



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

## Citizenship Policy Manual

# CP 1

## Citizenship Lines of Business

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

Updates to chapter .....	2
1. Overview .....	3
1.1. This section is about .....	3
1.2. Meaning of Canadian citizenship .....	3
1.3. Becoming a Canadian citizen.....	3
1.4. Objective of manual .....	3
1.5. Access to manual.....	3
1.6. Overview of citizenship program delivery .....	4
1.7. Functional guidance .....	4
1.8. Commonly used addresses.....	5
2. Lines of Business .....	5
2.1. This section is about .....	5
2.2. Background on application types .....	5
2.3. Requirements for various types of applications .....	6
2.4. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(1) - Adult.....	6
2.5. Minister can waive some requirements for a 5(1) application.....	6
2.6. Application for a grant of citizenship under section 5.1 – Adopted persons .....	7
2.7. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(2) – Minor .....	7
2.8. Minister can waive some requirements for a 5(2) application.....	7
2.9. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(5) – Statelessness – Bloodline connection .....	7
2.10. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 11(1) – Resumption .....	8
2.11. Minister can waive some requirements for an 11(1) application.....	8
2.12. Application for citizenship under subsection 11(2) – Election of Canadian citizenship .....	8
2.13. Application to renounce citizenship under section 9.....	9
2.14. Minister can waive some requirements for a section 9 application.....	9
2.15. Application to renounce citizenship under R7.1.....	9
2.16. Application for proof of citizenship under section 12.....	9
2.17. General processing .....	9
3. Fees and Refunds.....	12
3.1. This section is about .....	12
3.2. Authorities .....	12
3.3. All applications must include full fee .....	12
3.4. HPM Payment .....	12
3.5. Payment of fees on the Internet.....	13
3.6. Overseas payments .....	13
3.7. Right of Citizenship Fee .....	13
3.8. Refunding the Right of Citizenship Fee .....	13
3.9. Time for processing refund .....	13
3.10. Application processing fee .....	13
3.11. No fee for minors, no refund .....	14
3.12. Applicant applying again must pay fees again.....	14
3.13. Applicant appeals and applies again .....	14
3.14. Steps to follow if applicant appeals and applies again .....	14
3.15. Fee schedule for citizenship services .....	14

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

### Updates to chapter

#### **Listing by date:**

##### **Date: 2009-04-17**

This chapter has been updated in light of the coming into force of Bill C-37, an *Act to amend the Citizenship Act*, S.C. 2008, c.14, on April 17, 2009. Some minor corrections were also made to reflect departmental reorganization.

##### **2007-05-18**

Updates throughout the chapter reflect Citizenship and Immigration Canada's 2006 departmental reorganization, that is, the split of policy and operations sectors, as well as the creation of the Citizenship Branch and the Operational Management and Coordination Branch.

##### **2005-09-22**

- Table of contents has been added to pdf version.
- References to 5(2)(b) have been removed.
- A new section on the 11(1.1) exception has been added.
- A reference to CRS has been replaced by GCMS.
- Option of paying fees through the Internet has been added.

# CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

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## 1. Overview

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### 1.1. This section is about

This section is about:

- the meaning of Canadian citizenship;
  - the objective of this manual;
  - access to this manual;
  - delivery of citizenship services;
  - functional guidance;
  - commonly used addresses.
- 

### 1.2. Meaning of Canadian citizenship

Canadian citizenship means:

- having legal status as a citizen of Canada, as set out in the *Citizenship Act*;
  - sharing equally in the rights and responsibilities that belong to each Canadian;
  - taking an active role in Canadian society.
- 

### 1.3. Becoming a Canadian citizen

Generally, a person becomes a Canadian citizen by:

- being born in Canada (birth on soil);
  - in some cases, being born outside Canada to a Canadian parent (derivative citizenship, citizenship by descent);
  - applying to become a Canadian citizen (naturalization).
- 

### 1.4. Objective of manual

This manual is intended for employees of Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) who are responsible for providing citizenship related services to clients. This manual provides background information on the legislation relevant to citizenship, current policies, and guidelines for the administration of the *Citizenship Act* and *Citizenship Regulations*.

