

Verifying Irish Credentials



It is important to note that the procedures for evaluating and recognizing qualifications earned outside Canada will depend on:

1. whether you wish to enter an occupation or pursue further studies
2. whether your chosen occupation is regulated or non-regulated
3. The province/territory in which you intend to settle

Each regulated occupation sets its own requirements for assessment and recognition, usually through the provincial or territorial professional association or regulatory body. (In some cases, there are federal requirements for recognition.) In order to qualify for practice in Canada, you may be required to undergo professional and language examinations, submit to a review of your qualifications, and undertake a period of supervised work experience.

You should be aware that the recognition process is different in each province and territory and for each profession/trade. It can be a costly and time-consuming process; so it is important that you obtain all the information you need to know about the process and specific requirements before undertaking an assessment.

Canadian Information Centre for International Credentials

95 St. Clair Avenue West, Suite 1106
Toronto, Ontario M4V 1N6 Canada
Phone: (416) 962-9725
Fax: (416) 962-2800

<http://www.cicic.ca/383/foreign-credential-recognition.canada>

Alberta

International Qualifications Assessment Service (IQAS)

Foreign Qualifications Recognition (FQR) Unit
Immigration Division
Alberta Enterprise and Advanced Education
9th Floor, 108 Street Building
9942 - 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J5 Canada
Tel.: +1 780 427-2655
Toll-free in Alberta: 310-0000 ask for 427-2655
Fax: +1 780 422-9734

<https://jobs.alberta.ca/applying/iqas.html>

British Columbia

International Credential Evaluation Service (ICES)

3700, Willingdon Avenue
Burnaby, British Columbia V5G 3H2 Canada
Tel.: +1 604 432-8800
Toll-Free within North America: +1-866-434-9197
Fax: +1 604 435-7033

Email: icesinfo@bcit.ca

Web site: <http://www.bcit.ca/ices/>

<http://www.bcit.ca/ices/>

Manitoba

Academic Credentials Assessment Service - Manitoba (ACAS)

Manitoba Labour and Immigration

5th Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1N3 Canada

Tel.: +1 204 945-6300

Toll-Free within North America: +1-800-665-8332

Fax: +1 204 948-2148

Web site: <http://www.immigratemanitoba.com/working-in-manitoba/acas/>

<http://www.immigratemanitoba.com/working-in-manitoba/job-opportunities/acas/>

Ontario

Comparative Education Service (CES)

School of Continuing Studies

University of Toronto

162 St. George Street

Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E9 Canada

Tel.: +1 416 978-2400

Fax: +1 416 978-7022

Email: ces.info@utoronto.ca

Web site: <http://learn.utoronto.ca/ces>

<http://learn.utoronto.ca/international-professionals/comparative-education-service-ces>

Québec

Ministère de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles (MICC)

Formerly known as: Centre d'expertise sur les formations acquises hors du Québec (CEFAHQ)

Évaluation comparative des études effectuées hors du Québec

255, boulevard Crémazie Est, 8^e étage

Montréal (Québec) H2M 1M2 Canada

Tel.: +1 514 864-9191

Elsewhere in Quebec (toll free): +1 877 264-6164

Contact Information: <http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/reach/>

Web site: [http://www.immigration-](http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/education/comparative-evaluation/index.html)

[quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/education/comparative-evaluation/index.html](http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/education/comparative-evaluation/index.html)

<http://www.immigration-quebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/education/comparative-evaluation/>

Saskatchewan

International Qualifications Assessment Service (IQAS)

Alberta Enterprise and Advanced Education

9th Floor, 108th Street Building

9942 - 108 Street

Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J5 Canada

Tel.: +1 780 427-2655

Toll-free in Alberta: 310-0000 ask for 427-2655

Fax: +1 780 422-9734

Web site: <http://employment.alberta.ca/Immigration/4512.html>

** The Government of Saskatchewan provides this service through an interprovincial agreement with the Government of Alberta.

