2017 to 2018



The Honourable Ahmed D. Hussen, PC., M.P. Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship



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Cat. no. Ci1-32E-PDF

ISSN 2562-2315

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Minister's message

On behalf of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, I am pleased to present the 2017-2018 Report on Fees.

On June 22, 2017, the *Service Fees Act* received royal assent, thereby repealing the *User Fees Act*.

The *Service Fees Act* introduces a modern legislative framework that enables cost-effective delivery of services and, through enhanced reporting to Parliament, improved transparency and oversight. The act provides for:

- a streamlined approach to consultation and the approval of new or modified fees;
- a requirement for services to have service standards and reporting against these standards, along with a policy to remit fees to fee payers when standards are not met;
- an automatic annual fee adjustment by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure that fees keep pace with inflation; and an
- annual detailed reporting to Parliament in order to increase transparency.

This 2017-2018 Fees Report is the first report to be prepared under the *Service Fees Act*. The report includes new information such as a detailed listing of all fees along with future year fee amounts. Additional fee information will be included starting next fiscal year, once Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada fully transitions to the *Service Fees Act* regime.

I am pleased to announce that at Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada we have established service standards for most of our fees over the past years. Currently, most of the fees subject to the *Service Fees Act* have service standards established. At the beginning of the fiscal year, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada has undertaken a service standard review with the objective of updating and establishing new service standards. I am also pleased to indicate that every year Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada completes a fee monitoring exercise for all its fees to ensure compliance with the *Financial Administration Act*.

I welcome the increased transparency and oversight that the *Service Fees Act*'s reporting regime embodies.

The Honourable Ahmed D. Hussen, PC., M.P. Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship

2017 to 2018 Fees Report

General fees information

The tables that follow provide information on each category of fees, including:

- the name of the fee category
- the date that the fee (or fee category) was introduced and last amended (if applicable)
- service standards
- performance results against these standards
- financial information regarding total costs, total revenues and remissions

In addition to the information presented by fee category, there is a summary of the financial information for all fees as well as a listing of fees under the department's authority. This listing includes the existing fee dollar amounts and the adjusted dollar fee amount for a future year.

General and financial information by fee category

| Fee category | Right of permanent residence fee (RPRF) | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Fee-setting authority | Financial Administration Acti (FAA), 19.1 | |
| | Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) ⁱⁱ , 89.1 (1) | |
| | Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR) ⁱⁱⁱ , 303 (1) | |
| Year introduced | 1995 | |
| Year last amended | 2006 | |
| Service standard | This fee does not require a service standard to be set. | |
| Performance results | This fee is collected from all persons who become permanent residents of Canada, except for persons who are exempted by the Regulations from paying the fee (protected persons and dependent children). | |
| Other information | The fee is collected for 100% of applicants who do not qualify for a regulatory exemption. This fee is closely linked to the processing of permanent resident applications in Canada and overseas. | |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 115,907,981 | 104,184,100 | Costs associated with this fee are related to the overall cost of the immigration regulatory regime, estimated to exceed the total revenues. | Not applicable |

^{*} The total costs associated with the Right of Permanent Residence Fee are not tracked separately as they relate to the overall cost of the Permanent Residence regulatory regime. Overall costs of the Permanent Residence regime exceed the revenue from the RPRF.

