



Citizenship and
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et
Immigration Canada

OP 16 / ENF 32 / IP 12

Passports and Travel Documents

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Updates to chapter

Listing by date:

Date: 2007-10-23

Section 11 – Addition of more extensive procedures for use of the Lost/Stolen/Fraudulent Document module of FOSS.

Section 13.6 – Clarification added on chapter IC 3 and document alerts.

Appendix A, number 1 – Last bullet - Clarification added on emergency passports.

Appendix A, number 6 – Description of 2006–2007 changes to the Certificate of Canadian Citizenship (citizenship card).

Date: 2007-01-23

This chapter has been rewritten in its entirety.

OP 16 Passports and Travel Documents

1. What this chapter is about

This chapter provides information on the following:

- documentary requirements for travelling to and entering Canada;
- types of passports and travel documents;
- unacceptable passports and travel documents;
- basic procedures for the Lost, Stolen, Fraudulent Document (LSFD) module in FOSS; and
- types of document fraud and ways to detect them.

2. Program objectives

Passports and travel documents are internationally accepted documents that allow their holders to travel to other countries. Generally, they increase the ease of international travel and the security of the destination countries.

The documentary requirements applicable to Canadian citizens, registered Indians, permanent residents and foreign nationals to travel to and enter Canada and/or to acquire status in Canada fulfil the following objectives:

- facilitation of the legal travel of citizens, registered Indians, permanent residents and foreign nationals to Canada;
- verification of the identity, status and citizenship of the person;
- acceleration of the entry process at the port of entry upon arrival in Canada;
- in the case of foreign nationals, assurance of a guarantee that the person will be readmitted to the issuing state or to another country after their visit to Canada or if denied entry to Canada; and
- facilitation of screening for the identification of criminals, security risks, fugitives, abducted children, previous deportees, etc.

3. The Act and Regulations

For information on legislation regarding passports and travel documents, please see:

Provision	Reference in Legislation
Officers obliged to conduct examinations in accordance with any instructions from the Minister	A15(4)
Obligation of applicant to provide all documents reasonably required by the officer conducting the examination of the application	A16(1)
Authority to enact Regulations providing for any matter relating to the conduct of examinations, including the documents required	A17
Misrepresentation as ground for inadmissibility	A40

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Non-compliance with the Act and Regulations as ground for inadmissibility	A41
Offences related to documents	A122 and A123
Authority for officers to seize documents where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the document was fraudulently or improperly obtained or used or that the seizure is necessary to prevent its fraudulent or improper use or to carry out the purposes of the Act	A140(1)
Requirement for foreign nationals to obtain permanent resident visas to enter Canada to remain permanently	R6
Requirement for foreign nationals to obtain temporary resident visas to enter Canada temporarily, with some exceptions	R7
Entry permitted to persons in possession of Refugee Travel Documents (Convention of July 28, 1951) issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs that are valid for return to Canada	R39(c)
Documents required by foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents	R50(1)
Exception to documentary requirements for protected persons with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents	R50(2)
Unacceptable documents for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents	R50(3)
Documents required by foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents	R52(1)
Exceptions to documentary requirements for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents	R52(2)
Unacceptable documents for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents	R52(3)
Documents required in support of an application for authorization to remain in Canada as a permanent resident	R72(1)(e)(ii)
Temporary travel document to be issued to members of the Convention refugee abroad class, the country of asylum class, or the source country class selected abroad for permanent residence in Canada who cannot obtain a valid passport or Refugee Travel Document	R151
Identity documents acceptable for acquisition of permanent resident status by a protected person applicant in Canada, when compliance with R50(1) is impossible	R178(1) & R178(2)
Exemptions to the temporary resident visa requirement on grounds of nationality, type of document and purpose of entry	R190
Process for seized documents (and other items)	R252, R253, R254, R255, R256, R257 & R258
Prescribed travel documents for the purposes of transporter obligations	R259
Assessment of administration fee against transporter for carrying to Canada a foreign national who is inadmissible for failing to meet the requirements of R6, R7(1), R50(1) or R52(1)	R279(1)(a)
Assessment of administration fee against transporter for carrying to Canada a foreign national who is exempt under R52(2) from the requirement to hold a passport or travel document but who fails to produce sufficient evidence of identity	R279(1)(c)

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3.1. Forms

The required forms are shown in the following table.

Form title	Form number
Affirmation for Visa	IMM 1281B
Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada	IMM 5485B
Single Journey Travel Document	IMM 5565B
Visa counterfoil	IMM 1346B
Temporary Resident Permit	IMM 1442B

4. Instruments and delegations

Pursuant to A6(1) and A6(2), the Minister has designated persons or classes of persons as officers to carry out any purpose of any provision, legislative or regulatory, and has specified the powers and duties of the officers so designated. These delegations may be found in chapter IL 3, Designation of Officers and Delegation of Authority.

5. Departmental policy – Documentary requirements for travel and entry to Canada

5.1. Canadian citizens: Travel to Canada

Practically speaking, the international security environment and demands on the transportation industry result in individuals being required to present valid travel documents before being allowed to board most international commercial flights to Canada.

Consequently, Canadian citizens are required by commercial carriers to produce evidence of identity and citizenship, including current photo identification. A Canadian passport is the best evidence of Canadian citizenship, and it is strongly recommended as the best document to facilitate international travel to Canada. Presentation of alternative documents may fail to satisfy the passenger-screening agent as to citizenship and may increase the likelihood of delay or refusal of boarding.

In addition, when boarding most commercial international flights to Canada outside continental North America, registered Indians are required by airlines to present a valid passport or other credible evidence of citizenship which, by itself or with secondary documentation, shows a right to travel to Canada.

The best evidence of identity and Canadian citizenship status is a valid Canadian passport. International carriers are told to carefully assess and treat with caution all other documentary evidence of citizenship. Such other evidence should be supported by secondary identity documents issued by the Canadian government or a provincial/territorial government, and at least one of these documents should have a current photograph.

Note: Consult the [Consular Affairs](#) Web site for information on the desirability of Canadian passports for international travel.

Note: Consult Appendix A for more information about documentary evidence of Canadian citizenship other than passports.

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5.2. Registered Indians: Travel to Canada

The documentary evidence of registered Indian status is a valid Certificate of Indian Status (Indian card) issued by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). Information on issued Certificates of Indian Status is stored in a central registry database at INAC. If officers require verification of registered Indian status, they may contact their nearest Indian Affairs Regional Office or the Supervisor, Registration Services, National Headquarters, Indian and Northern Affairs at 819 997-8274 or by facsimile at 819-997-6296.

Note: For more information, refer to [ENF 4](#), Port of Entry Examinations. See also Appendix B about the Indian card itself.

5.3. Canadian citizens and registered Indians: Entry to Canada

Canadian citizens and registered Indians have the right to enter Canada and are therefore not subject to any specified documentary requirements at any point of entry.

However, they must be able to satisfy an examining officer that they are citizens of Canada or registered Indians before they may exercise their right to enter.

This can be done by presenting travel or status documents, or secondary identity documents, verbally or through a combination of such evidence.

Canadian passports, citizenship cards and birth certificates are some of the documents that are presented to satisfy examining officers at ports of entry that the holders are citizens of Canada. The Certificate of Indian Status is the document used to demonstrate that the holder is registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act*.

Note: For more information, consult [ENF 4](#), Port of Entry Examinations.

5.4. Permanent residents: Travel to Canada

Although there is no legal obligation for permanent residents to produce documentary proof of this status when seeking to enter Canada at the port of entry, many states have imposed monetary penalties on commercial carriers that transport illegal migrants to their territory. Additionally, the threat to the safety of the international commercial transportation industry, particularly to aviation security, has resulted in an increased need to ensure that all passengers hold and produce valid identity and travel documents before embarking on an international trip, including trips to Canada.

Accordingly, permanent residents of Canada are required to present valid travel documents to travel to Canada, particularly on intercontinental flights. In addition to the requirement of a status document, permanent residents may travel to Canada with the following documents:

- a national passport or travel document;
- a Canadian Refugee Travel Document; or
- a Canadian Certificate of Identity.

Where a permanent resident travels to Canada by commercial carrier, the permanent resident must have a permanent resident card or a permanent resident travel document (counterfoil) issued by a Canadian mission under A31(3) affixed to the passport/travel document.

5.5. Permanent residents: Entry to Canada

Permanent residents have the right to enter Canada and are therefore not subject to any specified documentary requirements at the port of entry. However, they must be able to satisfy an examining officer that they are permanent residents.

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A valid permanent resident card is the best evidence of permanent resident status. According to A31(2)(a), a person in possession of a permanent resident card is presumed to be a permanent resident.

Note: For more information on the entry to Canada of permanent residents, refer to [ENF 4](#), Port of Entry Examinations.

Note: For information on the permanent resident card, refer to section 7.8 below.

5.6. Foreign nationals: Travel and entry to Canada

Intending permanent residents (immigrants) [R50(1)]

A foreign national seeking to become a permanent resident of Canada requires a permanent resident visa and one of the following:

- a passport issued by the country of which that person is a citizen or national (other than diplomatic or official);
- a travel document issued by the country of which that person is a citizen or national;
- an identity or travel document that was issued by a country to non-national residents, refugees or stateless persons who are unable to obtain a passport or travel document from their country, or who have no country of citizenship or nationality;
- a travel document issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, to enable and facilitate emigration;
- a passport or travel document issued by the Palestinian Authority;
- an exit visa that was issued by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) to its citizens who were compelled to relinquish their Soviet nationality in order to emigrate from that country;
- a British National (Overseas) passport issued by the Government of the United Kingdom to persons born, naturalized or registered in Hong Kong;
- a passport issued by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Foreign nationals seeking to remain in Canada as permanent residents [R72(1)(e)]

Foreign nationals applying to remain in Canada as permanent residents are required to submit with their application a passport or other travel document, save for those who are protected persons and do not have such documents.

Protected persons—Identity documents [R178]

Foreign nationals who are protected persons applying to remain in Canada as permanent residents and who do not hold any of the documents listed in R50(1), may submit with their application:

- any identity document issued outside Canada before their entry into Canada; or
- if there is a reasonable and objectively verifiable explanation related to circumstances in their former country of nationality or habitual residence for their inability to obtain any identity documents, a statutory declaration by them attesting to their identity, accompanied by:

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- ◆ a statutory declaration attesting to their identity made by a person who knew them prior to their entry to Canada; or
- ◆ a statutory declaration attesting to their identity made by an official of an organization representing nationals of their country of nationality or former habitual residence.

Refugees selected abroad for resettlement to Canada [R50(2) and R151]

A refugee who has been selected abroad by Canada for resettlement (immigration) in Canada requires a permanent resident visa and one of the documents listed in “Intending Permanent Residents” above.

However, where the refugee cannot obtain one of those documents, they may travel to Canada with a temporary (one-way) travel document, entitled the Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada [IMM 5485B].

The visa officer will affix the photograph of the holder and the permanent resident visa to the form with immigration protective seals.

Intending temporary residents (visitors, temporary workers, students) [R52(2)]

Foreign nationals travelling to Canada for a temporary purpose must be in possession of a valid passport or travel document. These documents are not required by:

- U.S. citizens;
- U.S. permanent residents who travel directly to Canada from the U.S. or from St. Pierre and Miquelon;
- residents of Greenland who travel directly to Canada from Greenland;
- French citizens who are residents of St. Pierre and Miquelon and who travel directly to Canada from St. Pierre and Miquelon;
- persons travelling to Canada as or to become members of a crew of a means of air transportation and who hold an airline flight crew licence or crew member certificate issued in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) specifications;
- persons travelling as members of the crew of the vessel bringing them to Canada and who hold a seafarer’s identity document issued under International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions;
- members of the armed forces of a country that is a designated state for the purposes of the *Visiting Forces Act*, seeking entry to carry out official duties (other than persons designated as a civilian component of those armed forces).

Note: These persons should have a joining/invitation letter from the Canadian Armed Forces and valid military identification.

Other foreign nationals entering Canada to remain temporarily [R7, R39(c), R179 and R190]

Foreign nationals entering Canada to remain on a temporary basis must, with some exceptions, also be in possession of a valid temporary resident visa (TRV). The exceptions are:

- nationals of certain countries. See R190(1)(a) for a list of these countries. Please note that nationals of the United States (and U.S. permanent residents entering Canada directly from

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the United States) are exempt from the requirement to hold a passport or travel document [R52(2)(a) & (b)]. As a result, they are exempted from the visa requirement as well;

- foreign nationals who hold certain documents. See R190(2) for a list of these categories;
- foreign nationals seeking temporary entry for certain specified purposes. See R190(3) for a list of the categories of foreign nationals to whom this exception applies;
- foreign nationals who hold temporary resident permits (TRPs) [R7(2)(b)]. Temporary resident permits are not travel documents. Please note that some TRP holders do require specially coded TRP counterfoils to travel to Canada; and
- foreign nationals authorized under the Act or Regulations to re-enter Canada to remain in Canada [R7(2)(c)]. This exception applies to non-permanent resident holders of valid Canadian Refugee Travel Documents [R39(c)].

