources at your disposal (including the Internet) to answer the questions. Using answers and explanations from this early attempt will provide you with an additional study source and allow you to assess your strengths and weaknesses.

While writing practice exams, exercise your ability to identify the key facts, subjects, and concepts embedded in the question. See whether you can identify red herrings—information or answer choices that are not relevant in determining the answer. During your practice exam review, try to identify instances in which you accidentally overlooked

something of importance that should have led you to the correct answer. This will help you become aware of the types of oversights you may be susceptible to so that you can address them before the exam.

#### i. Sample Questions and Answer Analysis

1. Lin is a Canadian permanent resident living in Halifax with her aunt, Maya, who is a naturalized Canadian citizen. Lin wants to sponsor her mother, Vivian, for permanent residence. Maya, who is Vivian's sister, is delighted with the idea, since she hasn't lived in the same country as her sister for over a decade. Lin works as a freelance fashion stylist and made an average of \$35,000 in the past three years, while Maya works as an accountant and made an average of \$76,000 in the past three years.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) Vivian is not eligible to be sponsored as a member of the family class
- (b) Lin does not meet the financial requirements to sponsor her mother
- (c) Lin can sponsor her mother because she is exempt from the financial requirements in these circumstances
- (d) Maya can act as a co-signer to Lin's sponsorship application

In this scenario, Lin wants to sponsor her mother, Vivian, for permanent residence under the family class. What are the sponsorship requirements for this application? Do you know where to find the relevant information in your reference materials or notes?

Since the question stem is "Which of the following is true?" we must read and consider each answer choice.

- As Lin's mother, Vivian is eligible to be sponsored by Lin under the family class. We can confirm this by referring to our previous mind map, or by referring to IRPR s 117(1)(c). We can eliminate answer choice (a).
- To determine whether Lin meets the financial requirements to sponsor her mother, we would need to refer to the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) table for sponsoring parents and grandparents. We can determine that Lin would not meet the LICO requirements for sponsorship if her average income was \$35,000 in the past three years prior to the application. Therefore, (b) is the correct answer.
- As Lin's mother, Vivian is not exempt from the LICO requirements for sponsorship. We

can confirm this by referring to the diagram on sponsorship eligibility or by referring to IRPR s 133(4). We can eliminate answer choice (c).

- Only a spouse or common law partner can be a co-signer for a family sponsorship application (IRPR s 132(5)). We can eliminate answer choice (d).
2. Liu came to Canada as a permanent resident under the Federal Skilled Worker Program. After working in Edmonton, Alberta, as a civil engineer for two years, he saved enough money to sponsor his wife and son for permanent residence. Liu's son, Ren, is 14 years old and is planning on starting high school once he arrives in Edmonton. Liu's undertaking to support Ren will last until he is:
- (a) 19 years old
  - (b) 24 years old
  - (c) 22 years old
  - (d) 17 years old

We can find this information by referring to the chart on IRPR provisions and locating IRPR s 132(1)(b)(ii)(A). Undertaking to sponsor a dependent child lasts 10 years from the date the child becomes a permanent resident or age 25, whichever comes first. Since Ren is 14 years old now, Liu's undertaking to sponsor him will last until he is 24 years old.

The correct answer is (b).

3. Henry is a Canadian citizen who works as a freelance photographer. While on a trip to Cambodia to photograph the ruins at Angkor Wat, he met Raina, a tourist from New Zealand. Henry followed Raina back to her home in Wellington, New Zealand, where he met Pika, Raina's four-year-old daughter from a previous relationship. The couple fell in love over the seven months that Henry stayed in New Zealand, and he proposed to Raina at the top of Mount Kaukau. Henry has retained Brian, an RCIC in Wellington, to begin the process of applying to sponsor Raina and Pika for permanent residence. Henry asks Brian whether he meets the financial requirements, since his income as a freelance photographer can be unpredictable, and he has had an average annual income of only \$16,000 in the past two years because of his travels.