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### 1.5. Access to manual

This manual is provided in electronic format through the department's intranet [Connexion]. Parts of this manual are accessible to the general public through CIC's Web site at [www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca).

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

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### 1.6. Overview of citizenship program delivery

The citizenship program is delivered through the Call Centre, the Case Processing Centre in Sydney (CPC Sydney), Nova Scotia, local CIC offices throughout Canada, missions overseas, and the following offices in Ottawa: Case Management Branch (CMB), Citizenship and Multiculturalism Branch, Citizenship Commission, and the Operational Management and Coordination Branch (OMC). The Informatics Management and Technologies Branch (IMTB) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Global Case Management System (GCMS) which acts as CIC's electronic processing and database for citizenship services.

Clients access CIC through the Call Centre located in Montreal. The Call Centre provides answers to general questions about the citizenship process, provides clients with citizenship application kits, and answers client questions relating to active files. The Call Centre is the initial point of contact for CIC clients.

Applications for citizenship services are initially processed by mail at CPC Sydney. Once the CPC's processing is complete, depending on the business line, files may be forwarded to local offices or overseas missions.

The Call Centre and CPC Sydney report to the Centralized Processing Region.

Local office staff complete the process for many applications for citizenship services, and in particular, complete the process for grant of citizenship applications. Any file requiring follow-up is referred to a local office. Citizenship judges in local offices conduct hearings, make decisions on applications, and preside over citizenship ceremonies for clients becoming Canadian citizens. Local office staff come under the direction of Regional Director Generals. Citizenship judges are independent quasi-judicial decision-makers regrouped under the leadership of the Citizenship Commission.

Contentious or special category files are managed by the Case Review Unit in Case Management Branch in Ottawa. Examples of cases referred to this unit: a client subject to a security, war crime, or organized crime investigation, a request from a citizenship judge to waive citizenship requirements, discretionary grants of citizenship under subsection 5(4) of the *Citizenship Act*, and section 29 (citizenship offences) charges. Client or Ministerial appeal of a citizenship judge's decision are managed by Litigation Management within Case Management Branch.

Citizenship and Multiculturalism Branch is responsible for legislative amendments, new policy and program development, intergovernmental and stakeholder relations, as well as research and development of new policy frameworks.

The OMC Branch is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the citizenship program delivery. The Citizenship Program Delivery and Promotion (CPDP) Division in the OMC Branch is responsible for functional guidance; content of the citizenship policy manual, citizenship applications, forms and publications; and promotional activities. The Director responsible for the CPDP also assumes the responsibilities of the Registrar as delegated by the Minister under the *Citizenship Act*. Quality Assurance is managed by the Quality Assurance Unit in the Fraud Deterrence and Verification Division of the OMC Branch.

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### 1.7. Functional guidance

The Citizenship Program Delivery and Promotion Division in the OMC Branch is responsible for providing functional guidance on citizenship matters to CIC officials in local offices, CMB, and CPC Sydney, and to consular officials who deliver the citizenship program overseas on behalf of CIC.

Functional direction relates to all matters concerning interpretation of legislation, policies, procedures (other than CPC Sydney and local office internal procedures), complex cases, and matters such as the Quality Assurance Program. Questions concerning these issues should be directed to [nat-cit-operations@cic.gc.ca](mailto:nat-cit-operations@cic.gc.ca).