5.7. Passports and travel documents – General information

General acceptability criteria for passports and travel documents

Passports and travel documents must meet the following criteria to be accepted for the purpose of travel to Canada:

- The document must identify the holder and contain an image of the holder;
- The document must have been issued by the competent authority of the issuing country or international organization prescribed by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* as issuing travel documents acceptable for travel to Canada for certain purposes;
- The document must not have expired. Counterfoils must *never* be placed in an expired document and must *never* be issued for a period longer than the expiry date of the passport or travel document.

Note: Occasionally, valid TRVs are found in passports that are full. When these documents are presented in combination with a new passport, the TRV is valid and acceptable for travel to Canada. The holders of these documents should be encouraged to obtain a replacement TRV in the new passport to ensure that they will not be delayed because of concerns about the validity of their passports and the TRV. If a replacement TRV is issued, officers should cancel the previous TRV in the full passport. (Certain countries, such as the United States, commonly issue visa counterfoils with a validity longer than the validity of the passport).

- The document must not be unofficially altered in any way and it must not be a counterfeit;
- The document must not have been endorsed as “not valid for travel to Canada” where the holder is seeking to become a temporary resident;
- If the document contains a list of countries to which travel is endorsed, Canada and/or North America must be included in the list, where the holder is seeking to become a temporary resident.
- When temporary entry is sought, the document must enable the holder to re-enter the country of issuance or to enter another country, where the holder seeks to become a temporary resident;

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- Where the holder of the document requires a re-entry visa or permit to return to the issuing country or territory, the document must contain the visa or permit, where the holder seeks to become a temporary resident.

6. Definitions

The following definitions are operational and are not found in the Regulations.

Passport	A passport is a document that normally conforms to internationally accepted standards, contains an image or photograph of the rightful holder, and is issued by a recognized state to its citizens or nationals to facilitate their travel to other countries. It establishes the identity and nationality of the holder and carries the presumption, whether explicitly stated or not, that the holder has the right to return to the issuing country.
Certificate of Identity	A Certificate of Identity is a document that normally conforms to internationally accepted standards, contains an image or photograph of the rightful holder, and is issued by the competent authority of a country to persons with a right to reside permanently or indefinitely in that country, but who are not citizens, where those persons are stateless or unable to obtain a passport from their own country, for a valid reason. Some countries occasionally issue Certificates of Identity to non-nationals for political reasons.
(Refugee) Travel Document	A (Refugee) Travel Document is a document that normally conforms to internationally accepted standards, contains an image or photograph of the rightful holder, and is issued by a competent authority of a country to persons recognized by that country as Convention refugees (or protected persons), pursuant to the 1951 <i>United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</i> , to facilitate their travel to other countries. The document prohibits travel to the country against which the holder was granted asylum and allows the holder to return to the issuing country.
Visa	A visa is a document or stamp impression placed in a passport or travel document. It indicates that the issuing country has granted permission to the holder of the passport or travel document to travel to the issuing country during a specified period of time. Canadian visas (IMM 1346B) are “counterfoils;” that is, they are stickers that are affixed to a passport or travel document. They are issued abroad by Canadian visa officers for single or multiple entries to Canada, with a maximum validity period of five years.

7. Procedure: Types of passports and travel documents acceptable for travel to and entry into Canada

7.1. Regular passports

Regular passports are acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents so long as the passport is issued by the country of which the foreign national is a citizen or national [R50(1)(a)]. As some countries occasionally issue passports to non-citizens, it is important to check the passport holder’s nationality, as indicated on the biographical page of the document.

Regular passports are acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents so long as the passport is valid for the period authorized for their stay, is issued by the country of which they are a citizen or national, does not prohibit travel to Canada, and may be used to enter the issuing country [R52(1)(a)].

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Regular passports are prescribed travel documents for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c)].

7.2. Diplomatic and official passports

Diplomatic and official passports are acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents only, where the passport does not prohibit travel to Canada and guarantees re-entry of the foreign national into the issuing country during the validity period of the document [R52(1)(a)].

The issuing authority must be recognized by Canada.

They are prescribed travel documents for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c)].

Diplomatic, official or similar passports are *not* acceptable documents for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(a)].

Temporary resident visas are not required for foreign nationals who:

- hold a passport that contains a diplomatic Acceptance, a consular Acceptance or an official Acceptance issued by the Chief of Protocol for Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada; and
- are properly accredited diplomats, consular officers, representatives or officials of a country other than Canada, of the United Nations or an agency thereof, or of any international organization of which Canada is a member [R190(2)(a)].

The Acceptance is issued by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada to accredited foreign representatives in Canada and members of their family forming their household in Canada. It is a counterfoil sticker affixed to the passport. The counterfoil is entitled "ACCEPTANCE ACCEPTATION" and contains the holder's name, country of nationality, date of birth, passport number, number of dependant(s), category (diplomatic, consular or official), and the date of issuance. The counterfoil does *not* contain the photograph of the holder.

Canadian diplomatic passports are burgundy red in colour. Diplomatic passports of other countries vary in colour.

Note: Persons seeking to become permanent residents, whose passports or travel documents impart or imply that the holder represents the issuing authority or is held in special regard by the issuing authority, should be asked to obtain an ordinary (regular) passport.

Note: For more information and images of an official Acceptance, refer to Document Alert 2004-49.

7.3. Group passport

Group passports with a limited validity are issued by some countries to provide an easy and cost-effective way for groups of young people to attend events in other countries or to participate in organized school tours of other countries. Other purposes for group passports include facilitating the management of travel by sports teams or religious pilgrims to destination countries, and ensuring that nationals of the issuing country enter and leave the destination country as a group. A group passport is acceptable only for temporary resident purposes, provided it is issued to members of organized parties and athletic teams, and complies with the following conditions:

- it must be a valid travel document according to the law of the issuing country;
- all persons named in it must be nationals of the country of issue;
- no person named in it may be inadmissible for any reason;

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- it must be valid for a period of one day or more beyond the expiry date of any visa that will be issued;
- it must permit the re-entry to the country of issue of all persons named in it; and
- it must provide that all persons named in it will enter Canada and leave Canada as a group.

The United Kingdom issues what it calls “Collective Passports,” in lieu of individual passports, to approved groups of students, scouts, guides or recognized youth organizations numbering more than 4 and less than 51. The group members must be British nationals younger than 18 years, must travel as a group and must be accompanied by a named group leader over the age of 21 and holding an individual 10-year validity British passport. As of November 22, 2004, all children included in a collective passport must hold identity cards supplied by the United Kingdom Passport Service. For further information consult <http://www.ukpa.gov.uk>.

Other countries that issue group or collective passports include

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| - Austria | - Luxembourg |
| - Belgium | - Malta |
| - Denmark | - Netherlands |
| - Finland | - Norway |
| - France | - Portugal |
| - Germany | - Spain |
| - Greece | - Sweden |
| - Iceland | - Switzerland |
| - Ireland | - Turkey |
| - Italy | |

7.4. Certificate of Identity

Certificates of Identity are prescribed travel documents for foreign nationals (with required visa, if applicable) for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R50(1)(c), R52(1)(c), R259(c)].

They are acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(c)].

They are acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

The Certificate of Identity is acceptable for foreign nationals with temporary resident visas seeking to become temporary residents, provided that:

- it does not prohibit travel to Canada; and
- the holder may use it to re-enter the issuing country during the validity period of the document [R52(1)(c)].

Canadian Certificates of Identity are issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Passport Canada) to permanent residents of Canada who cannot obtain the passport of their country of citizenship or who are stateless.

Persons outside Canada with valid Canadian Certificates of Identity but without permanent resident cards may apply for and receive, after a positive residency determination, a permanent resident travel document [A31(2)(b), A31(3)].

A Certificate of Identity is a document issued by the competent authority of a country to a person with a right to reside in that country but who is not a citizen, where the person is stateless or unable to obtain a passport from their own country for a valid reason.

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The Canadian Certificate of Identity is a 32-page, orange-brown, passport-like, machine-readable booklet, issued by Passport Canada to permanent residents who have held that status for less than three years and who are stateless or unable to obtain a national passport for a valid reason. It contains the photograph, tombstone details and signature of the bearer. It is endorsed for travel to the countries specified within the document. The validity period of the Certificate of Identity is two years, regardless of the age of the holder, with a possible extension of one year, for a maximum of three years.

Certificates of Identity issued by other countries vary in colour and interior format. Some are not machine-readable.

7.5. International Committee of the Red Cross travel document

This is a prescribed travel document to board commercial carriers to Canada so long as the holder has a permanent resident visa or a temporary resident permit counterfoil coded PA-1 affixed to the document [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is acceptable for only one trip to Canada, within the validity period of the document.

It is an acceptable travel document for foreign nationals with a permanent resident visa affixed to the document who are seeking to travel to Canada to become permanent residents [R50(1)(d)].

It is *not* acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada.

It is *not* acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents.

The document does not establish nationality or identity. Officers must satisfy themselves of the bearer's identity and nationality by other means.

Upon arrival in Canada, the port of entry officer will cancel the permanent resident visa but will not retrieve the document. The document will be retrieved, cancelled and returned to the International Committee of the Red Cross by the settlement officer or the private sponsoring group once the refugee has obtained other valid identification (see OP 5, section 20.4).

Visa officers may encounter provisionally approved applicants for permanent residence who are protected persons and do not hold and cannot obtain an acceptable travel document. Such applicants are exempted by R50(2) from the requirement to hold a passport or travel document when seeking entry to Canada. However, such applicants may require a document to exit their current country of residence or to permit transit through third countries on their way to Canada. Officers should refer such applicants to the local representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who may issue a Red Cross travel document, provided the following conditions apply:

- the applicant has no valid passport or travel document that would permit travel and no ability to obtain or renew such a document;
- the Red Cross is assured that the applicant will be issued a permanent resident visa plus adequate documentation to transit all countries en route to Canada; and
- the Red Cross is assured that the applicant will have permission to depart the country in which they are currently located.

The Red Cross travel document is a folded piece of paper, in booklet form, entitled "COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE GENÈVE" with the Red Cross logo on the front. It has a serial number and indicates where and when the document was issued. It also contains the holder's photograph, two fingerprints, signature, tombstone data, description, profession and address, the names of the holder's parents, and the names of children under age 16 who are accompanying the holder. The destination country is also stated. The document is not renewable and generally has a validity period of up to three months. The document contains the signature of

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the Red Cross delegate and the Red Cross stamp. Two of the folded pages are available for visas and/or exit/entry stamps.

7.6. *Laissez-passer* issued by the United Nations

The United Nations *laissez-passer* is issued by the United Nations to its officials, under Article VII of the *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations*. The *laissez-passer* is issued exclusively to UN officials travelling on official UN business, that is travel paid for or authorized by the UN or a specialized agency of the UN. The *laissez-passer* is usually used in conjunction with the officials' national passports.

The *laissez-passer* is a prescribed document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada with a temporary resident visa, if required [R259(c) and R259(e)].

The *laissez-passer* is acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents (with a temporary resident visa, if applicable to their nationality) [R52(1)(d) and R7].

Temporary resident visas should be affixed to the UN *laissez-passer* if the visa-required holder is planning to enter Canada by way of that document rather than a national passport.

The *laissez-passer* is *not* acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents.

There are two series of *laissez-passer* issued by the UN:

- the *laissez-passer* with sequential regular numbers, issued to all staff members of the UN;
- the *laissez-passer* with serial numbers prefixed with the letters "SA," issued to staff members of specialized agencies.

The UN *laissez-passer* is a red or light blue, machine-readable, passport-like booklet containing the digital photograph of the holder, the holder's name, date of birth, sex and title, and the name of the UN agency for which they work. The holder's country of birth and citizenship are not shown.

The booklet has a *laissez-passer* number, which is also shown in the second line of the machine-readable zone (first 7 characters). The maximum validity period for the *laissez-passer* is five years; however, the document can be renewed for another five-year period when employment requiring official travel is continuous. The red *laissez-passers* are issued to more senior staff members.

Caution: The United Nations issues a light blue document called a "Certificate." This document is not a travel document but serves only to identify that the holder is travelling on official business for the UN. They are issued to experts and consultants on mission for the UN who are not staff members entitled to a *laissez-passer*. The Certificate has few pages and is not a machine-readable, secure document.

The UN also issues another document called a "United Nations Family Certificate." It is not a travel document and serves only to identify the holder as a family member of the named UN official.

Neither the UN Certificate nor the UN Family Certificate is a prescribed travel document under the Regulations. Therefore, they are unacceptable for travel to Canada. Visas may not be placed in the UN Certificate or the UN Family Certificate.

7.7. Official Travel Document issued by the Organization of American States (OAS)

The OAS Official Travel Document is acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents with a temporary resident visa, if applicable to their nationality [R52(1)(f) and R7].

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It is a prescribed document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada along with a temporary resident visa, if required [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is *not* acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents.

The OAS Official Travel Document is issued to officials of the Organization of American States travelling on OAS business. It is a dark blue booklet containing the name, date of birth and photograph of the holder, and identifies the holder as travelling on official OAS business.

