

Recently, The IRCC denied a very big Nigerian celebrity a TRV(Temporary Resident Visa). This is a renowned artist that just wants to perform on a show, and move on to another show but the IRCC denied the visa because according to them; “They were not convinced that she would return to her country”. If you are not familiar with this story, the person in question is Yemi Alade. She was supposed to headline a show in Canada, she didn't get the visa so someone else took the spot.

This goes to show you that the IRCC is unpredictable, you can get everything right and still get rejected for reasons best known to them (mostly generic reasons).

Nevertheless, every year some applications are returned or rejected due to actual mistakes made by applicants.

These mistakes are often made accidentally by the applicant. Sometimes, mistakes can be corrected and an application resubmitted. Other times, a mistake can result in serious repercussions and possibly mean the end of an individual's chances for Canadian immigration.

Below are five mistakes as an applicant for a temporary permit(work, visit etc), you should look out for.

MISTAKE 1: Inconsistencies in Personal and Educational History

Applications for permanent residency, as well as some applications for temporary residency, require individuals to list in detail their travel history, personal history, and/or educational history. There should be absolutely no gaps in this history. Unexplained periods of time, even as short as a week, must be accounted for.

How to avoid: Even short vacations should be noted on a travel history. For personal history, periods of time when you were unemployed should still be accounted for. You should double- and triple-check this part of your application to make sure that dates align properly. These dates should also correspond with supporting documents such as letters of reference.

MISTAKE 2) Language Test Scores are Insufficient –

Most Canadian applications require proof of proficiency in either English or French. Proficiency is defined according to the Canadian Level Benchmark (CLB) system.

Different standardized tests may be accepted for proof of language ability depending on the immigration program one is applying under. However,

you must meet minimum CLB levels in all language abilities being evaluated for a program. These abilities include reading, writing, speaking, listening, or a combination of the four.

For instance, the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is one of the tests accepted as proof of English proficiency. If you are submitting, IELTS scores must meet at least CLB level 7 in all four language abilities.

This amounts to a score of 6.0 in each language ability. If even one ability is scored less than a 6.0, the applicant will be deemed ineligible for immigration through this program.

How to avoid: Double-check the language requirements for your specific program. Make sure that you meet or exceed the minimum levels in each language ability.

MISTAKE 3) Listing Ineligible Dependents –

Only spouses, common-law partners, and/or eligible biological or legally adopted children may be listed as dependents by the principal applicant. However, some people misunderstand this and list other family members such as parents or siblings as dependents. These individuals may not be included on an application, and doing so may slow down an application's processing time.

How to avoid: Make sure that only your eligible dependents are listed as dependents.

MISTAKE 4) Employment Letters Do Not Comply with Requirements –

Most programs require that work experience be proven by providing an employment letter. These letters, by current and/or previous employers, explain the kind of work an individual has performed on a day-to-day basis.

The following must be included in reference letters:

- Position held
- Hours
- Salary and working conditions
- Description of job duties
- Employer's signature
- Printed on company letterhead
- Company information such as address and contact information

If the above requirements are not met, an employment letter may not be recognized as proof of the applicant's work experience.

How to avoid: Check your employment letters after receiving them.

Providing an employer with a basic template outlining these requirements can also help.

Conclusion

The process of coming to Canada, whether as a visitor, worker, student, or permanent resident, can result in a life-changing opportunity for applicants and their families. Because of this, it is of the utmost importance that individuals complete their applications with care.

With a little work and careful planning, they can make sure that their goals are not dashed by an easily avoidable mistake.