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3) The job offer really means that the job offerA is a big misconception that many in Canada who work on LMIA-exempt work permits, such as IEC Work Holiday Visas, is that the job offer that they have from their current employer is equal to what the IRCC considers a valid job offer. Whenever you see a phrase with a valid job offer, it means that the job meets a number of conditions typical of Express Entry. Find out more about what makes the job offer valid in Express Entry.4) Everything is transferred from your Express EntryDid profile to you making out a few months of experience on your Express Entry profile without knowing the real consequences? Well, you're in for a big surprise . . . Most of the important data you enter into your Express Entry profile is automatically transferred to your E-Permanent Residence (PR) application. Any changes made at this stage could jeopardize your application. Therefore, it is important to be conscious about everything you enter for the first time. You will be asked to provide documentation to support the claims you have made. Lying on an immigration application is a serious crime and can result in a five-year ban from Canada.5) FSTC and CEC Applicants - get an education certification (ECA) done! Despite the fact that ECA is not a requirement for the FSTC and the CEC, you still have to do it. Once the ECA is completed and added to the Express Entry profile, the scores usually increase dramatically. Therefore, if you are a candidate from the FSTC or CEC with post-secondary powers, start the ECA process as soon as possible. This question is best answered in two parts: before entering the Express Entry pool and once in the pool. Before entering the Express Entry pool, there are three Canadian immigration programs through which you can become a candidate for express immigration to Canada: the Federal Skilled Workers Class (FSWC), the Federal Skilled Profession Class (FSTC) and the Canadian Experience Class (CEC). FSTC for qualified traders with recent experience in the listed profession, and the CEC for people with recent skilled Canadian work experience. Neither the FSTC nor the CEC require candidates to meet the points requirements in order to be eligible for a profile. FSWC, on the other hand, is open to people all over the world who meet the minimum points requirements to qualify. Note: this is a completely separate points system from the CRS score. According to fsWC grid points, you must be awarded at least 67 points out of 100 in order to enter the Express Entry pool. You can view the FSWC grid points and factors here. Once in the Express Entry pool in the Express Entry pool, candidates, no matter what program have the right, receive a CRS assessment. This score determines where a single candidate is in the Express Entry pool. Entry. The IRCC holds the Express Entry draw, which is the main determinant of which candidates are invited to apply for permanent residency. Thresholds for candidates from the CPC and CEC were previously below 413 points, and the thresholds for FSTC candidates were even lower than sometimes. Read more about this on the Express Entry Canada page. However, note that the CRS reduction thresholds are not predetermined and that the threshold may be changed for different Express Entry draws. Ultimately, there is no strict or written number of points you need to immigrate to Canada through Express Entry, but previous draws give an idea of which candidates have the best chance of being invited to apply, based on the CRS score. For more information, please visit our Express Entry draw page. See the table below for a review of the costs associated with Express Entry Immigration in Canada.This table may not include all expenses. Additional shipping costs, etc. are also not included. The IRCC may want to know where you were, why you were there, and when you went there - and that's just for the rest. You may also have to provide detailed work and a history of study. Time gaps are likely to be noticed and questioned, and so these gaps may delay or hinder your overall Canada PR application. Build a chronology of your life over the last 10 years and make sure there are no gaps. It may be painstaking, but it is possible. You probably have to record most of your activities through routes and email archives, so these are good places to start. Pro-tip: Check your passport stamps if you are unsure of the exact dates you have entered or left the country.9. Tell the IRCC of any changes in circumstances With a new member joining your family after you have applied for a PR in Canada? This can be, for example, a newborn child or spouse. Do you want this person to accompany you to Canada? If this is the case, it is important to undergo the necessary procedure with the IRCC. Have you changed your address? Have you completed a higher level of education? Divorced or separated? If so, keep the IRCC up to date as the application is processed. You can notify the IRCC of changes in your circumstances using the online form IRCC.10. Never lie when pursuing a permanent residence Not even a small lie. Lying can ruin your chances even if you don't get caught right away. Lying on an immigration statement is considered a misrepresentation and can have serious criminal consequences. Take Express Entry, for example. If it has been found that the Express Entry applicant has provided false information to the Express Entry pool, he may not be allowed to re-enter the pool or even enter Canada five years. This five-year ban can apply to a person who has lied about any immigration immigration Therefore, it is very important to provide accurate and correct information from the outset. If it is determined that you have obtained a permanent residence fraudulently, which includes misrepresentation of the facts on your application, the government has the opportunity to