

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST APPLICATION FOR A CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE (PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP)

Send the following documents with your application. Check \square each box once you enclose the item.

Failure to provide a fully completed application form or the necessary documents will result in the return of your application. If you are sending more than one application (for example, family members), and one of the applications is incomplete, all the applications will be returned to you.

If you are applying for your first citizenship certificate, provide clear and legible certified copies of your documents. If it is for a replacement, provide clear and legible photocopies of your documents.

Note: You must provide the English or French translation of all documents that are in another language and an affidavit from the person who completed the translation.

DO NOT SUBMIT ORIGINALS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AS DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED WILL NOT BE RETURNED.	Format		
Forms			
Application for a Citizenship Certificate (CIT 0001), completed, signed and dated.	Original		
Use of a Representative (IMM 5476) form, completed, signed and dated. See section "Step 2. Complete the Application" in the instruction guide.	Original		
Optional			
Request form for a Change of Sex Designation (CIT 0404), completed, signed and dated.	Original		
Photos			
Two citizenship photos. Refer to Citizenship Photos section in the instruction guide.	Original		
Applicable fees			
Consult the "pay the fees" section in the instruction guide for further information.	Original		
Identity documents			
Two (2) pieces of personal identification, such as a passport, a driver's license or a health insurance card, one of which must have your photo on it.	Сору		
Marriage certificate/divorce certificate and/or a legal name change certificate (if applicable).	Сору		
Additional documents: Identify the scenario that describes your situation and submit the appropriate supporting documents.	nents.		
Scenario 1 – If you have ever been issued a Canadian citizenship certificate, a Canadian naturalization certificate or a certificate of reg abroad (RBA), and you are applying to replace your certificate:	istration of birth		
all citizenship/naturalization certificate(s) and any pink transmission copies (exception of registration of birth abroad certificates);	Original		
your registration of birth abroad certificate (RBA) (if applicable). Note: Certificates of registration of birth abroad (RBA) ceased to be issued on February 15, 1977. If you are applying for a replacement of your RBA, if your application is approved, you will receive the current citizenship certificate.	Сору		
Scenario 2 – If you were born in Canada and have never had a citizenship certificate:			
your birth certificate (issued by the appropriate provincial or territorial authority);	Certified copy		
 proof that you ceased to be a British subject before January 1, 1947 (or April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador), if applicable, such as: foreign naturalization certificate, or marriage certificate. 	Certified copy		
CIT 0014 (08-2017) E (DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS - CIT 0014 F)	Canad'ä		

Scenario 3 – If you were born outside Canada on or after January 1, 1947 to a Canadian parent <u>or</u> a parent who became a citizen as a result of the legislative amendments to the <i>Citizenship Act</i> on April 17, 2009 or June 11, 2015:				
all citizenship/naturalization certificate(s) (if applicable);	Original			
your birth certificate which lists your parents (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy			
proof that one or both of your natural parents were Canadian citizens when you were born, such as:	Certified copy			
Note: If you were not a Canadian citizen immediately before April 17, 2009, see "Amendments to the <i>Citizenship Act</i> limit citizenship by descent" and "Amendments to the <i>Citizenship Act</i> extending citizenship" in the instruction guide for important information regarding the limit to citizenship by descent and exceptions to this limit.				
Scenario 4 – If you were born outside Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador before January 1, 1947, (or April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador) to a parent who was born or naturalized in Canada (or Newfoundland and Labrador) or who became a citizen on January 1, 1947 (or on April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):				
all citizenship/naturalization certificate(s) (if applicable);	Original			
your birth certificate which lists your parents (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy			
 proof that one or both of your natural parents became a citizen on January 1, 1947 (or April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador), such as: your parent's provincial or territorial birth certificate, Canadian citizenship certificate, or British naturalization certificate; 	Certified copy			
your parents' marriage certificate (if applicable).	Certified copy			
Scenario 5 – If you were a British subject who lived in Canada for 20 years immediately before January 1, 1947 (or April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):				
your birth certificate (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy			
Proof of acquisition of British subject status, such as: British birth certificate, or British naturalization certificate;	Certified copy			
for women married before January 1, 1947: details of your husband's nationality at the time of your marriage.	Certified copy			

