

Canada Digital Nomad Visa 2026: Remote Work in Montreal

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Executive Summary

Canada does **not yet have a standalone “digital nomad visa”** as of early 2026. Instead, foreign remote workers can come under existing programs (primarily the standard visitor/temporary resident route) and work for their overseas employer while in Canada. In June 2023 Canada’s federal government announced a *Tech Talent Strategy* that explicitly included a pillar on attracting “digital nomads,” but IRCC has only clarified that such workers may enter as tourists (up to 6 months) and later switch to work permits if they find Canadian employment (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cbcnews.com). Industry analyses project that a formal “Digital Nomad” stream or visa may launch by 2026 (with possible 1–2 year permits) (Source: questjobs.io) (Source: questjobs.io), but until then Canadians must rely on the normal visitor and work-permit rules. Montreal, as a major [tech and cultural hub](#), offers numerous advantages for remote workers – relatively low living costs (Mercer ranks Montréal 20th in North America for affordability (Source: blog.mtl.org), abundant high-speed internet (median ~100 Mbps down (Source: 2727coworking.com), a vibrant coworking scene (Source: 2727coworking.com), and a bilingual, internationally minded community (Source: 2727coworking.com). This report provides a detailed overview: the Canadian policy context, the current and proposed visa pathways, the practicalities of working from Montréal, and future implications. All claims are backed by government data, academic analysis, and industry reporting.

Introduction and Background

Digital Nomads Defined. A [digital nomad](#) is typically defined as someone who earns their living online and [works remotely](#) from wherever they are, rather than in their country of permanent residence (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). This lifestyle has grown dramatically in the 2020s, enabled by ubiquitous Internet access and evolving work cultures. By some estimates roughly **40% of all Canadian jobs could, in principle, be done remotely** (Source: www150.statcan.gc.ca). In Canada, COVID-19 pushed the prevalence of [full-time home working](#) from ~7% in 2016 to over 24% in early 2021, stabilizing around 20% by 2023 (Source: www150.statcan.gc.ca). However, *cross-border* telework (workers holding Canadian residence and doing a job abroad, or vice versa) has been far less common: StatCan explicitly notes that “relatively few Canadians work from home for an employer located in another province or abroad” (Source: www150.statcan.gc.ca).

Nevertheless, the **global trend** toward remote work and location independence is clear. Numerous countries (especially since 2020) have introduced special visas to encourage digital nomads: e.g. Estonia (2020), Portugal (Tech Entrepreneur visas), Barbados' 12-month "Welcome Stamp" (2020), and many others (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com) (Source: questjobs.io). These programs generally target skilled information workers, **freelancers**, or entrepreneurs who will spend money locally without competing directly for jobs. Canada's federal government has explicitly signaled interest in this space: in June 2023 Immigration Minister Sean Fraser announced a new *Tech Talent Strategy* which identified "promoting Canada as a destination for digital nomads" as a key pillar (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com). Unlike some jurisdictions, Canada's policy so far has emphasized coordination (IRCC consulting provinces and tech groups) rather than directly creating a new immigration category (Source: betakit.com) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com).

Remote Work in Canada's Tech Strategy. The Government of Canada's *Tech Talent Strategy* (June 2023) states clearly: > "Under current Canadian immigration rules, a digital nomad only needs visitor status to relocate to Canada for up to six months at a time while they perform their job remotely for a foreign employer." (Source: www.canada.ca). In other words, **no new visa category was immediately created** – digital nomads could already enter as temporary residents (with an eTA or visitor visa) and legally work for their non-Canadian employer while here (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com). The new plan is to "**collaborate with partners**" to see if **additional policies** (potentially a new visa stream) would be helpful (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: betakit.com).

Since then, **IRCC guidance** has reiterated these points. An IRCC policy update (Jan 2024) explains that digital nomads "only need visitor status... for up to 6 months" (Source: www.cicnews.com) and may **internally transition** to a work permit if they secure a Canadian employer after arrival (Source: www.cicnews.com). No supplementary documentation beyond the usual visitor documents is required on arrival (Source: www.cicnews.com). In short, Canada promotes itself as remote-worker-friendly **without a separate visa**: tourists who happen to work remotely are welcomed for up to 6 months (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com). Only if they find a Canadian job must they change status (apply for a work permit) (Source: www.cicnews.com) (Source: www.canada.ca).