Brian should advise Henry that:

- (a) He meets the financial requirements for sponsorship because his income will be greater when he is not travelling
- (b) He can sponsor Raina and Pika provided that Raina and Henry can show combined funds of \$48,945
- (c) The financial requirements for sponsorship do not apply in these circumstances
- (d) He cannot sponsor Raina and Pika because he does not meet the financial requirements

We can again refer to the diagram on sponsorship eligibility and determine that the exception to the income (LICO) requirements for family sponsorship applies where the persons being sponsored are a spouse and dependent child of that spouse (provided that the child does not have a dependent child). This can be confirmed by referring to IRPR s 133(4)(b).

The correct answer is (c).

4. Katrina was sponsored by Herman to come to Canada as his common law partner, and she arrived in Vancouver as a permanent resident on February 20, 2012. The couple married in Vancouver on April 1, 2013, and were divorced on March 13, 2016. Katrina is now a Canadian citizen and is in a relationship with Paolo, a Uruguayan citizen in Canada on a two-year work permit. Katrina and Paolo have been living together in Langley, British Columbia for the past 16 months.

Can Katrina sponsor Paolo for permanent residence as a common law partner?

- (a) Yes, because five years have elapsed since she became a permanent resident
- (b) No, because five years have not elapsed since her divorce from Herman
- (c) No, because Paolo is not eligible as a member of the family class
- (d) Yes, because Herman's initial sponsorship undertaking to her has expired

We can refer to our “Bars to Sponsorship” chart to see whether any bars would apply to Katrina's sponsorship of Paolo. Under IRPR s 130(3), a sponsor who became a permanent resident after being sponsored as a spouse or common law partner cannot apply to sponsor another foreign national as a spouse or common law partner unless the sponsor has been a permanent resident or Canadian citizen, or a combination of the two, for at



least five years from the date the sponsor became a permanent resident.

In our scenario, Katrina is eligible to sponsor Paolo as a common law partner because they have been cohabitating in a conjugal relationship for more than one year, and because five years have elapsed since she was sponsored to be a permanent resident. Herman's undertaking to support her has also expired (as three years have passed since she became a permanent resident), but that is not a relevant factor in Katrina's ability to sponsor another common law partner.

The correct answer is (a).

# 4 IMMIGRATION LAW REFERENCES

The following links provide access to important resources and references for immigration and refugee law and policy in Canada. You should review these resources to familiarize yourself with the information that can be found there. You may also wish to print the full text or selected excerpts of some statutes, regulations, rules, and guidelines for reference during the exam.

## IMMIGRATION CONSULTANTS OF CANADA REGULATORY COUNCIL (CICC)

CICC Code of Professional Conduct	<a href="https://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2022/2022-06-22/html/sor-dors128-eng.html">https://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2022/2022-06-22/html/sor-dors128-eng.html</a>
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CICC By-Law 2016-1	<a href="http://registration.icrc-crcic.ca/admin/contentEngine/contentImages/File/BylawsEnglish.pdf">http://registration.icrc-crcic.ca/admin/contentEngine/contentImages/File/BylawsEnglish.pdf</a>
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CICC Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agents Regulation</li><li>• Client Account Regulation</li><li>• Client File Management Regulation</li><li>• CPD Regulation</li><li>• Dues, Fees, Fines and Penalties Regulation</li><li>• Practice Management Education (PME) Regulation</li><li>• Retainer Agreement Regulation</li></ul>	<a href="https://college-ic.ca/about-the-college/regulations-and-policies">https://college-ic.ca/about-the-college/regulations-and-policies</a>
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## FEDERAL LEGISLATION

### Department of Justice Canada, Consolidated Statutes and Regulations

Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA)	<a href="http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-2.5/">http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/i-2.5/</a>
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## 4 IMMIGRATION LAW REFERENCES