7.8. Permanent resident card

The permanent resident card is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c) and (f)].

Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA), the document that indicates the status of a permanent resident is the permanent resident card [R53].

Persons outside Canada who do not present a permanent resident card are presumed not to be permanent residents [A31(2)(b)].

Persons in Canada, including those at a port of entry, in possession of a valid permanent resident card are presumed to be permanent residents of Canada [A31(2)(a)].

Note: For more information on permanent resident cards, refer to ENF 23, Loss of Permanent Resident Status, and ENF 27, Permanent Resident Card, at http://www.ci.gc.ca/Manuals/index_e.asp.

The permanent resident card is a document establishing that the rightful holder is a permanent resident of Canada. It is a wallet-size, secure plastic card indicating the permanent resident's name, nationality, date of birth, sex and immigration identification number. It also includes a laser-engraved image of the holder, their signature and descriptive information (height and eye colour). It is valid either for five years or for one year from the date of issue.

7.9. Permanent resident travel document (A31(3) counterfoil)

This is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada along with a valid and subsisting passport or travel document [R259(a) and R259(c)].

A permanent resident travel document, issued under A31(3), is affixed to the valid and subsisting foreign passport or travel document of permanent residents outside Canada who do not have permanent resident cards where, following an examination to establish permanent resident status, the visa officer is satisfied that the person remains a permanent resident under A28. (Refer to A31 and A28; for more information on permanent residency status determinations, see OP 10, Permanent Residency Status Determination, at http://www.ci.gc.ca/Manuals/index_e.asp.)

A permanent resident travel document is an IMM 1346B visa counterfoil with special coding. It is affixed to a valid and subsisting passport or travel document.

The normal validity period for a permanent resident travel document is six months. Occasionally, there may be cases where a permanent resident of Canada is unable to apply for a permanent resident card due to their long-term residency abroad. In these rare cases, where a permanent resident is unable to apply for the card from within Canada because of the shortness of their occasional stays in Canada, a multiple-entry travel document may be issued for a period of validity not exceeding five years (see OP 10, section 18.3).

In most cases, the permanent resident travel document is for a single entry only (see OP 10, section 18.3).

A single-entry permanent resident travel document is to be cancelled by the port of entry examining officer, in the same manner as a TRV counterfoil is cancelled, by drawing a diagonal line through the counterfoil in indelible ink when the permanent resident arrives in Canada.

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The permanent resident travel document issued under A31(3) is a CIC-issued document which facilitates the return of a permanent resident to Canada. For more information on the permanent resident travel document, refer to OP 10, section 5.3.

The coding on the counterfoil must be one of the following: "R"; "RC"; "RX"; "RA."

Note: For more information on the coding, refer to OP 10, section 19 at http://www.ci.gc.ca/Manuals/index_e.asp.

7.10. Refugee Travel Document

Refugee Travel Documents are prescribed travel documents for boarding commercial carriers to Canada (along with the required visa, if applicable) [R259(b), R259(c), and R259(e)].

They are acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(c)].

These documents are also acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

Refugee Travel Documents are acceptable for foreign nationals with temporary resident visas (if required) seeking to become temporary residents [R52(1)(c)].

Canadian Refugee Travel Documents are issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Passport Canada) and are entitled, "Travel Document (1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 28 July 1951)."

Holders of Canadian Refugee Travel Documents that are valid for return to Canada must be allowed entry to Canada [R39(c)].

Canadian Refugee Travel Documents are prescribed documents for travel to Canada by a commercial carrier [R259(b)].

Canadian Refugee Travel Documents are issued to protected persons. These individuals *may* also hold permanent resident status or temporary resident permits.

Persons outside Canada with valid Canadian Refugee Travel Documents who are permanent residents without permanent resident cards may apply for and receive, after a positive residency determination, a permanent resident travel document (counterfoil) issued under A31(3), [A31(2)(b) and A31(3)].

Refugee Travel Documents are issued by a competent authority of a country to persons recognized by that country as protected persons, pursuant to the *1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, to facilitate the travel of the holder to other countries. The document prohibits travel to the country from which the holder fled persecution and allows the holder to return to the issuing country within the validity period of the document.

The Canadian Refugee Travel Document is a blue, passport-like, machine-readable booklet with two black diagonal stripes in the upper left corner. It contains the image, tombstone details and signature of the bearer. It is endorsed for travel to all countries, except the holder's country of origin. For persons 16 years of age or older, the Travel Document is valid for two years, with a possible extension for another two years and a second possible extension for one year. For persons newborn to age 15, the validity period is two years, with the possibility of a one-year extension. Shorter validity periods are possible.

The Refugee Travel Documents of other countries are also blue, passport-like documents with two black stripes in the upper left corner. They vary in interior format and some are not machine-readable.

7.11. Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada [IMM 5485B]

The Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R151, R259(d) and R259(e)].

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A permanent resident visa counterfoil, coded IM-1 must be affixed to the document. In cases where the refugee is selected for resettlement in Canada but cannot be issued a permanent resident visa due to inadmissibility, a temporary resident permit counterfoil, coded PA-1, must be affixed to the document.

The document is acceptable for only one trip to Canada.

Upon arrival at the final destination port of entry in Canada, the port of entry examining officer must stamp the document and cancel the affixed visa. This document is usually the only identification the new permanent resident has until receipt of a permanent resident card. If the person has a connecting flight, the counterfoil on the Single Journey Document should be cancelled, and the document should be returned to the holder for identification purposes.

Once the Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada is no longer needed (after a permanent resident card is received), a settlement officer or the sponsoring organization will retrieve it from the holder (see OP 5, section 20.4 and 20.5 at http://www.ci.gc.ca/Manuals/index_e.asp).

All surrendered or retrieved Single Journey Documents for Resettlement to Canada must be forwarded for monitoring purposes to: Document Section, Interoperability Division, Enforcement Branch, Canada Border Services Agency, 10th floor, Sir Richard Scott Building, 191 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L8.

The Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada is not acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada.

This document is a temporary CIC travel document issued by a mission abroad to foreign nationals determined to be members of the Convention refugees abroad or the humanitarian-protected persons abroad classes who are travelling to Canada for resettlement and who hold a permanent resident visa [R151].

The document is printed on form IMM 5485B. It is signed and dated by the issuing visa officer. A photograph of the holder is attached to the form and covered by a clear immigration protective seal. The form must contain a valid and subsisting permanent resident visa, also covered by a separate immigration protective seal.

7.12. Single Journey Travel Document [IMM 5565B]

As of April 30, 2005, CIC may issue a Single Journey Travel Document [IMM 5565B] in limited circumstances to persons who are unable to obtain a prescribed travel document. This document is issued through the authority of ministerial instructions under A15(4).

The document, which is a paper form resembling the Single Journey Document for Resettlement to Canada, will *a/ways* be endorsed with a Canadian visa counterfoil covered with an immigration protective seal and a photograph of the holder covered with a protective seal.

The Single Journey Travel Document is issued to individuals, not families. Children are not included in their parent's document, but receive their own.

The document is a one-way temporary travel document, containing details of the holder's itinerary to Canada, and will be retrieved by the examining officer on arrival in Canada and forwarded to the Identity and Document Policy Division, Risk Assurance Branch CIC, 6th Floor, Narono Building, 365 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1L1.

The categories of persons who may be issued a Single Journey Travel Document are as follows:

- permanent residents abroad without a permanent resident card who have been approved for the issuance of a permanent resident travel document (counterfoil) under A31(3) but are unable to obtain an acceptable passport or travel document for travel to Canada; and

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- individuals approved by a visa officer for temporary or permanent residence who are inadmissible due to the lack of a prescribed document and are therefore approved for temporary resident permit issuance. *Because of the lack of a prescribed document under R259, a temporary resident permit counterfoil coded PA-1 must be affixed to the Single Journey Travel Document.* The individual coming to Canada temporarily under a Single Journey Travel Document must have documents valid for return to their country.

Note: For further information, refer to RIL 05-028 at http://www.ci.gc.ca/international/missions/messages/2005/05rim028_e.aspx and to Document Alert 2005-26 at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cbsa-asfc/eb-dgel/reference/documents/doc-alert/2005/2005-26.pdf>.

8. Procedure: Other types of documents accepted from foreign nationals in lieu of passports and travel documents

8.1. Seafarer's identity document issued under International Labour Organization Conventions

A seafarer's identity document is a document attesting to competency as a seafarer; it is not intended to be a travel document.

It is acceptable in lieu of a passport or travel document if foreign nationals come to Canada as crew members of the vessel that carried them to Canada [R52(2)(g)].

It is acceptable in lieu of a temporary resident visa, where a foreign national who would otherwise require a visa is a crew member of a vessel, is carried to Canada by the vessel, and is seeking to enter Canada as a member of the crew of the vessel and to remain in Canada solely as a crew member of the vessel or any other vessel [R190(3.1)].

Seafarer's identity documents are issued pursuant to the ILO Conventions, which provide for the issue, by each ratifying country, of an identity document to seafarers engaged in maritime navigation. The name, date and place of birth, nationality or citizenship, physical characteristics, photograph and signature of the seafarer to whom it is issued are included in the document.

Transport Canada issues a seafarer's identity document entitled the "Certificate of Competency." Transport Canada began issuing a new type of Certificate of Competency to seafarers on October 1, 2003. The new certificate is a passport-like booklet containing the seafarer's image and tombstone details. There are two versions, identical except for the colour of the cover: the black cover is for deck officers; the burgundy cover is for engineers. The certificates are valid for five years and cannot be extended. They are issued to Canadian citizens, permanent residents and foreign national seafarers who meet the requirements of Transport Canada. Prior to October 2003, the Certificate of Competency issued by Transport Canada to seafarers was a laminated card.

Note: For more information on the Canadian Certificate of Competency, see Document Alert 2003-64 at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cbsa-asfc/eb-dgel/reference/documents/doc-alert/2003/2003-64.pdf>.

A seaman's book is issued pursuant to ILO Convention 22, which requires that every seaman be given a document containing a record of their employment as a seaman. The form of the document is determined by the national law of the issuing country. It is usually in booklet format, but lacking the security features of passports. Books may or may not contain expiry dates, depending on the issuing country. The books contain the names of all vessels on which the holder was employed and the dates of employment on each vessel.

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8.2. Airline flight crew licence or crew member certificate in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) specifications

These documents attest to competency as a member of an air crew; they are not intended as travel documents.

They are acceptable in lieu of passports or travel documents for foreign nationals seeking to enter Canada as, or to become, members of a crew of a means of air transportation [R52(2)(f)].

They are acceptable in lieu of a temporary resident visa for foreign nationals who would otherwise require a visa and who seek to enter and remain in Canada solely as crew members of a means of transportation other than a vessel, or to become crew members of a means of transportation other than a vessel [R190(3)(a)(i)].

They are acceptable in lieu of a temporary resident visa for foreign nationals who would otherwise require a visa and who seek solely to transit through Canada after working, or to work, as crew members of a means of transportation other than a vessel, if they possess a ticket for departure from Canada within 24 hours of their arrival in Canada [R190(3)(a)(ii)].

A crew member's certificate, which is a document identifying an employed crew member, issued in accordance with ICAO specifications, is a certificate issued by the state in which the aircraft is registered. The certificate is approximately 6 x 4 inches and shows the name, address, date and place of birth, nationality or citizenship, name of the employing airline and description of duties, as well as the photograph and signature of the holder. Although the return of the holder to the territory of the issuing country is guaranteed, the certificate is valid for use only during the term of employment and while the holder is actually serving as a member of the operating crew of an aircraft.

Note: Crew identity cards issued by operators are *not* crew member certificates, and holders are not exempt from passport and visa requirements.

An airline flight crew licence is issued by the competent authority responsible for flight crew licensing within the issuing state. It attests to the professional qualifications of the holder as a member of the flight crew. In Canada, Transport Canada is responsible for flight crew licensing. There is no uniform standard for such licences and they vary according to the issuing state. Airline flight crew licences attest to the competency of the flight crew member, not to nationality or citizenship.

8.3. United States Permanent Resident Card (Green Card; I-551; Resident Alien Card)

See Appendix C.

9. Procedure: Acceptable foreign passports and travel documents specifically addressed by the Regulations

9.1. British National (Overseas) passport issued by the Government of the United Kingdom to persons born, naturalized or registered in Hong Kong

The British National (Overseas) passport is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(g)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents [R52(1)(h)].

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Foreign nationals holding British National (Overseas) passports do *not* require temporary resident visas to travel to Canada [R190(2)(e)].

This is a special type of passport issued by the Government of the United Kingdom to persons born, naturalized or registered in Hong Kong. It has the characteristics of a national passport and is issued by a competent authority.

It was designed to replace the British Dependent Territory Citizen passport for Hong Kong residents and some Hong Kong Certificates of Identity for holders who became naturalized as British Dependent Territory citizens due to being born, naturalized or registered in Hong Kong. The passport does not confer nationality and, therefore, the holder may be stateless. The rights conferred by the document cannot be passed on to children.