http://www.cirl.org/documents/en/credential_assessment_international_qualifications_assessment_services_iqas.html

Useful site to obtain credential assessment services throughout Canada:

<http://www.canadavisa.com/foreign-credential-assessment.html>

For credential evaluation services in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island:

International Credential Assessment Service of Canada (ICAS)

Ontario AgriCentre

100 Stone Road West, Suite 102

Guelph, Ontario N1G 5L3 Canada

Tel: +1 519 763-7282

Toll-free: +1 800 321-6021

Fax: +1 519 763-6964

Email: info@icascanada.ca

Fees and Services

Web site: <http://www.icascanada.ca/>

World Education Services-Canada (WES)

2 Carlton Street, Suite 1400

Toronto, Ontario M5B 1J3 Canada

Tel.: +1 416 972-0070

Fax: +1 416 972-9004

Toll-free: +1 866 343-0070 (from outside the 416 area code)

Email: inquiryca@wes.org

Web site: <http://www.wes.org/ca/>

For more information please refer to: <http://www.cicic.ca/404/Recognition-of-Professional-Qualifications.canada>

By Profession

Engineers:

IMPORTANT:

The technological sector in Ireland includes institutes of technology which provide programmes of education and training in areas such as business, science, engineering, etc. at both diploma and degree levels. A diploma in engineering from one of these institutes is not equivalent to an engineering degree in Canada.

<http://newcomers.engineerscanada.ca/>

In order to become a professional engineer in Canada, you must be licensed in the provincial/territorial jurisdiction in which you are employed. Graduating from a Canadian Accredited Engineering Program is only one step in the licensure process. An engineering graduate must have between three to four years of on-the-job engineering work experience (depending on the jurisdiction) under the supervision of a Professional Engineer, as well as pass a professional ethics exam, to obtain a P.Eng. (“ing” or “Eng” in Quebec). The best way to ensure that you take all the required steps as quickly and easily as possible is to register as an engineer-in-training with



the [engineering licensing body](#) in the province or territory where you are working.

The licensing of professional engineers (P.Eng.) is the responsibility of the [12 provincial and territorial regulatory bodies](#). You will need to contact the association or order where you intend to work for specific requirements.

In general, to be licensed as a professional engineer by a provincial or territorial engineering licensing body, candidates must:

Hold an undergraduate degree in engineering from an educational institution listed in the Engineers Canada *List of Foreign Engineering Educational Institutions and Professional Qualifications*; **or**

Hold an undergraduate degree from an engineering program accredited by an engineering body that has signed a mutual recognition agreement with Engineers Canada; **or**

Hold an undergraduate degree from an engineering program accredited by the [Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board](#) (Accreditation Board) of Engineers Canada; **or**

Demonstrate the required academic knowledge through the completion of exams assigned from the [Engineers Canada Examination Syllabus](#); **or**

Complete three or four years of engineering work, depending on the licensing body, under the supervision of a licensed engineer. Experience obtained outside Canada may be acceptable if sufficient documentation is provided. A minimum of 12 months experience must be in a Canadian environment to ensure familiarity with Canadian codes and standards.

Write and pass a professional practice examination on professional practice, ethics, engineering law and liability.

Be of good character and reputation.

Be proficient in English (French in Quebec, English or French in New Brunswick).

For Engineering International-Education Assessment Program - contact <mailto:evaluation@engineerscanada.ca>

Washington Accord (*Recognition of Equivalency of Accredited Engineering Education Programs Leading to the Engineering Degree between Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States*);

Signed by engineering organizations in 1989 and renewed in 1997, the Washington Accord recognizes that the accreditation systems for undergraduate engineering education programs in signatory economies are comparable. Under the Washington Accord, if you have received your engineering education through an accredited program in a signatory economy your education will satisfy the academic requirements for licensure when applying for an engineering licence in any other of member countries.

