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Entrepreneur PNP Comparison Report

Speed, Reasonableness & Encouraged Business Sectors

Work-Permit-Based Provincial Entrepreneur Streams — Eight Provinces, 2025/2026

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INTERNAL ADVISORY — Figures verified against official provincial / IRCC sources on June 14, 2026. Confirm against current official program guides before relying on any threshold for a client file.

Contents

1. Executive Summary

This report compares the active provincial entrepreneur streams across the eight provinces in scope — Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan — with a focus on which provinces are currently the fastest and most reasonable at moving an entrepreneur from Expression of Interest (EOI) to a work permit and on toward permanent residence (PR), and on what kinds of business each province encourages.

All eight programs share the same basic architecture: the candidate submits an EOI, is invited to apply, signs a Business Performance Agreement (BPA), receives a provincial work-permit support letter, enters Canada on a (usually LMIA-exempt) work permit, operates the business for a performance period, and is then nominated for PR. The differences that matter for speed are (a) whether the province is actually drawing entrepreneurs right now, (b) how often it draws and how selective it is, and (c) how quickly it issues the support letter once an application is approved.

Headline finding (as of June 2026):

- **British Columbia** is the most active and predictable program — regular draws, transparent registration scores, and a published ~4-month assessment-to-support-letter timeline. Best fit for higher-net-worth clients.
- **New Brunswick and Newfoundland & Labrador** are actively drawing with reasonable, mid-range thresholds; NL has the lower language bar (CLB 5). NB recently replaced its old Entrepreneurial Stream with the lower-threshold Business Immigration Stream (NBBIS).
- **Alberta (Rural)** has the lowest financial bar and lowest language requirement (CLB 4), but requires rural community buy-in plus an exploratory visit, and in 2026 the AAIP is prioritising worker streams.
- **Nova Scotia** runs a solid, genuinely active program (~115 entrepreneur invitations in 2025, including 21 in a single July draw), but selection is score-driven; its International Graduate sub-stream issues only one or two per round.
- **Manitoba and Prince Edward Island** are open on paper but effectively dormant for entrepreneurs — Manitoba's EOI draws are paused (interim case-by-case review only) and PEI issued zero entrepreneur invitations across every 2026 draw to date.
- **Saskatchewan** permanently closed its Entrepreneur and Farm pathways effective March 27, 2025 — not an option for new clients.

2. Ranking: Speed & Reasonableness

Tiered ranking for the practical question “where can a genuine entrepreneur client realistically and quickly obtain a work permit and progress to nomination today.” This weighs current draw activity most heavily, because the most generous thresholds are meaningless if the province is not inviting.

Rank	Province / Stream	Why
1	British Columbia — EI Base & Regional	Most active and predictable; frequent draws (16 entrepreneur draws in 2025); published scores; ~4-month assessment to support letter. Higher thresholds but most reliable.
2	New Brunswick — Business Immigration Stream	Active EOI with a transparent 65-point grid; mid-range thresholds (lowered when the old Entrepreneurial Stream was replaced). Province runs frequent draws overall.
3	Newfoundland & Labrador — International Entrepreneur	Active; moderate thresholds and the lowest-but-one language bar (CLB 5). Work permit issued up front; nominate after 1 year operating.
4	Alberta — Rural Entrepreneur	Lowest financial bar (\$300K net worth / \$100K investment) and lowest language (CLB 4), but needs community support letter + exploratory visit; AAIP is prioritising worker streams in 2026.
5	Nova Scotia — Entrepreneur / Int'l Graduate	Genuinely active (~115 entrepreneur ITAs in 2025, incl. 21 in one July draw) with moderate rural thresholds; selection is score-driven. Ranked below NL mainly on its higher financial bar in HRM.
6	Prince Edward Island — Work Permit Entrepreneur	Open on paper but effectively dormant — zero entrepreneur invitations across all 2026 draws to date (Jan–May). High residency obligation (274 days/yr).
7	Manitoba — Business Investor (Entrepreneur)	EOI draws paused; interim case-by-case paper review only (as of April 2026). Outcome and timing uncertain.
—	Saskatchewan — Entrepreneur	PERMANENTLY CLOSED to new EOIs/applications effective March 27, 2025. Existing files processed to completion only.