revoke your status.11 Keep copies of your documents where they are in physical or electronic form, it is a good idea to keep copies of your documents and submitted forms. For Express Entry applicants, you can take screenshots of different pages of your profile as you move through the process before submitting an actual Canada PR application. For legal/spouse sponsorship applicants, you can keep photocopies of the documents you submit to demonstrate your relationship. You never know when you may need to refer to some aspects of your application down the line, so it's always convenient to have copies of everything safely stored in a physical and/or electronic form. Your scanner is your friend.12 Communicate with others in the same positionY is not the first person to apply for immigration to Canada and you will not be the last. In fact, now there are thousands of other applicants for similar positions, all seeking to make Canada their new permanent home. To connect with other candidates and applicants, simply join the Moving2Canada forum or check out Moving2Canada PR/Express Entry Group on Facebook and join the conversation. Tell me about a problem or error on this page. For information, please contact us. Date changed: 2020-09-25 Content Table This is not a legal document. Explanations and definitions are not legal definitions. In the event of a discrepancy between the wording in this document and the relevant legislation or regulations, the legal text in the legislation and regulations prevails. For legal information, see: This information will help you fill out forms and guide you through the application process. This package of applications has: a guide to learning and forms that need to be filled out. Instruction guide: There is information you need to know before you apply, and explains how to fill out forms and collect supporting documents. Read the full learning guide and then complete each of the applicable forms. The forms are designed with questions that will help in the processing of your application. The characters used in this guide This guide uses these characters to draw your attention to important information: What you should do to get your application processed. Important information you need to know to avoid delays or other problems. Where to get more information. Before you apply for a permanent resident card, the permanent resident card Card) is an official proof of your status as a permanent resident of Canada. You need a PR card if you are a permanent resident (including a child); Child); Travel plan outside Of Canada and you plan to return to Canada by any commercial carrier, such as a plane, train, boat or bus. Who can use this app Use this app if you are a permanent resident in Canada who wants to apply for: your first PR card; Extending your PR card, expiring or about to expire; You have legally changed your name and must update your PR card; Replacing your PR card that has been lost, stolen or damaged or change the gender designation on your PR card. Important information: If your PR card is valid for more than nine (9) months (270 days), do not apply for an extension unless your legal name has changed. Otherwise, your application will be returned. I'm a new permanent resident. Do I have to apply for a PR card? If you are a new permanent resident, you will automatically receive a new card in the mail when you first arrive in Canada. This is part of the immigration process and you don't need to apply for a PR card. Do you have a right? To be eligible for a PR card, you must be a permanent resident of Canada; Physically present in Canada; To meet the residency requirement (see annex A - Residence Obligation); Not under an effective expulsion order; Not to be a Canadian citizen; and not to be convicted of the crime of unlawful use of a PR card of permanent residents outside of Canada If you are outside Canada and do not have a valid PR card to return, you must obtain a permanent resident travel document from a visa center or Canadian visa office. Important information: When you return to Canada, you must apply for a PR card right away. Most PR card applicants do not need to give biometric data. However, you will need to give biometric data and pay a biometric fee if you were under 14 years old when we received your permanent residency application and you have applied for permanent residency on or after July 31, 2018, and you are now over 14 years of age and are applying for a new permanent resident card, replacement or renewal after you have paid your application and biometric fees You will receive a Biometric Instruction Letter (BIL) that will guide you to a list of biometric collection points services you can choose from. You have to bring THE BIL with you to the biometric collection service. You can't give your biometrics without this letter. We recommend that you provide biometric data as soon as possible after receiving BIL. We will begin processing your application after we receive your biometrics. Learn more about biometrics. Where to pass biometric data, you need to make an appointment to pass biometric data at one of these official biometric collection points. From December 3, 2019 you can go to a designated Canadian service station to hand over biometric data in Canada. You may be eligible for Canadian citizenship you may be eligible for Citizenship if: You are a permanent residence of Canada; and regardless of your age, you are physically present in Canada for at least 1,095 days for five years right before the date of signing the application and meeting all other conditions. You can use some of your time spent in Canada as a temporary resident or protected person to calculate your physical presence. Every day spent physically in Canada as a temporary resident or protected person before becoming a permanent resident for the past five years will be considered one half day, a maximum of 365 