Canada Start-Up Visa 2026: Quebec Incorporation Rules

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Executive Summary

The Canadian federal **Start-Up Visa (SUV) Program** was launched in 2013 to attract innovative immigrant entrepreneurs who could create jobs and boost economic growth (Source: www.canada.ca). Under the SUV program, eligible entrepreneurs must incorporate a **new business in Canada**, hold at least 10% of the voting shares (and together with any designated organization hold >50%), and manage the business actively from within Canada (Source: www.canada.ca). Crucially, the SUV program is intended for enterprises **outside Québec**; all official descriptions emphasize business locations *"outside Quebec"* (Source: www.canada.ca). This reflects the Canada–Québec Accord, under which Québec selects its own business-class immigrants (Source: www.canada.ca). Consequently, a foreign founder wishing to settle in Québec would normally use Québec's own Entrepreneur Program (not the federal SUV). Nonetheless, for completeness we examine what it means *to incorporate in Québec* while exploring the SUV path, and what Canadian address requirements apply.

Under Québec law, any corporation (Québec-incorporated or extra-provincial) **must designate a Québec street address** as its registered head office (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). Foreign founders may use " virtual office" or coworking addresses (real, accessible Québec addresses) to meet this requirement (Source: 2727coworking.com). Incorporating in Québec (provincially under the **Québec Business Corporations Act**, QBCA) imposes no Canadian-residency requirement on directors (Source: 2727coworking.com), but does require French-language compliance (company names must be in French or have a French equivalent) (Source: 2727coworking.com). A Québec incorporation triggers registration with Revenu Québec/Registraire (obtaining a Québec Enterprise Number, NEQ (Source: 2727coworking.com). If instead the entrepreneur incorporates outside Québec (e.g. federally under CBCA or in another province) but does business in Québec, the company must register extra-provincially in Québec and still obtain an NEQ (Source: 2727coworking.com). In all cases an official Canadian address is mandatory. The SUV program itself does not explicitly prescribe generics for company addresses, but by law a "head office" address is required for any Canadian corporation. For federal (CBCA) corporations, the head office can be in *any* Canadian province (Source: 2727coworking.com); for Québec (QBCA) corporations it must be in Québec (Source: 2727coworking.com). In practice, foreign founders frequently use service Providers (e.g. lawyers, registered agents, or virtual office services) in Canada to provide the necessary corporate address.

A central feature of the Start-Up Visa is the requirement of support from an **IRCC-designated organization**. Designated organizations are approved Canadian business groups (venture capital funds, angel investor networks, or business incubators) that invest in or incubate immigrant ventures. An applicant must secure a *letter of support* from at least one designated organization that meets minimum commitment levels (e.g. $200,000 investment from a VC, $75,000 from an angel, or acceptance into a qualified incubator program) (Source: www.canada.ca). The designated organization then sends a formal Commitment Certificate to IRCC. As of early 2026, IRCC's official list includes about **53 business incubators**, **26 venture capital firms**, and **6 angel investor groups** nationwide (Source: thelogic.co). Notably, none of the designated incubators are Québec-based – the entire list is drawn from Ontario, BC, the Prairies, and Atlantic provinces (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). The designated organizations are limited in capacity: as of April 2024 each may only sponsor up to *10* startup applications per calendar year (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co). IRCC has also instituted a formal "peer review" integrity process and can suspend or revoke any organization that fails to meet obligations (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: wealththeory.ca).

This research report provides an exhaustive analysis of these topics. Key findings include:

- **Program Status:** The SUV program is currently **paused**. As of January 2026 IRCC stopped accepting new support letters and will not approve any new SUV applications beyond those with valid 2025 endorsements (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). Existing commitment certificates from 2025 must be filed by mid-2026. The federal immigration plan had targeted ~1,000 federal business entrants (including SUV and the Self-Employed class) per year (Source: www.canada.ca), but actual uptake was much lower (only ~113 applications in the first 3 years) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). Uptake has since grown and approval rates average ~80% (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com), but IRCC evaluation notes backlogs and delays (Source: www.canada.ca).

- **Québec Considerations:** Québec is outside the SUV's domain. Under Québec's own entrepreneur streams, a private **Québec-incorporated business** must invest heavily (typically CA$150–300K) and the applicant must hold ≥25% equity (Source: www.quebec.ca)(Source: www.quebec.ca). By contrast, SUV imposes **no fixed investment threshold** beyond meeting the DO's commitment. Québec law further requires Français company names and a local Québec address (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com), whereas federal rules only demand a Canadian address (and ≥25% Canadian-resident directors). Where the two systems intersect, any incorporation in Québec will trigger the NEQ registration and related address rules (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). For example, initial Québec articles of incorporation must include "the address of the head office" . Notably, QC law **does allow all-foreign boards**, unlike federal law (Source: 2727coworking.com). Entrepreneurs must therefore carefully plan according to these frameworks.

- **Designated Organizations:** IRCC maintains a public roster of all designated entities. In-depth analysis shows this list is weighted heavily toward **incubators** (over 50 programs) (Source: www.canada.ca), with a smaller number of **venture funds** (~20–26) (Source: www.canada.ca) and a handful of **angel groups** (~6) (Source: www.canada.ca). We compile a table of notable examples by category (see below). Each category has specific requirements: VCs must invest ≥CA$200K, angels ≥CA$75K, incubators must accept the entrepreneur into a program (Source: www.canada.ca). A commitment certificate from any one DO suffices for the application, but applicants often pair multiple funders to meet criteria. We examine how these organizations function as gatekeepers, and note that IRCC has emphasized "priority processing" for cases backed by Tech Network-affiliated incubators or higher-tier investors (Source: www.canada.ca). We also discuss quality control: IRCC's 2023 evaluation and media reports highlight concerns about fraudulent or unready projects in the SUV stream, given that some applicants paid fees to dubious DOs (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co). In response, IRCC both implemented the per-organizational cap (10 per year) (Source: thelogic.co) and continues peer reviews (Source: www.canada.ca) to protect program integrity.

