Appendix 1. Differences between Canadian PSR and UK’s CSS

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|  | Canada's Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) | UK’s Community Sponsorship Scheme (CSS) |
| Who can submit an application?  | * Sponsorship Agreement Holders (SAHs) – who signed a sponsorship agreement with IRCC (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada)
* Constituent Groups (CGs) approved by SAHs
* Groups of Five (G5) Canadian citizens or with permanent residence.
* Community Sponsors (CSs), including any organisation, association or corporation.
 | Sponsorship groups must have charity status or partner with a charity.  |
| Who can be sponsored?  | Refugees and persons in refugee-like situations. The presence of family members in Canada, or ability to speak English or French, and employability are considered.  | UNHCR vulnerable refugees. |
| Identification of sponsored refugees | Groups can identify the refugee/family. Relatives in Canada can use sponsorship to facilitate resettlement of their family.  | The Home Office matches groups and refugees. Groups can decline a match but cannot select refugees. |
| Support  | Support for 1 year or until the family is self-sufficient. With a groups agreement sponsorship can be extended to a maximum of 36 months. | Integration support for 1 year, housing provision two years. |
| Financial assistance  | Groups provide financial support. Only refugees in the Joint Assistance Sponsorship Program or the Blended Visa Office-Referred Program receive Government assistance.The estimated cost for a privately sponsored refugee is $16,500 and up to $35,500 for a family of 6. Refugees are given a loan from the government to pay for their travel to Canada – sponsorship groups are not obliged to cover this cost. | Refugees receive welfare support. Sponsorship groups provide £200 per person on arrival and help cover accommodation and living costs. Groups must raise at least £9,000 per household.  |
| Settlement services | Refugees can access specialist settlement services including job orientation and language classes.  | Refugees can access services such as language classes and non-specialist job support.  |
| Family members  | A sponsored refugee can submit a One Year Window application to allow his/her spouse and dependent children to come to Canada. The sponsors have responsibility for all family members.  | Resettled refugees can apply for family reunion. They must justify why the member was not included in the original application and meet minimum income targets.  |
| Status on arrival  | Refugees receive a permanent resident card valid for 5 years.  | Refugees resettled after October 2021 are granted indefinite leave to remain. Refugees resettled before were granted refugee status for 5 years. |