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

### 1.8. Commonly used addresses

Office Name	Address
Case Management Branch Case Review Unit	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 9th Floor, 300 Slater Street Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1
Case Management Branch Litigation Management	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 9th Floor, 300 Slater Street Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1
Case Processing Centre-Sydney	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 47-49 Dorchester Street P.O. Box 7000 Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6V6
	<b>Contact info and processing times</b>
	<a href="http://cicwebcart/contact/cic/cpcsyd_e.htm#start">http://cicwebcart/contact/cic/cpcsyd_e.htm#start</a>
Citizenship and Multiculturalism Branch	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 5th Floor, 300 Slater Street Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1
Operational Management and Coordination Branch Office of the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship Citizenship Program Delivery and Promotion	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 19th Floor, 365 Laurier Avenue W. Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1
Operational Management and Coordination Branch Quality Assurance Unit	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 14th Floor, 365 Laurier Avenue W. Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1
Public Rights Administration Directorate	Citizenship and Immigration Canada 10th Floor, 360 Laurier Avenue W. Ottawa, ON K1A 1L1

## 2. Lines of Business

### 2.1. This section is about

This section is about:

- the various types of citizenship applications
- the requirements for citizenship applications
- general processing for grant applications
- the process steps in a grant application

### 2.2. Background on application types

Citizenship is a legal status. A person can be a citizen by birth in Canada, by birth outside Canada to a Canadian parent, or by naturalization. Any Canadian citizen may apply for a citizenship certificate (proof of citizenship).

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

A person who already is a citizen, or who requires a document certifying their citizenship status can apply for **proof** of citizenship. Canadian citizens may **renounce** their citizenship; this means voluntarily giving up the legal status of being a Canadian. Persons who are not Canadian can apply to be **granted** citizenship. There are different grants for different categories of people: persons who were Canadian but lost or renounced their citizenship and persons who were never Canadian. Persons who were never Canadian and have no claim through a parent are granted citizenship. A foreign-born person adopted by a Canadian citizen can apply for a grant of citizenship through the **adoption provision** in the *Citizenship Act*. Persons who lost or renounced their Canadian citizenship may apply to **resume** (regain) citizenship. Persons who acquired citizenship by fraudulent means may have their citizenship **revoked** by the Government of Canada. Citizenship records are maintained at CPC Sydney. Any person can apply for a **search of records** to confirm their citizenship status according to CIC records. However, persons who were born in Canada and who never applied for a citizenship certificate should contact the Vital Statistics department of their province or territory of birth, as those persons would not be in CIC records as citizens.

Certain requirements must be met before a person can renounce or be granted citizenship. Persons who are granted citizenship take an oath of citizenship and their legal status as citizen takes effect as of the date the oath was administered. A person who is granted citizenship and does not have to take the oath as per regulatory requirements becomes Canadian on the day of the grant. Someone who is granted citizenship is a naturalized Canadian. Any person granted citizenship is issued a certificate of citizenship.

A person who renounces his or her citizenship ceases to have the legal status of a citizen as described in the *Citizenship Act* on the day after the application is approved. A certificate of renunciation is issued to the person renouncing citizenship.

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### 2.3. Requirements for various types of applications

The following information is general. See the *Citizenship Act* and *Citizenship Regulations* and chapters 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 14 of this manual for details on legislative requirements.

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### 2.4. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(1) - Adult

#### Requirements for Canadian citizenship

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration grants citizenship to applicants who:

- are 18 years old or older (minors may also apply for and be granted citizenship);
- are permanent residents;
- have lived in Canada for three of the four years immediately before applying for citizenship;
- have a knowledge of English or French;
- have knowledge of Canada and of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; and
- are not prohibited from being granted citizenship because of criminal prohibitions, because they are under a removal order, or because they represent a security concern.