| Fee category | Permanent residence application fee, Permanent resident card fee, Permanent resident travel document fee, and Sponsorship application fee for family classes |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA ⁱⁱ , 89 (1) IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 295 (1) - 307 |
| Year introduced | 1986 for Permanent residence application fee; 1991 for Permanent resident travel document fee; and 2002 for Permanent resident card fee and Sponsorship application fee. |
| Year last amended | 2002 |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Initial permanent resident (PR) card (Phase 1): The service standard is to process 80% of initial PR cards within two months (61 days). Renewal or replacement of PR card (Phase 2): There is no current service standard for PR card renewals or replacements. Economic Class – Paper applications Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) and Quebec Skilled Workers (QSW): The service standard is to process 80% of applications within 11 months. Economic Class – Express Entry (electronic applications) The service standard for electronic applications under Federal Skilled Worker (FSW), Canadian Experience Class (CEC), PNP and Federal Skilled Worker (FSW), Canadian Experience Class (CEC), PNP and Federal Skilled Tradespersons (FST), is to process 80% of applications within six months. Family Class applications Sponsorship application for family classes: The end-to-end service standard for immediate Family Class members living overseas and in Canada (spouses, common-law partners, conjugal partners and dependent children) is to process 80% of cases within 12 months. This includes both the sponsorship and permanent residence application. Permanent resident travel documents: There is no current service standard; however, documents are processed expeditiously. Performance results Economic Class – Paper applications PNP: The service standard of 11 months was met 17% of the time. CSW: The service standard of 11 months was met 31% of the time. Economic Class – Express Entry (electronic applications) CEC met the six-month service standard 93% of the time. FST met the six-month service standard 93% of the time. FST met the six-month service standard 76% of the time. FST met the six-month service standard 76% of the time. Family Class applications Family Class applications (spouses, common-law partners, conjugal partners and dependent children living overseas): The service standard of 12 months was met 73% of the time, which is a 3% improvement from 2016–17. In all, 80% of new overseas applications are processed in less th | | |
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| Other information | | partners and dependent children living overseas): The service standard of 12 months was met 73% of the time, which is a 3% improvement from 2016–17. In all, 80% of new overseas applications are processed in less than 12 months. Processing time for spouses and partners overall (including pre-December 7, 2016 |
| | Other information | |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 201,484,089 | 179,865,217 | 362,303,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Work permit fee (individuals and performing artist groups) |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA", 89 (1) |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 299 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1986 |
| Year last amended | 2014 |
| Service standard | Work permit applications submitted outside Canada (excluding the Live-in Caregiver Program): The service standard is to process 80% of applications within two months. |
| | Work permit applications for live-in caregivers submitted outside Canada: The service standard is to process 80% of applications within 16 months |
| | Work permit extension applications submitted in Canada (new and same employer): The service standard is to process 80% of applications within four months |
| Performance results | Work permit applications submitted outside Canada (excluding the Live-in Caregiver Program): 89% of applications were processed within the two-month service standard. |
| | Work permit applications for live-in caregivers submitted outside Canada: 94% of applications were processed within the 16-month service standard. |
| | Work permit extension applications submitted in Canada (new and same employer): 97% of applications were processed within the four-month service standard. |
| Other information | |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 51,587,019 | 57,657,666 | 61,362,000 | |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Employer compliance fee, Open work permit fee |
|---------------------|---|
| Fee-setting | FAA ⁱ , 19.1 |
| authority | IRPA ⁱⁱ , 89.1 (1) |
| | IRPR ^{III} , 303.1 - 303.2 (1) |
| Year introduced | 2015 |
| Year last amended | 2015 |
| Service standard | These fees do not require a service standard to be set. |
| | The employer compliance fee is paid by all employers when hiring a Labour Market Impact Assessment-exempt foreign worker for whom a work permit is issued. Some employers may be exempt from paying the employer compliance fee under subsections R303.1(5) and R303.2(2). |
| | The open work permit fee is collected for all persons holding an open work permit for the rights and privileges conferred by means of that permit, with the exception of persons who are exempted by the Regulations from paying the fee (that is, the person is intending to perform work under section 204 or 205, or is described in paragraph 207(b) and does not have an offer of employment). |
| Performance results | The employer compliance fee is collected for 100% of employers who are issued a work permit and who do not qualify for a regulatory exemption. |
| | The open work permit fee is collected for 100% of applicants who are issued an open work permit and who do not qualify for a regulatory exemption. |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Other information | The employer compliance fee and the open work permit fee were introduced as a part of program reforms conducted in 2015. These are fees for rights or privileges and are intended to recover the costs of the International Mobility Program (IMP) regulatory regime. |
|-------------------|---|
| | Budget 2018 signalled the government's continued commitment to the IMP by earmarking ongoing funding for the program. |
| | IRCC will continue to closely monitor both fees and conduct a fee review to ensure a surplus is not being generated and that there is compliance with the Financial Administration Act. |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 32,073,626 | 39,975,131 | 31,625,000 | |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | International Experience Canada |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | FAA ⁱ , 19 (1) |
| | Order Prescribing the Fee to be Paid by Foreign Nationals to Participate in an International Youth Exchange Program in Canadaiv |
| Year introduced | 2000 |
| Year last amended | 2007 |
| Service standard | All completed International Experience Canada (IEC) work permit applications will be processed within eight weeks (56 days or less). |
| Performance results | In 2017–18, IRCC met the service standard of 56 days or less 94% of the time. |
| Other information | |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 10,858,621 | 9,877,735 | 10,106,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Study permit fee |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA", 89 (1) |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 300 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1991 |
| Year last amended | 2014 |
| Service standard | New study permit and permit extension applications submitted in Canada: The service standard is to process 80% of applications within four months. |
| | New study permit applications submitted outside Canada: The service standard is to process 80% of applications within two months. |
| Performance results | New study permit and permit extension applications submitted in Canada: 99% of applications were processed within the four-month service standard. |
| | New study permit applications submitted outside Canada: 92% of applications were processed within the two-month service standard. |
| Other information | |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 51,659,664 | 73,958,883 | 80,580,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