<i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR)</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2002-227/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2002-227/</a>
<i>Federal Courts Act</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-7/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-7/</a>
<i>Federal Courts Rules</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-98-106/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-98-106/</a>
<i>Federal Courts Citizenship, Immigration and Refugee Protection Rules</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-93-22/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-93-22/</a>
<i>Constitution Act, 1982</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/</a>
<i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	<a href="https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-12.html#h-40">https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-12.html#h-40</a>
<i>Citizenship Act</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-29/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-29/</a>
<b>IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE BOARD OF CANADA (IRB)</b>	
<i>Immigration Division Rules</i>	<a href="http://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-229/index.html">http://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-229/index.html</a>
<i>Immigration Appeal Division Rules</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-230/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2002-230/</a>
<i>Refugee Protection Division Rules</i>	<a href="https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-256/FullText.html">https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-256/FullText.html</a>
<i>Refugee Appeal Division Rules</i>	<a href="http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-257/">http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-257/</a>
<b>IMMIGRATION, REFUGEES AND CITIZENSHIP CANADA (IRCC)</b>	
<i>Operational Bulletins and Manuals</i>	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/resources/manuals/index.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/English/resources/manuals/index.asp</a>
<i>Latest updates</i>	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/manuals/rss.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/manuals/rss.asp</a>
<i>OP 1—Procedures</i>	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/manuals/op/op01-eng.pdf">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/manuals/op/op01-eng.pdf</a>
<i>Application forms and guides</i>	<a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/application-forms-guides.html</a>

## 4 IMMIGRATION LAW REFERENCES

Permanent Immigration and Refugee programs	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/apply.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/immigrate/apply.asp</a>
Temporary residents (visitors)	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/index.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/index.asp</a>
Temporary residents (study permit)	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/study/index.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/study/index.asp</a>
Temporary workers	<a href="http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/index.asp">http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/work/index.asp</a>
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CANADA (HRSD)</b>	
National Occupational Classification (NOC) matrix	<a href="https://noc.esdc.gc.ca/Structure/Matrix">https://noc.esdc.gc.ca/Structure/Matrix</a>
<b>PROVINCIAL NOMINEE PROGRAMS (PNPS)</b>	
Alberta	<a href="https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-advantage-immigration-program.aspx">https://www.alberta.ca/alberta-advantage-immigration-program.aspx</a>
British Columbia	<a href="https://www.welcomebc.ca/Immigrate-to-B-C/B-C-Provincial-Nominee-Program">https://www.welcomebc.ca/Immigrate-to-B-C/B-C-Provincial-Nominee-Program</a>
Manitoba	<a href="http://www.immigratemanitoba.com/immigrate-to-manitoba/">http://www.immigratemanitoba.com/immigrate-to-manitoba/</a>
New Brunswick	<a href="http://www.welcomenb.ca/content/wel-bien/en/immigrating/content/HowToImmigrate/NBProvincialNomineeProgram.html">http://www.welcomenb.ca/content/wel-bien/en/immigrating/content/HowToImmigrate/NBProvincialNomineeProgram.html</a>
Newfoundland and Labrador	<a href="http://www.nlpnp.ca/">http://www.nlpnp.ca/</a>
Nova Scotia	<a href="http://novascotiainmigration.com/move-here/">http://novascotiainmigration.com/move-here/</a>
Ontario	<a href="https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-immigrant-nominee-program-oinp">https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-immigrant-nominee-program-oinp</a>
Prince Edward Island	<a href="https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/office-of-immigration/provincial-nominee-program">https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/office-of-immigration/provincial-nominee-program</a>
Saskatchewan	<a href="https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/moving-to-saskatchewan/live-in-saskatchewan/by-immigrating/saskatchewan-immigrant-nominee-program">https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/moving-to-saskatchewan/live-in-saskatchewan/by-immigrating/saskatchewan-immigrant-nominee-program</a>
Yukon	<a href="http://www.education.gov.yk.ca/ynp.html">http://www.education.gov.yk.ca/ynp.html</a>

## 4 IMMIGRATION LAW REFERENCES

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### QUEBEC STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

An Act respecting immigration to Quebec	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/l-0.2/">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cs/l-0.2/</a>
Regulation respecting the selection of foreign nationals	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%204">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%204</a>
Regulation respecting the granting of loans to foreign nationals in a particularly distressful situation	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/showdoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%201?langCont=en">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/showdoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%201?langCont=en</a>
Regulation respecting the weighting applicable to the selection of foreign nationals	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/showdoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%202">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/showdoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%202</a>
Minister's Order respecting prescribed forms for an undertaking	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%203">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%203</a>
Regulation respecting linguistic integration services	<a href="http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%205">http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/l-0.2,%20r.%205</a>

**LAST BUT NOT LEAST,  
GOOD LUCK!**