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### 2.5. Minister can waive some requirements for a 5(1) application

The *Citizenship Act* permits the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to waive the following requirements for citizenship under certain circumstances:

- Age

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

- Language
- Knowledge
- Taking the oath
- Residence (if a minor)

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### 2.6. Application for a grant of citizenship under section 5.1 – Adopted persons

#### Requirements for Canadian citizenship

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration grants citizenship to any person who is adopted by a Canadian citizen after December 31, 1946 and where the adoption:

- was in the best interest of the child;
- created a genuine relationship of parent and child;
- was in accordance with the laws of the place where the adoption took place, and the laws of the country of residence of the adopting citizen;
- was not entered into primarily for the purpose of acquiring a status or privilege in relation to immigration or citizenship;
- was in accordance with the requirements of Quebec law governing adoptions when the citizen is subject to these laws.

If the adoption took place after the person turned 18, all the criteria listed above must be met (except for the “best interests of the child”), and there must have been a genuine parent-child relationship when the adoption took place and before the adopted person turned 18.

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### 2.7. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(2) – Minor

#### Requirements for Canadian citizenship

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration grants citizenship to any person who:

- is a permanent resident;
- is the minor child of a citizen [parent can apply at the same time under subsection 5(1)]; and
- is not prohibited from being granted citizenship because of criminal prohibitions, because they are under a removal order, or because they represent a security concern.

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### 2.8. Minister can waive some requirements for a 5(2) application

The *Citizenship Act* permits the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to waive the following requirement for citizenship under certain circumstances:

- Taking the oath

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### 2.9. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 5(5) – Statelessness – Bloodline connection

#### Requirements for Canadian citizenship



## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration grants citizenship to any person who:

- is born outside Canada on or after April 17, 2009 to a Canadian parent;
- is less than 23 years of age;
- has resided in Canada for at least three years during the four years immediately before the date of his or her application;
- has always been stateless; and
- has not been convicted of any of the following offences:
  - i) a terrorism offence, as defined in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*,
  - ii) an offence under section 47, 51 or 52 of the *Criminal Code*,
  - iii) an offence under subsection 5(1) or any of sections 6 and 16 to 22 of the *Security of Information Act*, or
  - iv) a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, being an accessory after the fact in relation to, or any counselling in relation to, an offence referred to in subparagraph (ii) or (iii);
- is not the subject of a declaration by the Governor in Council made pursuant to section 20 of the *Citizenship Act*.

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### 2.10. Application for a grant of citizenship under subsection 11(1) – Resumption

#### Requirements for Canadian citizenship

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration grants citizenship to any person who:

- was a citizen and ceased to be a citizen;
- is a permanent resident;
- has lived in Canada for at least one year immediately before applying for citizenship; and
- is not prohibited from being granted citizenship because of criminal prohibitions, because they are under a removal order, or because they represent a security concern.

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### 2.11. Minister can waive some requirements for an 11(1) application

The *Citizenship Act* permits the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to waive the following requirement for citizenship under certain circumstances:

- Taking the oath.

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### 2.12. Application for citizenship under subsection 11(2) – Election of Canadian citizenship

A woman acquires Canadian citizenship if she:

- was a British subject;
- lost British subject status before 1947 because of her marriage or the acquisition by her husband of a foreign nationality; and

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

- provides the Minister with a notice in writing, indicating that she elects to be a Canadian citizen.

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### 2.13. Application to renounce citizenship under section 9

#### Requirements to renounce citizenship

Any person may renounce citizenship who:

- is a Canadian citizen;
- is a citizen of another country or will become the citizen of another country by renouncing their Canadian citizenship;
- does not reside in Canada;
- is not prevented from understanding the significance of renunciation because of a mental disability;
- is at least 18 years old; and
- is not prohibited from renouncing citizenship because they represent a security problem.

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### 2.14. Minister can waive some requirements for a section 9 application

The *Citizenship Act* permits the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to waive the following requirements for renunciation of citizenship under certain circumstances:

- Understanding the significance of renunciation
- Residence outside Canada

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### 2.15. Application to renounce citizenship under R7.1

#### Requirements to renounce citizenship

Any person may renounce citizenship if that person:

- is a Canadian citizen under paragraphs 3(1)(f) or 3(1)(g) of the Act;
- is a citizen of another country or, if the application is approved, will become a citizen of another country;
- is at least 18 years old; and
- is not prevented from understanding the significance of renouncing citizenship by reason of a mental disability.