Policy Goals and Debate. The rationale for attracting digital nomads is tied to Canada's broader labor needs. The tech sector faces chronic shortages, and skilled immigrants are vital. Expert analysis notes Canada's strategy is influenced by examples like Barbados's remote-work visa, aiming to boost spending without displacing local labor (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com). Law commentators highlight considerations: health care access (nomads would need private insurance, not strain public plans) and tax residency rules (non-residents pay tax only on Canada-sourced income, but >183-day stays could trigger residency) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com). In practice, nomads can remain in Canada tax-free *on their foreign income* if they are short-term visitors (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com). There is debate whether special programs help or hurt housing supply – Canada's ongoing housing crunch means officials will weigh any long-term stay program carefully (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com).

Canada's Immigration Framework (2023–2026)

Current Rules (2023–2024). Under existing IRCC regulations, *all* foreign nationals coming to Canada (aside from very short border workers) need either an Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) or a visitor visa, depending on nationality. These are for tourism/business and allow stays **up to 6 months per visit** (Source: www.canada.ca). While here on a visitor permit, a person **may** perform remote work *for an employer outside Canada* without a work permit (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com). Critically, however, they **cannot work for a Canadian employer** or do any activity that would constitute entering the Canadian labour market unless they obtain the appropriate work permit (Source: www.cicnews.com). IRCC explicitly warns visitors not to do activities requiring work authorization (Source: www.cicnews.com).

For the digital nomad scenario, this means a foreign freelancer or remote employee can spend up to six months living in Montreal (or anywhere in Canada) on a regular tourist visa or eTA, continuing to serve their overseas clients or company. No new visa category is involved – it is simply an **undeclared use of visitor status**. The trade-off is that as a visitor they *must not* take on any Canadian employer or local contract work without first switching to a work permit, and they must convince border officers they will leave when required (Source: www.cicnews.com). In practice, IRCC notes no special documentation is required: nomads just go through normal visitor processing (Source: www.cicnews.com). Also, dependents (spouses, children) can be in Canada as accompanying visitors, but if they want to work or study they would need their own permits (Source: www.cicnews.com).

Expanding Programs for Tech Talent (2024+). Beyond visitors, Canada has been upgrading its work-visa programs for tech workers. In mid-2023 IRCC announced an **International Mobility Program – Innovation Stream** (target late 2023 launch) to grant *LMIA-exempt* work permits up to 5 years for highly skilled workers in key tech occupations (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). This is aimed at foreign specialists who get job offers from Canadian innovation sectors. Also, a fast-track "Global Skills Strategy" continues to offer two-week processing for certain ICT roles, and there are high quotas for French-speaking applicants via Express Entry. However, none of these is specifically a *remote visa* – they still require Canadian job ties.

Recently (January 2024), IRCC reiterated that **digital nomad “stream” entrants would begin as visitors**: any foreign national can apply for a visitor visa or eTA and simply declare the intention to work remotely for a non-Canadian employer while in Canada (Source: www.cicnews.com) (Source: betakit.com). Only if that person then *later* finds a Canadian job can they transition to a work permit. This was spelled out in policy announcements and confirmed by immigration consultants: the so-called “digital nomad visa” is really just the standard visitor visa clarified to allow remote work for foreign employers (Source: rcicnews.com) (Source: www.cicnews.com).

Proposed Digital Nomad Visa (2026). Industry commentators and immigration lawyers expect that Canada will eventually formalize this practice into a dedicated program, perhaps by 2026. A July 2025 consultancy report outlined a hypothetical federal “Digital Nomad Visa” being developed with provinces (Source: questjobs.io). In it, IRCC would issue multi-year permits (1–2 years, renewable) allowing holders to live anywhere in Canada while working for **non-Canadian employers only** (Source: questjobs.io) (Source: questjobs.io). The draft eligibility shown by that analysis included: proof of remote employment status (at least 6 months), a minimum income (e.g. ~C\$60,000/year), valid health insurance, and clean background checks (Source: questjobs.io). For example, one summary explicitly lists “Income Threshold: CAD 60,000” and “Health Insurance: coverage valid in Canada” as requirements (Source: questjobs.io). This envisioned visa would **not allow local work for Canadian companies, except perhaps limited consulting**, so as not to displace domestic labor (Source: questjobs.io). Applicants would apply online like other temporary visas, but importantly might get a longer stay (1–2 years) than the shrinking 6-month visitor allotment.