Scenario 6 – If you were a British subject who was ordinarily resident in Canada on January 1, 1947 (or in Newfoundland and Labrador on April 1, 1949) and you did not become a Canadian citizen on January 1, 1947 (or on or before April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):				
	your birth certificate (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy		
	 Proof of acquisition of British subject status, such as: British birth certificate, or British naturalization certificate; 	Certified copy		
	 proof of residence in Canada (or Newfoundland and Labrador) such as: school or employment records, or any other documents showing residence in Canada; 	Certified copy		
	• for women married before January 1, 1947: details of your husband's nationality at the time of your marriage.	Certified copy		
Scenario 7 -	- If you were a British subject who lived in Canada as a permanent resident immediately before January 1, 1947 (or immedi April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):	ately before		
	• your birth certificate (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy		
	 Proof of acquisition of British subject status, such as: British birth certificate, or British naturalization certificate; 	Certified copy		
	 proof of admission to Canada as a permanent resident such as: immigration document, or Passport you used when you originally entered Canada (if it includes an original entry or admission stamp); 	Certified copy		
	• for women married before January 1, 1947: details of your husband's nationality at the time of your marriage.	Certified copy		
Scenario 8 -	- If you are a woman who married (before January 1, 1947) a British subject born or naturalized in Canada before January 1 resided in Canada before your marriage) and you entered Canada as a permanent resident before January 1, 1947 (Note is April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):			
	• your birth certificate (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy		
	your marriage certificate;	Certified copy		
	 proof of your husband's status in Canada such as his: provincial or territorial birth certificate, naturalization certificate, or citizenship certificate; 	Certified copy		
	 proof of your admission to Canada as a permanent resident such as: immigration document, or Passport you used when you originally entered Canada (if it includes an original entry or admission stamp); 	Certified copy		

Scenario 9 – If you are a woman who lost her British subject status upon or during marriage before January 1, 1947:			
your birth certificate (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born);	Certified copy	
British birth	f British subject status, such as: n certificate, or uralization certificate;	Certified copy	
your marriage certific	ate;	Certified copy	
such as: • foreign birt	d's foreign nationality at time of marriage or proof of your husband's naturalization in a foreign country h certificate, or uralization certificate.	Certified copy	
Scenario 10 – If you were formerly a	Canadian citizen, ceased to be a citizen under former legislation, had not resumed citizenship sind	ce its loss:	
all citizenship/natural	ization certificate(s) (if applicable);	Original	
birth certific Registratio	ormerly a Canadian citizen such as: cate, n of Birth Abroad certificate, or /naturalization certificate;	Certified copy	
a letter fror	d to be a Canadian citizen such as: m IRCC confirming loss of citizenship (if available), uralization certificate, or ertificate.	Certified copy	
Scenario 11 – If you were born or naturalized in Canada before January 1, 1947 (or before April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador), ceased to be a British subject under former legislation, and you did not become a Canadian citizen on January 1, 1947 (or on or before April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):			
all citizenship/natural	ization certificate(s) (if applicable);	Original	
birth certific	on certificate, or	Certified copy	
letter from	d to be a British subject such as: IRCC confirming loss of British subject status (if available), or uralization certificate.	Certified copy	

Scenario 12	Scenario 12 – If you were born outside Canada and Newfoundland and Labrador before January 1, 1947 (or before April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador) to a parent who became a Canadian citizen automatically on June 11, 2015 and you did not become a citizen on January 1, 1947 (or on or before April 1, 1949 for Newfoundland and Labrador):		
	all citizenship/naturalization certificate(s) (if applicable);	Original	
	 your birth certificate which lists your parents (issued by the responsible government authority in the country where you were born); 	Certified copy	
	 proof that one or both of your natural parents acquired citizenship under the legislative amendments to the Citizenship Act on June 11, 2015, such as: your parent's provincial or territorial birth certificate, Canadian citizenship certificate, British naturalization certificate, or proof that they were ordinarily resident in Canada on January 1, 1947 (or in Newfoundland and Labrador on April 1, 1949) (for example: employment or school documents).; 	Certified copy	

MAILING ADDRESS

Inside Canada

By regular mail:

Case Processing Centre - Sydney-Proofs Box 10000 Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 7C1

By courier:

Case Processing Centre - Sydney-Proofs 49 Dorchester Street Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 5Z2

Outside Canada

See section "Step 4. Mail the Application" in the instruction guide.

Include this completed Document Checklist with your application package.