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### 2.16. Application for proof of citizenship under section 12

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration issues a citizenship certificate to any person who applies for proof of citizenship and is a citizen of Canada as defined in the *Citizenship Act*.

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### 2.17. General processing

#### Direct mail-in to CPC Sydney

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

Applications for citizenship services are processed by mail at CPC Sydney. The applicant mails his or her application, along with the required documents, photographs, and fee directly to CPC Sydney. If the application arrives in CPC Sydney without the required fee, CPC Sydney officials return the application to the applicant for the required fee. If the application arrives in CPC Sydney without the required documents, CPC Sydney officials contact the applicant for the required documents.

### Index check

All applications must be verified against existing citizenship records. CPC Sydney provides for an in-depth index check when:

- the names or the date of birth on the application and on existing citizenship records do not match;
- two or more people have the same name and the same date of birth;
- CPC or the local office is unable to determine beyond any doubt that the applicant is or is not the person in previous citizenship or immigration records.

### Overview of procedures for grant applications

The application is received and a file is created. Clearances are obtained via electronic means at the time the certificate is prepared. Once the certificate is prepared, the file is sent to the local citizenship office.

Once all clearances and verifications are completed, the local office schedules the client for an assessment on language and knowledge. See **Assessing language and knowledge, written test, oral interview** in **CP 4**.

If the judge approves the application and the citizenship officer grants citizenship, the applicant is scheduled to take the oath at a citizenship ceremony. In cases where the citizenship officer feels the citizenship judge made an error or did not take all the evidence into account, the citizenship officer can suggest that a Ministerial appeal be recommended. See **CP 8 - Appeals**.

If the application is not approved by the judge, the applicant is notified of the decision, the reasons for it, and that he or she may apply again when he or she meets the requirements of the Act and/or appeal the decision to the Federal Court - Trial Division. See **CP 8 - Appeals**.

After the applicant takes the oath and receives the certificate, the applicant signs the oath form and the citizenship officer countersigns the oath form. The complete file is forwarded to CPC Sydney for file retirement. In the case of an application that is not approved, the file is held at the citizenship office for 180 days, in case of an appeal. If there is no appeal, the entire file is sent to CPC Sydney for refund of the Right of Citizenship Fee, where applicable, and file retirement. See **Fees and Refunds** in this chapter.

### Process steps for grant applications

Step	Action
1	Applicant for citizenship mails completed application form to CPC Sydney.
2	CPC reviews the application form to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the form is completed properly;</li><li>• all necessary information is included;</li><li>• the correct fee has been paid.</li></ul>
3	CPC reviews documents submitted with the application form.

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

	<p>CPC mails applicant a letter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirming that the application has been received;</li> <li>• with a copy of A Look at Canada, the guide on which the citizenship test is based.</li> </ul>
4	<p>Clearances are requested electronically from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immigration (Query Response Centre [QRC]);</li> <li>• the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP);</li> <li>• the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (CSIS).</li> </ul>
5	<p>The QRC, the RCMP, and CSIS check for an immigration record, a criminal record, and a security record for the applicant, to make sure that the applicant is not prohibited from obtaining citizenship.</p>
6	<p>CPC prepares a certificate package and sends it to the CIC office nearest to the applicant's address.</p>
7	<p>Once all clearances and verifications have been completed, the CIC office sends the applicant a letter inviting them to appear on a set date and time to write the citizenship test. In some cases, such as the need for more information about a prohibition or residence, the applicant failing the test, an applicant with low literacy or language skills, or where the judge specifically makes the request, an interview is scheduled with a citizenship judge.</p>
8	<p>The citizenship judge reviews the application and the test results to determine whether the applicant meets the requirements for citizenship.</p> <p>If the judge does not approve the application, the applicant is told, in writing, that the application has been non-approved, and given the reasons for non-approval. The applicant is told that he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can apply again; and/or</li> <li>• can appeal the citizenship judge's decision to the Federal Court.</li> </ul>
9	<p>If the judge approves citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the citizenship officer grants citizenship*;</li> <li>• the applicant is invited to attend a citizenship ceremony;</li> <li>• the applicant takes the oath of citizenship at the ceremony;</li> <li>• the applicant receives a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship at the ceremony.</li> </ul> <p>* The citizenship officer can recommend that the Minister appeal a judge's decision.</p>
10	<p>Completed file is sent to CPC Sydney for file retirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• File is microfilmed.</li> </ul>