General information

| Fee category | Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) fee |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA ⁱⁱ , 89 (1) |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 294.1 (1) |
| Year introduced | 2016 |
| Year last amended | 2016 |
| Service standard | The service standard is for most clients to obtain automated approvals for electronic travel authorizations within five minutes. Should clients not receive a decision within five minutes, IRCC's goal is to send correspondence with next steps within 72 hours. |
| Performance results | From April 2017 to March 2018, IRCC met the five-minute service standard 99% of the time and the 72-hour service standard 94% of the time. |
| Other information | |

Financial information (dollars)

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 21,222,593 | 27,995,359 | 33,759,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

General information

| Fee category | Temporary resident visa application fee, Extension of authorization to remain in Canada as a temporary resident fee, and Restoration of temporary resident status fee | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA ⁱⁱ , 89 (1) | |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 296 (1), 305 (1) ,306 (1) | |
| Year introduced | 1994 for Restoration; 1986 for Temporary resident visa and Extension | |
| Year last amended | 1997 for Restoration; 2014 for Temporary resident visa and Extension | |
| Service standard | New temporary resident visa applications submitted outside Canada: The service standard is to process 80% of applications within two weeks. | |
| | New parent and grandparent super visa applications submitted outside Canada: The service standard is to process 80% of applications within 16 weeks. | |
| | Extension of authorization to remain in Canada as a temporary resident: No meaningful service standard can be established as these cases are extremely variable in nature and complexity. | |
| | Restoration of temporary resident status: These applications are submitted to various processing streams (student, worker or visitor), depending on the status the applicant needs to regain. They are processed according to the processing times of the stream under which the individual is applying, and thus there are no separate processing times available for these cases. | |
| Performance results | New temporary resident visa applications submitted outside Canada: 66% were processed within the two-week service standard. | |
| | Service standard adherence rate for new parent and grandparent super visas in 2017–18 is 88%. | |
| | Extension of authorization to remain in Canada as a temporary resident: Processing times are updated frequently on IRCC's website. | |
| Other information | | |

Financial information (dollars)

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 199,241,534 | 209,911,575 | 269,374,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued

remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

General information

| Fee category | Temporary resident permit fee |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA", 89 (1) |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 298 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1991 |
| Year last amended | 1997 |
| Service standard | No meaningful service standard can be established because temporary resident permit cases are extremely variable in nature and complexity. |
| Performance results | In 2017–18, a total of 4,510 temporary resident permit applications were processed by IRCC. |
| Other information | |

Financial information (dollars)