The Accord is not a right-to-practice agreement. It applies to graduates of accredited engineering programs, not the professional qualifications. Therefore, in order for the Washington Accord to apply, you need to be a graduate of a program accredited by the [Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board \(Accreditation Board\)](#). The accreditation system in South Africa remains unverified by Accreditation Board.

Links to engineering bodies in Washington Accord economies:

Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET), U.S. - www.abet.org

or

National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES), U.S. - www.ncees.org

Institution of Engineers of Ireland (IEI) - www.iei.ie

Engineering Council in the United Kingdom - www.engc.org.uk

Engineers Australia - www.engineersaustralia.org.au

Institution of Professional Engineers of New Zealand (IPENZ)

www.ipenz.org.nz

Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE) - www.hkie.org.hk

Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA) - www.ecsa.co.za

Info for Quality Engineers

American Society for Quality (Engineers) Based in the US and Canada:

<http://asq.org/cert/quality-engineer/right-for-you>

<http://asq.org/index.aspx>

<http://asq.org/customer-service/contact-asq/index.html>

Accountants

Chartered Accountants Ireland has Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) with other countries including Canada.

<http://www.becomeacaincanada.ca/item47114.html>

The New Body CPA: Chartered Professional Accountants will unify all of the Canadian Accountancy Bodies:

<http://www.cpapro.ca/>

Use the following tool to confirm your next steps:

<http://accountantstocanada.org/Pages/en-ca/Default.htm>

Speech Therapists

Speech-Language Pathology, Ontario

The College of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists of Ontario (CASLPO) is the regulatory body for speech-language pathologists (SLP) throughout the province of Ontario.

All practicing SLPs must first register with CASLPO before commencing employment. As of 2012, CASLPO require a *minimum of a professional master's degree* in SLP. An international applicant will also have to submit documentation outlining the breakdown of their studies.

A panel of the registration committee will then determine if the applicant's program is equivalent to an accredited professional SLP program offered in Canada. This process can take approximately 6 months from date of application, or longer if further information is requested from the applicant.

For experienced SLPs (e.g. full members of the Irish Association of Speech and Language Therapists with a letter of good standing), it may be possible to apply for membership with the Canadian Association of Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists (CASLPA) under the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). A CASLPA clinical certification examination is required as part of this application and is held twice a year (April & September). This is a Canada-wide regulatory body, and membership with CASLPA is reciprocated with some provincial regulatory bodies. See http://www.caslpa.ca/english/careers/mrainfo_for_international.asp for more information.

Occupational Therapists

Occupational Therapists in Ontario are regulated by the College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario/the college (COTO). As stated by (COTO) you may not call yourself an Occupational Therapist or hold yourself out to be an Occupational Therapist unless you are fully registered with (COTO). www.coto.org

You can make an appointment with the college to seek advice about the process of becoming a fully registered OT with them.

College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario
20 Bay Street, Suite 900,
P.O. Box 78,
Toronto, ON M5J 2N8 Ph: 416 214 1177

In-order to register with the above college you are, required to meet a list of requirements such as the following:

1. Meet the current practice hours required by the college.

The college will access the amount of OT practice hours you have conducted in the past. For example if you have worked as an OT in Ireland, the amount of hours you worked will be looked into. If you are a newly graduated OT who has not practiced as an OT you may need to complete a college approved refresher program.

2. Take the National Certification Examination

To become a registered OT in Ontario you need to pass the National Certificate Exam. This exam is provided by the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (CAOT). The exam is four hours long with questions that test your knowledge of specific areas of Canadian OT practice and theory. The exam is offered twice a year in July and November. To help you with this exam you can participate in the following program, The Occupational Therapy Examination and Practice Preparation (OTepp) Project. www.otepp.ca

3. Credential Evaluation

It is a requirement of the above college (COTO) that your OT qualifications are evaluated by the World Education Services (WES). You will need to send your OT qualifications to (WES) to receive the credential evaluation of your transcripts.