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Original paper file is destroyed.</li></ul>
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### 3. Fees and Refunds

Related topics: Abandonment and Withdrawal of Applications

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#### 3.1. This section is about

This section is about fees and refunds for citizenship services.

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#### 3.2. Authorities

<i>Citizenship Act</i>	<i>Citizenship Regulations</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Section 27</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Section 31</li></ul>

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#### 3.3. All applications must include full fee

Accept only applications with the complete fee as specified on the fee schedule at the end of this section. Return applications that do not include the full fee, or that do not have the correct fee.

The fees for services in Canada are paid by credit card online through CIC's website or at a bank before the applicant mails the application to CPC Sydney. This latter method of payment is called Handling of Public Money (HPM). See section 3.5 for method of payment for clients residing outside Canada.

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#### 3.4. HPM Payment

The initiative Handling of Public Money (HPM) allows the CPCs to accept payment for citizenship and immigration services through a 'direct deposit' system. The fees are paid to a financial institution which then transfers the funds to the federal government.

For detailed instructions on HPM payment, refer to the instructions attached to application kits.

HPM does not apply to missions abroad.

##### **Kit distribution**

Citizenship kits include the HPM receipt that must be stamped by the financial institution, as well as detailed instructions on how to pay using the HPM process.

As the HPM receipt must be an original with a unique receipt number, it cannot currently be obtained from the Internet. Individuals obtaining their kits from the Internet can order an HPM receipt through CIC's Web site or through the Call Centre. Internet-generated kits will eventually include the HPM receipt.

##### **Types of receipts**

Receipt no. 10 (IMM 5401) is included in each application kit and is to be completed by the client. Any additional copies of form IMM 5401 can be obtained by requesting one from a call centre agent or by ordering one on CIC's Web site.

Receipt no. 99 (IMM 5412) is the Insufficient Fee Notice and is used when a client is required to pay additional fees for the services requested. This receipt is provided to the client by CPC Sydney along with instructions on the HPM method of payment.

##### **If there is no designated financial institution in the area**

The preferred method of payment is online through CIC's website.

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

For clients who do not wish to make payment through the Internet, there is a mail-in service provided by the National Bank of Canada in CIC's name. The address is:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada  
P.O. Box 52  
Montreal, Quebec  
H2Y 3E9

Upon payment to the address above, the client will receive a stamped HPM receipt from the National Bank of Canada to be attached to the application sent to CPC Sydney.

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### 3.5. Payment of fees on the Internet

Fees may be paid by credit card through CIC's website. A printer will be required as at the end of the payment process, the official CIC receipt must be printed out and attached to the completed application before mailing it in.

For detailed instructions on Internet payment, refer to the instructions attached to application kits.

Some credit cards issued outside North America may not be compatible with the Internet payment system.

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### 3.6. Overseas payments

Clients applying for services from outside Canada and who do not wish to use the Internet payment system (or whose credit cards are not compatible) may also make their payment directly to a Canadian embassy, high commission or consulate which determines an acceptable method (bank/certified cheque, money order, cash). The application processing fee is payable in Canadian funds only. Canadian consular missions may not accept convertible foreign currency.