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 1,085,896 | 1,445,154 | 4,159,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Other immigration services (rehabilitation; authorization to return to Canada; immigration statistical data; and certification and replacement of immigration documents) |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA ⁱⁱ , 89 (1) IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 309 – 314 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1991 for rehabilitation; authorization to return to Canada; certification and replacement of immigration documents; 1992 for immigration statistical data |
| Year last amended | Various |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Service standard | Rehabilitation and immigration statistical data: There are no service standards associated with these fees. |
|---------------------|---|
| | Authorization to return to Canada: No meaningful service standard can be established because authorization to return to Canada cases are extremely variable in nature and complexity. |
| | Certification and replacement of immigration documents: IRCC will explore establishing a service standard for this service over the next fiscal year. |
| | Clients can obtain a certified true copy or a replacement copy of most documents issued by Canadian immigration authorities that have been lost, stolen or destroyed. Clients may also request changes to and obtain a replacement of certain current, valid immigration documents. |
| Performance results | Authorizations to return to Canada are processed as expeditiously as possible; however, due to the variable nature and complexity of the cases, meaningful quantifiable performance results cannot be provided. In fiscal 2017–18, a total of 1,083 cases were processed. |
| | Certification and replacement of immigration documents: <u>Processing times</u> are updated frequently on IRCC's website. |
| Other information | |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 1,488,420 | 2,250,646 | 10,183,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Biometric fee |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | IRPA", 89 (1) |
| | IRPR ⁱⁱⁱ , 315.1 (1) |
| Year introduced | 2013 |
| Year last amended | 2013 |
| Service standard | The fee is charged to pertinent clients for biometric enrolment; therefore, there is a partial recovery of the cost of biometrics. As this fee is tied to other services, it does not have a stand-alone service standard. |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Performance results | There were 477,199 biometric applications in 2017–18. |
|---------------------|---|
| Other information | |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 28,018,236 | 31,672,680 | 64,183,000 | |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

General information

| Fee category | Right of Citizenship (ROC) fee |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fee-setting authority | FAA ⁱ , 19.1 |
| | Citizenship Actvi, (32) |
| | Citizenship Regulations ^{vii} , 31 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1995 |
| Year last amended | 1995 |
| Service standard | IRCC will explore establishing a service standard for this service over the next fiscal year. |
| | This fee is payable by persons obtaining citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status. Persons under 18 years of age and adoptees who are under the age of 18 at the time of application do not pay the Right of Citizenship fee. See IRCC's fee list is payable by persons obtaining citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status and is linked to the acquisition of citizenship status. Persons under 18 years of age and adoptees who are under the age of 18 at the time of application do not pay the Right of Citizenship fee. See IRCC's fee list is additional details. |
| Performance results | In 2017–18, a total of 127,040 individuals became new citizens. |
| Other information | |

Financial information (dollars)

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|---|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 9,163,085 | 9,016,410 | Costs associated with this fee are related to the overall cost of the citizenship regulatory regime, estimated to | Not applicable |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| | exceed the total | |
|--|------------------|--|
| | revenues. | |

^{*} The total costs associated with the Right of Citizenship are not tracked separately as they relate to the overall cost of the Citizenship regulatory regime. Overall costs of the Citizenship regime exceed the revenue from the ROC.

| Fee category | Citizenship fees: Grant, retention, resumption and renunciation of citizenship |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fee-setting authority | Citizenship Act ^{vi} , 5(1),5(2), 5(5), 5.1, 7.1, 9, 11(1) |
| | Citizenship Regulations ^{vii} , 31 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1993 |
| Year last amended | 2015 for grant and resumption; 1997 for retention; 1995 for renunciation. |
| Service standard | Citizenship grant applications for adults and minors: The service standard is to process 80% of completed applications within 12 months. |
| | There are no service standards for citizenship retention, resumption and renunciation as these cases are extremely variable in nature and complexity. |
| Performance results | The service standard of 12 months for citizenship grants for adults and minors was met 92% of the time. |
| | Citizenship grant, resumption and renunciation: Processing times are updated frequently on IRCC's website. |
| Other information | |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 49,827,504 | 51,518,490 | 116,573,000 | |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

General information

| Fee category | Citizenship status document fees: Proof of citizenship and Search for record of citizenship |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fee-setting authority | Citizenship Actvi, 3, 29 |
| | Citizenship Regulations ^{vii} , 31 (1) |
| Year introduced | 1993 |
| Year last amended | 1997 |
| Service standard | There is no current service standard for the processing of citizenship proof applications and searches for record of citizenship. |
| Performance results | In 2017–18, IRCC processed 56,591 citizenship proof applications in two months or less (based on 80% of applications processed). |
| Other information | |