4. Register fully with the College of Occupational Therapists of Ontario (COTO)

Upon completing your OT National Exam, the (WES) credential evaluation and ensuring that your practice hours are correct you need to then fully register with (COTO). This involves completing the full registration process. You are required to complete a Regulatory History form from the Association of Occupational Therapists Ireland (AOTI) and other detailed forms. Contact COTO for this information at www.coto.org. Once you have all of these areas completed you will receive a certificate of registration from (COTO).

Canada-wide:

<http://www.cicic.ca/en/professions.aspx?sortcode=2.19.21&prof=3143>

Architects

Unlike many professions, foreign architects/architectural graduates can hit the ground running & commence employment without the need (although always preferable) to have credentials recognised.

Becoming a licenced architect however is another issue. Licencing bodies run on a provincial scale – in Ontario one would apply to become a member of the **OAA**: Ontario Association of Architects (www.oaa.on.ca). To initially

join as an intern requires applying to the Canadian Architectural Certification Board to have credentials recognised is generally a timely & costly process. Following this stage it is essential to complete a number of exams, CPD courses & a specified number work hours that fit into specific categories.

Quote from the OAA website:

The first step in becoming licensed in Ontario is to have your education certified by the Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB). The CACB Certification information and application are available at www.cacb.ca. Enquiries about academic certification for architects should be addressed to the CACB at 1 Nicholas Street, Suite 1508, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7, Tel: 613-241-8399, Fax: 613-241-7991, or e-mail: info@cacb.ca.

To join the OAA (all categories):

<http://www.oaa.on.ca/the%20oaa/join%20the%20oaa>

CFAs

For a research/investment analyst role in Canada, the CFA II designation is highly recommended and is a prerequisite for a number of positions. Toronto has the highest concentration of CFA charter-holders in the world/highest number of charter holders per head of population. The pass rate for the exam ranges from 38%-42%

(http://www.cfainstitute.org/programs/cfaprogram/Documents/1963_current_candidate_exam_results.pdf) and the Institute recommends at least 300 hours of study to cover the course.

For more info: <http://www.dayonbay.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/peter-jarvis-interview.pdf>

Psychologists

Have all of your documents and original transcripts. Psychologists cannot generally work here without taking the college of Alberta Psychologists (or other provincial equivalent) written and oral exam. It is a lengthy and expensive process.

Nurses

Where can I obtain information about becoming licensed to practice nursing in Canada?

Unlike many other countries, the registration of nurses does not occur at the national level. RNs are licensed in the province or territory in which they work. You can request a prior learning assessment and application forms from any [provincial or territorial regulatory body](#):

http://www.credentials.gc.ca/immigrants/factsheets/registered_nurse.asp#lpn



Will I need to write an examination to become licensed to practice in Canada?

Canadian provinces and territories, with the exception of Quebec, require that you write the Canadian Registered Nurse Examination as part of the registration or licensure process. At present, this exam can only be written in Canada on the recommendation of a provincial or territorial nurses association. CNA's [Canadian Registered Nurse Examination Prep Guide](#) will help you prepare for the exam.

Quebec nurses have their own exam. For further information, contact the [Ordre des infirmières et infirmiers du Québec](#).

Can I practice midwifery?

Midwifery is a recognized profession in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec and Nova Scotia. For further information, please refer to the [Canadian Association of Midwives](#).

NB: There is currently a move to regulate a Canada-wide assessment service for nurses—National Nursing Assessment Services will go live later this year.

<http://www.nnas.ca/about-us/>

Insurance Brokers

The Insurance Bureau of Canada and the Insurance Institute of Canada advise that the best exam for individuals to sit, and which will be recognized nationally, is the CIP (Chartered Insurance Professional) exam. Each province has its own regulations for insurance licensing. For example it's the FCIP (Fellow Chartered Insurance Professional) exam that you would have to sit in Ontario.

List for the provincial regulators:

<http://www.insuranceinstitute.ca/en/insurance-education/licensing/provincial-regulator-links.aspx>