days, to your physical presence. You may be eligible to apply even if you do not meet the minimum time lived in Canada if you are: Crown Servant (certain categories of public officials); or a member of the family servant crown Find out if you have lived in Canada long enough to apply to become a citizen. We will not issue PR cards to Canadian citizens. Confirm your status in Canada before you apply. If we cannot process your application for GOOD because you are a Canadian citizen, your application will be refunded. Error in your name If your boarding record (IMM 1000), Permanent Residence Confirmation (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688) or other permanent residence document has an error in your name: We will only correct administrative errors made by the department when recording your personal information. Read the information below to see which supporting documents you need: If your real name differs from the name printed on your boarding report (IMM 1000) or Permanent Residence Confirmation (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688), you must submit: supporting legal documents as proof of a change in your name, as well as confirming identity documents as required in Section 2 of Step 1. Send any of these documents issued by a civil authority in the province or territory of Canada: a copy of a legal change document, a court order, an adoption order, or one of the following documents (unless you were married in or after April 2, 1981 and currently resides in that province). You must have a new name in the document: a marriage certificate; Divorce decree; Registration Declaration of Union; annulment of the declaration or the annulment of the union. If you are a permanent resident and have changed your name outside of Canada, submit a passport or other national authoritative document that shows your new name; and an official document linking old and new names. If your name change has already been approved in the past of the app's PR card, include a photocopy of your latest PR card. Important information: If you have had a legal change you must include a copy of your boarding record (IMM 1000) or Permanent Residence Confirmation (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688) with this app. Step 1: Collect documents What documents do I need? Instructions below documents that you must include in your application. Use the Document Checklist (IMM 5644) (PDF, 2.19MB) to collect the necessary documents. Send a completed checklist with your application. Important information: If any of the necessary documents are missing, or the photocopies are not clear, your application will be returned to you. If you are applying to renew your current card, you should save it until you receive a new card and include a photocopy of it with your app. If you are applying to replace the damaged card, send a damaged card with your application. If we ask you to come to your local IRCC office, you must bring your old card and originals from the copies you have included in your application. We will ask you to destroy your old card after you get a new one. Format: Original Xerocopy of one of the following: your valid passport or travel document or passport or travel document that you had when you became a permanent resident (if applicable, include a passport page that was stamped when you arrived in Canada and became a permanent resident) or a certificate of identity or travel document issued by the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship of Canada or a foreign country. Exceptionally, if you cannot obtain any of the above, you must provide: a photocopy of any document issued outside of Canada before you come to Canada or a statutory statement signed by you before you came to Canada (e.g. a family member) or an official of an organization representing your identity, signed; a person who knew you before you came to Canada (e.g. a family member) or an official of an organization representing people from your country, citizenship or past residence. All statutory declarations must be certified by the accredited oath commissioner. Provincial laws regulate who can act in this position. Format: Clear and legible photocopy We can contact you for more information or ask you to provide additional documents. You will need two (2) identical photos taken within six (6) months of the date of this app: Put two (2) photos in a small envelope (without a staple or paperclip), and write the applicant's name on the envelope. Note If you are under the age of 18 A clear and legible photocopy of the following documents: your birth certificate (indicating your name, date of birth, place of birth and names of your parents or adoptive parents); If you have a legal guardian, submit legal documentation issued by a Canadian court that proves custody; or a photocopy of school records (reporting cards, transcripts, attendance records). If you were behind Canada for 1,095 days or more in the last five (5) years Provide these documents as they apply to you: If you have accompanied a family member who is a Canadian citizen: proof of citizenship for a Canadian citizen you have accompanied abroad; And and Your relationship with this man and proof that your Canadian citizen spouse, civil partner or parent was outside of Canada with you. If outside of Canada works for Canadian business or public service, provide: proof that the company has a Canadian head office; proof of your full employment and if you will work for this company when you return to Canada. If you have accompanied a permanent resident of Canada working for a Canadian business abroad, please provide: proof of your relationship with that person; and proof of their full-time work; and proof of their permanent resident status For more information, see you must submit the following for any document that is not in English or French unless otherwise listed on your list of