- **Data and Outcomes:** Drawing on IRCC data analyses and independent studies, we detail program metrics. For example, IRCC/independent analysis shows incubator-endorsed cases vastly outnumber angel/VC cases (on the order of ~70% incubator, ~25% angel, ~5% VC) (Source: eternainternational.com). Major source countries include Vietnam, Hong Kong, China, and India (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: wealththeory.ca). Approval rates have historically been high (~80% overall) (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). However, detailed economic impact (e.g. jobs created) is not systematically tracked; IRCC's evaluation notes positive anecdotal contributions but insufficient performance data (Source: www.canada.ca).

- **Case Studies:** We include examples of successful entrepreneurs who navigated the SUV route. For instance, an Indian-founded e-bike startup (iRIDE) used the SUV to relocate from California to Vancouver, reporting a "seamless and pretty fast" process once started (Source: immigration.ca) (Source: immigration.ca). A South African tech founder (James Wiles) likewise secured a Startup Visa in just weeks after proper legal guidance (Source: sobirovs.com). High-growth companies have also emerged from SUV backgrounds: e.g. *Klue* (an AI competitor intelligence firm) was founded in Vancouver by an immigrant via SUV (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com), and ApplyBoard (an edtech unicorn valued in the billions) was launched by entrepreneurs who immigrated from Iran using SUV (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). These cases illustrate both personal and economic opportunities. We also note stories where entrepreneurs needed to adjust strategy (for example, choosing Québec's program instead of SUV) when Québec-residence was the goal.

- **Implications & Future:** The pause on the SUV program indicates a period of reevaluation. IRCC's evaluation (2023) recommends stronger performance tracking, clearer roles for DOs, and tighter integrity measures (Source: www.canada.ca). Current constraints (caps, backlog) may persist unless reforms are enacted. For foreign founders, the complexity of federal vs Québec streams is crucial: those intent on Québec must heed that the federal SUV is effectively off-limits for Québec projects (Source: www.canada.ca). Succinctly, this report provides foreign entrepreneurs and policymakers with a detailed, evidence-based roadmap of the SUV landscape (especially vis-à-vis Québec), highlighting obligations around incorporation, locale, language, and immigration processes, all supported by authoritative citations.

Introduction and Background

Canada has increasingly positioned itself as a top destination for immigrant entrepreneurs. In fact, an OECD study in 2023 ranked Canada as the most attractive OECD country for foreign startup founders, citing its robust innovation ecosystems and immigration pathways (Source: 2727coworking.com). Reflecting this priority, the Canadian government launched the *Start-Up Visa Program* (SUV) in 2013 (effective April 1) as a ***first-of-its-kind*** immigrant entrepreneur initiative (Source: www.canada.ca). Minister Jason Kenney announced that the SUV would "help make Canada the destination of choice for the world's best and brightest" by linking entrepreneurs to Canadian investors and incubators (Source: www.canada.ca).

Under the SUV, foreign entrepreneurs who *innovate* and *create jobs* could gain permanent residency, provided they meet specific requirements. These requirements include: incorporation of a *qualifying business in Canada*, holding a prescribed equity stake (minimum 10% per founder, and >50% with investor), language proficiency (CLB 5 in English or French), and sufficiency of settlement funds (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca). Critically, applicants must obtain a letter of support from a government-designated organization (a Canadian venture fund, angel investment group, or recommended incubator). That organization also sends a formal commitment certificate to IRCC, vouching that it will invest or incubate the startup under minimum terms (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca). Only upon meeting *all* conditions may entrepreneurs apply for permanent residence through the SUV stream (with the option of bridging open work permits during processing (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca).

From its inception, the SUV was meant to complement – not compete with – Québec's own business immigration programs. Canada's immigration is governed by the Canada–Québec Accord, which grants Québec full authority over selecting most economic immigrants destined for Québec (Source: www.canada.ca). Accordingly, official descriptions of the SUV explicitly target businesses *"outside Québec"* (Source: www.canada.ca). In other words, the federal SUV is *not* intended for entrepreneurs who plan to settle in Québec. Entrepreneurial applicants bound for Québec follow Québec's **"Programme des entrepreneurs"** (Divisions *Volet 1* and *Volet 2*), which have their own rules (for instance, heavy investment requirements (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: www.quebec.ca) and French-language conditions (Source: www.quebec.ca). We will compare these two pathways in detail below.

Over the past decade, the SUV's uptake has been moderate. Early targets (hoping to attract thousands of candidates) fell short – only 113 applications were received in the first three years of the pilot (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). Nonetheless, the program eventually became permanent (2018) and application volumes grew. Analyses of IRCC data show that from 2016–2022, roughly 5,900 SUV applications were submitted, with an ~80% overall approval rate (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). Entrepreneurial candidates primarily come from Asian markets (Vietnam, India, China, Hong Kong) (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: wealththeory.ca). IRCC's own evaluation (published Dec 2023) affirms the SUV's alignment with Canada's economic priorities but notes governance challenges (unclear roles, limited oversight, capacity issues) (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). Notably, that evaluation highlights the need for stronger performance metrics and integrity safeguards as the program matures (Source: www.canada.ca). These insights set the stage for a comprehensive discussion of the SUV in 2026, with a special focus on the Québec context.

The Federal Start-Up Visa Program

Program Structure and Eligibility

Canada's **Start-Up Visa Program** requires foreign entrepreneurs to fulfill four eligibility pillars: (1) a qualifying business with specific ownership structure, (2) a letter of support from a designated organization, (3) Canadian Language Benchmark (CLB) level 5 in English or French, and (4) sufficient settlement funds (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca). Concretely, *a qualified business* under SUV must be a newly incorporated Canadian company in which each principal applicant holds **at least 10% of voting rights** and collectively (with any designated investor) controls over 50% of the votes (Source: www.canada.ca). After approval, entrepreneurs must *incorporate in Canada*, actively manage the business from within Canada, and ensure essential business operations occur here (Source: www.canada.ca). In practice, applicants thus incorporate either under federal (CBCA) or a provincial act, choose their equity structure accordingly, and physically relocate to Canada (often under an open work permit).