Financial information (dollars)

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 4,604,170 | 3,707,100 | 21,039,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Fee category | Passport fee |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fee-setting authority | FAA ⁱ , 19(1) |
| | Canadian Passport Orderix |
| | Passport and Other Travel Document Services Fees Regulations ^x |
| Year introduced | 1992 |
| Year last amended | 2013 |
| Service standard | Refer to the section below. Performance target for passport services is 90%. |

Performance results

Passport application in person at a Passport Canada-branded office:

The service standard of 10 business days was met 99.71% of the time

Passport application by mail:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 99.67% of the time.

Passport application in person at a receiving agent:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 99.51% of the time.

Regular passport application at a Government of Canada office abroad:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 85.58% of the time.

Temporary passport:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 98.05% of the time.

(Passport) Emergency travel document:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 98.9% of the time.

Certificate of identity:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 95.87% of the time.

Refugee travel document:

The service standard of 20 business days was met 97.35% of the time.

Urgent service:

The service standard of by the end of the next business day was met 99.53% of the time.

Express service:

The service standard of 2 to 9 business days was met 99.94% of the time.

Pick-up service:

The service standard of 10 business days was met 99.77% of the time.

Same day outside of regular hours of service:

The service standard of within same day was met 96.91% of the time.

Addition of a special stamp:

Same as the processing time of the passport or travel document if the request is made with the travel document application; or 10

| | business days if the request is made after a passport or travel document has been issued. |
|-------------------|---|
| | Certified true copy of a travel document: |
| | The service standard of 10 business days was met 98.48% of the time. |
| | File transfers (between offices in Canada): |
| | The service standard of 3 business days was met 98.89% of the time. |
| Other information | The Passport Program expects to generate a surplus in revenues until 2017–18. These financial surpluses will be used to compensate for the anticipated reduction in revenue during the second half of the business cycle, starting in 2018–19. |
| | The significant drop in revenues in the second half of the business cycle is caused by an abrupt reduction in passport demand due to the introduction of a 10-year validity passport in July 2013. By introducing a 10-year passport, the program had to transition from a 5-year to a 10-year business cycle, meaning its costs and revenues must balance out over the 10-year business cycle. |
| | While demand is low, the Passport Program requires accumulated surpluses to sustain operations as there are many fixed costs associated with maintaining the infrastructure that supports Passport Program delivery which do not vary with passport volume fluctuations. |
| | Although it is expected the Passport Program will operate in a deficit for five years, from 2018–2019 to 2022–2023, adequate revenues will be collected in the preceding five years to compensate for the deficit. |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 658,516,845 | 639,270,618 | 403,152,000 | Not applicable |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

| Fee category | Fees for processing access requests filed under the Access to Information Act |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fee-setting authority | Access to Information Act (ATIA) ^{xi} , 11(1) |

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

| Year introduced | 1992 |
|---------------------|---|
| Year last amended | 1992 |
| Service standard | Response provided within 30 days following receipt of request; the response time may be extended pursuant to section 9 of the ATIA. Notice of extension is to be sent within 30 days after receipt of request. The ATIA provides further details. |
| Performance results | IRCC received 64,288 requests under the ATIA in 2017–2018 and completed 59,003 in the same period. In 74.3% of all completed cases, IRCC responded within the legislative time frame. |
| Other information | Under the Access to Information Act, fees under \$25 may be waived when deemed to be in the public interest. Fees waived during 2017 to 2018 totaled \$1,005. |

| 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 | 2017 to 2018 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | Revenue | Cost* | Remissions [†] |
| 242,450 | 324,600 | 4,225,000 | 1,005 |

^{*} The amount includes direct and indirect costs, where such costs are identifiable and material.

Financial totals for all fee categories

| 2016 to 2017 Total revenue | 2017 to 2018 Total revenue | 2017 to 2018 Total cost | 2017 to 2018 Total remissions |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1,436,981,733 | 1,442,631,364 | 1,478,056,000* | 1,005 |
| | | | |

*Note: The totals are the sums of the revenues, costs and remissions reported for all fee categories in the "Financial information" tables. The total cost does not include RPRF and ROC amounts, therefore actual total cost should be higher than the figure showing.

