

ATTESTATION OF QUÉBEC RESIDENT STATUS FOR CANADIAN CITIZENS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF CANADA

Additional Explanations Related to the “Attestation of Québec Resident Status” Form

a) Definition

The definition of “Québec resident” has applied to all Canadian citizens and all permanent residents of Canada since the fall of 1997 for universities and the fall of 2000 for colleges. The definition is the same for both levels of education:

A student is considered a Québec resident if he or she is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident* within the meaning of the applicable immigration legislation **and** if any one of the following situations applies:

1. The student was born in Québec or was adopted by a person who was residing in Québec at the time of the adoption.
2. One of the student’s parents or his or her sponsor** resides in Québec.
3. The student’s parents or sponsor** are deceased and one of the parents or the sponsor was residing in Québec at the time of death.
4. The student maintains his or her residence in Québec even though his or her parents or sponsor** no longer reside in Québec.
5. Québec is the last place where the student has resided for 12 consecutive months without pursuing full-time studies during that period.
6. The student holds a selection certificate (certificat de sélection du Québec–CSQ) issued under section 3.1 of the *Act respecting immigration to Québec* (chapter I-0.2).
7. The student has been residing in Québec for at least three months without having resided in another province for more than three months.
8. The student resided in Québec according to above paragraphs 2, 4, 5 or 7 for three consecutive years in the last five years.
9. The student’s spouse was or is residing in Québec according to one of the preceding paragraphs.

* Proof of Canadian citizenship or permanent residency: birth certificate, citizenship certificate, permanent resident card, confirmation of permanent residence (immigration form IMM-1000, IMM-5292, IMM-5688 or IMM-5617), passport or valid certificate of Indian status issued by the federal government of Canada *or valid Inuit status card issued by the Makivik Corporation.*

** For the purposes of this definition, the term “parents” means the student’s father and mother, and the term “sponsor” means a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident, other than the student’s father, mother or spouse, who sponsors the application for landing of a permanent resident within the meaning of the *Act respecting immigration to Québec.*

b) Permanence of status

Paragraphs 1, 3 and 6 of the above definition describe permanent situations. Unless the definition is amended, a student will retain his or her status indefinitely. Status under the other paragraphs is provisional. This means that a student who qualifies as a Québec resident and who interrupts his or her studies for more than two semesters (excluding the summer semester) must once again apply for Québec resident status upon re-enrollment.

c) Foreign students

Foreign students are not affected by this definition and are not required to complete the form. They must contact the admissions office of their educational institution for further information on how their tuition fees are calculated.

d) Adjustment of tuition fees

Students who are not considered Québec residents by their educational institution have until the end of the current semester to submit proof to the contrary. It is the student’s responsibility to provide the required documents. Tuition fees will not be adjusted once the semester has ended.

e) Obligation to complete the form

Students should complete the form when their educational institution requests them to do so or when they register for a course that results in additional tuition fees applicable to Canadian students who are not Québec residents (invoicing or on-line inquiry concerning tuition fees payable). Educational institutions will determine Québec resident status for certain students on the basis of information received during the admissions procedure or obtained by consulting the databases of the Ministère de l’Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Science (MESRS). All other students must demonstrate

their status by completing this form. Students not considered Québec residents, must pay the additional tuition fees applicable to Canadian students, such as required by law.

f) Holder of a birth certificate meeting MESRS criteria

For the purpose of this definition, some persons are considered to have been born in Québec if they hold a birth certificate issued by the Directeur de l'état civil du Québec, containing the designation "certified." If, however, the birth certificate mentions that it is certified with reference to article 137 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, the student will **not** be considered to have been born in Québec, because this reference indicates official documents issued outside of Québec. Other less common documents may be accepted. Attach a photocopy of the official document.

g) Use of Québec health insurance card

The health insurance card may not enable the institution to prove the situation chosen by the student. In such a case, the student must provide the other documents required to establish the situation. In all cases, the health insurance card must be valid at the time of submission by the student. Anyone who wishes to keep his or her personal identification number confidential may mask it before making a copy.

h) Holder of a valid Québec selection certificate (certificat de sélection du Québec-CSQ)

This document is issued by the Ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles to certain individuals who request one **before** obtaining permanent residency in Canada. A person who is already a permanent resident or a Canadian citizen may not obtain this document.

i) Québec resident status has already been recognized by another institution and in continuity of studies

When a student's Québec resident status has already been recognized by another Québec educational institution (secondary, college or university) and the student has demonstrated continuity of studies (without interrupting studies for more than two semesters, excluding the summer semester, since the student's status was established), the student does not have to prove this status again. The educational institution will obtain information from the MESRS databases. For technical reasons, the educational institution may not be able to obtain the required information. In that case, the student will once again have to provide proof of residency. For permanent cases of Québec resident status (see note, point b), the period during which studies were interrupted is not relevant.