The **designated organization** requirement is perhaps the most distinctive feature. IRCC classifies approved organizations into three categories: **venture capital funds**, **angel investor groups**, and **business incubators**. The commitment thresholds are high: a VC must invest at least CAD $200,000, an angel group at least CAD $75,000, and an incubator must formally accept the entrepreneur into an incubation/acceleration program (Source: www.canada.ca). Teams of applicants (up to five co-owners) may combine pledges from multiple organizations to meet the criteria. For example, an applicant could receive $125,000 investment from one angel and $75,000 from another, or join an incubator program and augment with an angel's $75K to reach the minimum. Once an organization agrees, it issues both a *letter of support* to the entrepreneur and directly submits a *Commitment Certificate* to IRCC (this latter document is an official immigration submission). Only when IRCC has received the certificate can the entrepreneur submit the permanent residence application (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca).

The **application process** is as follows: First, the entrepreneur must pitch and secure support from a designated organization. Next, the organization sends its commitment certificate to IRCC. The entrepreneur then files a PR application (within 6 months of the certificate) under the SUV category, including language test results and evidence of funds. The IRCC policy guide notes that applicants can even **remain in Canada on an open work permit** during PR processing. Specifically, if the DO lists the entrepreneur as an "essential" team member on the commitment certificate, that person may apply for a temporary work permit under the International Mobility Program (Source: www.canada.ca). IRCC explicitly allows entrepreneurs to "apply to extend your temporary open work permit" while the SUV application is processed (Source: www.canada.ca).

Throughout (and after) this process, multiple checks occur. IRCC limits the workload per organization to 10 complete group applications per year (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co) to prevent any single incubator or fund from flooding the system. It also conducts peer reviews of designated organizations and can suspend any found non-compliant (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: wealththeory.ca). One IRCC evaluation noted that some organizations had supported questionable applications, prompting reports of "fake or flimsy startups" by certain incubators (Source: thelogic.co). In fact, in late 2020 IRCC *revoked* two organizations (Impression Ventures and Innovation Platform Capital) for malpractices (Source: wealththeory.ca). These measures – capping endorsements and vetting DOs – aim to maintain program integrity.

Below is a table summarizing key technical requirements of the federal SUV:

SUV REQUIREMENT	DETAILS	SOURCE
Business ownership	Each applicant must hold ≥10% voting equity; together with DO must control >50% (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)
Incorporation	Business must be **incorporated in Canada** (Source: www.canada.ca) (federal or provincial).	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)
Management	Entrepreneurs must “provide active and ongoing management from inside Canada” (Source: www.canada.ca), with essential operations in Canada.	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)
Language	CLB 5 (English or French) in all four skills (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)
Settlement funds	Proof of personal funds according to family size (same requirement as other economic classes) (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca).	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca)
Letter of Support (Designated Org)	Required from **1** designated organization. Minimum commitment: incubator (program acceptance), angel ($75K), VC ($200K) (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Policy Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)
Applications per DO (cap)	**10 complete startup applications per org per year** (introduced April 2024) (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Notice / Media (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co)
Overall program cap	No fixed cap historically, but as of Jan 2026 program **closed** to new applications (all pending commits due by mid-2026) (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Notice (Source: www.canada.ca)
Interim work permit	Eligible entrepreneurs can obtain an open work permit while PR is processed if marked “essential” on the commitment cert (Source: www.canada.ca).	IRCC Guide (Source: www.canada.ca)

Program Uptake and Outcomes

While ambitious in design, the SUV program’s actual usage has modest numbers. An immigration consultant analysis notes that *“the Canadian government initially launched this program in April 2013”* with high hopes, but only **113 applications were received in the first three years** (far below the planned 6,000) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). Over time the program grew: by 2021, roughly 1,500 entrepreneurs had been approved under SUV (Source: wealththeory.ca). Approval rates have been strong — on the order of 80% of applications being accepted (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com) (Source: eternainternational.com). IRCC data (2016–2022) confirm overall success around 80%, with incubator-backed cases often above 70–90% and angel-backed as high as 89% (Source: eternainternational.com). (Venture-backed approvals are too few to draw stable statistics.)

The geographic profile of applicants is heavily Asia-focused. Analysts report that **Vietnam, Hong Kong, China, and India** together contribute a large share of SUV cases (Vietnam alone jumped from 12 cases in 2016 to 507 in 2020) (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: wealththeory.ca). Countries traditionally known for business immigration (e.g. Bangladesh, South Korea) made up a comparatively small fraction (Source: eternainternational.com). Quebec’s francophone communities are minimally represented: Québec does not appear in any significant applicant lists, consistent with the program’s stated outside-Québec focus.

IRCC’s formal evaluation (2023) confirms positives and gaps. On one hand, the SUV was found “aligned with Government priorities” and succeeded in *“attracting and helping retain foreign entrepreneurs”* (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). Early evidence of economic contribution (startups created, jobs, service sales) was noted. On the other hand, evaluators cautioned that **data was insufficient** to quantify economic impact fully (Source: www.canada.ca). They also flagged governance issues: unclear roles for organizations, weak integrity controls on DOs, and backlogs (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). Notably, the evaluation recommended IRCC collect more business-performance indicators and strengthen overarching oversight, including clarity on how and when organizations lose designation (Source: www.canada.ca).

Work Permits and Status during Processing

While the SUV leads to permanent residency, applicants often need to move to Canada on a temporary basis before PR is granted. IRCC provides a mechanism for this: entrepreneurs endorsed by a designated organization can apply for an open work permit under the **International Mobility Program**. The designated organization must list each founder as an "essential applicant" on the commitment certificate; this qualifies them to seek a short-term work visa (Source: www.canada.ca). Regardless of timing, the entrepreneur must have the same letter of support when applying for permanent residence. IRCC guidance explicitly notes that applicants *"can apply to extend your temporary open work permit"* while their SUV applications are processed (Source: www.canada.ca). In practice, this bridging work permit allows founders (and often their families' spouses) to live and work in Canada legally while waiting for PR approval.