documents: English or French translation; and an affidavit from the person who completed the translation (unless they are a certified translator); and a certified copy of the original document. Important information: Translations should not be made by the applicant themselves, nor by the applicant's parent, guardian, brother, brother, spouse, legal partner, marital partner, grandparents, child, aunt, niece, nephew or cousin. If the translation is not performed by a certified translator (a member of the provincial or territorial association of translators and translators in Canada), you must submit the oath under oath with the accuracy of the translation and knowledge of the translator's language. An affidavit is a document in which an interpreter swore in the presence of a person authorized to take the oath of office in the country where the translator lives, that the content of their translation is a true translation and representation of the contents of the original document. Translators who are certified in Canada must not testify under oath. Affidavit to be sworn in in presence: In Canada: The notary publicly commissioner is publicly sworn in as commissioner of the adoption of an affidavit of the authority for certification varies by province and territory. Consult with local provincial or territorial authorities. Outside of Canada: The Oath Administration Authority varies from country to country. Consult with local authorities. To have a photocopy of a document certified, the authorized person must (as described below) compare the original document with a photocopy and print the following on photocopies: I confirm that it is a true copy of the original document, the name of the original document, the date of certification, their name, their official position or name, and their signature. Who can certify copies? Only authorized persons Important information: Certification of copies should not be made by the applicants themselves, nor by the applicant's parent, guardian, brother, spouse, legal partner, partner, grandparents, child, aunt, niece, nephew or Cousin. Individuals authorized to certify copies include the following: In Canada, a notary publicly commissioner is publicly sworn commissioner making an affidavit of an authority for certification varies by province and territory. Contact your local provincial or territorial authorities to find out who has the right to certify. Outside of Canada: The International Document Certification Authority varies from country to country. Contact your local authority to find out who has the right to certify in your country. Step 2: Complete the Application Filing Statement Note: It is a serious offence to give false or misleading information about these forms. The information you provide in your application can be verified. Be complete and accurate Fill all the sections. If the section does not apply to you, write Not Applicable or NA. If your application is incomplete, it will be returned to you and this will delay processing. If you need more space for any section, print out an additional page with the appropriate section. Fill this page and submit it with a statement. The Permanent Resident Card App (IMM 5444) Write your unique Customer ID (UCI) in a box in the top right corner. Your UCI is an 8 or 10-digit reference number that appears on all the correspondence you receive from the IRCC. You can also find your UCI on your old PR card (if you have one). For more information find out where I can find my UCI? Issue 1 Want service (correspondence, interview) in English or French? Issue 2 Write the date when you became a permanent resident of Canada. You can find this on your boarding report (IMM 1000) or Permanent Residence Confirmation (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688). Issue 3 Check only one (1) box to let us know what you are applying for: getting your first PR card (you haven't been issued before) or renewing your current PR card (your current PR card has or expires) or replacing a PR card that has been lost, stolen or never received. Important information: Do not apply for an extension of your current PR card if it is still valid for more than nine (9) months (270 days) unless your legal name has changed. Otherwise, your application will be returned. Section A - Personal Data Issue 4 Write your last name (surname or surname) and list the names as they appear on yours: Landing Record (IMM 1000), Permanent Residence Confirmation (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688), or the last permanent resident card (include a photocopy of your latest PR card in your app). Issue 5 Write your current surname (surname or surname) and name names if they are different from question A-4. Important information: You must provide supporting documents for any in your name. Look: Legal name document change in the Collection of Documents section. Issue 6 Check one (1) box to determine if you are an F-woman, M-male or X-other gender. Floor. 7 Write your date of birth in numerical format. Issue 8 Write the name of your country of birth. Issue 9 Write the name of your country (or country) of citizenship. If you are a citizen of more than one country, transfer another country of nationality in the second provided space. Issue 10 Check one (1) box to determine the color of your eyes. If none of the options apply, write an explanation in another box. Issue 11 Write your height in centimeters or in feet and inches. Issue 12 Write the address where you live in Canada with a postcode. Issue 13 Write your mailing address, with a postcode, if different from your address in the A-12 question. Issue 14 Let us know where you can contact by phone and email if this applies to you. An alternative phone number may include a business or cell phone. Issue 15 Check the box to let us know about your current marital status. Section B - Your Immigration History Issue 16 Write to the city