



IMMIGRATE TO CANADA

Each year, a multitude of individuals from all parts of the globe, in search of a better life for themselves, choose to immigrate to Canada as a means to achieve their goals. Canada is a popular choice because the country is consistently ranked as being among the best countries in the world in which to live. If you are considering immigration to Canada, one of your first considerations will be the category of immigration in which you should apply.

Since 1996, the Canada immigration law firm of Abrams & Krochak has assisted tens of thousands of individuals to choose the appropriate Canada immigration category and most expedient means of coming to this country according to Canada immigration laws. Click on this [link](#) for an overview of the various Canada immigration categories open to applicants.

Once you have determined which category best suits your goals and qualifications, please proceed to complete the free [Canada Immigration Eligibility Assessment](#) questionnaire, which will enable Abrams & Krochak to assess your eligibility to immigrate to Canada in accordance with Canadian immigration laws at no cost to you within one business day. Feel free to complete as many Online Assessment Questionnaires as you deem relevant to your individual set of circumstances. Each assessment is carefully reviewed by our team of Canada immigration lawyers.

Canadian Immigration Laws: Permanent Residence Status

Obtaining "permanent resident status of Canada" is also known as "immigration to Canada" or becoming a "landed immigrant of Canada". The successful end result of the Canada immigration application process is the issuance of a Canada immigrant visa, which confers permanent status upon the applicant who, as a permanent resident, will enjoy all the same rights and privileges as those of a Canadian citizen (i.e. free health care, free elementary and secondary education, subsidized post-secondary education, the right to [work in Canada](#)) with just a few exceptions. Unlike Canadian citizens,

- i. a permanent resident cannot vote;
- ii. a permanent resident cannot hold a Canadian passport; and
- iii. a permanent resident can be deported for certain criminal convictions.

A Canadian permanent resident is eligible to apply for Canadian Citizenship after three (3) years of receiving Canadian permanent residency. One is eligible to apply for a Canadian passport after obtaining Canadian Citizenship.

Pursuant to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* of Canada, a permanent resident can remain outside of Canada for no more than three (3) years within any five (5) year period without being deemed to have abandoned his/her Canadian permanent resident status.

Persons to whom a Canadian immigrant visa has been issued must present themselves to a Canada immigration officer at one of the official ports of entry of Canada in order to become a permanent resident.

To be eligible to become a permanent resident of Canada, the aspiring resident must meet the requirements of one (1) of four (4) classes of immigration: the Federal Skilled Worker Class, the Canadian Experience Class, the Family Class or the Business Class OR qualify as a provincial nominee AND one must apply for permanent resident status through a Canadian visa office (i.e. High Commission/Embassy/Consulate).

Permanent Status - Canada Immigration Categories:

[Federal Skilled Worker Class](#)

[Provincial Nominee Program](#)

[Canadian Experience Class](#)

[Family Class](#)

[Business Investors](#)

[Business Entrepreneur](#)

[Business Self-Employed](#)

If you wish to come to Canada on a temporary basis, you can come as either a visitor, a student or a worker, assuming, of course, that you meet eligibility requirements.

Temporary Status In Canada:

[Study Permits](#)

[Visitor Visas](#)

[Work Permits](#)