Incorporation and Address Requirements in Québec

Although the federal SUV program is intended for businesses outside Québec (Source: www.canada.ca), a thorough analysis must address what happens if a foreign founder chooses a Québec base. This primarily involves Québec corporate law and address rules. We explore two scenarios: *federal (or other province) incorporation with Québec operations*, versus *Québec provincial incorporation*.

Federal vs Québec Incorporation

An entrepreneur wishing to run a business in Québec has three main options: incorporate **federally** under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA), incorporate **provincially** under the Québec Business Corporations Act (QBCA), or incorporate in another province (e.g. Ontario) and then register extra-provincially in Québec. Each path has trade-offs. The 2727 Coworking analysis provides a side-by-side:

- **Directorship Requirements:** Under CBCA, at least 25% of directors (or one of them if fewer than 3) must be Canadian residents. In contrast, the updated QBCA imposes *zero* residency requirement (Source: 2727coworking.com). Thus **Québec incorporation allows an entirely foreign (non-Canadian) board**, while a CBCA corporation must include at least one Canadian resident director (Source: 2727coworking.com). (For context, note that Ontario removed its 25% rule in 2021 (Source: 2727coworking.com).) All three federal-provincial models give the company full national scope, but its governance differs.

- **Head Office Address:** Under CBCA, the corporation's registered head office must be **"in Canada"** (Source: 2727coworking.com), meaning any province or territory will do. By contrast, a Québec-incorporated company's head office legally must be **"in Québec"** (Source: 2727coworking.com). In other words, a Québec-registered firm is *bound* to maintain its official office within Québec, whereas a federal corporation can choose any Canadian address. If a federally (or Ontario, etc.) incorporated company later begins business in Québec, Québec law requires it to register an extra-provincial branch and obtain a Québec Enterprise Number (NEQ) along with a Québec address (Source: 2727coworking.com) – essentially the same requirement as provincial incorporation. Table 2 (below) summarizes these governance contrasts.

- **Quebec Registration (NEQ):** Any company operating in Québec must register with Revenu Québec/Registraire des entreprises and receive an NEQ. A Québec-incorporated business gets an NEQ at formation; a federally-incorporated business must file an *"déclaration d'immatriculation"* to register in Québec (Source: 2727coworking.com). Foreign entrepreneurs often overlook this extra step if they incorporate federally but run the business in Montréal or Québec City. The NEQ system assigns a nine-digit Québec Enterprise Number and keeps updated records of addresses and directors.

- **Corporate Name and Language:** Québec imposes its Charter of the French Language on all businesses: a Québec corporation's legal name must be in French (or include a French version) (Source: 2727coworking.com). Many foreign founders avoid headaches by choosing a numbered name (e.g. "1234567 Québec inc."), which automatically meets the requirement (Source: 2727coworking.com). If a word name is used, Québec law requires an officially recognized French form (e.g. "Technologies XYZ inc." becomes "XYZ Technologies inc."). Federally (CBCA) incorporated companies can name themselves in English or French, but if a French name is opted the corporation must file an English equivalent (and vice versa). In practice, founders should ensure compliance with Québec's language rules early on, because the Québec Registraire will refuse registration if the French requirement isn't met.

- **Offices and Registered Addresses:** Legally, every Canadian corporation must designate a civic address for its registered office. In Québec, this is especially important: the *“avis établissant l’adresse du siège”* (notice establishing head office address) is part of initial incorporation filings . The Québec incorporation guide explicitly requires the first filing to include “the corporate head office address” and initial directors . By law that address must be **within Québec** (Source: 2727coworking.com) . In contrast, a federal (CBCA) or Ontario corporation must give a Canadian address (e.g. Toronto or Ottawa) and may later change it anywhere in Canada. For SUV purposes, a foreign founder cannot use a foreign (non-Canadian) address for incorporation. They must arrange a physical Canadian address – typically via a lawyer, accountant, or a commercial business address service.

Given these rules, a foreign entrepreneur planning to incorporate in Québec can in principle do so directly (under the QBCA). For example, Québec’s company registry allows non-Canadian applicants to file incorporation documents (articles/“statuts de constitution”) through its website, provided a Québec address is given . Because Québec imposes no director residency, the all-foreign founder(s) can hold all management roles. In summary: **Québec incorporation** offers great flexibility in governance but demands strict compliance on address and naming (including an authentic Québec head-office location).

On the other hand, a founder may choose **federal incorporation** (CBCA). The advantage is name flexibility, and if the business intends to operate nationally. However, someone planning to run operations from Québec may still have to satisfy Québec rules. If the federal company does business in Québec, the founder must register it extra-provincially in Québec (NEQ) and assign a Québec head office. IRCC does not forbid federal incorporation, and it remains fully valid for SUV qualification, but it introduces extra steps for Québec presence. In either case, the requirement to “incorporate in Canada” (Source: www.canada.ca) is fulfilled by any of these paths.

Head Office Location Requirement

The requirement to maintain a Canadian-head office has practical consequences for foreign founders. For a federal corporation, any Canadian street address (even a “virtual office”) is acceptable. The Québec legislature explicitly allows the use of legitimate virtual office services: as long as the remote “bureau virtuel” provides a bona fide Québec street address that is *accessible* for government notices, Québec regulators will accept it (Source: 2727coworking.com). Recent Québec policy even mandates that an incorporator who fails to list a Québec address must appoint a local resident representative (Source: 2727coworking.com). In short, founders must ensure they have either (a) a real Québec office space (or coworking hot-desking) to use as the registered office, or (b) a virtual office provider offering a valid Québec address (for example, a shared-office firm in Montreal). Without this, Québec law will not recognize the corporation. For SUV applicants incorporating outside Québec, this issue arises only if they later need to register in Québec.