Green = actively drawing and reasonable. Amber = active but selective or conditional. Red = dormant, paused, or closed.

3. The 2026 Federal Context

Three federal shifts make the provincial entrepreneur streams the primary route for foreign business owners in 2026:

- **Start-Up Visa (SUV) paused.** As of midnight December 31, 2025, the SUV stopped accepting new Commitment Certificates and Letters of Support. A new targeted entrepreneur pilot is expected to be announced during 2026.
- **Federal business spots cut.** The 2026–2028 Levels Plan reduced the federal business category to roughly 500 admissions per year.
- **PNP target raised.** National PNP admissions were increased to 91,500 for 2026 (about a 66% increase over 2025), though individual provincial allocations remain well below their 2024 peaks after the 2025 cuts.

Net effect: a provincial nomination through an entrepreneur stream is now the most viable path for most foreign entrepreneurs — which is exactly why current draw activity, not just program existence, drives the ranking above.

How the work permit is actually issued

In every stream here, the work permit is LMIA-exempt. After the province approves the application and the BPA is signed, it issues a support / confirmation letter; the candidate then applies to IRCC for a work permit, generally under the International Mobility Program. The common vehicle is the C11 entrepreneur/self-employed exemption (R205(a), “significant benefit”), though some provinces' support letters drive their own exemption coding.

Refusal-risk flag: IRCC tightened C11 requirements on May 27, 2025 (stricter ownership, senior-management, and funding tests). A provincial support letter does *not* guarantee the work permit — the IRCC officer assesses business viability, the applicant's controlling role, source of funds, and temporary (dual) intent independently. Build the C11 submission as carefully as the provincial application.

Indicative IRCC C11 work-permit processing: roughly 3–5 months. Non-Express-Entry PNP PR processing after nomination: roughly 12–18 months.

4. Entrepreneur-Category Draw Comparison (2025 vs 2026)

This is the heart of the “which provinces are actually moving” question. The table below shows invitations issued in the entrepreneur/investor category specifically — not total PNP draws. Caveat: several provinces bundle all streams in their public draw reports and do not separately publish the entrepreneur-only count; where that is the case it is flagged.

Province	2025 entrepreneur ITAs	2026 entrepreneur ITAs (to ~Jun)	Trend / notes
British Columbia	~132 (~16 entrepreneur draws)	~84 (6 entrepreneur draws, 4 Base)	Most transparent — entrepreneur counts published per draw. On pace to match/exceed 2025.
Nova Scotia	~115 (e.g., 21 on Jul 31, 2025)	Ongoing (batched draws)	Main Entrepreneur stream issues batches; Int'l Graduate sub-stream is the 1–2-per-round one.
New Brunswick	Not separately published*	Not separately published*	New Business Immigration Stream active (replaced the old Entrepreneurial Stream); overall NB issued ~3,589 ITAs in 2025 across all streams.
Newfoundland & Labrador	Not separately published*	Not separately published*	Stream active; overall NL issued ~3,376 across 13 rounds in 2025. Entrepreneur-only count not isolated.
Alberta (Rural)	Not separately published*	Deprioritised in 2026	AAIP steering 2026 draws to worker streams (health, tech, trades). Confirm rural-entrepreneur intake.
Prince Edward Island	Not confirmed on official page**	0 across all Jan–May 2026 draws (0 of 476)	Effectively dormant for entrepreneurs; draws are Labour/Express Entry.
Manitoba	Limited / interim	0 via EOI (draws paused)	BIS EOI draws paused; 2026 rounds are Skilled Worker LAAs only. Interim paper review for business.
Saskatchewan	0 (closed 27 Mar; last selection Oct 2024 = 19)	0 (closed)	Permanently closed to new entrepreneur EOIs/applications.

