



fodf Femmes ontariennes et droit de la femme à savoir

The New Basis of Claim (BOC) Form for Refugee Claims

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METRAC

METRAC, the Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children

- works to end violence against women, youth and children
- a not-for-profit, community-based organization

www.metrac.org

METRAC's Community Justice Program

- provides accessible legal information and education for women and service providers
- focuses on law that affects women, from diverse backgrounds, especially those experiencing violence or abuse

FLEW, Family Law Education for Women in Ontario

- provides information on women's rights and options under Ontario family law
- in 14 languages, accessible formats, online and in print

www.onefamilylaw.ca www.undroitdefamille.ca

Presenters

Tamar WitelsonLegal Director, METRAC



Sudabeh Mashkuri Lawyer/Social Justice Advocate



Topics to be Covered

- 1. Who is a Refugee?
- 2. Brief Overview of the Refugee Claim Process
- 3. The Basis of Claim Form (BOC)
- 4. Filling out the BOC What an Adjudicator Looks For
- 5. The BOC as Evidence Being Truthful
- 6. The Hearing What to Expect
- 7. Additional Resources

Information is accurate as of March 28, 2013



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- Two categories of Refugees in Canada:
 - 1. Convention Refugee
 - a person who cannot or does not want to go back to his/her country of origin because of a well-founded fear of persecution, based on:
 - Race
 - Religion
 - Nationality
 - Political opinion
 - Membership in a particular social group

1. Convention Refugee

- Membership in a particular social group can include sex/gender issues, for example:
 - domestic violence
 - sexual assault
 - forced marriage
 - female genital cutting
 - sexual orientation

1. Convention Refugee

- Cannot or is afraid to rely on state protection in country of origin because:
 - state protection does not exist
 - state protection is not provided
 - state protection is not effective

- 2. Person in Need of Protection
 - a person who, if forced to return to his/her country of origin, will personally be subjected to:
 - Danger of torture
 - Risk to life
 - Risk of cruel and unusual punishment or treatment



Steps in the Refugee Claim process:

- Making the claim
- Eligibility interview / submitting forms
- Referral to the Refugee Protection Division (RPD) of the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) for a hearing
- The hearing

To Make a Refugee Claim

- When entering Canada, at the port of entry
 - ➤ airport
 - > seaport
 - > Canada-US border crossing
- After entering Canada, at a Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) office (an inland claim)

The Eligibility Interview

- at a port of entry
 - Person tells Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) officer that she wants to make a Refugee Claim
 - Officer interviews the person to determine if she is eligible for a Refugee Hearing
 - ➢ If found eligible, person gets a Basis of Claim Form (BOC) to fill out

Submitting Forms

- If BOC received at a port of entry
 - ➢ BOC must be completed and submitted to the Refugee Protection Division (RPD):
 - no later than 15 days after your case is referred for a hearing
 - RPD must receive original completed BOC and one copy
 - Claimant should keep one copy
 - ➤ To locate an office of the RPD <u>www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/eng/contact/pages/offices.aspx#toronto</u>

Submitting Forms

- an inland claim
 - Person tells CIC officer that she wants to make a Refugee Claim
 - ➤ Person must complete and submit to CIC the Basis of Claim Form (BOC) and a Schedule 12 Form (Additional Information for Refugee Claimants Inside Canada)
 - Provide original completed forms and one copy
 - Claimant should keep one copy of each form
 - CIC officer will conduct interview and decide if claim is eligible to proceed



The Basis of Claim Form (BOC)

The Basis of Claim Form (BOC)

- The BOC is how a Refugee Claimant first explains:
 - > Who she is
 - Why she is afraid to return to her country or origin
 - Why she needs refugee protection in Canada
- The BOC replaces the Personal Information Form (PIF), as of December 15, 2012
- Available online:

www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/eng/tribunal/form/Documents/boc_fda_e.pdf

Also read the Claimant's Guide:

www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/Eng/tribunal/rpdspr/ClaDem/Pages/ClaimGuideDem12.aspx

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Filling Out the BOC – What an Adjudicator Looks For

General Information

- BOC must be completed in either English or French
- Use of a translator may be necessary
- Attach <u>copies</u> of original identity documents to the BOC
- Claimant should <u>keep original documents</u>
- Certified translations of documents into English or French are required
- Additional documents may be provided after submitting BOC
 provide 2 copies to RPD no later than 10 days before hearing