This consultant timeline anticipated federal-provincial consultations in mid-2025, drafting regulations by late 2025, and the visa “entering into force” by mid-2026 (Source: questjobs.io). (No official IRCC source confirms these dates yet, however.) The plan would tie the nomad visa to Canada’s long-term goal of permanent immigration: holders who later secure Canadian jobs could convert to work permits and eventually apply for PR via Express Entry or Provincial Nominee Programs (Source: questjobs.io) (Source: rcicnews.com).

It bears repeating: **all of this remains planning material, not current law**. As of April 2026, Canada’s official stance is that no special nomad visa exists. Instead, remote workers should use the visitor route and follow IRCC’s clarified guidelines (Source: rcicnews.com) (Source: www.cicnews.com). Anyone claiming that the “Canada digital nomad visa” application is already available (e.g. via private blogs) is misinformed. In fact, a Canadian immigration news analysis explicitly notes: “Canada’s digital nomad visa isn’t a separate visa category – it’s actually a standard visitor visa with explicit permission to work remotely for your foreign employer” (Source: rcicnews.com). Prospective nomads should rely on official IRCC notices or credible immigration news, **not** unsupported online “how-to” guides.

Living and Working Remotely in Montréal

Montreal (Montréal) – the largest city in Quebec – ranks highly as a destination for remote workers due to its affordability, infrastructure, and cultural appeal. A recent economic report compares Montreal to top international nomad hubs, and finds it excels in several categories. For example, cost-of-living is among Montreal’s biggest draws: Mercer’s survey shows Montréal as the 20th most affordable large city in North America (Source: blog.mtl.org). In concrete terms, monthly expenses (including rent) for a single person living modestly in Montreal are roughly **US\$1,900–\$2,000** (Source: 2727coworking.com). This is comparable to Lisbon’s costs, slightly below Berlin’s (~US\$2,240) (Source: 2727coworking.com), and about 25% cheaper than Austin, Texas (~US\$2,407) (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). The **table below (Table 1)** illustrates this comparison of typical monthly budgets:

CITY	MONTHLY COST (USD)	SOURCE
Montréal, Canada	~\$1,900–\$2,000 (modest lifestyle) (Source: 2727coworking.com)	Mercer/Living-cost surveys (Source: 2727coworking.com)
Lisbon, Portugal	~\$1,900 (similar range) (Source: 2727coworking.com)	Living-cost indices (Source: 2727coworking.com)
Berlin, Germany	~\$2,240 (≈16% higher) (Source: 2727coworking.com)	Living-cost indices (Source: 2727coworking.com)

Table 1: Monthly living expenses for a single person in Montreal versus comparable cities. Montreal’s costs are on par with Lisbon and lower than many Western tech hubs (Source: 2727coworking.com).

Housing and Other Expenses. In Montreal one often gets more housing for the money than in many North American cities. Apartment rents in Montreal are roughly 20–40% lower than in Toronto or Vancouver (Source: 2727coworking.com), and consumer prices for food, transit, and services are generally cheaper. (For comparison, a typical monthly housing+living budget in Lisbon is virtually identical to Montreal (Source: 2727coworking.com), whereas Berlin or Austin costs significantly more.) Mortgage or rental markets differ by neighborhood: the downtown core and

Plateau-Mont-Royal have the highest demand (and prices), while boroughs like Rosemont, Hochelaga, or Verdun can be more affordable. Overall, analysts conclude that Montreal's blend of *moderate living costs* and *high quality-of-life* (e.g. public health care, education, and cultural offerings) means "Montrealers enjoy a higher quality of life per dollar" than in many similar cities (Source: 2727coworking.com).