and province in Canada where you have become a permanent resident. If your form is a Landing Record (IMM 1000) or Proof of Permanent Residence (IMM 5292 or IMM 5688) the name of the port of entry (the airport or border crossing where you became a permanent resident) is stated, as stated in your boarding report or confirmation of the permanent residence form. Issue 17 Check the box to let us know if you have ever been issued a removal order in Canada. You have to choose either yes or no. Issue 18 Check the correct box to let us know if an Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada officer or Canadian Border Service officer has ever issued you a report under section 44(1) or decided that you have not fulfilled your residency obligation for Canadian permanent residents. You have to choose either yes or no. Section C - Personal History Issue 19 Your History Address: You must list all the addresses you have lived in, inside and outside Canada for the past five (5) years, or since becoming a permanent resident if less than five (5) years ago. You have to consider every month during this time. Use another page if you need more space to list this information. Issue 20 Is your work and education history: You must list all your work and educational history inside and outside Canada for the last five (5) years or since becoming a permanent resident if less than five (5) years ago. You should consider every month during this time: If you have been retired, unemployed, or a housewife for any part of this time, provide this information, including the place. If you have been self-employed, you should provide detailed information about your self employment. Use another page if you need more space to list this The statement does not apply (or N/A), or leaving the matter blank may result in your application being returned as incomplete. Question 21 Your Yours History: You must list all your absences from Canada in the last five (5) years, or since becoming a permanent resident if less than five (5) years ago. Fill in the time dates that need to be evaluated. Absence includes vacation, absence due to employment, travel to the U.S. and any other time you have left Canada. If you have been outside of Canada for 1,095 days or more, complete Section D. Additional information on compliance with residency obligations can be obtained in Annex A. If your absence is less than 1,095 days, go to Section E: Consent to Disclosure. Use another page if you need more space to list this information. Section D - Obligation to Stay (see Annex A) Issue 22 If you have been outside of Canada for 1,095 days or more, list your absences from Canada for the past five (5) years in marked situations. If you become a permanent resident less than five (5) years ago, list the absences from the time you became a permanent resident to submit. Cm. Appendix A is at the end of this guide. Use another page if you need more space to list this information. Section E - Consent to Disclosure Issue 23 History Records in Canada: If you allow us to collect the history of your records in Canada from the Canadian Border Agency (CBSA), check yes. If you check No, you may need to request the record history directly from THE CBSA and send it to us, which may cause processing delays. Section F - Consent Statement Issue 24 Check Yes and provide your Social Security number (SIN) if you authorize the IRCC to request your income tax and residency information for any tax years required to help the department determine if you are in compliance with a residence obligation as is conditional under Section 28 of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. If you check No: you may need to request income tax and accommodation information directly from the CRA, or your application may be sent to your local office for further review. Any result can lead to delays in processing. Section G - Applicant's Declaration Issue 25 Read the Declaration. Sign and give the application form. If you are under the age of 14, one of your parents or legal guardian must sign the application. If you are 14 years old or over but under 18 years old: your application must be signed by you and one of your parents or legal guardian. Important information: Your application will be returned to you as incomplete if: the form is not signed and dated; Your application is out of date (dated more than 90 days before we receive it; or dated (dated future) Section H - Solemn Declaration Concerning a Lost, Stolen, Destroyed or Never Received Permanent Card question 26 Complete this section only if you are applying to replace a lost, stolen, destroyed or never-received permanent resident card. Resident. This form only if you appoint a representative. Must update contact information for your previously appointed representative, or cancel the appointment of a representative. If you have dependent children aged 18 and over, they are required to fill out their own copy of this form if the representative is also doing business on their behalf. Who is the representative? The representative is the one who provides you with advice, advice or advice at any stage of the application process, or during the proceedings, and if you appoint them as your representative by filling out this form, has your permission to do business on your behalf with The Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship of Canada (IRCC) and the Canadian Border Agency (CBSA). You don't have to hire a representative. We treat everyone equally, whether they use a representative or not. When you appoint a representative, you also allow the IRCC and CBSA to share information from your case with that person instead of you. Please note that the representative will receive all correspondence from the IRCC or CBSA, not the applicant; Your application will not receive much attention and you cannot expect a faster processing or a more favorable outcome. The representative is authorized to represent you only on citizenship or immigration matters related to the application you are applying for with this form; and you can only nominate one (1) representative for each application you submit. Important information: You must notify the IRCC if your representative's contact information changes, or if you change your representative, or