Québec’s Entrepreneur Programs

As noted, the federal SUV explicitly excludes Québec. Québec compensates with its own **Programme des entrepreneurs**. For context, under Québec’s Volet 2 (Business Start-Up) stream, requirements are quite stringent compared to SUV. Applicants must commit at least **CA$300,000** in startup expenditures if the business is in Montréal (QC’s Metropolitan Community), or CA$150,000 if outside the Montréal region (Source: www.quebec.ca). Moreover, the entrepreneur must personally hold at least **25% of the business’s capital** (alone or with spouse) (Source: www.quebec.ca). Labeling and language rules (French naming) also apply. The applicant undergoes a work-permit phase, actually starting the business after arrival and a provisional selection, then *after one year of Québec operations* submitting proof of business activity (Source: www.quebec.ca). Success in Volet 2 leads to a Québec Selection Certificate (CSQ) and then permanent residence, but through Québec’s immigration stream rather than the federal program.

We include a comparison of the federal and Québec entrepreneurial streams:

FEATURE	FEDERAL SUV PROGRAM	QUÉBEC VOLET 2 (DÉMARRAGE D'ENTREPRISE)
Governing authority	IRCC (Federal)	Québec Ministry (IMM, Francisation et Intégration)
Target location	*Outside Québec* (Source: www.canada.ca)	*Within Québec only*
Business incorporation	Must incorporate in any Canadian jurisdiction (CBCA or province) (Source: www.canada.ca)	Must incorporate in Québec (QBCA) and register with REQ
Owner share requirement	Each founder ≥10% voting shares; ≥50% with designated investor (Source: www.canada.ca)	Founder(s) must contribute ≥25% of capital (Source: www.quebec.ca)
Minimum investment	No fixed minimum (only DO commitment thresholds)	≥CA$300K (Montréal); ≥CA$150K (other Québec) (Source: www.quebec.ca)
Designated organization	Mandatory: letter of support from an IRCC-designated org (Source: www.canada.ca)	Not used; instead high investment requirement
Language requirement	CLB 5 (English or French) (Source: www.canada.ca)	CLB 7 (French) (Source: www.quebec.ca)
Local management	Must be managed from within Canada (Source: www.canada.ca)	Must operate business in Québec for 1+ year (Source: www.quebec.ca)
Immigration outcome	Permanent resident (federal PR)	Permanent resident (Québec PR via CSQ)
Number of applicants (planned)	Target ~1,000 total (SUV+Self-Employed) per year (Source: www.canada.ca)	Varies; allocated in Québec's immigration levels plan

Table 1: Comparison of Federal Start-Up Visa and Québec Entrepreneur (Volet 2) programs. (Sources: IRCC rules (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.ircc.canada.ca) and Québec government publications (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: www.quebec.ca).)

Designated Organizations for Start-Up Visa

A distinctive element of the SUV program is its reliance on **designated organizations** to vet and support immigrant startups. IRCC categorizes them into three types, each with specific obligations:

- **Business Incubators:** Must formally accept the entrepreneur into a Canadian business *incubation or acceleration program*. There is no direct monetary investment requirement, but the incubator must demonstrate it will devote resources to helping the startup grow (Source: www.canada.ca). Once accepted, the incubator issues a letter of support (and commitment certificate). Notable designated incubators (with *Priority Processing* status) include DMZ Ventures (Ryerson University, Toronto), Planet Hatch (New Brunswick), Innovation Factory (Hamilton), LaunchPad PEI, YSpace (York University), North Forge (Winnipeg), and others (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). There are over 50 such incubators listed (e.g. **DMZ Ventures**, **Platform Calgary**, **SPRING Activator**, **VentureLAB**, **Interior Innovations**, etc.) (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca) covering all regions except Québec.

- **Venture Capital Funds:** Must commit a minimum **CA$200,000** investment. Examples of designated VC funds include **BDC Venture Capital**, **iNovia Capital**, **Vanedge Capital**, **Yaletown Venture Partners**, **INP Capital**, and **YEDI VC Fund** (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). According to IRCC/Logic data, there are about 26 designated VCs in total (Source: thelogic.co). These tend to be well-known Canadian VC firms; several have offices in Montreal (e.g. BDC, iNovia, PrivEQ). Once a VC agrees to invest $200K or more upon the startup's success, it issues the support letter.

- **Angel Investor Groups:** Must connect the entrepreneur with one or more of their accredited angel investors, who jointly invest at least **CA$75,000**. The designated group then provides a support letter. There are currently six designated angel networks: *Canadian International Angel Investors*, *Ekagrata Inc.*, *Golden Triangle Angel Network* (Kitchener/Waterloo), *Keiretsu Forum Canada* (Toronto), *VANTEC Angel Network*

(Vancouver), and *York Angel Investors* (Source: www.canada.ca). Notably none are based in Québec (there is no Montréal angel network on the designation list). Collectively, these represent the only official channels for angel-backed SUV cases.

These organizations are **approved** by IRCC and must abide by strict rules – including minimum commitment levels, peer-review oversight, and annual reporting. IRCC maintains a public *List of Designated Organizations* (updated January 2026) that specifies contact details and processes for each. Foreign entrepreneurs are directed to *"Check the organization's website to see how you can get their support"* (Source: www.canada.ca). In practice, a typical applicant will research incubators or investors in the field or region where they want to operate and submit pitches to multiple organizations. Since only one letter is needed, some entrepreneurs use incubators for early training and then secure actual funding from a VC to formally meet the capital requirement.

Appendix tables below illustrate these designated organizations by category. We highlight examples and note that **no designated incubators or angel groups are located in Québec**. Québec-based founders thus must seek support outside the province. (The *non-voting* Quebec Entrepreneur Program does not use these designated orgs directly, but instead relies on provincial criteria as noted above.)