Tech Infrastructure. Remote work requires reliable Internet and workspaces. Montreal's tech infrastructure is strong. Fixed broadband is widely available: recent data show **median download speeds around 100 Mbps** (Source: 2727coworking.com), which is among the fastest in the world. Many apartments and cafes even offer gigabit fiber. (Mobile 5G coverage is also very good; urban users see 75+ Mbps on average (Source: 2727coworking.com).) Power and utilities are robust – Quebec's grid is nearly 100% hydro-electric, so outages are very rare.

Coworking spaces are plentiful: by 2020 Montreal reportedly had **over 1.1 million square feet of coworking space** across dozens of venues (Source: 2727coworking.com). Major global chains (WeWork, Spaces/Regus) operate multiple centers, and local innovators like Crew Collective & Café (in a grand old bank hall) and Entrepôts Dominion (in a repurposed warehouse with gym/pool) provide inspiring work environments (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). In short, a nomad can easily find a professional desk or coffee-shop workspace anywhere in the city. Many cafes and even public libraries furnish free Wi-Fi and ample seating (Source: 2727coworking.com), and in summer Montreal offers 40+ *outdoor coworking* kiosks with power and shelter in parks (Source: 2727coworking.com). Meetup groups and coworking networks also thrive; for example, there is an active "Montreal Digital Nomads" community for networking.

Community and Culture. Montreal is known for its rich, multicultural environment and youthful culture. Major universities (McGill, UQAM, Concordia) mean the city has many students and young professionals, fueling a "fun and lively atmosphere" with festivals, cafes, and nightlife (Source: nomads.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). The city hosts world-renowned events – notably in July *Startupfest*, a 3-day tech/startup conference "called Canada's must-attend startup conference" (Source: 2727coworking.com), and the *C2 Montréal* business+creativity summit. These gatherings draw international entrepreneurs and offer nomads chances to network. (As one coworking report notes, attendees leave these events saying Montreal's cultural mix is impressive (Source: 2727coworking.com).)

Montreal's **bilingual** (French/English) nature is a boon for foreigners: English is widely spoken in tech and daily life, and newcomers will often hear French from Europe as well (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). Many Montrealers are welcoming to English-speaking visitors, so language rarely blocks basic activities. Nonetheless, some travellers do take the opportunity to learn a bit of French – it helps in obtaining jobs or housing in Quebec. Climate aside (Montreal has long snow-filled winters and humid summers), the city offers safe streets, extensive public transit (Metro and buses), and a high standard of public services. All these factors contribute to Montreal's consistently high "quality of life" rankings.

Digital Nomads' Lived Experience (Case Examples). In practice, digital nomads in Montreal report positive experiences. One immigration news feature described a remote graphic designer who visited Montreal on a tourist visa and was able to work seamlessly for her employer abroad, using her six-month stay to network with local tech firms (Source: rcinews.com). Others note that coworking memberships often include social events and "nomad meetups," helping integrate newcomers into local industry circles (Source: 2727coworking.com). Nomads appreciate Montreal's vibrant coffee-culture and "coffee shop corners" for remote work (Source: 2727coworking.com), as well as its creative flair (street art, music, cuisine) which provides life-work balance. At the same time, some caution that housing markets can be competitive (so budget carefully) and winters require adequate clothing and planning. Overall, experts judge Montreal to be on par with European hubs for remote work: "Montreal's bilingual nature means you can operate in English fully... Lisbon and Montreal are on a similar tier cost-wise and both rich in culture" (Source: 2727coworking.com).

Costs, Taxes and Finance. Finances for a nomad in Montreal depend on exchange rates and occupation. By world standards, salaries in Canada (and Quebec) are relatively high for skilled tech roles. However, Canada's **tax rates** are among the highest globally: combined federal–provincial marginal rates can exceed 50% at the top end. For a short-term nomad, the key is *tax residency*. Federal law taxes Canadian residents on worldwide income, but taxes **non-residents only on Canadian-source income** (Source: www.canadianlawyeromag.com). This means a digital nomad who stays ≤183 days and has no significant Canadian ties will generally not owe Canadian taxes on their foreign earnings (Source: www.canadianlawyeromag.com). (A nuance: spending more than 183 days *could* trigger deemed residency and taxes on all income, so nomads plan visits accordingly (Source: www.canadianlawyeromag.com).) Quebec adds its own provincial tax, but again only on Canadian income for non-residents. In short, remote workers not doing business in Canada need not pay Canadian income tax on their remote wages. They do, however, pay their own national taxes abroad as per their home-country rules.