[†] A remission is a partial or full return of a fee paid. Under the Service Fees Act, departments are required to develop policies that determine when fees will be remitted to fee payers should service standards not be met. The requirement for departments to remit is anticipated to come into effect on March 31, 2020. This effective date allows departments time to develop remissions policies and adjust service standard tracking and remittance systems. During fiscal year 2017 to 2018, some departments may have issued remissions, in accordance with the authority of their enabling legislation or regulation, as opposed to the authority given by the Service Fees Act. It is remissions issued under enabling legislations or regulations that are shown above.

Fees under the department's authority

| Name of fee | 2017 to 2018 | 2019 to 2020 | Future fee amount and |
|---|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Fee amount | Adjusted fee amount* | fiscal year [†] |
| еТА | 7 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Temporary resident visa | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Temporary resident visa – Maximum fee for family | 500 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Extension of authorization to stay in Canada as a visitor (temporary resident) | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Work permit | 155 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Work permit – Maximum fee for a group of three or more performing artists and their staff | 465 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Open work permit holder (privilege fee) | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Employer compliance (privilege fee) | 230 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Employer compliance – Maximum fee (privilege fee) | 690 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Study permit | 150 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Temporary resident permit | 200 | 204** | Not applicable |
| Right of permanent residence fee (RPRF) | 490 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Family Class (FC) sponsorship – In Canada and abroad | 75 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Principal applicant in FC application – In Canada and abroad | 475 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Principal applicant in FC application less than 22 years of age, not a spouse, not a commonlaw partner – Abroad | 75 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Business class applicant – Principal applicant | 1,050 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Business class applicant - Family member of principal applicant | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |

| 22 years of age or older, or is less than 22 years of age and is a spouse or common-law partner | | | |
|---|-----|----------|----------------|
| Business class applicant – Family member of principal applicant less than 22 years of age and not a spouse or common- law partner | 150 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Economic class applicant excluding Caregivers – Principal applicant | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Economic class applicant excluding Caregivers – Family member of principal applicant 22 years of age or older, or is less than 22 years of age and is a spouse or common-law partner | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Economic class applicant excluding Caregivers – Family member of principal applicant less than 22 years of age and not a spouse or commonlaw partner | 150 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Humanitarian and Compassionate and Protected Persons classes – Principal applicant | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Humanitarian and Compassionate and Protected Persons classes – Family member of principal applicant 22 years of age or older, or is less than 22 years of age and is a spouse or common-law partner | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Humanitarian and Compassionate and Protected Persons classes – Family member of principal applicant less than 22 years of age and not a spouse or common- law partner | 150 | Exempted | Not applicable |

| Caregivers class – Principal applicant | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
|---|-----|----------|----------------|
| Caregivers class – Family member of principal applicant 22 years of age or older, or is less than 22 years of age and is a spouse or common-law partner | 550 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Caregivers class – Family member of principal applicant less than 22 years of age and not a spouse or common-law partner | 150 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Permit holders class – Applicant | 325 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Right of citizenship | 100 | 102 | Not applicable |
| Grant of citizenship – Adult | 530 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Grant of citizenship – Minor | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Resumption of citizenship – Adult | 530 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Resumption of citizenship – Minor | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Renunciation of citizenship | 100 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Proof of citizenship | 75 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Search of records | 75 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Biometric | 85 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Biometric – Maximum fee for family | 170 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Biometric – Maximum fee for a group of three or more performing artists and their staff | 255 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Restoration of temporary resident status | 200 | 204** | Not applicable |
| Renewal or replacement of permanent resident (PR) card | 50 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Permanent resident travel document (permanent residents outside of | 50 | Exempted | Not applicable |