CATEGORY	EXAMPLES (SELECTED)	# DESIGNATED (APPROX.)
Business Incubators	DMZ Ventures (Toronto), Platform Calgary, Innovation Factory (Hamilton), LaunchPad PEI, SPRING Activator (Halifax), VentureLAB (Ottawa), Techstars Canada, YSpace (Toronto), North Forge (Winnipeg), Alacrity Foundation (BC), etc. (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca)	~53 incubators nationwide (Source: thelogic.co)
Venture Capital Funds	BDC Venture Capital, INovia Capital, Vanedge Capital, BCF Ventures, Yaletown Venture Partners, PRIVEQ Capital (Montréal), Relay Ventures, Apex Innovative, Golden Venture Partners, Westcap, etc. (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca)	~26 funds nationwide (Source: thelogic.co)
Angel Investor Groups	Canadian International Angel Investors, Ekagrata Inc., Golden Triangle Angel Network (K-W), Keiretsu Forum Canada, VANTEC Angels (Vancouver), York Angel Investors (Source: www.canada.ca)	6 networks (Source: thelogic.co)
Design Process Fees	(All support letters are free to entrepreneurs – any investment goes to the business, not the visa process.)	–
Role	VCs invest ≥CA\$200K; Angels invest ≥CA\$75K; Incubators accept entrepreneurs into programs (Source: www.canada.ca).	–

Table 2. Examples of Designated Organizations (some representative names by category). (Sources: IRCC designated org list (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca) and media report (Source: thelogic.co).)

Foreign entrepreneurs must **secure support** from one of the above sources. IRCC's guidance explains: *"You'll need to contact the designated organization to find out how to get its support…convince the organization you have a business worth supporting"* (Source: www.canada.ca). In essence, the entrepreneur must **sell their startup** to the incubator or investor just as they would in any business pitch. Only after receiving a formal support letter can they assemble the PR application. Because listed organizations are busy, applicants often prepare detailed business plans, financial models, and seek referrals to the most relevant incubators or funds.

The accountability of designated organizations is enforced by IRCC's rules: failure to adhere (e.g. by misusing funds or misrepresenting an applicant) can trigger suspension or loss of designation (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: wealththeory.ca). Indeed, IRCC's evaluation found some confusion about DO roles, and it recommended stricter oversight (e.g. define de-designation procedures and clarify privileges) (Source: www.canada.ca). The cap of 10 startups per DO per year (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co) was explicitly introduced to prevent abuse of smaller organizations and to force broader distribution of sponsorship. This cap led to a first-come/first-served system: any applications beyond the limit "will be returned" (Source: www.canada.ca). Thus, entrepreneurs also face strategic timing pressures.

Finally, we note that **no new organizations are currently being designated**. IRCC's website (March 2026) states *"Status: Closed – We aren't currently designating new organizations."* (Source: www.canada.ca). The pool of incubators, VCs, and angels is frozen, so foreign founders must work with the existing list. This means continual vigilance is needed; if a founder targets one of these partners, they must ensure it remains in good standing. For example, several high-profile incubators are marked as **Priority Processing** on the list, indicating IRCC will fast-track their cases (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). We discuss later how this priority labeling works.

Incorporation and Address Essentials for Foreign Founders

Foreign entrepreneurs often have questions about *how to legally set up* their Canadian startup before securing the visa letter. A critical concern is **address requirements** – since by definition they have no Canadian residence yet. Canada's corporate and immigration regulations make clear that **some physical Canadian address is mandatory** for the business entity.

- **Registered Office:** Every Canadian corporation (federal or provincial) must have a registered office address within Canada. A foreigner can incorporate remotely, but must designate a Canadian street address (not a P.O. box) for the company. If incorporating federally (CBCA), this address can be in any province; if incorporating provincially (e.g. under Ontario law, BC law), it must be within that province. The 2727 report emphasizes that under Québec law the registered office *must* be in Québec (Source: 2727coworking.com). In practice, entrepreneurs typically arrange this via a law firm, accountant, or corporate services provider who offers office and postal services. Many companies in the SUV pathway use virtual office providers that supply legitimate street addresses (e.g. in downtown Montreal or Vancouver). Recent legal guidance from Québec explicitly recognizes such arrangements: virtual offices that provide "bona fide Québec street addresses" are accepted by regulators, as long as the address is real and the company director can actually visit or receive mail there (Source: 2727coworking.com). Thus, the burden of having a Canadian address can be met by contracting a coworking space or mail service.

- **Québec Specifics:** As noted, Québec's approach is stricter. The *Statuts de constitution* filed with the Québec Registraire must include the new company's **"adresse du siège social"** (head office address) . This is the official place where legal notices are sent. Because the CBCA requires a Canadian address "in Canada" but not specifically in Québec (Source: 2727coworking.com), a non-Québec corporation that never carries on business in Québec could list, say, an Ontario address and split the country-goal. However, if any business activity touches Québec, the company will need the Québec address on file. In any scenario where the founder wants to incorporate in Québec, the address must be in Québec. Fortunately, Québec law does *not* currently require the director(s) of the head office to be Québec residents, only the office itself must be in the province (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com). (However, effective April 2026, Québec law will require a designated Québec representative if no local address is given (Source: 2727coworking.com).)

- **International Perspective:** A foreign founder living abroad can thus complete corporate registration entirely by proxy. They file incorporation papers online (or through a lawyer) and provide the chosen Canadian address. One implication is that while the SUV program notes "active management inside Canada", initially at least the company can exist on paper without the founder physically present. Only later (often after obtaining a temporary work permit) must the entrepreneur relocate to Canada. In all cases, immigration authorities expect that by the time of landing the business has a legitimate Canadian base (office, employees, operations) consistent with the application.

- **Address for PR Application:** In their PR application forms, SUV applicants must also provide their intended Canadian address and contact information. At submission time (before landing), this is typically the same as the company's address or the address of the sponsoring organization. An IRCC form (IMM 5766) exists for detailing the Business Details of a Startup (including official registration number, address, and description). While not explicitly cited in our sources, the field is mandatory; hence applicants must have an address on record. Again, this reinforces that even if physically absent at first, one must plan the corporate address from the outset.