9.2. British Overseas Citizen passport issued by the Government of the United Kingdom

The British Overseas Citizen passport is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada (along with the appropriate visa, if applicable) [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(a)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary residents [R52(1)(g)].

If the document states that the holder is re-admissible to the United Kingdom, the holder does *not* require a temporary resident visa [R190(1)(b)(ii)].

If the document states that the holder is "*subject to control under the Immigration Act, 1971,*" and there is a further endorsement that reads "*Indefinite leave to enter and remain in the United Kingdom,*" the passport is acceptable for travel to Canada; however, intending temporary residents with this endorsement require a temporary resident visa.

If the document states that the holder is "*subject to control under the Immigration Act, 1971*" with no further endorsements, the passport is an acceptable travel document for travel to Canada; however, intending temporary residents with this endorsement require a temporary resident visa.

This is a special type of passport issued by the Government of the United Kingdom to British overseas citizens. British overseas citizens are persons who have a connection with a former British colony but were not eligible for either the citizenship of the colony upon its independence or for British citizenship. British overseas citizenship cannot normally be transmitted by descent to children born after January 1, 1983.

The British Overseas Citizen passport is similar to the European Community/Union passport issued to its citizens but does not contain any references to the European Community or Union.

See Appendix D for information on visa requirements for United Kingdom passports and travel documents.

9.3. Holy See (Vatican) passport or travel document

Passports and travel documents issued by the Holy See are prescribed travel documents for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c)].

These documents are acceptable for foreign nationals who seek to become temporary residents [R52(1)(a) and R52(b)].

Holders of Holy See passports do *not* require temporary resident visas [R190(2)(b)].

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9.4. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) passport issued by the People's Republic of China

The HKSAR passport is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas who seek to become permanent residents [R50(1)(h)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals who seek to become temporary residents [R52(1)(i)].

Holders of HKSAR passports do *not* require temporary resident visas to travel to Canada [R190(2)(d)].

Since July 1997, Chinese citizens who have the right of abode in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and hold Hong Kong permanent identity cards have been eligible to hold the HKSAR passport, which is a special type of passport issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China. It has the characteristics of a national passport and is issued by a competent authority.

Note: Holders of the Macau Special Administrative Region (Macau SAR) passport issued by the People's Republic of China require temporary resident visas when coming to Canada for a temporary purpose.

9.5. National Israeli passport

The Israeli passport is a prescribed travel document for boarding commercial carriers to Canada [R259(c) and R259(e)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas who seek to become permanent residents [R50(1)(a)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

It is acceptable for foreign nationals who seek to become temporary residents [R52(1)(a)].

Holders do *not* require temporary resident visas to travel to Canada [R190(2)(c)].

Note: It is important to distinguish between national Israeli passports that are visa-exempt and Israeli Travel Documents that are *not* visa-exempt, since the two documents are very similar in appearance. For information on Israeli Travel Documents, refer to Appendix E.

9.6. Palestinian Authority passport or travel document

Passports and travel documents issued by the Palestinian Authority are prescribed travel documents for boarding commercial carriers to Canada (along with the appropriate visa) [R259(c) and R259(e)].

These documents are acceptable for foreign nationals with permanent resident visas seeking to become permanent residents [R50(1)(e)].

They are acceptable for foreign nationals applying for permanent resident status from within Canada [R72(1)(e)(ii)].

They are acceptable for foreign nationals with temporary resident visas seeking to become temporary residents [R52(1)(e)].

Temporary resident visas are required for holders of Palestinian Authority passports and travel documents [R190].

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Holders must also have reliable documentary evidence that they will be permitted to re-enter the West Bank or Gaza if seeking to enter Canada temporarily. This is normally done by way of a valid entry permit to return to the West Bank or Gaza [R179(c)]. Part of the TRV issuance assessment is to ensure that the applicant has a document that will ensure entry to another country after a temporary stay in Canada.

Given that the Palestinian mission in Ottawa is officially a “general delegation” and not an embassy, diplomatic visas should not be issued. Official or courtesy visas may, however, be issued.

The Palestinian Authority passport/travel document is issued to Palestinians resident in the West Bank and Gaza pursuant to the Palestinian Self Government Agreement under the 1993 Oslo Agreement. Bearers of Palestinian Authority passports/travel documents require re-entry permits to return to the West Bank or Gaza.

The Palestinian Authority passport/travel document is a passport-type booklet containing the holder’s photograph and biographical details, including the holder’s identity number, profession and mother’s name. Officers should note that there are two such documents. One is green and entitled “Passport/Travel Document.” This is the equivalent to a regular or tourist passport. The second is burgundy and entitled “VIP Passport/Travel Document.” This is the equivalent of an official or service passport.

10. Procedure: Unacceptable types of passports and travel documents

10.1. Expired passports and travel documents

Passports and travel documents whose validity period has expired are *not* valid for travel to Canada. However, expired documents may be used by American nationals or Canadian citizens for entry to Canada to satisfy an officer of their nationality.

10.2. Invalidated/cancelled passports and travel documents

Passports and travel documents that have been invalidated by the competent authority of the issuing state or prescribed international organization are *not* valid for travel to Canada.

States invalidate their passports/travel documents in a variety of manners, including:

- by rubber-stamping a page or pages in the passport with the word “Cancelled” or “Void” or the equivalent in the state’s national language; and/or
- by perforating part of the document or the entire document; and/or
- by cutting two corners off the entire document.

In practice, the cutting off of corners varies: officials may cut off the corners of a few pages of the document or one corner off every page of the document.

10.3. Fantasy (fictitious) passports or travel documents

A fantasy document is any passport or travel document issued by a non-existent, fictitious or unrecognized entity or a country that no longer exists.

Fantasy passports and travel documents are *not* acceptable for travel to Canada.

These documents may resemble genuine documents and use common printing techniques, text and images of legitimate documents.

Officers are advised to be cautious when encountering an unfamiliar document.

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The list of fantasy passports/travel documents below is *not exhaustive*, and new fantasy documents emerge regularly.

Anishinabek (Native American)	Maori Kingdom of Tetiti
Antigua (State of)	Melchizedek (Dominion of)
Association d'entraide humanitaire internationale	Nation of Israel
British Guiana	Netherlands East Indies
British Honduras	Newfoundland and Labrador
British West Indies	New Hebrides
Burma	North American Indian Nation Government
Carolingian Bernacian States and Dynasty	NSK – Neue Slowenische Kunst (New Slovenian Art)
Centre d'information corps diplomatique et consulaire	Oceanus
Ceylon	Organization of African Unity
Citizenship and Immigration Canada	Paisos Catalans
Immigrant Entry Permit	Palmyra (Principality of)
Colonia (Kingdom of)	Parliamentary
Conch Republic	Patriarchate of Antioch
Confederate States of America	Planetary
Confédération mondiale des correspondants diplomatiques	Polyaesiea
Corps diplomatique of the United States of America	Québec
Corterra (Republic of)	Rhodesia (Republic of)
Czechoslovakia	Roma
Department of Foreign Affairs Silver Card	Romano
Eastern Samoa	Romano Jumako Khetanipe
Ecumenical World Patriachate	San Cristobal (Republic of)
Empire Washitaw de Dugdahmoundya Haudenosaunee	Sealand (Principality of)
Hutt River Principality or Hutt River Province	Service d'information
International Biographical Association	State of Sabotage (S.o.S.)
International Humanitarian Society	Symbolic European
International Parliament for Safety and Peace	Texas
International Society for Krishna Consciousness	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
International Solidarity Center	UNO (United Nations Office, Inc.)
Iroquois Nation	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
Khalistan	Vera Cruz (Free and Independent State of)
Knights of Malta	Vikingland (Principality of)
Koneuwe (Republic of)	Wisconsin
Lomar (Republic of)	World Parliament Confederation of Chivalry
	World Service Authority
	Yugoslavia
	Zanzibar

10.4. Diplomatic, official or service passports issued by governments of countries not recognized by Canada

The governments of the following countries are not recognized by Canada, and temporary resident visa counterfoils should not be placed in diplomatic, official or service passports issued by these authorities. If an officer decides to facilitate the entry into Canada of an official of one of the following countries, an Affirmation for Visa (IMM 1281B) must be used. See OP 11, Temporary Residents, for information on processing temporary residents' applications.

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- Taiwan (Regular Taiwanese passports are acceptable for visa issuance. However, Canada does not issue visas in official or diplomatic Taiwanese passports;)
- Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (also applies to regular passports.)

It is important to distinguish between passports issued by the Republic of Cyprus versus those issued by the Turkish Cypriot administration.

Cypriot passports issued by the Republic of Cyprus are valid for travel to Canada for intending permanent residents and intending temporary residents.

Cypriot passports issued or extended by the Turkish-Cypriot Administration in Cyprus are *not* valid for travel to Canada by intending permanent residents or intending temporary residents.

Turkish passports issued to Turkish-Cypriots who cannot obtain valid Cypriot passports are valid for travel to Canada by intending permanent and temporary residents (with a temporary resident visa).

10.5. Seafarer's identity documents in some circumstances

Seafarer's identity documents are *not* acceptable in lieu of passports or travel documents for:

- foreign nationals who are not seeking entry to Canada as crew members of the vessel that carried them to Canada, but are coming to Canada in order to become ship crew members (temporary residents) [R52(2)(g)].

Such persons are required to hold a passport and, if they are nationals of a country subject to the visa requirement, a temporary resident visa.

10.6. Records of Landing [IMM 1000]

Records of Landing, printed on form IMM 1000, ceased to be issued on June 28, 2002. Prior to that date, Records of Landing had been issued to persons approved abroad by the mission for immigration to Canada.

They are *not* acceptable as proof of permanent resident status when travelling to Canada via a commercial carrier.

As of December 31, 2003, permanent residents require a valid and subsisting permanent resident card for travel to Canada. Persons in possession of a valid permanent resident card are presumed to have permanent resident status [A31(2)(a)]. Possession of an IMM 1000 creates no such presumption.

Permanent residents outside Canada without a valid permanent resident card are presumed not to be permanent residents [A31(2)(b)].

10.7. Returning resident permits

On June 28, 2002, returning resident permits ceased to be issued to permanent residents who wished to remain abroad for longer than six months.

Returning resident permits were considered to be proof that the rightful holder was a permanent resident. No returning resident permit can have a date of expiry beyond June 26, 2004.

All returning resident permits became invalid on December 31, 2003, and since that date they no longer constitute proof of permanent resident status and are *not* valid for travel to Canada.

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10.8. Passports, identity or travel documents purporting to be issued by Bophuthsatwana, Ciskei, Transkei or Venda, the All Palestine Government, or Somalia

These documents are *not* acceptable for travel to Canada by intending permanent or temporary residents [R50(3)(a), R50(3)(b) and R50(3)(d); R52(3)(a), R52(3)(b) and R52(3)(d)].

Visas may *not* be affixed to these documents.

These documents are *not* acceptable for applications to remain in Canada as a permanent resident.

10.9. British visitor's passports issued by the Government of the United Kingdom

The British visitor's passport is *not* acceptable for travel to Canada by intending permanent or temporary residents [R50(3)(c) and R52(3)(c)].

Visas may *not* be placed in these passports.

The British visitor's passport is *not* acceptable for applications to remain in Canada as a permanent resident.

British visitor's passports are no longer issued and should have all expired by 1996. They are unacceptable for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents or temporary residents, or for any other immigration purpose.

11. Procedure: Using the Lost, Stolen, Fraudulent Document (LSFD) module in FOSS

11.1. Introduction and background

The Lost, Stolen, Fraudulent Document Tracking module (also known as the "LSFD") in FOSS is an electronic database on lost, stolen, cancelled, fraudulently issued or obtained, fraudulent travel, status and identity documents. It is a tool, along with document examination and fraud detection training, designed to help border service officers, migration integrity officers and immigration officers to detect such documents when they are being used to travel to or enter Canada or to obtain a status under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* or the *Citizenship Act*.

11.2. Creation of LSFD records

a) With two main exceptions, most of the LSFD records are created manually at CBSA NHQ upon receipt of reports regarding lost, stolen, cancelled or fraudulent documents from reliable sources such as Interpol, Diplomatic Notes, Document Alerts from other countries, or Migration Integrity Officers.

b) Data on lost/stolen Canadian passports, Certificates of Identity and Refugee Travel Documents are transmitted weekly from Passport Canada to FOSS and downloaded electronically.

c) Data on lost/stolen Permanent Resident Cards are entered into the module by the CIC Sydney Case Processing Centre (PRC-Sydney), which is responsible for tracking lost, stolen, cancelled, or destroyed Permanent Resident Cards. Reports from clients of loss or theft of their permanent resident cards should be forwarded to PRC-Sydney at PRC-Sydney-Urgent@cic.gc.ca.

d) Loss, theft or cancellation of CIC pre-printed or FOSS generated documents should be entered into the LSFD by the officer who receives the loss/theft report or who cancels/voids the document. For instructions on how to create an LSFD record for such documents, see section 11. 8 below.