cancel the appointment of your representative. For more information about the IRCC update with your representative's information, please see the section below - Report to the IRCC about any changes. There are two (2) types of representatives. Uncompensated representatives: Uncompensated representatives do not charge or receive any other form of review or compensation for providing advice or services that will represent you before the IRCC or CBSA. Uncompensated representatives include: friends, family members or other third parties who do not and will not charge or receive any other considerations for their advice and services; consultants, lawyers, and notaries, as well as students-on-law under their guidance, who do not charge and will not charge or receive any other considerations to represent you. Note: You don't have to pay someone for them to be your representative. The IRCC will conduct business with an uncompensated representative if the applicant appoints them on their behalf. Compensated representatives: Compensated representatives charge or receive some other form of review in exchange for that they provide. It is important to know that anyone who represents or advises you to pay - or offers to do so - - communication with IRCC proceedings or applications violates the law if they are not an authorized representative or they have a specific agreement or agreement with the Government of Canada that allows them to represent or advise you. This applies to counseling or counseling that takes place before or after obtaining citizenship or an immigration application or the proceedings begin. The IRCC will only do business with compensated representatives who are in a good position with their designated regulatory body. For more information, see - Find out if your representative is allowed. Note: If a representative is paid or compensated by someone other than you, the representative is still considered a compensatory representative. Authorized representatives are: consultants who are members of the Immigration Regulatory Council of Canada (ICRC); Lawyers and legal assistants who are members of the Canadian Provincial or Territorial Law Society and as law students under their leadership; notaries who are members in the good position of Chambre de notaries of quebec and students by law under their direction. If you appoint a compensatory representative who is not a member of one of these designated bodies, your application will be returned. Learn more about using a representative. General application information assign a Assign Representative Check box to indicate if you appoint a representative to represent you with your application process. Full sections A, B and D. Cancel a representative check to indicate if you are canceling a representative. Full sections A, C and D; And check both boxes and complete all sections if you cancel the representative and appointment new at the same time. Section A - Applicant's Information Question 1 Write your name (surname) and name (s). Issue 2 Write your date of birth. Issue 3 If you have already applied, write: the name of the office in which the application was submitted; and the type of application you filed. Issue 4 Write the IRCC (ID) id number or unique customer ID (UCI) (if it is known). If you haven't dealt with irCC since 1973, you won't have a UCI or customer ID. Section B - Appointment of a question 5 representative Write the full name of your representative. If your representative is a member of the Immigration Board of Canada (ICRC), the Law Society or Chambre des notaires du quebec, print their name as it appears on the list of members of the organization. Issue 6 Check one box to indicate whether your representative is uncompensated or compensated. If your representative is compensated, email the identification number: question 7. If you assign to represent you, to include the information of their supervisory lawyer, including their membership id. Issue 8 To take responsibility for doing business on your behalf, your representative must: sign a declaration; and the announcement date. Section C - Cancel the appointment of a question 9 representative Fill in this section if you want to cancel the appointment of a representative. Write the full name of the representative. Fill all sections of the form if you want to both cancel the representative and appoint a new one. Section D - Your Declaration Issue 10 Signing, you authorize the IRCC to complete your request for yourself and your dependent children under the age of 18. Your spouse or partner rightfully does not have to comply with a separate request to apply for sponsorship. If your spouse or partner is legally included in this request, they must subscribe to the field subject to. To release information to others, to authorize the IRCC to disclose information from your case to someone other than a representative, you will need to complete the form of the personal information authority to the designated person (IMM 5475) (PDF, 1.52 MB). The person you assign in this form (IMM 5475) will be able to obtain information about your case, such as the status of your application. However, they will not be able to do business on your behalf with the IRCC. Where to file a Form of Immigration and Citizenship Applicants If you have not yet submitted your immigration or citizenship application: Send this form along with your application to the office listed in the guide to your application. If you have already applied for immigration or citizenship: You can use this