* For NB, NL and Alberta, public draw reports combine streams; the entrepreneur-specific invitation count is not broken out. BC and NS report entrepreneur draws clearly. ** PEI's official draws page now displays 2026 only; the often-cited “1 invitation in 2025” could not be confirmed officially, so it is treated as unverified.

Takeaway: only British Columbia and Nova Scotia are demonstrably and transparently drawing entrepreneurs in volume. New Brunswick and Newfoundland & Labrador are active programs whose entrepreneur intake is real but not separately quantified. PEI, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan are effectively out for new entrepreneur clients right now.

5. At-a-Glance Comparison: Thresholds

All amounts in CAD. “Net worth” and “investment” are minimums; many streams award more points for higher amounts. Confirm every figure against the current official program guide before use — see Section 11.

Province / Stream	Min. net worth	Min. investment	Language	Status (Jun 2026)	Notes
BC — EI Base	\$600,000	\$200,000	— (CLB if relevant)	Open — active	Anywhere in BC; most established
BC — EI Regional	\$300,000	\$100,000	—	Open — active	Community referral + exploratory visit
New Brunswick — Business Immigration Stream	\$500,000 (\$300K farming)	\$150,000	—*	Open — active	Age 19–59; grid ≥65; 51% ownership; apply after 6 mo operating
NL — Int'l Entrepreneur	\$600,000 (assets)	\$200,000	CLB 5	Open — active	Age 21–59; create 1 FT job; WP up front; exploratory visit
Alberta — Rural Entrepreneur	\$300,000	\$100,000	CLB 4	Open — deprioritised 2026	Rural <100K pop; community letter + visit
Nova Scotia — Entrepreneur	\$600,000 (\$400K rural)	\$150,000 (\$100K rural)	CLB 5	Open — active	Age 21+; ~115 entrepreneur ITAs in 2025
NS — Int'l Graduate Entrepreneur	n/a	n/a	CLB 7	Open — very selective	2-yr NS study; operate business ≥1 yr first
PEI — Work Permit Entrepreneur	\$600,000	\$150,000	—*	Open — dormant	274 days/yr residency; \$10K fee; 0 ITAs in 2026
Manitoba — Business Investor	\$500,000	\$250,000 Wpg Metro / \$150,000 rural	—*	EOI draws PAUSED	Interim case-by-case review only
Saskatchewan — Entrepreneur	(was \$500,000)	(was \$300K/\$200K)	—	CLOSED 27 Mar 2025	No new EOIs/applications

* Language requirement marked with an asterisk is scored/variable rather than a single fixed floor — confirm on the official program guide.

6. Eligible & Ineligible Business Types

The rules on what counts as an eligible business are remarkably consistent across all of these streams. The core principle: the business must earn active income from selling goods or providing services, with the applicant in a genuine, hands-on management role. Passive income models are excluded everywhere.

Generally eligible

- Active operating businesses that generate profit from the sale of goods and/or provision of services (e.g., manufacturing, retail, hospitality, food service, trades and construction services, professional/technical services, transportation, agri-food processing, tourism).
- Either a new start-up or the purchase of an existing local business (often with job-retention conditions when buying).
- Franchises — eligible in most streams, but the candidate must show written support/authorisation from the master franchisor for that location.
- **Required ownership:** typically at least 51% of a new business, or 100% when purchasing an existing one.

Generally ineligible (commonly excluded)

These appear on provincial ineligible lists. Treat any of these as a refusal trigger:

- Passive investment of any kind — real estate rental, leasing, or holding for appreciation; businesses set up mainly for passive/investment income.
- Real estate development, real estate brokerage, insurance brokerage, and business brokerage.
- Coin-operated businesses (laundromats, car washes); payday loan, cheque-cashing, currency exchange, ATM services, pawn shops; and businesses selling second-hand goods (unless value-adding repairs/refurbishing).
- Bed and breakfasts, hobby farms, and home-based businesses (explicitly barred by BC and PEI).
- Multi-level marketing (MLM), pure consulting practices, and pass-through/independent-contractor arrangements (excluded in several streams, incl. Nova Scotia).
- Immigration-linked investment schemes or any business structured primarily to facilitate immigration rather than to operate (barred under IRPA).