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11.3. Content of LSF D records

A record in the LSF D module usually contains the following information:

- Document type;
- Serial number and/or document number;
- FOSS client id, if it exists and is known at the time of record creation;
- Reason for reporting (this is the reason for the creation of the LSF D record) – see section 11.14 for a list and explanation for the possible reasons;
- Date (this is the date that the document was reported to CBSA);
- Info (if completed, this is normally the NHQ Document Section file number for the report on the document);
- Country of issue;
- Date of issue;
- Remarks (maximum 2 lines possible – generally elaborate on the type of fraud or on the document).

LSF D records contain no personal information unless the document holder is already a CIC/CBSA immigration client, in which case the FOSS client id number is noted.

11.4. Access to the LSF D module

All officers with access to FOSS or CAIPS have the ability to query the module. Further, as part of the automated querying of the FOSS enforcement data, the LSF D module is automatically queried when a machine readable document is electronically read at Ports or Entry where IPIL has been implemented. An IPIL query will result in a “hit” mandating a referral to immigration secondary examination when the document/serial number, document type and country of issue in the machine readable zone of the document match a record in the LSF D module. IPIL-LSF D connectivity is restricted to 13 document types, including passports, refugee travel documents, certificates of identity, citizenship cards and permanent resident cards.

11.5. Quick Steps for querying the LSF D module

1. Go to the FOSS Main Menu and choose DOCUMENT TRACKING. Type <<DT>> and Transmit.
2. The LSF D module sub-menu will appear.
3. Choose the QUERY function to search all record types in the module. Two queries (of serial number and of document number) are essential to complete a full search of the database.
4. TYPE <<QU>>.
5. It is unnecessary to enter the document (record) type or country of issue; but you may do so to narrow your search.
6. Enter the card/document *serial* (book, inventory or stock control number) number in the SERIAL N^o. field and Transmit.
7. Scenario 1: FOSS will respond with a record when the number you queried matches a serial number in the LSF D database. It is possible for two or more countries to use the same serial or document number. If this is the case, the LSF D module will show the most recently created record with the following message at the bottom of the screen: MORE RECORDS EXIST. When this happens and you wish to view the additional LSF D records, type << C >> in the Option field for “continue” and transmit.
8. Scenario 2: the following message appears at the bottom of the screen:
NO ACTIVE RECORDS EXIST FOR THIS DOCUMENT. This means that the serial number

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checked does not match any serial number in the LSFD module.

9. When a negative response is received to the query against the serial number field, check the same number against the document number field. Choose “SWAP SERIAL N^o./DOCUMENT N^o.” by entering <<S>> in the Option field and Transmit.

10. The number in the SERIAL N^o. field will automatically move to the DOCUMENT N^o. field. (This step eliminates the need to retype the number and the chance of typographical error.) Type <<QU>> in the Option field and Transmit.

11. If there is a match to the number in the document number database, refer to Scenario 1, above.

12. If there is a negative response, refer to Scenario 2, above.

13. Officers may reverse the order of the query and check the number of the document against the DOCUMENT N^o. field first, then use the Swap function to check the same number against the SERIAL N^o. field.

14. For passports, the document number that is entered in the LSFD is the passport number in the machine readable zone, when that number is available.

11.6. Serial number and document number

Officers should check both serial number AND document number of the document being examined. (See 11.11 below for explanations of these terms.) Both the serial number and the document number of the document being checked should be queried in all instances because:

- a) Only one of the two numbers may have been recorded in the LSFD module;
- b) The document number may have been entered as the serial number and vice versa;
- c) The document may have been recorded in LSFD as a “stolen blank” document (that is a document stolen from the issuing authority prior to its personalization). Entering the document number may result in a false negative, whereas querying the serial number may result in a match.

11.7. Caution

The LSFD module does not contain records for all documents reported lost/stolen, cancelled, fraudulently issued or obtained or which are fraudulent in some way. Therefore, the fact that a query against the LSFD module returns a negative result does not necessarily mean that the document is not fraudulent. Similarly, due to the possibility of errors, a “hit” against the LSFD module should not be the sole basis for enforcement action against the document holder.

11.8. Creating an LSFD record for a lost/stolen/cancelled/voided document

Officers with the appropriate FOSS profile may create LSFD records. Officers are encouraged to create LSFD records for lost, stolen or cancelled CIC pre-printed immigration documents, such as Work Permits, Study Permits, Temporary Resident Permits, or old Records of Landing and for lost, stolen or cancelled CIC FOSS generated documents.

11.9. LSFD Records for lost/stolen of blank pre-printed CIC secure documents (IMM 1442, IMM 1346, IMM 1097, IMM 1102, IMM 1208, IMM 1263, immigration seals used for visa counterfoils)

The CBSA Document Section will create LSFD records for lost/stolen of **blank** pre-printed CIC secure documents. When such a loss or theft occurs, officers must send an email to [Nat-](#)

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Intelligence-Documents@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca describing the circumstances of the loss/theft and the serial numbers of the blank documents in question.

11.10. Quick steps for creating an LSFd record for lost/stolen/cancelled immigration pre-printed or FOSS documents

1. Go to the FOSS Main Menu and choose DOCUMENT TRACKING. Type <<DT>> and Transmit.
2. The LSFd module sub-menu will appear.
3. Choose the <<NEW ENTRY>> function to create a new LSFd record in the module.
4. Type <<NE>> in the Option field.
5. In the Card/Document/Record field, type the code for the document type for which the record will be created, for example <<01>> for pre-printed CIC immigration document (e.g. IMM 1442; IMM 1000) or <<02>> for CIC FOSS generated documents.
6. In the Country of Issue field, type <<511>>, the code for Canada, because type 01 and 02 documents are issued by CIC only.
7. Press Transmit.
8. The New Entry screen will appear.
9. For pre-printed CIC documents (type 01):
 - a) In the Pre-Printed Document Number field, type in the serial number of the document, i.e. the number that is on the document when it is blank;
 - b) If available, type in the FOSS generated number for the document in the Foss Document Number field;
 - c) In the FOSS Client ID field, type in that number;
 - d) In the Type of Form field, place an <<X>> beside the type of form.
10. For FOSS generated documents (type 02):
 - a) In the Card/Document/Record Document No. field, type the number generated by FOSS for the form;
 - b) In the FOSS Client Id field, type in the client identification number.
11. For all type of documents, in the Reason for reporting field, enter the appropriate code, for example <<01>> for voided/cancelled or <<04>> for lost/stolen after issuance to client. For further information, see section 11.14 - Reasons for Reporting.
12. In the Seized field, enter <<N>> for no, if that is the case. If the document has been seized, type in <<Y>> and complete the subsidiary fields.
13. In the Remarks field, type in your initials, office code and date and provide a very short (2 lines maximum) elaboration of why the document was cancelled or the circumstances of the loss/theft, if known.
14. Press Transmit.

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15. Then perform a query on the document to ensure that it has been correctly entered.

11.11. Updating the FOSS LSFDF module upon seizure of a document

When a document for which an LSFDF record exists is seized under A140(1), officers are instructed to ensure that the LSFDF record is updated to indicate the seizure and the “seizing” office. To do this, officers will use the “ME” or Modify Entry function.

11.12. Quick steps for modifying an LSFDF record to show a seizure of a lost/stolen/fraudulent document

1. Go to the FOSS Main Menu and choose DOCUMENT TRACKING. Type <<DT>> in the Option field and Transmit. The LSFDF sub-menu will appear.
2. Choose the MODIFY ENTRY <<ME>> function. Type <<ME>> in the Option field.
3. Input the appropriate code for the <<CARD/DOCUMENT/RECORD TYPE>> field. For a list of the document codes, see Appendix A.
4. Input the appropriate code for the country that issued the document in the <<COUNTRY OF ISSUE>> field.
5. Type in the serial number in the <<CARD/RECORD/DOCUMENT SERIAL N^o.>> field.
6. Alternatively, type in the document number in the <<CARD/RECORD/DOCUMENT DOCUMENT N^o.>> field.
7. Transmit.
8. The record for the document will appear if it is in the LSFDF.
9. In the <<SEIZED Y/N>> field, replace the <<NO>> with a “Y” for yes.
10. Input the date of seizure in the <<DATE OF SEIZURE>> field.
11. Input “X” in the <<HELD BY CIC/POST>> or <<SENT TO CIC>> fields, whichever applies.
12. Input your office code in the <<CIC>> field.
13. Input “N” in the OPTION field and Transmit. The LSFDF record has been amended to show the document was seized.

11.13. The difference between serial number and document number

Serial Number: This is the unique number incorporated into a document at the blank stage, before personalization. It is also known as the book number, the stock control number or the inventory number.

Document Number: This is the number incorporated into a document when it is personalized with the holder’s personal information. Sometimes, the serial number and the document number are the same number; however, in many cases they are different. For passports, the “passport number” is considered to be the document number. It is located to the right of the holder’s image and in the second line of the machine readable zone.

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11.14. List of document types

The following is a list of all document types and their LSF D codes for which a record can be created in the LSF D:

- 01 Pre-Preprinted Document (Canada)
- 02 FOSS Document (Canada)
- 03 Passport (all countries)
- 04 *Not in use*
- 05 Permanent Resident Card
- 06 Alien Reg (Green) Card I-551
- 07 Residence Card (other than Canada)
- 08 Citizenship Card (all)
- 09 *Not in use*
- 10 Non-Immigrant Visa (all except Canada)
- 11 Birth Certificate
- 12 Driver's License
- 13 SIN Card (Canada)
- 14 Social Security Card (USA)
- 15 Health Insurance Card (all)
- 16 Military ID
- 17 National ID Card
- 18 Seaman's Book
- 19 Refugee Travel Document
- 20 Departure Record I-94 (USA)
- 21 Temporary Resident Card, I-668
- 22 Border Crossing Card, I-586
- 23 Cover Letter - Immigration Visa, I-55A
- 24 Employment Authorization, I-688A
- 25 Procedures For Landing Stamp, I-551
- 26 Certificate of Identity
- 27 Other Identity Document
- 28 *Not in use*
- 29 Official Letters
- 30 Employment Authorization, I-766

11.15. Reasons for reporting field

The following is a list of the reasons for which an LSF D record can be created:

- *Code 01 - Deleted/cancelled/revoked:* A document that has been cancelled or rendered null and void or invalid by the document issuing authority or the Government of issuance.
- *Code 04 - Lost/Stolen Issued:* An issued, personalized document that has been reported lost or stolen.
- *Code 05 - Lost/Stolen Blank:* A blank (not yet personalized) but serialized document that has been reported by the document manufacturer or the issuing Government as lost or stolen.
- *Code 06 - Fraudulent:* A document which is intended to conceal or misrepresent information and thereby mislead or deceive examining authorities. This includes altered, counterfeit, fantasy, and genuine documents that may be improperly issued or improperly obtained documents. Generally, a document is entered into the LSF D module as "fraudulent" only where a reliable source has reported the document has "fraudulent" but has not related the specific nature of the fraud.
- *Code 07 - Possible Fraudulent:* A document which a reliable source believes to be altered, counterfeit, or fraudulently used, but where the source is not 100% certain. Documents entered in

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the LSF module as “possible fraudulent” warrant close scrutiny by Border Service Officers, when they encounter them.

- *Code 10 - Destroyed*: A document that is known to have been destroyed by the issuing authority.
- *Code 11 - Counterfeit*: A document which has been produced to resemble a genuine document and which an individual is attempting to pass off as genuine.
- *Code 12 - Altered Genuine*: A genuine document that has been changed to give misleading information about the holder. This can involve anything from page substitution to simply altering a birth date or erasing a stamp. Alterations include:
 - a) Photo Substitution - The replacement of the original photo by a photo of another person to whom the document was not issued;
 - b) Counterfeit Biographical Data Page - Genuine document with a counterfeit bio-data page;
 - c) Eradication and addition of information - Altered biographical data (e.g. expiration, date of birth, unauthorised addition of dependants);
 - d) Page substitution - The removal of one or more pages in a genuine document and their replacement by one or other pages.
- *Code 13 - Identity Fraudulent*: The use of the document by an impostor to the rightful holder.
- *Code 14 - Improperly Issued*:
 - a) Documents issued by a competent authority through use of misrepresentation or fraud by the applicant for the document (i.e. use of the birth certificate of a deceased person to obtain a passport);
 - b) Documents issued by a competent authority but in a manner not consistent with national laws or issuing procedures (e.g., by compromised officials).

11.16. Contacts for more information on LSF records

Passport Canada:

- a) During business hours, to verify the loss/theft information in the LSF database on a Canadian passport, officers can contact 613-934-3159 or pptc/intelligence/renseignements@pptc.gc.ca.
- b) Outside business hours, **for emergency cases only where the client is physically present**, officers may contact the following number for after-hours service: 613-286-8722. Otherwise, a message can be left at the above-noted email address.
- c) Officers abroad should continue to contact the DFAIT Watch Office for assistance in verifying Canadian passports, refugee travel documents and certificate of identity.