| Canada who do not have a PR card) | | | |
|--|-------|----------|---|
| Certification and replacement of an immigration document / Verification of status | 30 | 30**** | Not applicable |
| Determination of rehabilitation – Criminality | 200 | 204** | Not applicable |
| Determination of rehabilitation – Serious criminality | 1,000 | 1,022** | Not applicable |
| Authorization to return to Canada | 400 | 409** | Not applicable |
| Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA) | 1,000 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| Processing access requests filed under the Access to Information Act | 5 | Exempted | Not applicable |
| International Experience Canada (IEC) participation fee | 150 | 153 | Not applicable |
| Passport applicant in Canada (domestic) – 5- year adult passport (age 16 and over) | 95 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport applicant in Canada (domestic) – 10- year adult passport (age 16 and over) | 135 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport applicant in Canada (domestic) – Child passport | 57 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Certificate of identity fee - Refugee travel document – Adult (age 16 and over) | 95 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Certificate of identity fee - Refugee travel | 57 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential |

| document – Child (age 0 to 15) | | | adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
|---|-----|----------|--|
| Certificate of identity fee – Certificate of identity (COI) – Adult (age 16 and over) | 235 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Certificate of identity fee – Certificate of identity (COI) – Child (age 0 to 15) | 141 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (domestic) – Urgent pick-up – 24-hour processing time | 110 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (domestic) – Express pick-up – 2 to 9 business days | 50 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (domestic) – Standard pick-up – 10 business days | 20 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (domestic) – Same day outside of regular hours of service | 335 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Administrative services (domestic) – Addition of special stamp | 45 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Administrative services (domestic) – Certified true copy of part of a passport or other travel document (one to three copies) | 45 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |

| Administrative services (domestic) – Replacement of a valid lost or stolen passport or other travel document (in addition to passport fee) | 45 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
|--|-----|----------|--|
| Administrative services (domestic) – File transfers | 45 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport applicant outside Canada (abroad) – 5-year adult passport (age 16 and over) | 165 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport applicant outside Canada (abroad) – 10-year adult passport (age 16 and over) | 235 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport applicant outside Canada (abroad) – Child passport | 100 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (abroad) – Emergency – Adult service standard: 24 hours | 50 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (abroad) – Emergency – Child service standard: 24 hours | 302 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Passport: Expedited services (abroad) – Temporary (white cover) | 110 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Administrative services (domestic) – Retention of a valid passport (at | 45 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre- established formula. The |

| Government of Canada offices abroad during processing of the application for a replacement passport) | | | next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
|--|-----|----------|--|
| Official Travel – Diplomatic | 225 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Official Travel – Special | 225 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a preestablished formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |
| Official Travel – Visa | 90 | Exempted | This fee is adjusted according to a pre-established formula. The next review and potential adjustment will occur in 2023-24*** |

^{*} The "Adjusted fee amount" is the new amount of the fee in 2019–20 adjusted by either the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate or by a predetermined rate in accordance with the authority in legislation or regulation rounded to the nearest dollar.

^{**}These fees are subject to the CPI increase under current legislative authority; however it is IRCC's intent to seek exemptions from the legislative authority on these fees before the new fees apply in which case the projected adjusted fee amount may not come into effect.

^{***} Passport fees take into consideration the inflation impact in their 10-year model and are adjusted through a formula; therefore they are exempted from the CPI escalator clause.

^{****}It is anticipated that this fee will fall under the low materiality regulations pursuant to section 22 of the Service Fees Act and as such would not be subject to the annual CPI escalator.

[†] The "Future fee amount and year" is the new amount of the fee in a future fiscal year other than 2019–20 adjusted by a predetermined rate in accordance with the authority in legislation or regulation.

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Endnotes

ⁱ Financial Administration Act, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/f-11/

[&]quot;Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/I-2.5/

iii Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/sor-2002-227/

iv Order Prescribing the Fee to be Paid by Foreign Nationals to Participate in an International Youth Exchange Program in Canada, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2000-418/FullText.html

^v IRCC Check Processing Times, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/application/check-processing-times.html

vi Citizenship Act, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-29/index.html

vii Citizenship Regulations, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-93-246/index.html

viii IRCC Fee List, http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/information/fees/fees.asp

ix Canadian Passport Order, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SI-81-86/

x Passport and Other Travel Document Services Fees Regulations, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2012-253/index.html

xi Access to Information Act, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/A-1/