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### 3.7. Right of Citizenship Fee

In addition to the \$100 processing fee, all 5(1) applications must include the \$100 Right of Citizenship Fee. There is no processing fee for applications for a 5(5) grant; however, the \$100 Right of Citizenship Fee must be included for all applicants aged 18 and over.

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### 3.8. Refunding the Right of Citizenship Fee

Applicants who are denied citizenship get a refund of the Right of Citizenship Fee when the 180 day waiting period has ended and no appeal is filed. If there is an appeal, and it is denied, the fee is refunded. The fee is not refunded if the appeal is allowed and the person becomes a Canadian citizen.

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### 3.9. Time for processing refund

It takes approximately one to three months from the time CPC Sydney receives the file to process a Right of Citizenship Fee refund. This is in addition to the six-month hold (180-day waiting period) at the local office for files that are non-approved. Applications that are withdrawn may be sent immediately to CPC Sydney for a refund.

Refunds are mailed to the payer on file.

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### 3.10. Application processing fee

Generally there is no refund of the application processing fee for either grants or proofs. The application processing fee is only refunded if:

- the applicant dies before a decision was made by a citizenship official; or

## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

- the applicant applied for a grant or proof of citizenship on the basis of incorrect information by CIC officials. Documentation supporting the error must be provided.

### 3.11. No fee for minors, no refund

As there is no Right of Citizenship Fee for a minor's application, **there is no refund** for applications made on behalf of minors that are refused citizenship. The processing fee for applications made by or on behalf of minors if the minor's parent is refused citizenship is not refunded. The application processing fee for minors is not to be held pending a new application by a parent, nor credited towards a later application, when the parents are refused citizenship.

### 3.12. Applicant applying again must pay fees again

An applicant who is refused citizenship may apply again. If an applicant applies again, all fees must be included with the new application.

### 3.13. Applicant appeals and applies again

If an applicant appeals a decision refusing a grant of citizenship, the applicant can submit a second application while waiting for the Federal Court's decision on the appeal. The applicant must pay the full fee for the second application.

### 3.14. Steps to follow if applicant appeals and applies again

The following procedures apply when an applicant submits a second application while waiting for a decision on an appeal:

IF	THEN
applicant appeals the first decision AND if the applicant submits a second application while waiting for a decision on the appeal for the first application AND if the appeal of the first decision is successful AND if the applicant is granted citizenship.	record the second application as being abandoned AND refund only the Right of Citizenship Fee for the second application.
applicant appeals the first decision AND if the applicant submits a second application while waiting for a decision on the appeal for the first application AND the second application is granted before the appeal decision is made	refund the Right of Citizenship Fee for the first application AFTER the applicant withdraws the appeal in writing.

### 3.15. Fee schedule for citizenship services

Application for	Processing Fee	Right of Citizenship Fee	Total Fees
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## CP 1 – Citizenship Lines of Business

Adult, grant of citizenship, subsection 5(1) of the Act	\$100	\$100	\$200
Minor, grant of citizenship, subsection 5(2) of the Act	\$100	n/a	\$100
Adult, grant of citizenship, statelessness – bloodline connection, subsection 5(5) of the Act	n/a	n/a for minors \$100 if adult at the time of application	n/a <b>or</b> \$100
Adoptee, grant of citizenship, section 5.1 of the Act	\$100	n/a if minor at the time of application \$100 if adult at the time of application	\$100 <b>or</b> \$200 if adult at the time of application
Adult only, renunciation of citizenship, section 9 of the Act	\$100	n/a	\$100
Adult only, renunciation of citizenship under R7.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Resumption of citizenship, subsection 11(1) of the Act	\$100	n/a	\$100
Adult and minor, proof of citizenship, section 3 of the Act	\$ 75	n/a	\$ 75
Search of records, section 29 of the Regulations	\$ 75	n/a	\$ 75