Who You Are

- Information to establish claimant's identity
- Adjudicator must know who the claimant is
- Identity documents may establish:
 - > name
 - > birth date
 - > nationality
 - > marital status
 - > political affiliation
 - > Religion
- Sworn statements from friends and family may help confirm the claimant's identity

Who You Are

- Adjudicator will be looking for information related to being a Convention Refugee or Person in Need of Protection
 - Nationality, ethnic and racial group or tribe
 - Religion and denomination or sect
 - Languages and dialects the claimant speaks

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- To help the adjudicator understand how and why you are a Refugee
 - Is there a reasonable chance claimant will be persecuted
 - Because of which ground (race, religion, nationality, political opinion, membership in a particular social group)
 - Dates of events are important (year, month)
 - Specific locations of events add to credibility
 - Examples of others in a similar situation, at similar risk can be helpful

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Have you or your family ever been harmed, mistreated or threatened by any person or group?
 - > May be easier to describe traumatic events in writing
 - Personal support may be more available outside of hearing
 - Details may not need to be repeated at the hearing

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- If you returned to your country, do you believe you would be harmed, mistreated or threatened by any person or group?
 - > Refugees have reasonable fear of persecution
 - > Fear must be about future harm
 - Persecution is based on specific grounds

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Did you ask any authorities such as the police or any other organization in your country to protect or assist you?
 - > Adjudicator considers:
 - is State protection available in the claimant's country of origin
 - Is the State "willing and able" to provide protection
 - Did the claimant complain to the police
 - Was help provided
 - Was the matter taken to court
 - Documents, reports, articles on lack of State protection in the country of origin may be helpful

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Did you move to another part of your country to seek safety?
 - > internal flight alternative
 - claimant will be asked if there is a place in her country of origin that:
 - she could get to safely
 - where she would be free from risk, and
 - where it would be reasonable to expect her to live

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Did you move to another part of your country to seek safety?
 - ➤ Adjudicator considers:
 - Was there an alternative safe location within the country of origin
 - Was the alternative
 - accessible
 - reasonable for all family members
 - actually safe

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Questions about your children
 - ➤ To determine who is the designated representative to explain the child's situation
 - ➤ To identify issues of child custody and abduction
 - ➤ May uncover issues of family violence
 - ➤ Violence against a woman or child claimant may be significant to a refugee claim

Why You are Claiming Refugee Protection

- Questions about your children
 - ➤ Every child seeking protection as a refugee must fill out a BOC
 - ➤ Children under age 7 with an adult only complete the first question "Who You Are"

General Considerations

- Important facts should not be omitted
- Information should be complete and consistent
- Telling a story from beginning to end can help the adjudicator follow details
- Can attach extra pages to the BOC

General Considerations

- Inconsistencies may be viewed as misrepresentation
- Details in the BOC are compared to oral evidence at the hearing
- Previous forms and forms from family members may be compared for accuracy and inconsistency

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The BOC as Evidence Being Truthful

The BOC as Evidence – Being Truthful

- The BOC is signed by the claimant
- The claimant declares she has read and understood the BOC or had the BOC interpreted to her
- The BOC is treated as <u>evidence</u> at the hearing
- Misrepresentation is viewed badly
- Adding new information at the hearing may not appear truthful
- Truthfulness adds to credibility of the claim

The BOC as evidence – Being Truthful

Making changes to the BOC

- If facts change the claimant should make changes to the BOC:
 - ➤ As soon as possible
 - ➤ 10 days in advance of the hearing
- Additional documents can be sent to the RPD
 - ➤ As soon as possible
 - ➤ 10 days in advance of the hearing

The BOC as evidence – Being Truthful

Making changes to the BOC

- Keep contact information current
 - ➤ To avoid missing hearing date
- Advise RPD if lawyer or representative changes
- Claimant should always keep her own copy of the BOC and every supporting document



- The claimant must attend the hearing
- A government representative may attend the hearing
- The adjudicator will ask the claimant questions

- The claimant will be asked to promise to tell the truth
- The adjudicator will ask questions about:
 - >the BOC
 - >statements given at the port of entry or CIC office
- The adjudicator will compare answers given at the hearing to previous evidence