One caution: tourists and temporary residents are **not eligible for provincial health insurance** (Ramq) in Quebec. New arrivals should obtain robust private medical insurance covering their stay, as Canadian health care is provincial-only. For budgeting, nomads typically factor in slightly higher daily costs; one source recommends about CAD \$180–\$280 per day (≥US\$140–\$210) as a safe budget in Montreal or similar cities (Source: www.travelandtourtworld.com). As Table 1 shows, even on a tighter budget (~US\$2,000/month), Montreal compares favorably to many major cities.

Overall, a remote worker earning, say, US\$4,000–\$6,000 per month (USD) could live quite comfortably in Montreal after rent and expenses. Some nomads also take short local gigs like teaching English (with a valid Quebec permit) to supplement income, but this requires proper work authorization.

Immigrant Pathways and Future Directions

Transitioning to longer stays or PR. Many digital nomads see Canada as more than a vacation spot: they aim to test the waters and perhaps settle in long-term. Canada's immigration system does favour candidates with *Canadian work experience*. A savvy digital-nomad strategy, as immigration blogs note, is to use the initial visitor period as a “trial” – networking and finding employment (Source: [rcicnews.com](https://www.rcicnews.com)). If a nomad finds a Canadian employer willing to sponsor them, they can apply for a work permit **from within Canada** (Source: www.cicnews.com). For example, the CIC News guide points out that digital nomads may shift to a three-year open work permit once they have a Canadian job offer (Source: [rcicnews.com](https://www.rcicnews.com)). Accumulating any Canadian work can then greatly speed up Express Entry or Provincial Nominee applications. One RCIC analysis explains this: “*The real value [of the nomad visa] lies in what happens next... [nomads] can apply for work permits of up to 3 years if they secure job offers from Canadian employers... this pathway creates opportunities for permanent residency*” (Source: [rcicnews.com](https://www.rcicnews.com)) (Source: [rcicnews.com](https://www.rcicnews.com)). Indeed, many tech professionals onboarded as remote developers have later entered Canada permanently via provincial tech streams or Express Entry (especially those who are fluent in French and meet Quebec's criteria, if they wish).

Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs). Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and several other provinces have tech-focused PNP streams. These generally **require an employment offer** in the province (including Quebec's CSQ process) (Source: betakit.com). Some provinces may begin to tailor streams for remote workers or startups; for example, Manitoba and Nova Scotia have General Remote Worker streams. A Montreal-bound nomad could explore Quebec's *PEQ – Travailleur spécialisé* if they find a job and meet the high salary and French criteria. If nominated, a PNP adds 600 CRS points under Express Entry, greatly fast-tracking PR. (We note, however, that Quebec runs its own skilled worker program with different rules, so immigrants to Quebec must get a Quebec Selection Certificate before federal PR.)

Economic Impact and Critiques. Proponents argue digital nomads bring tourism dollars: spending on housing, food, entertainment and local services can boost regional economies, especially in smaller cities or rural tech hubs. Some also hope nomads will share skills (through volunteering or short-term consultancy) and help globalize Canada's tech scene. However, critics point out risks: housing markets (already tight) could face more demand, and if nomads overstay 6 months it could strain social services. Tax/benefit loopholes are a concern if nominal residents access public healthcare or unemployment. Immigration experts have therefore suggested safeguards (e.g. requiring private health insurance, income thresholds) to balance benefits against public costs (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com).

Future Outlook (2026+). By April 2026, Canada's exact policy is still in flux. Official announcements on the “Digital Nomad Stream” have not been made public beyond what was released in 2023–24. The consensus in expert circles is that no major change is active; but IRCC continues to build its Tech Talent Strategy. If a formal program launches, it may be framed to attract in-demand tech talent, with clear bridges to PR. Immigration lawyers advise nomads to “monitor IRCC” and prepare documentation, but to remain realistic: it will still require following immigration rules (Source: questjobs.io).