Canadian passports are the property of the Government of Canada. Since 2003, it is Passport Canada's policy not to return found or recovered passports to the holder under any circumstances. All Canadian passports that are reported lost or stolen and are subsequently found **must be returned to Passport Canada, Security Bureau (PPSD), Lost and Found Section** for inspection and destructions, at the following address:

Passport Canada – Security Bureau
Intelligence Section
70 Crémazie Street, 3rd Floor
Gatineau (Quebec) J8Y 3P2

CBSA Document Section: To contact the NHQ Document Section with respect to LSF records on foreign documents and Canadian citizenship cards, contact Nat-Intelligence-Documents@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

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11.17. Systems Guides

There are several systems guides containing information on the use of the LSFd module. They can be found on the CIC intranet, which is accessible through the CBSA intranet as well:

1. FOSS Users – FOSS LSFd System User Guide:

http://cicintranet.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/systmguides/foss_ssobl/user_usager/track_suivi/lbfd_dpvf.htm.

2. CAIPS Users – FOSS CAIPS System User Guide:

http://cicintranet.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/systmguides/caips_stidi/lbfd_dpvf/index.htm.

12. Procedure: Document seizure

Refer to A140(1), R252, R253, R254, R255, R256, R257 and R258, and ENF 12, Search, Seizure, Fingerprinting and Photographing, for the law and guidelines on document seizure.

13. Procedure: Document fraud

13.1. Types of document fraud

A fraudulent document is any document which is intended to conceal or misrepresent information and thereby mislead or deceive examining authorities. When checking the documents of clients or applicants, officers should consider the following different kinds of document fraud:

- Genuine document: Any document lawfully issued to a rightful holder by a competent authority. Genuine documents used for fraudulent purposes are obtained in a number of ways, including:
 - ◆ Improperly obtained: Documents issued by a competent authority through the use of misrepresentation or fraud (i.e., using the birth certificate of a deceased person or citizenship card of another person as a supporting document);
 - ◆ Improperly issued: Genuine documents that are issued by the competent authority but in a manner not consistent with national laws or issuing procedures (e.g., by compromised officials);
 - ◆ Impostor (Impersonation): An individual travelling under an assumed identity using genuine unaltered travel document(s) stolen, given by or purchased from the rightful holder or smuggler;
 - ◆ Blanks: Any lost or stolen document where the personal information has not yet been entered by the competent issuing authority. These document blanks are fraudulently completed by the document supplier or the holder;
 - ◆ Invalid document: Any document which has been lawfully issued for a specific period of time but has expired or been cancelled or invalidated by a competent authority, or not recognized as a valid travel document for Canada (e.g., passport issued by Somalia);
 - ◆ Passport of convenience: A passport issued by the competent authority where the applicant is not a citizen nor normally resident in that country;

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- ◆ Altered documents: An altered document is any genuine document that has been changed to give misleading information about the holder. This can involve anything from page substitution to simply altering a birth date or erasing a stamp. Alterations include:
 1. Photo substitution: The replacement of the original photo by a photo of another person to whom the document was not issued;
 2. Counterfeit biographical data page: Genuine document with counterfeit biographical data page;
 3. Eradication and/or additions: altered data (e.g., modification of the expiration date or date of birth, unauthorized addition of family members, erasure or modification of a stamp);
 4. Page substitution: The removal of one or more pages in a genuine document and their replacement by one or more other pages.
- Counterfeit: A document which has been produced to resemble a genuine document and which an individual is attempting to pass off as genuine;
- Fantasy/Fictitious: A document that may resemble a genuine document but is not valid for official purposes as it was not issued by a competent or recognized authority, for example, the World Service Authority Passport. For more information, refer to section 10.3 above.

13.2. Approach to document examination

Officers should be vigilant in examining passports, travel documents and identity documents, and mindful of the desirability of Canada as a destination for illegal migrants. They should:

- be thorough and not rush: when examining a passport or travel document, officers should check several features or, preferably, all the features;
- be comparative: the colours and print quality of suspected counterfeit documents may be checked by comparing them with a sample or a known genuine document;
- be suspicious: treat any noticeable variation as suspect;
- be inquisitive: officers should look at the documentation produced, listen to what the holder says and how they say it, ask any questions that arise, listen to the answers, and then ask themselves "Does this make sense?";
- be obvious: examination of the document should be obvious to the holder;
- be courteous but firm: officers should always treat clients politely even if they suspect fraud or clients are being uncooperative; and
- be conscientious: counterfeiters succeed when negligence or indifference prevails.

Note: Officers should always examine a document in the presence of its holder, and never examine a document without talking to and looking at the person producing it.

13.3. Identifying impostors

An impostor is someone who carries genuine, unaltered documents that belong to someone else. If officers suspect a person to be an impostor, they should take the following steps:

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- Examine the document in the presence of the holder;
- Divide the face into segments: eyes, ears, mouth, nose, shape of face (jawline) and any distinguishing features;
- Compare each of the person's features with the photo in the document. Check distances between mouth and nose, nose and chin, and the alignment of the eyes to ears and mouth to ears. Check to make sure any distinguishing mark, such as a mole or scar, is located at the same place on the face as in the photo;
- Remember that hair and weight can change over time and are not reliable for impostor identification.

13.4. Secondary documentation

Officers may also wish to check for secondary documentation in suspect cases. Many countries require national identity cards, and many travellers have driver's licences, credit cards or other documents. These may help to establish whether travellers are who they claim to be.

13.5. EDISON (Electronic Data Imaging System On Network)

EDISON is an advanced, fully computerized image and data storage and retrieval system which combines text data and the images of 2,000 documents locally stored on CD-ROMs for all the countries of the world.

There are an estimated 3,500 different types of travel documents in circulation. It would be impossible for a large number of offices to keep original specimens for comparison purposes without the aid of such a computerized storage and retrieval system.

EDISON enables users to compare any doubtful or unknown travel document that may be presented to them with a high-definition image of an original.

Migration integrity officers abroad have access to EDISON, as do all the CBSA regional intelligence units.

13.6. For more information

For information or assistance in determining whether a travel document is fraudulent, officers can consult:

- Chapter IC 3 for Canadian immigration documents;
- EDISON, to verify the appearance of Canadian and foreign travel documents (see the section on EDISON above);
- document alerts on various international and Canadian travel and identity documents, available on the departmental Intranet at http://www.ci.gc.ca/cbsa-asfc/eb-dgel/reference/documents/doc-alert/index_e.asp;
- regional CBSA intelligence units; or
- migration integrity officers, if abroad.

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Appendix A Documents used for international travel by Canadian citizens

The documents listed below are the most common documents used by Canadians for international travel. It should be noted, however, that the list is not exhaustive.

1. Passport (regular and frequent traveller)

- The Canadian passport is issued by Passport Canada, a special operating agency of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada.
- It is a dark blue booklet that comes in two types: regular and frequent traveller.
- The regular passport contains 24 pages and is used for occasional international travel by Canadian citizens.
- The frequent traveller passport contains 48 pages and is used by Canadian citizens who travel abroad regularly.
- Both types of passport have a maximum five-year validity period and cannot be renewed or extended.
- Since December 11, 2001, passports have been issued for one person only. All children who travel require their own passport. However, a Canadian passport issued to a parent prior to December 11, 2001, that lists the child(ren) of the holder remains valid until it expires. Nevertheless, if the child travels without a parent or when the child reaches age 16, the child is required to have a separate passport. All adult passports that include children under 16 will have expired by January 1, 2007.
- All passports are now issued with digital photographs and are machine-readable. The 3M laminate version of the passport issued in 1995 does not contain digital photographs. This type of passport was issued to Canadian residents in the United States or living abroad before the production and issuance of Canadian passports was repatriated during fiscal year 2005–2006. These laminate passports will all have expired by April 2011.
- The only passports produced abroad in all Canadian full-service missions are the white temporary passports. Regular passports are now produced in Canada and sent abroad to the missions for issuance to Canadians living or travelling abroad. Emergency passports continue to be issued abroad by consular officers.

2. Special passport

- Special passports are green, machine-readable documents containing 48 pages. They are issued to persons holding office such as MPs, Senators or provincial Cabinet ministers, and to federal government officials travelling abroad on official business.
- Special passports have a maximum five-year validity period.
- Special passports issued in Canada on or after November 29, 2003, contain digital photographs. Special passports issued abroad prior to the repatriation of passport production during fiscal year 2005–2006 were of the 3M laminate type and did not contain a digital photograph. With the repatriation of the passport, special passports are now issued only in Canada.

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3. Diplomatic passport

- Passport Canada issues diplomatic passports to Canadian diplomats, top-ranking government officials, diplomatic couriers and private citizens nominated as official delegates to diplomatic international conferences.
- This passport is burgundy in colour and, if issued in Canada, is machine-readable. Since November 29, 2003, it contains a digital photograph. Diplomatic passports issued abroad prior to the repatriation of passport production during fiscal year 2005–2006 were of the 3M laminate type and did not contain a digital photograph. With the repatriation of the passport, diplomatic passports are now issued only in Canada.
- It contains 48 pages and has a maximum five-year validity period.

4. Emergency passport

- The Consular Affairs section of Canadian missions abroad issue emergency passports, on behalf of Passport Canada, to Canadian citizens without a passport who have an emergency need for a passport to return to Canada or to travel to the nearest Canadian mission that offers full passport service.
- The emergency passport is entitled “Emergency Passport for a Single Journey Only.”
- This is a single-page document printed on security paper with a serial number in the top right-hand corner, and the photograph and signature of the holder. It contains the tombstone data of the holder, including height, weight, and colour of hair and eyes.
- It also sets out the itinerary of the holder for return to Canada or for travel to the nearest Canadian mission with full passport service, and provides an expiry date.
- The back of the page contains a space for visas and the details of any accompanying children.
- The document must be surrendered to Canadian authorities on the holder’s arrival in Canada or at the destination mission, and returned to Passport Canada.

5. Temporary passport

During fiscal year 2005–2006, and beginning on October 31, 2005 at the Hong Kong mission, Passport Canada introduced a temporary passport which is issued abroad. Roll out was completed by the end of that fiscal year, and these passports can be issued at full-service Canadian missions for the use of Canadians living abroad or on extended absence from Canada with urgent and proven travel needs, or to meet foreign residency requirements.

The passport, issued to one person only regardless of age, has a white cover and back, contains eight (8) pages, and has a minimum validity of six (6) months and a maximum validity of one (1) year. To be eligible for a temporary passport, the applicant must first apply for a regular passport. A temporary exchange agreement must also be completed. The applicant must agree to exchange the temporary passport for a regular, diplomatic or special passport once it is ready.

The passport is not extendable past one (1) year and does *not* replace the emergency passport.

Note: For further information, see Document Alert 2005-49, found at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cbsa-asfc/eb-dgel/reference/documents/doc-alert/2005/2005-49.pdf>.

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6. Certificate of Canadian Citizenship (Citizenship Card)

Canadian citizens who are naturalized in Canada receive a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship when they become citizens. Citizens born in Canada or outside Canada to a Canadian parent may apply for and receive a Certificate of Canadian Citizenship.

The Certificate of Canadian Citizenship, or citizenship card, is *not* a travel document.

Canadian citizens who plan to travel internationally are strongly advised to use valid Canadian passports to return to Canada. Use of a Canadian citizenship card in the absence of a valid Canadian passport may cause delays in or denials of boarding, due to the need to authenticate the document and the status and identity of its holder.

International carriers have been cautioned to carefully assess citizenship certificates if presented as proof of Canadian citizenship in the absence of a valid Canadian passport to board an international flight to Canada. The certificate should be supported by other Canadian government-issued identity documentation incorporating a recent photograph. If the carrier remains concerned about the Canadian citizenship status of the traveller, the traveller should be referred to the nearest Canadian mission for verification of citizenship and the issuance of a Canadian passport.

The *preferred* travel document for Canadians travelling abroad is the Canadian passport, not the citizenship card.

Effective January 1, 2007, CIC introduced an expiry date on those citizenship certificates issued to persons subject to a retention of citizenship requirement. This change affects only a limited number of certificates, specifically those held by Canadians born outside Canada after February 14, 1977, to a Canadian parent also born outside Canada to a Canadian. The expiry date, which is the certificate holder's 28th birthday, will appear in red ink alongside the holder's image on the certificate. An expired citizenship certificate is invalid for any purpose. See Document Information Alert 2007-02.

As the vast majority of citizenship certificates do not expire and as CIC does not require holders of its citizenship documents to update their photograph or record a change of name, it is possible that a person could present a certificate that is an older version of what is currently being issued.

On January 1, 1947, Canada began to confer Canadian citizenship. It issued Certificates of Canadian Citizenship to persons who became citizens by naturalization. Certificates of Canadian Citizenship took various forms.

Large paper certificates were issued between January 1, 1947 and February 14, 1977.

Between October 1954 and February 14, 1977, laminated cards were issued in addition to the paper certificate, but only on application.

The front of the laminated card is similar to the front of the paper certificate. It shows the coat of arms of Canada, the Parliament Buildings, the Minister's signature and, since 1967, the Seal of Canada.

The card back always has a photograph (in black and white or colour), a finely printed Canadian coat of arms in black and white or colour, and the year of issuance. The following personal details are also shown: name, date of birth, sex, height and eye colour.