- The adjudicator will examine supporting documents
- The adjudicator will listen and look for inconsistencies in the claimant's story and details
- The adjudicator may decide to accept or reject the claim
 - >at the hearing
 - by letter, after the hearing

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Additional Resources

Resources (Immigration and Refugee)

Find a community legal clinic near you

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/contact/contact.asp?type=cl

Community & Specialty Legal Clinics

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/contact/contact.asp?type=cl

- Centre for Spanish Speaking Peoples
- Metro Toronto Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic
- Refugee and Immigrants Information Centre Toronto
- South Asian Legal Clinic of Ontario

FCJ Refugee Centre

www.fcjrefugeecentre.org/

416-469-9754

Canadian Association of Refugee Lawyers

www.refugeelawyersgroup.ca/

Resources (Immigration and Refugee)

Refugee Law Office

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/getting/type_immigration.asp

416-977-8111

Refugee Lawyers Association of Ontario

www.rlaontario.com/

Canadian Council for Refugees

www.ccrweb.ca/en/home

- > 514-277-7223
- Directory of immigrant and refugee serving organizations in your area www.ccrweb.ca/en/links

Settlement.org

www.settlement.org/index.asp

Information and answers on settling in Ontario

Resources (Immigration and Refugee)

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

www.cic.gc.ca/english/index.asp

Call Centre Toll-free: 1-888-242-2100

> TTY: 1-888-576-8502

More Contacts: www.cic.gc.ca/english/contacts/index.asp

Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (Ontario)

www.citizenship.gov.on.ca/

Find information about citizenship and immigration in Ontario

General Inquiry: (416) 327-2422

> Toll-free: 1-800-267-7329

> TTY: 1-800-555-5559

211 Canada.ca

www.211canada.ca/

Find available immigrant and refugee serving organizations in your area

Additional Resources (Refugee)

Preparing for your Refugee Hearing:

Ontario Women's Justice Network (OWJN)

owjn.org/owjn 2009/component/content/article/57immigration-law/338-preparing-for-your-refugee-hearing

FCJ Refugee Centre

www.fcjrefugeecentre.org/?p=394

Resources (Family)

Assaulted Women's Helpline <u>www.awhl.org</u>

> Toll-free: 1-866-863-0511; TTY: 1.866.863.7868

Toronto: 416-863-0511

Legal Aid Ontario www.legalaid.on.ca/en/getting/default.asp

Toll-free: 1-800-668-8258; TTY: 1-866-641-8867

Toronto: 416-979-1446 (accepts collect calls)

Family Law Information Program (FLIP)

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/getting/flip.asp

Family Law Information Centres (FLICs)

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/getting/type_family.asp

Family Law Services Centres (FLSCs)

www.legalaid.on.ca/en/contact/contact.asp?type=flsc

Ontario Women's Justice Network (OWJN) www.owjn.org

FLEW (Family Law Education for Women) <u>www.onefamilylaw.ca/en/resources/</u>
FODF (Femmes Ontariennes et Droit de la Familles) <u>www.undroitdefamille.ca/</u>

Additional Resources

Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Services (VCARS)

Immediate, on-site service to victims of crime 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Toll-free: 1-888-579-2888

Toronto: 416-314-2447

Victim Support Line (VSL)

 province-wide, multilingual, toll-free information line providing a range of services to victims of crime

• Services available from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., 7 days a week in 13 languages

Toll-free: 1-888-579-2888

Toronto: 416-314-2447

Court Prep

www.courtprep.ca

 provides information on the Canadian legal system and prepares victims and witnesses to give evidence

Resources

Law Society of Upper Canada Lawyer Referral Service

www.lsuc.on.ca/with.aspx?id=697

Toll-free: 1-800-268-8326

> Toronto: 416-947-3330

> TTY: 416-644-4886

Justice Net

www.justicenet.ca/directory/search/

Reduced fee lawyers for low income people not eligible for Legal Aid

Toolkit for a good Client-Lawyer Relationship

schliferclinic.com/vars/legal/pblo/toolkit.htm

Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic

Ministry of the Attorney General

www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/

Toll free: 1-800-518-7901

> TTY: 1-877-425-0575