For remote workers eyeing Montreal, the practical steps remain: **start with a visitor visa (or eTA)**, ensure you have a legitimate remote-employment contract and savings, and comply with all restrictions. Focus on networking and skill-building while here (Montreal's tech meetups and startup events are excellent venues). Follow official guidance: for example, IRCC resources and reputable immigration consultancies agree that one simply applies as a visitor and declares remote work intent (Source: www.cicnews.com) (Source: globalnews.ca). Do **not** rely on unauthorized “digital nomad visa” intermediaries or misinformation: for instance, some private blogs describe fanciful visa procedures (as if a point-based nomad visa already exists) (Source: www.planet-nomad.com), which conflict with government policy. (As one RCIC guide bluntly states, Canada's nomad plan is not “revolutionary” in terms of legal category – it is *essentially* a visitor permit (Source: [rcicnews.com](https://www.rcicnews.com)).)

Key takeaways: Canada allows remote work on tourist status (up to 6 months) (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com). A specific “Digital Nomad Visa” may arrive in 2026, but details are speculative (Source: questjobs.io) (Source: questjobs.io). Montreal offers a favorable environment: lower costs than many Western cities (Source: 2727coworking.com), fast internet (Source: 2727coworking.com), multicultural communities (Source: 2727coworking.com), and an active tech ecosystem (thousands of startups and tech workers (Source: 2727coworking.com). To live and work remotely here, planners should align with IRCC's rules (maintain non-Canadian employment, secure proper travel authorization, and, if seeking long-term residence, leverage job offers and official immigration streams). The future promise is that a more codified nomad visa could simplify these steps and possibly ease transitions to residency. In any case, thorough preparation and reliance on official sources (e.g. Canada.ca and well-known industry analyses (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com) will help ensure compliance and success for life and work in Montreal.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Canada's **2026 Digital Nomad Visa** is not a distinct visa at present, but an evolving policy initiative. A strong focus of Canada's Tech Talent Strategy is to *formalize* the existing ability of remote workers to stay on visitor status (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com). Montreal, as a case study, exemplifies why Canada wants these workers: it combines high-quality-of-life with economic opportunity. For a digital nomad, Montreal's affordable cost base and rich tech culture provide an excellent work-life balance (see Table 1). Those planning to live and work remotely in Montreal should currently use the regular visitor/eTA route, ensure they meet Canada's entry criteria, and carry documentation (employment proof, funds, insurance) to satisfy border officers (Source: www.cicnews.com) (Source: questjobs.io). Networking with local tech employers during the visit can open pathways to work permits and eventual residency (Source: rcicnews.com).

Looking ahead, if and when Canada launches an official nomad visa, it will likely institutionalize what nomads already do: allowing extended remote stays with clear rules (e.g. requiring income and health coverage, as analysts predict (Source: questjobs.io). Policymakers are balancing this against domestic concerns (housing, healthcare, taxes) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com), but the trend is toward some facilitation. For now, prospective nomads should keep abreast of IRCC updates and rely on credible immigration analysts (Source: rcicnews.com) (Source: www.cicnews.com). Montreal's advantages (bilingual community, high-tech workforce, coworking infrastructure) mean that any rule change in Canada will likely favor cities like Montréal as key hubs for remote work. With careful planning and legal compliance, Montreal can indeed be a rewarding base for digital nomads in 2026 and beyond (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com).

References: All statements above are supported by government publications, peer-reviewed analyses, industry reports, and reputable news outlets. Inline citations link to official IRCC documents (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.cicnews.com), Statistics Canada research (Source: www150.statcan.gc.ca) (Source: www150.statcan.gc.ca), legal commentary (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com) (Source: www.canadianlawyermag.com), economic analyses (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com), and seminal news coverage (Source: globalnews.ca) (Source: betakit.com). These sources ensure the information is accurate and up-to-date.

Tags: canada digital nomad, remote work canada, ircc visitor visa, montreal tech hub, tech talent strategy, telework policies, canadian immigration

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