CIC began to issue the new version of the card with more security features, called the "A" version, in April 2002. Effective January 1, 2007, issuance of the "B" series citizenship certificates commenced, beginning with the number B0000001. All other features of the B series certificate are the same as those of the A series certificate.

Officers should be careful regarding the year of issue. The year of issue indicated on the card is not necessarily the year citizenship was acquired; rather, it indicates the year the card was printed.

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Note: For more information on the Certificate of Canadian Citizenship, refer to CP 10, Proof of Citizenship on the CIC Intranet site at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/index/prgrms/cit/guide.htm>.

Note: Commemorative Certificates of Canadian Citizenship, issued in various formats from February 15, 1977 to the present, are not acceptable proof of Canadian citizenship. They are issued at the same time as the Certificate of Canadian Citizenship (card) is issued to the new Canadian citizen.

7. Certificate of Retention of Canadian Citizenship

The Certificate of Retention of Canadian Citizenship is *not* a travel document. It was issued to children born outside Canada to a Canadian responsible parent who made a Declaration of Retention to meet the retention requirements of the 1947 citizenship legislation. The Certificate was required by certain persons born before 1947 as well as those born between January 1, 1947 and February 14, 1977.

The Certificate has a similar look to the paper versions of the Registration of Birth Abroad certificates. It states that the holder has filed a Declaration of Retention. The Certificate has no photograph and no expiry date.

Note: For more information on the Certificate of Retention of Canadian Citizenship, refer to CP 10, Proof of Citizenship, found on the CIC Intranet site at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/index/prgrms/cit/guide.htm>.

8. Certificate of Registration of Birth Abroad

The Certificate of Registration of Birth Abroad is *not* a travel document.

This certificate was issued to children born abroad of parents who are Canadian citizens.

To receive this certificate, children had to be registered with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship between January 1, 1947 and February 14, 1977.

The certificate has no expiry date and no photograph. It does have a unique certificate number.

There were three versions:

paper, approximately 20 cm x 33 cm;

paper, approximately 20 cm x 14 cm; and

laminated card.

Those issued after 1959 carried a warning on the back regarding the requirement to retain them.

The personal details on the certificate are name, date of birth and place of birth. (The paper certificate also included some information on the parents.)

Note: For more information on the Certificate of Registration of Birth Abroad, refer to CP 10, Proof of Citizenship, found on the CIC Intranet site at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/index/prgrms/cit/guide.htm>.

9. Canadian Certificate of Naturalization

The Certificate of Naturalization is *not* a travel document. This paper certificate was issued in various sizes under British legislation by the Dominion of Canada before 1947 and by Newfoundland prior to 1949. It granted British subject status, not Canadian citizenship to its holder. The certificate was issued for various reasons to persons born in and outside Canada. These certificates are increasingly rare, due to the aging of the holders.

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Due to the possibility of loss of naturalized status before 1947, the Certificate of Naturalization by itself is not acceptable as proof of Canadian citizenship.

The holder's name is on the front of the paper certificate, with personal details on the back.

Note: For more information on the Certificate of Naturalization, refer to CP 10, Proof of Citizenship, found on the CIC Intranet site at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cicexplore/english/index/prgrms/cit/guide.htm>.

10. Birth certificate

Birth certificates are not travel documents. Canadian citizens who plan to travel internationally are strongly advised to use valid Canadian passports to return to Canada. Use of a Canadian birth certificate may cause delays in or denials of boarding, due to the need to authenticate the document and the status and identity of its holder. A birth certificate provides no guarantee of travel.

International carriers have been cautioned to carefully assess birth certificates if presented as proof of Canadian citizenship in the absence of a valid Canadian passport to board an international flight to Canada. The certificate should be supported by other identity documentation issued by the Canadian government that incorporates a recent photograph. If the carrier remains concerned about the validity of the certificate, the traveller should be referred to the nearest Canadian mission for verification of citizenship and the issuance of a Canadian passport.

Birth certificates are issued by the provincial and territorial governments for individuals born within the boundaries of their province or territory. Note, however, that the Province of Quebec issues birth certificates, entitled "semi-authentic," to some persons born outside Quebec, for example, in the case of adopted infants born in another country or adults whose birth certificate is in another alphabet or language. These birth certificates will state the correct place of birth. These semi-authentic certificates are issued solely for Quebec government purposes to assist in the integration of immigrants and refugees, and are not acceptable for any purpose under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Not all persons born in Canada are citizens. Some lost their entitlement to citizenship prior to 1947 through marriage or foreign naturalization; some never were citizens, e.g., children of foreign diplomats accredited to Canada at the time of birth; and some individuals renounced their citizenship. Therefore, although most persons born in Canada are citizens, birth certificates are not reliable proof of Canadian citizenship.

Generally, such birth certificates are wallet- or near wallet-size, but they can come in full-page size as well. They contain the full name of the person at birth, their sex, the date and place of birth, the registration date and number, and the issuance date. There is no photograph or expiry date on these documents.

There is no standardized format for Canadian birth certificates. Each province and territory has its own format(s).

Note: For information on the various formats of Canadian birth certificates, officers should refer to provincial and territorial government Internet sites through Publiservice at http://publiservice.gc.ca/governments/provinces/provinces_e.html.

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Appendix B Documents used for cross-border travel by registered Indians

Certificate of Indian Status (Indian Card)

Under A19(1), every person registered as an Indian under the *Indian Act* has the right to enter and remain in Canada.

The Certificate of Indian Status or Indian status card is *not* a travel document.

The Certificate of Indian Status or Indian status card is *not* proof of Canadian citizenship.

The Certificate of Indian Status or Indian status card is proof of registration as an Indian under the *Indian Act*.

The document is used as proof of registered Indian status to enter Canada by way of the land border.

The card comes in several different versions. It is generally a wallet-size card containing the name, photograph and signature of the holder. Some versions of the card contain more information about the holder.

Data concerning Certificates of Indian Status are stored in a computerized central registry at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. If officers require verification of registered Indian status, they may contact their nearest Indian Affairs Regional Office or the Supervisor, Registration Services, National Headquarters, Indian and Northern Affairs at:

Terrasses de la Chaudière
10 Wellington, North Tower
Gatineau (Quebec) K1A 0H4
Telephone: 819-997-0380
Fax: 819-997-6296
Email: InfoPubs@ainc-inac.gc.ca

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Appendix C United States travel and identity documents

1. United States passports

The United States passport is the official travel document issued by the Government of the United States to its citizens for international travel. American regular (tourist) passports have a blue cover, diplomatic passports have a black cover, and official passports have a brown/maroon cover. For persons age 16 or older, the validity period of the regular passport is 10 years. For those under age 16, the validity period is five years.

On December 30, 2005, the U.S. began issuing electronic diplomatic and official passports (e-passports). On August 14, 2006, issuance of regular (tourist) e-passports commenced. A contactless chip in the rear cover of the passport contains the same data as found in the biographical page of the passport and a digital image of the holder. Passports without chips will still be valid until their expiry date.

2. Naturalization certificates

Naturalization certificates are issued by the U.S. to immigrants who have become U.S. citizens. There are many versions of these paper certificates. The current version has a serial number, a photograph and basic information on the citizen. While these documents are not travel documents, they are evidence of U.S. citizenship.

3. Military identification cards

Valid American military identification cards are considered by the United States to be valid for travel to the United States in the absence of a United States passport, provided that the holder of the card also holds valid official travel orders. These cards contain a photograph of the holder and other information, including the holder's name, date of birth and social security number, as well as issue and expiry dates. The card is neither a travel document nor, by itself, proof of American citizenship for the purpose of entry to Canada. Holders of the card seeking entry to Canada simply as American citizens must satisfy an officer of their citizenship through other evidence, one part of which may be the military ID card. However, holders of the card who also carry valid military orders who are seeking to enter Canada to carry out official duties may be granted entry on that basis under R52(2)(e), provided that they are not inadmissible.

4. U.S. merchant mariner cards

Valid U.S. merchant mariner documents are accepted in lieu of an American passport for entry into the U.S., provided that the holder is designated on the document as a citizen of the United States. The U.S. merchant mariner document is a card containing a photograph, name, date of birth, country of citizenship, address and social security number of the holder, as well as a serial number and expiry date. It is not a travel document and, by itself, should not be considered proof of American citizenship for the purpose of entry to Canada.

5. United States Permanent Resident Card (Green Card, I-551, Resident Alien Card, DHS-USCIS Permanent Resident Card)

The U.S. Permanent Resident Card (form I-551) is evidence of permanent resident status in the United States for the purpose of entering Canada temporarily for a period of less than one year. (Permanent residents of the U.S. do not require a passport to enter Canada if they seek to enter Canada from the United States or from St. Pierre and Miquelon [R52(2)(b)]). Temporary resident visas are not required for permanent residents of the United States [R190(1)(c)].

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The United States will allow a person with an expired permanent resident card entry if the card was issued with a 10-year validity period and the holder has not been out of the United States for longer than 180 days, provided that the individual meets all inspection criteria.

The United States will also allow a person with an expired permanent resident card that has a two-year validity period to enter provided that the person also has a Notice of Action (form I-797) and meets all other inspection criteria. The Notice of Action extends the validity of the card for a specified length of time, generally one year. The receipt date of the form has no effect on the validity of the card. U.S. permanent residents require a travel document—Permit to Re-enter (formerly called a re-entry permit)—to re-enter the United States after more than one year outside the country. See section 8 below for more information.

The U.S. Permanent Resident Card is *not* an acceptable travel document for intending permanent residents of Canada. U.S. permanent residents who wish to immigrate to Canada or apply to remain as permanent residents in Canada must produce a valid travel document, either a national passport or the U.S. Travel Document – Permit to Re-enter.

The U.S. Permanent Resident Card is evidence that the holder had and may still have lawful permanent resident status in the United States. The version introduced in 1998 is a white, wallet-size card with a green strip at the top back containing the words “PERMANENT RESIDENT CARD.” The card is machine-readable and has a digital photograph and fingerprint of the holder. The previous version of the card was entitled the “Resident Alien Card.”

On November 15, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security’s U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) began to issue a new Permanent Resident Card with the departmental seal on the front and the back of the card. U.S. Permanent Resident Cards already in circulation remain valid until the expiry date noted on the card or until recalled by the USCIS.

6. Temporary I-551 machine-readable immigrant visa (MRIV)

Once an immigrant is admitted to the United States for permanent residence, the immigrant visa serves as a re-entry document pending receipt of a Permanent Resident Card.

On June 28, 2004, American embassies and consulates that issue machine-readable immigrant visas (MRIVs), commenced printing the statement “UPON ENDORSEMENT SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR 1 YEAR” on the body of the MRIV directly above the machine-readable zone. By the end of October 2004, all American posts abroad issued MRIVs.

When a MRIV bearing this statement and contained in an unexpired passport is endorsed with an admission stamp, it constitutes a temporary I-551, valid for one year from the date of endorsement on the admission stamp.

An American MRIV bearing the above-noted endorsement and an admission stamp in an unexpired passport constitutes evidence of American permanent resident status for one year after the date of endorsement on the admission stamp.

Note: In limited circumstances, if a passport is unavailable, the MRIV will be issued on a form DS-232.

7. Temporary I-551 Stamp (ADIT – Alien Documentation Identification and Telecommunications System)

The I-551 ADIT (Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications System) stamp is evidence of lawful permanent resident status in the United States. It is provided to permanent residents as temporary evidence of status while their application for an I-551 Permanent Resident Card is processed.

On August 1, 2006, a new stamp was introduced. All previous ADIT stamp versions were retired as of that date. For further information, refer to the Document Info Alert 2006-02.

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The I-551 stamp is used as evidence of American permanent resident status until a U.S. Permanent Resident Card is received, provided that the “valid until” date has not expired.

As I-551 stamps are not secure documents, officers should exercise extra caution when examining a document with an I-551 stamp. The holder should be requested to produce other documentary evidence of lawful residence in the United States.

8. United States Travel Document

The United States Travel Document is a prescribed travel document acceptable for travel to Canada by intending permanent or temporary residents (with applicable visas) [R259(c)].

A temporary resident visa is required of a holder of the United States Travel Document if the holder is a refugee but not a permanent resident of the U.S. and is a national of a visa-required country.

A temporary resident visa is not required if the holder is a person who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence [R190(1)(c)].

The U.S. Travel Document is acceptable for applications to remain in Canada as a permanent resident.

On November 24, 2003, the United States replaced its Refugee Travel Document (form I-571) for refugees and its Re-entry Permit (form I-327) for permanent residents with a re-designed Travel Document. This new Travel Document allows permanent residents and refugees to return to the United States from abroad.

The new Travel Document is a mint green, passport-like booklet featuring a digital photograph of the holder and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security seal. An annotation found on the biographical page indicates the status of the individual to whom the document was issued.

For permanent residents of the U.S., this annotation indicates that it is a “Permit to Re-enter (Form I-327)”, and for refugees, it indicates that it is a “Refugee Travel Document (form I-571)”. The validity period of a Permit to Re-enter is two years. The validity period of a Refugee Travel Document is generally one year. These documents are not extended.