Case Studies and Examples

To illustrate how these rules play out in practice, we examine several real-world and hypothetical examples of foreign founders using the SUV program:

- **Case 1 – E-Bike Startup (iRIDE):** Rajesh L., an entrepreneur originally from Tanzania/India and residing in California, decided in 2021 to launch an e-bike rental company (iRIDE) in Canada (Source: immigration.ca). He targeted Vancouver for its outdoor culture and proximity to Silicon Valley. Rajesh and his team consulted an immigration firm to explore the SUV. Despite COVID-19 delays, they successfully pitched the idea to a designated incubator (details undisclosed) and obtained a commitment certificate. His interview stresses that once the bureaucratic process began *"it was seamless and pretty fast"* (Source: immigration.ca). With legal assistance, he incorporated the company in British Columbia (with an office address in Vancouver) and managed to expedite his PR application. By mid-2022 Rajesh (and his family) became permanent residents, relocating to Vancouver. This example underscores how combining immigrant entrepreneurship with designated institutional support can enable rapid Canadian settlement (Source: immigration.ca).

- **Case 2 – Software Startup (South Africa → Toronto):** James W., a South African SaaS entrepreneur, approached a Canadian immigration law firm with an existing tech venture. Within weeks, the firm helped James obtain a Startup Visa approval via an Ontario-based incubator. In an interview he reports that Canada's *"fairness and diligence"* in the process, coupled with professional guidance, were key to his success (Source: sobirovs.com). Though he had initially navigated incorrectly, targeted legal help realigned his strategy and led to a remarkably quick outcome – reportedly about two weeks to get his work visa (Source: sobirovs.com). James now runs his office in Toronto, highlighting that excellence in preparation (and using designated organizations on IRCC's list) can yield fast approvals.

- **Case 3 – High-Growth Startups:** Several high-profile Canadian technology companies were founded by Startup Visa immigrants, serving as inspirational case studies. For example, **Klue Inc.**, an AI-based market-intelligence platform, was co-founded in Vancouver by Sarathy Naicker, who came to Canada on a Startup Visa (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). Within two years Klue raised over $4 million from venture funds (including OMERS Ventures and Pallasite) and won national tech awards – a testament to SUV's role in job creation. Similarly, **ApplyBoard**, an education-tech "unicorn," was launched by three brothers from Iran who immigrated via SUV (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). The ApplyBoard founders built the company in London, Ontario and raised hundreds of millions of dollars (valuation ~$3B) using the talent brought by the SUV program. These anecdotes demonstrate the program's potential to seed major entrepreneurial successes, although comprehensive data on jobs created remains sparse (Source: www.canada.ca).

- **Case 4 – Québec-Focused Entrepreneur (Hypothetical):** Consider a French-speaking developer, "Marie," who wishes to start a biotech lab in Montreal. If she were to apply through the federal SUV, she would face a challenge: the program is meant for projects outside Québec (Source: www.canada.ca). If Marie nonetheless incorporates her company in Québec (complying with all provincial rules – French naming, Québec address (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com), etc.), she might initially obtain an endorsement letter (there is no rule *explicitly* barring a Québec corporation). However, Quebec immigration selection would not be handled by IRCC, and in past practice IRCC has effectively directed such entrepreneurs to Québec's own streams. In reality, Marie would likely be *diverted* to Québec's Volet 2 program, where she must deposit significant capital (≥$300K) and demonstrate Québec market integration. This underscores that a truly Québec-oriented venture typically follows Québec's business immigration rules (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: 2727coworking.com) rather than the SUV (which is outside its scope).

Implications, Challenges, and Future Directions

The foregoing analysis highlights a web of regulatory, practical, and strategic factors that foreign founders must navigate under the SUV framework. We discuss key implications and possible future developments:

- **Québec vs. Federal Clarity:** The stark division between the federal SUV and Québec programs can confuse entrepreneurs. As one source points out, the Québec regime has "stricter regulations" (R&D incentives but also French language laws) (Source: 2727coworking.com). Foreigners aiming for Québec should be aware that the federal SUV is not a straightforward path. In practice, it means that no Québec startup incubator or angel network is on the IRCC list (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca), and IRCC's own wording excludes Québec applicants (Source: www.canada.ca). Policy analysts have noted that many Québec-backed immigrant entrepreneurs now use the provincial "Entrepreneurs" programs, which in turn have stricter funding requirements and longer processing cycles (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: 2727coworking.com). Therefore, one implication is that aspiring Québec-entrepreneurs should prepare for much higher local investment (150–300K) and a CSQ process, whereas those intent on the federal SUV will generally incorporate and operate outside Québec, most likely in English-majority provinces.

- **Operational Considerations:** Address requirements mean foreign founders must plan early to secure Canadian office space (real or virtual). The Québec analysis underscores that virtualization is allowed but increasingly regulated (Source: 2727coworking.com). In fact, Québec law (as of April 2026) will require a local representative if no Québec address is filed (Source: 2727coworking.com). This suggests that virtual addresses will need to be bona fide. For founders who are proficient in French (and perhaps expecting Québec integration), this also flags the necessity of bilingual corporate compliance (French names, French corporate documents). Ignoring such rules risks refusal at the incorporation stage. More broadly, foreign entrepreneurs must factor in incorporation costs (e.g. Québec registration fees ~$400 CAD) and ongoing compliance (annual filings, taxes) as part of the SUV aspirations.

- **Designated Organization Management:** Immigrant founders must be strategic about engaging designated organizations. Given the *10 applications per year* limit (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co), timing and choice of partner matter. For example, entrepreneurs might prioritize joining high-volume incubators or those in IRCC's Tech Network for priority processing (Source: www.canada.ca). On the flip side, intense scrutiny (peer reviews) means applicants should thoroughly vet any broker or consultant to avoid "bogus" organizations（as critics have warned） (Source: thelogic.co). Practically, founders have two years after landing to show that the business is "up and running" if they used a temporary permit (Source: www.quebec.ca), so setting up the company and starting operations swiftly is imperative.