web form to download IMM 5476. Or, if you know which IRCC office is processing your immigration or citizenship application, send the completed form to your office mailing address. Check with the IRCC office mailing addresses. Tell the IRCC of any changes you must report to the IRCC if any information changes regarding the person you are authorized to represent in your application. Step 3: Pay your fees Use the table below to calculate the total amount of fees that will be paid. You should include your payment proof using this app. Application (per person) \$CAN Permanent Resident Card \$50 Biometric Fees \$CAN Biometrics (per person) 85 Biometrics (per family) (2 or more person) Maximum fee for a family of 2 or more people applying at the same time and place 170 important information: You must pay your fees online. We will refund your application if you send any other type of payment. You can only file an IMM 5401 receipt with your application if it has been declared by a Canadian financial institution before April 1, 2016. If you do not pay the full fee for your application (s) we will refund your application (s). We'll only processing the application after you return it with the correct fees. For immigration applications, see section 10 of IRPR and for citizenship applications, see section 13 of the Citizenship Act for more information. Overpay if you pay more than the fees required for your application (s) we will start processing your application and send you a refund as soon as possible. To pay for your app, you'll need: a valid email address; access to the printer (you need to print the receipt), as well as a credit or Canadian debit card. Visit the link below and follow these instructions to pay: Go to online payments. Follow the instructions online. At the end, click on the button to print the official IRCC receipt with a barcode. Print two copies. Attach a copy of this receipt to your completed application. Keep a second copy of the receipt for your records. Don't go out without printing a receipt! The printed receipt is your proof of payment! Step 4: Send the app Where to send the Mail app to your app in a stamped envelope to the address below: Regular mail: Attach enough mail (top right to right of envelope) Sender (top left of envelope) (your name) (your address) (your postcode) Recipient (in the center of the envelope) Case Processing Center - PR card P.O. Box 10020 SYDNEY, NS B1P 7C1 CANADA Attach enough postal (top right of envelope) Sender (top left of envelope) (your name) (your address) (your postcode) Recipient (in the center of the envelope) Case Processing Center - PR card 49 Dorchester Street Sydney, NS B1P 5'2 Is your application urgent? To qualify for urgent treatment, you must demonstrate that you need your PR card over the next three months for one of these reasons: To travel because of your own serious illness; Travel due to a serious illness or death of a family member; For travel due to work requirements. You must include all the following documents to show that you need urgent processing: a copy of the proof of travel, such as tickets or itinerary indicating the destination and date you will travel; A copy of the proof of payment of the fare, indicating the date, the full amount and the method of payment; A letter explaining the reason for the urgency; and Proof of urgency (i.e. doctor's note, death certificate, letter from employer, etc.) you must provide a translation in English or French for any documents that are not English or French. See the translation section of the documents. If you do not send all this information, we cannot process your application as a matter of urgency. Write Urgently on the envelope. What happens in the next hearing from the IRCC After filing the application, you can expect to hear from us: If your application properly completed and you meet the requirements for a PR card If you have given us a valid email address, we will send you confirmation confirmation (AoR) of your application; You will receive your card in the mail or a letter from us telling you when and where to pick up the card. If your application is incomplete, your application will be returned to you. If we ask you to collect your PR card in person, you must bring your old card and original documents from photocopies that you have included in your application. Important Information Update Contact Information If your address or phone number changes during the application process, you should let us know. You can do this by taking a change of address or visiting the Help Center. Your personal information is available to IRCC and the Canadian Border Agency (CBSA), who need to review it to provide services to you, and is not disclosed to other organizations, unless permitted under the Privacy Act or citizenship regulations. For more information on protecting your data, visit the Help Center. Our quality assurance program randomly selects applications for a special review. If you are selected, we will ask you to attend an interview with an IRCC employee to check whether the documentation and any other information you have provided is accurate, to make sure that your application has been completed properly. For more information, current processing times and urgent cases of current processing time are regularly updated on our website. We will only handle urgent cases under specific circumstances. If you need help, you can find answers to your questions by visiting the Help Center. Annex A: Obligation of Residence Minimum Living Obligation If you have been a permanent resident for less than five (5) years you must show that you will be able to meet a minimum of 730 days of physical presence in Canada within five (5) years from the date you become a permanent resident. Time spent outside of Canada Residency Requirements to maintain permanent resident status for PR card and permanent resident Travel Document applications: October 24, 2017, the definition of IRCC child has changed, from under 19 years to 22 years. The time that the applicant, aged 22 and over, spent accompanying the parent abroad until 24 October 2017 will be assessed by the child's previous definition. The time spent by the applicant, aged 22 and over accompanying the parent abroad on Or 24 October 2017, will be assessed by the child's new definition. You can also count the days outside of Canada as days when you meet the obligation to live in such situations: Situation 1. Accompanying a Canadian citizen outside of Canada, you can count every day when you have accompanied a Canadian citizen outside Canada, if that person is your spouse, civil partner or (if you were a child under the age of 19 before October 24, 2017 or under the age of 22 after October 24, 2017). The proof you need to provide is to provide Documents confirming this: the person you are accompanying is a Canadian citizen; and you are a spouse, a legal partner or the child of that person. Supporting documents may include: Mandatory: all passports or other travel documents that the person you are accompanying has been using for five (5) years prior to the application; Documents confirming the nationality of the person accompanying you, including the date when the person became a Canadian citizen; Confirming the residence addresses of the person you accompany for five (5) years prior to the application; Marriage license or proof of partnership under law (if you accompany a spouse or legal partner); a child's birth certificate, a baptismal document, an adoption or a legal custody document (if you accompany a parent); You can also include: Canadian Income Tax Notice (NOA) for the last two (2) years of school or labor records; Membership of an association or club any other documents that you want us to review. Situation 2. Employment outside of Canada You can count every day you have worked outside of Canada if: you are an employee, or under contract, Canadian business or public service of Canada or province or territory, and as the duration of your work or contract, you are assigned to a full-time job: a position outside of Canada affiliated enterprise outside Canada or a client of a Canadian business or public service outside of Canada; and you will continue to work for an employer in Canada after your appointment. For this application, a Canadian business is defined as: a corporation that is incorporated under the laws of Canada or province and which has a current activity in Canada an enterprise that has: the current operation in Canada is able to generate income carried out in anticipation of a profit in which the majority of the votes or property interests of Canadian citizens, permanent residents, or Canadian businesses as defined above, or organizations or businesses established under the laws of Canada or the province Confirming documents A: You must provide a letter signed by a business official stating that: the position and the name of the signing of the official nature of the business and how it fits the description of the Canadian business (see definition above) the details of your appointment or contract outside Canada, such as : duration of appointment, confirmation that you are a full-time employee of Canadian business working abroad full-time as the length of your work or that you are on a full-time contract abroad as the term of your contract; and a description or copy of the profile position regarding an assignment or contract abroad, as well as confirmation that the business was not created in the first place to allow you Your residency obligation you can also include: articles of registration and business license business license Agreements or corporate annual reports of corporate Canadian Income Tax Notices assessment or financial reporting copies of the Employee Appointment Agreement or contract copy of any agreements between Canadian business and business or client outside Of Canada regarding your appointment that the client or business pay statements of the Canadian Income Tax Assessment Notice (NOA) T4 slips any other evidence you want us to review situation 3. Accompanying a permanent resident outside of Canada you can count every day you are accompanied by a permanent resident outside of Canada as long as: the person you accompanied your spouse, partner by law or parent (if you are a child under the age of 19); and that person worked on a day-to-day basis as a Canadian entrepreneur or in the Canadian public service or in the province or territory during the time you accompanied them. The proof you need to provide supporting documents to prove that: the person you are accompanying is a permanent resident; You are a spouse, a legal partner or the child of that person; and the permanent resident you accompany is in charge of living. Confirming documents may include: Mandatory: documents confirming the person you are accompanying meets the obligation of residence: All passports or other travel documents accompanying you were used for five (5) years prior to the application; Marriage license or proof of partnership under law (if you accompany the spouse of a permanent resident or legal partner); A child's birth certificate, a baptismal certificate, an adoption or a legal custody document (if you accompany a permanent resident parent); You can also include: school or work records; Notice of the Canadian Income Tax Assessment; Membership of an association or club any other documents that you want us to review. Humanitarian and Compassionate Reasons If You Cannot Fulfill your residency obligation, we will consider any compelling humanitarian and compassionate factors in your individual circumstances that may justify that you hold your permanent resident status. We will let you know if this additional assessment is needed. Features Features

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