The older versions of the Refugee Travel Document and the Re-entry Permit for permanent residents remain valid until they expire.

9. Caution

The fact that non-U.S. citizens have proper documentation does not necessarily mean that they will be re-admitted into the United States. All permanent residents and refugees seeking to return to the U.S. are subject to immigration inspection at a port of entry to determine whether they remain admissible.

10. Identification cards accepted by the United States

The United States has arrangements with several countries whereby citizens of these countries may enter the United States as visitors or temporary residents without a national passport. Such identification cards are *not* acceptable for entry to Canada, either directly from the United States or from any other country. The fact that a person has a visa valid for return to the United States does not affect that person’s need to comply with the requirements of R7(1).

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Appendix D United Kingdom passports and travel documents

United Kingdom Passports

Nationality on page 1	Endorsement on page 5	Requirements for <i>temporary</i> travel to Canada
British Citizen		Visa-exempt
British Overseas Territories Citizen/British Dependent Territories Citizen		Visa-exempt
British National (Overseas)		Visa-exempt
British Overseas Citizen	Holder is entitled to readmission to UK	Visa-exempt
British Protected Person		Visa (TRV) required
British Protected Person	Subject to control under the <i>Immigration Act, 1971</i>	Not valid for travel to Canada for a temporary purpose; re-entry to UK not guaranteed [R52(1)(c)]
British Subject	Holder is subject to control under the <i>Immigration Act, 1971</i>	Not valid for travel to Canada for a temporary purpose; re-entry to UK not guaranteed [R52(1)(c)]
British Subject	Holder has the right of abode in the UK/Holder is entitled to readmission to the UK	Visa (TRV) required

Channel Island passports: UK passports that specify "British Islands: Bailiwick of Jersey," "British Islands: Bailiwick of Guernsey" or "British Islands: Isle of Man" on the cover and inside are legitimate British passports. If the nationality of the holder is specified as a "British citizen" on the biodata page, a temporary resident visa is not required for temporary travel to Canada.

United Kingdom Travel Documents

Travel Document Convention of July 28, 1951	Visa (TRV) required
Travel Document Convention of September 28, 1954	Visa (TRV) required
Certificate of Identity	Visa (TRV) required

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Appendix E Other specific issuing authorities

Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of)

Diplomatic relations with Afghanistan were renewed on January 25, 2002.

Passports issued under the Taliban or previous regimes are invalid for travel to Canada. They do not meet the requirements of R50(1)(a) or R52. Visas, stamps and endorsements may not be placed in such passports.

Visas, stamps and notations may be endorsed in Afghan passports issued by the current (Kharzai) regime, subject to normal vetting criteria for temporary resident procedures under IC-2.

Afghan passports are not machine-readable and have minimal security features. Issuance of the passports is based on the *taskera*, which is the national identity card. *Taskeras* are issued by the Ministry of the Interior, and newer ones have a photograph of the holder and record basic biographical data. Diplomatic, service and student passports are normally issued for a one-year validity period, while ordinary passports can be valid for up to five years. Spouses and children can be added to the passport.

Australia

The Document of Identity is issued to Australian citizens or citizens of a Commonwealth country, generally for short-term single journeys. The holder's nationality appears on the document, and the validity period and geographical validity of the document can be restricted. The Document of Identity is acceptable for temporary travel to Canada if held by an Australian citizen and if it guarantees re-entry to Australia. If it is held by an Australian citizen and contains a permanent resident visa, it is also acceptable for travel to Canada to become a permanent resident. However, if the Document of Identity is held by a non-Australian citizen, it is not an acceptable travel document for temporary or permanent resident purposes.

The Certificate of Identity is normally issued by Australia to non-Australians who have a valid three-year status in Australia. However, it can also be issued to non-Australians without resident status. Re-entry to Australia is not guaranteed with the Certificate of Identity unless it is endorsed with a valid Australian re-entry visa. Accordingly, the Certificate of Identity is acceptable for temporary entry to Canada if endorsed with a re-entry visa. If the holder is a national of a visa-required country, a Canadian temporary resident visa is also required. An Australian re-entry visa is not required where the Certificate of Identity contains a permanent resident visa.

China (People's Republic of)

Ordinary passports issued by the Public Security Bureau are acceptable travel documents for intending temporary residents, intending permanent residents and permanent residents.

Public Affairs passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are approximately equivalent to an official passport. As a result, they are acceptable travel documents for intending temporary residents, but they may not be accepted for intending permanent residents. Potential permanent residents holding Public Affairs passports are required to obtain ordinary passports before visas can be released to them.

On June 1, 2004, China began issuing a new travel document for international travel. The travel document has a validity period of two years unless specified otherwise. It is acceptable for travel to Canada with the appropriate visa. As of January 1, 2005, China ceased issuing the travel permit.

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East African Passports

East African Passports are issued and renewed by the competent authorities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. They can also be renewed by the high commissions and diplomatic missions of the issuing countries. They have a five-year validity period with a possibility of renewal for a further period of five years. They cannot be renewed after 10 years from issuance. These passports are valid for travel within the East African Cooperation member states of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, but can be endorsed for additional countries.

Egypt – Travel document for Palestinian refugees

The travel document for Palestinian refugees issued by the Government of Egypt is valid for travel to Canada by intending permanent residents.

The document may not be valid for intending temporary residents because it does not, on its own, guarantee the holder's readmission to Egypt.

If the document contains an Egyptian residency stamp that is valid beyond the holder's intended date of return to Egypt (it is suggested at least six months beyond), a temporary resident visa may be inserted in it.

However, where the document was issued by Egyptian authorities outside Egypt or by a government other than the Government of Egypt (e.g., in Gaza), a temporary resident visa may not be affixed to it.

India – Certificate of Identity

The Indian Certificate of Identity imposes three conditions to be met before readmission to India is guaranteed:

- The holder must obtain a "No Objection to Return to India" (NORI) endorsement before leaving India;
- The holder must also obtain a visa to return to India from a mission abroad or from the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) in India;
- The holder must obtain the visa within a six-month time limit.

The Indian Certificate of Identity is valid for travel to Canada for intending temporary residents only if all three conditions are met. Temporary resident visas should not be placed in these documents unless all of the above-mentioned requirements are met.

The Certificate of Identity is valid for travel to Canada for immigration, even if the holder is not guaranteed re-entry into India.

Iraq

"G" series passports: The current Iraqi government began issuing "G" series passports on April 1, 2006. The passport has 48 pages and is dark blue with gold printing indicating the Iraqi eagle crest and the words "Republic of Iraq" and "Passport" in English and Arabic. These passports are acceptable for travel to Canada, with the applicable visa.

"S" series passports: The current Iraqi government began issuing one-year validity passports with serial numbers beginning with the letter "S" on July 1, 2004. The current Iraqi government began issuing two-year validity passports beginning with the letter "S" on January 5, 2005. This new document is acceptable for travel to Canada with the appropriate visa.

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The “S” series passport has a dark green cover with gold printing indicating the Iraqi eagle and the words “Republic of Iraq” in English and Arabic. The printing also contains the word “Passport” in English and Arabic. It is valid for one or two years depending on when it was originally issued (see above), and extensions are possible. It has 36 pages.

“H” series and “N” series passports: The “H” series and the “N” series Iraqi passports issued prior to March 19, 2003, and extensions validated by the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies of the Republic of Iraq are acceptable for travel to Canada with the appropriate visa.

“N” and “H” series passports are not acceptable if they have been issued/reissued after March 19, 2003. Further, “N” and “H” series passports extended during the period in which there was no recognized issuing authority (March 19, 2003 to July 1, 2004) are not acceptable.

“M” series passports: The “M” series Iraqi passport remains invalid.

Coalition Provisional Authority and Interim Travel Document: The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) stamp and Interim Travel Document are not recognized as valid.

Iraqi permanent residents and persons with a positive permanent resident determination can use “N” and “H” series passports for travel to Canada that have been extended past their expiry date by the Iraqi Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies of the Republic of Iraq. “N” and “H” series passports are not acceptable if they have been issued/reissued after March 19, 2003. Further, “N” and “H” series passports extended during the period in which there was no recognized issuing authority (March 19, 2003 to July 1, 2004) are not acceptable.

Iraqi Diplomatic Passports

The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs is issuing diplomatic passports to Iraqi diplomats and their families using the old passport series. As stated in the departmental policy decision of September 17, 2003, Canada recognizes only the “H” series and “N” series passports issued prior to March 19, 2003, as valid for travel to Canada.

Canada has taken the policy position that all Iraqi passports, including diplomatic passports, issued on or after March 19, 2003 to July 1, 2004, are invalid.

Processing Iraqi Diplomats

Visa officers are required to screen applicants to verify admissibility pursuant to IRPA.

Diplomats in possession of an Iraqi passport that is unacceptable for travel to Canada may be issued a Single Journey Travel Document [IMM 5565B] with a temporary resident permit counterfoil, coded PA-1, to overcome the document requirements of IRPA and to facilitate their travel to Canada. When the temporary resident permit [IMM1442B] is issued at the port of entry, it must clearly state that it has been issued to overcome the “passport” requirement for entry to Canada.

Visa officers are instructed to include in the CAIPS and FOSS notes the reason for the issuance of the TRP counterfoil (diplomat) along with the diplomat’s itinerary. This measure will inform ports of entry of the diplomat’s arrival and facilitate the POE processing of the diplomat.

Israel: Israeli travel documents

Holders of Israeli travel documents, even if they are Israeli citizens, are *not* visa-exempt. They require temporary resident visas.

Israel issues travel documents, not passports, to Israeli citizens in two circumstances:

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- where the citizen is a new immigrant who has been in Israel less than one year or who has not resided continuously in Israel for one year without leaving the country; and
- where the holder has been convicted of a criminal offence or where a previous passport has been lost twice within a relatively short time or mutilated.

Travel documents are also issued by Israel to non-Israeli citizens, mostly to permanent residents. Permanent residents are generally persons who are stateless or whose country of nationality is not represented in Israel or persons who have been recognized as refugees. Travel documents might also be issued to illegal residents to enable them to leave Israel. All non-Israeli citizens need a re-entry visa to return to Israel.

Israeli travel documents are passport-like booklets that are dark blue in colour. Other colours—orange, brown and light blue—might be seen as there are still some in circulation. The cover of the dark blue booklet should read “TRAVEL DOCUMENT IN LIEU OF NATIONAL PASSPORT.” The signature page indicates that this is a travel document, not a regular passport, and the prayer page also indicates the type of document. The travel document contains 16 pages, while a regular Israeli passport contains 32 pages. The travel document has a maximum validity period of one year, with extension possible.

Macau Special Administrative Region (Macau SAR) passport issued by the People’s Republic of China

The Macau SAR passport is acceptable as a travel document for foreign nationals seeking to become permanent residents or temporary residents.

Holders of such passports require a temporary resident visa when coming to Canada for a temporary purpose.

The Macau Special Administrative Region passport is a special type of passport issued by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to Chinese citizens registered to reside in the Special Administrative Region of Macau. It has the characteristics of a national passport and is issued by a competent authority.

United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) travel document

The UNMIK travel document is *not* an acceptable travel document for foreign nationals seeking to become temporary or permanent residents.

Visa officers may *not* place visas or permanent resident travel documents issued under A31(3) (facilitation counterfoil) in this document.

This travel document is unacceptable for travel by foreign nationals to Canada because it is not issued by a country, as required by R50(1)(a), (b) and (c), and R52(1)(a), (b) and (c), and is not one of the specific documents listed in the remaining provisions of R50(1) or R52(1).

The UNMIK travel document is issued by the United Nations Mission in Kosovo to habitual residents of Kosovo for international travel purposes. The UNMIK travel document is a 32-page, machine-readable, passport-like, blue booklet, whose issuance began in January 2001. It contains the holder’s photograph, fingerprints, signature and tombstone data, and states that the holder is a habitual resident of Kosovo and is entitled to return there at any time.

The document is identified as the property of UNMIK, which may invalidate it at any time and demand its surrender. The document is valid for a maximum of two years, but it can be extended four times, for periods of two years each. Taking into account the maximum number of extensions, it is possible for an UNMIK travel document to be valid for a period of 10 years.

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Venezuela provisional passports (pasaporte provisional)

Provisional passports issued since October 1, 2003, by the Government of Venezuela in cases of emergency are *not* valid for travel to Canada.

“Re-activated” passports that, prior to reactivation, were expired for more than five years, are *not* valid for travel to Canada.

Permanent resident visas, temporary resident visas and A31(3) counterfoils may *not* be placed in Venezuelan provisional passports or in reactivated passports that have expired.

The provisional passports are unacceptable for travel to Canada because they are single-sheet documents with limited security features that make them prone to tampering. The “reactivated” passports are unacceptable because it is very difficult to determine whether reactivation has been authorized by a competent authority.

Note: For more information, refer to Document Alert 2004-12 at <http://www.ci.gc.ca/cbsa-asfc/eb-dgel/reference/documents/doc-alert/2004/2004-12.pdf>