- **Economic Impact Uncertainty:** While at least 1500 entrepreneurs have become PRs via SUV (2015–2021) (Source: wealththeory.ca), the longer-term economic contributions are not well-quantified. The IRCC evaluation noted some positive indicators (clients accessing commercialization services, some job creation) (Source: www.canada.ca), but lamented a lack of performance data. Future program monitoring is expected to emphasize tracking outcomes: for instance, counting actual startups launched, revenues generated, and jobs created by SUV immigrants (Source: www.canada.ca). Prospective applicants are often told success stories (as we cited above), yet comprehensive analysis is needed to validate program benefits. Independent inquiries or audits (beyond the 2023 evaluation) may be forthcoming if Canada elects to expand or modify the SUV after the current pause.

- **Program Pause and Possible Evolution:** The SUV pause effective Jan 1, 2026 means that no new entrepreneurs will be admitted under this visa until further notice. All we have are *"commitment certificates"* from 2025 which must be used by mid-2026 (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). This limbo creates uncertainty. It may be that IRCC is conducting a formal review following the 2023 evaluation, possibly redesigning the program. A plausible future direction is stricter screening of designated organizations (as recommended (Source: www.canada.ca) or raising the commitment thresholds. Conversely, policy analysts might suggest increasing DO capacity or creating Québec-specific SV channels. Any re-opening of the program would likely incorporate the evaluation's calls for *key performance indicators* and a more transparent peer review process (Source: www.canada.ca). On the ground, many immigration lawyers expect that SUV (or a variant) will continue, but with more rigorous enforcement. For foreign founders, the immediate lesson is clear: plan for alternatives (such as provincial entrepreneur streams or other immigration categories) if the federal SUV is unavailable.

- **Global Immigration Trends:** In the broader context, Canada's SUV competes with other countries' "talent visas" and economic immigration pilots. For example, some European countries (Italy, Netherlands) and Australia have their own startup visas. Canada's edge has been linking to real investors. The recent cap and pause mirror global caution: several countries have tightened startup visas amid fraud, notably Australia indefinitely suspended its startup visa in 2023. If Canada resumes its SUV, it may need to adapt by incorporating digital due diligence (to screen approvals of incubators and the viability of business plans). Finally, emerging trends like remote work and global talent mobility reinforce some aspects of the program (such as virtual offices (Source: 2727coworking.com) but also challenge its parameters (if people can truly remain offshore, what "active management" means). Policymakers will need to address these questions going forward.

Conclusion

The Canadian Start-Up Visa Program represents a pioneering but complex bridge between immigration policy and innovation economics. This report has explored its status as of 2026, with special focus on the Québec context, corporate legal requirements, and the designated organizations framework. We have shown that:

- **Global Context:** Canada's SUV is aligned with national innovation goals, attracting diverse foreign entrepreneurs (especially from Asia) with a historically high approval rate (Source: eternainternational.com) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com). However, data on economic results remains incomplete (Source: www.canada.ca).

- **Québec Incorporation Path:** By design, the federal program excludes Québec as the business destination (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: www.canada.ca). A foreign founder seeking a Québec base must satisfy Québec's business and language laws – including providing a Québec office address (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com) and heavy local investment (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: www.quebec.ca) – and would generally apply through Québec's own immigration streams. Nonetheless, we have detailed how one *could* physically incorporate in Québec under QBCA as a non-resident (permissible under Québec's rules (Source: 2727coworking.com) (Source: 2727coworking.com) and how Québec's strict address and naming requirements (French-language corporate name, Québec head office) would apply.

- **Official Requirements:** Under federal SUV rules, a company must be incorporated in Canada (federally or provincially) (Source: www.canada.ca), with at least 10% ownership by each applicant and >50% combined control with the investor (Source: www.canada.ca). Applicants must be endorsed by one of IRCC's **designated organizations** (Source: www.canada.ca). The IRCC-designated list is extensive (53 incubators, 26 VCs, 6 angel networks) (Source: thelogic.co), but is currently frozen and excludes Québec-based institutions. We have tabulated representative names by category. Each designated org type has its own commitment requirement (investment or incubation) (Source: www.canada.ca), and IRCC limits each organization to sponsoring only 10 startups per year (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co).

- **Procedural Steps:** Entrepreneurs must pitch to a designated organization, incorporate their company (arranging for a Canadian address), and apply for PR with the letter and certificate. While waiting, they may hold a temporary open work permit (if listed as essential) (Source: www.canada.ca). The program was paused in Jan 2026, meaning no new applications will be accepted beyond those with valid late-2025 commitments (Source: www.canada.ca).

- **Perspectives and Cases:** From the founders' perspective, the SUV offers an attractive but stringent path. Success stories (e.g. iRIDE, Klue, ApplyBoard (Source: immigration.ca) (Source: www.elaarimmigration.com) illustrate its potential. From Québec's viewpoint, however, the federal program is virtually irrelevant; Québec's own entrepreneur streams impose much higher local requirements (Source: www.quebec.ca) (Source: www.quebec.ca). Designated organizations, for their part, act as critical gatekeepers and must navigate caps and peer review scrutiny (Source: www.canada.ca) (Source: thelogic.co). IRCC and immigration experts advise entrepreneurs to use only well-established designated partners to avoid fraudulent schemes (Source: thelogic.co) (Source: wealththeory.ca).

- **Future Directions:** Going forward, Canada must decide how to balance startup immigration with program integrity. The 2023 evaluation recommends collecting data on actual business outcomes and tightening oversight of designated organizations (Source: www.canada.ca). IRCC's 2024 cap (10/year per DO) is one such measure, but additional rules may be needed. For Québec, potential alignment or special provisions could be considered if the federal program resumes. In the meantime, foreign entrepreneurs should closely examine both federal and provincial options, and thoroughly plan for corporate compliance (incorporation, Québec registration, addresses) as part of their immigration strategy.

In conclusion, the Start-Up Visa Program in 2026 remains a potent but evolving instrument of Canadian business immigration. This report has assembled the legal framework, policy data, and practical advice needed to navigate it — especially emphasizing the unique issues surrounding Québec incorporation, address compliance, and the role of designated endorsers. All claims and facts presented here are drawn from government sources, legal analyses, immigration statistics, and documented founder experiences, as cited.

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Tags: canada startup visa, quebec incorporation, designated organizations, business immigration, corporate address, immigrant entrepreneurs, business incubators