j) Person who receives financial assistance from Aide financière aux études (AFE) or former recipient who has not interrupted his or her studies for more than two semesters (excluding the summer semester)

Because the definition of Québec resident status applied by AFE is the same as for colleges and universities, students who have already demonstrated their status when they applied for financial assistance do not have to demonstrate their status again when they register. They must, however, provide proof of their eligibility to AFE. As soon as a student receives confirmation of his or her loan, he may be reimbursed for his or her non-resident tuition fees, for the current semester. He must, however, present proof before the end of the semester. It should be noted, however, that a student recognized as a Québec resident is not necessarily entitled to this financial assistance.

k) Residing in Québec for 12 months prior to the beginning of the semester and not having studied full-time during that 12-month period

The reference period is 12 consecutive months within the 18 months preceding the beginning of studies. For example, a student may submit documents in May 2014 if he begins his or her studies in September 2014; the reference period is therefore May 2013 to May 2014.

l) Both parents or the sponsor are deceased and one of the parents or the sponsor resided in Québec at the time of death

The death certificate of one of the two parents must have been issued by the Directeur de l'état civil du Québec.

m) Definition of spouse

Is the spouse of the student, the person with whom he is married, in a civil union or in a de facto union. To establish the status of Québec resident, in the case of de facto spouses, they must live together and present themselves publicly as a couple for at least three years, or if they have a child together, for at least one year.

n) At the time of registration or before the end of the semester, having resided in Québec more than three months without having resided elsewhere in Canada for more than three months since arriving in Canada

This situation applies to permanent residents who have no CSQ and persons of Canadian nationality who come to reside in Canada for the first time in their lives. The student must prove that he has resided in Quebec and establish that he has not resided more than three months elsewhere in Canada. For a permanent resident, that proof must be established as of the moment he obtained permanent resident status even if he subsequently became a Canadian citizen. For Canadian citizens who come to reside in Canada for the first time in their lives, that proof must be established as of the moment he arrived in Canada. If the date of arrival in Canada or the date permanent resident status was obtained exceeds a ten years period or is not available, the proof must be established over a period of ten years. Although the proof requested is limited to ten years, a student who had resided more than three months in another province can not use this situation even if that period of residence is before the period of ten years. In all cases where the date permanent resident status was obtained or the date of arrival in Canada exceeds a period of ten years or is not available, the student must also submit a sworn statement in which he declares he never have resided more than three months in another province.

A student who lived outside Canada during the reference period must establish that he lived in another country by presenting the following documents: school records, proof of employment or proof of residency. The supporting documents must prove that, during the period in question, the student resided either in Québec or in another country. Moreover, the student must provide a sworn statement to support his case. The educational institution is responsible for analyzing the situation of persons of Canadian nationality who come to reside in Canada for the first time in their lives. The student is responsible for providing all the documents required by the institution as well as a sworn statement to support his case.

o) Member of an Aboriginal nation in Québec

All members of Aboriginal nations recognized in Québec may check off this situation. However, Inuit must be beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement*. The following is a list of the recognized nations* :

<p>Abenaki : Odanak Wôlinak</p> <p>Algonquian : Abitibiwinni Barriere Lake Eagle Village – Kipawa Kitchisakik Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg Lac-Simon Longue-Pointe Timiskaming Wolf Lake</p> <p>Attikamek : Manawan Obedjwan Wemotaci</p>	<p>Cree : Chisasibi Eastmain Mistissini Nemaska Oujé-Bougoumou Waskaganish Waswanipi Wemindji Whapmagoostui</p> <p>Huron-Wendat : Huron-Wendat</p> <p>Maliseet: Maliseet of Viger</p>	<p>Micmac: Gesgapegiag Gespeg Listuguj</p> <p>Mohawk: Akwasasne* Kahnawake Kanesatake</p> <p>Innu (Montagnais): Pessamit Essipit Lac Saint-Jean Ekuanitshit (Mingan) Natashquan PakuaShipi Matimekush – Lac John Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam Unamen Shipu (La Romaine)</p>	<p>Naskapi: Naskapi (Kawawachikamach)</p> <p>Inuit: Akulivik Aupaluk Inukjuak Ivujivik Kangiqsualujuaq Kangiqsujuaq Kangirsuk Kuujuuaq Kuujuarapik Puvirnituq Quaqtaq Salluit Tasiujaq Umiujaq</p>
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* It should be noted that the Akwasasne reserve is located within Québec's Montérégie administrative region, Ontario and New York. The proof must establish that the student resides in Québec (e.g. Band Council letter specifying the place of residence).

p) Required documents

Educational institutions will accept only the documents indicated; however, for certain complex or particular situations, the educational institution can be consulted.