7. Encouraged & Priority Business Sectors by Province

Beyond the universal eligible/ineligible rules in Section 6, each province signals the kinds of business it actively wants. Some bake this into the points grid (extra points for priority sectors), some require the business to match a community-identified need, and some simply publish target industries. Aligning a client's business concept with these signals materially improves selection odds.

Province	Encouraged / priority business types	How it is applied
British Columbia — Base	Any eligible active business that sells goods/services and shows long-term financial viability, anywhere in BC.	No fixed sector list; broadest flexibility.
British Columbia — Regional Pilot	Must match a priority industry sub-sector identified by the specific enrolled community (e.g., specialty food manufacturing, local services).	Sector list is community-specific — check each community's profile before choosing.
Alberta — Rural Entrepreneur	Businesses that fill a genuine rural community need: healthcare services, trades, food & agriculture, tourism, and professional services in underserved towns.	Assessed on local demand; needs a Community Support Letter. Luxury/discretionary concepts get more scrutiny.
New Brunswick — Business Immigration Stream	Active private-sector businesses; tourism eligible (with conditions). Agriculture gets priority with a support letter from the NB Dept of Agriculture, Aquaculture & Fisheries.	Priority points also for exploratory visit, NB study/work, or NB family ties — not only the sector.
Nova Scotia — Entrepreneur	Province actively prioritises ocean technology, agri-food, information technology, aerospace, and defence.	Sector alignment strengthens the score; passive/consulting/MLM excluded.
Newfoundland & Labrador — Int'l Entrepreneur	Priority (bonus EOI points): agriculture, aquaculture, technology, natural resources. Also favoured: tourism, fisheries/ocean industries, seafood processing, energy services, healthcare, local food.	Priority sectors score extra points; +points for locating outside the St. John's CMA.
Prince Edward Island — Work Permit Entrepreneur	Target industries: information technology, bioscience (aquaculture, agriculture, medical research), aerospace, renewable (wind) energy, tourism and agri-food.	Aligns with Innovation PEI priorities (note: stream currently dormant for entrepreneurs).
Manitoba — Business Investor (Entrepreneur)	Broad: manufacturing, services, technology, agriculture. Separate Farm Investor Pathway for farm operations in rural Manitoba.	Active management required (note: EOI draws currently paused).
Saskatchewan — Entrepreneur	—	Stream permanently closed (March 27, 2025).

Cross-cutting pattern: the Atlantic and Western rural programs reward businesses tied to the regional economy — ocean/seafood, agri-food, tourism, technology, and trades/services that local

communities lack. Urban-flexible programs (BC Base, Manitoba) accept a wider range but still demand a genuine, actively-managed, profit-seeking operation.

Practical note: before committing a client to a province, match the business concept to that province's signalled sectors and confirm community/sector specifics on the official guide — especially for BC Regional (community sub-sectors) and Alberta Rural (community support letter).

8. Typical End-to-End Timeline & Investment

The streams differ in detail, but the journey has the same stages everywhere. The indicative durations below are planning estimates — actual times vary by province, file complexity, and IRCC inventory.

Step	Stage	Indicative duration	Notes
1	Preparation, exploratory visit & EOI	1–4 months	Some streams require an exploratory visit + community support letter first (Alberta Rural, BC Regional, NL).
2	EOI in pool → Invitation to Apply	Weeks to many months	Depends entirely on draw frequency and your score — the variable that drives the ranking in this report.
3	Full application + assessment	~3–6 months	BC assesses within ~4 months; interview and third-party net-worth verification occur here.
4	BPA signed → work-permit support letter	Weeks	Province issues the LMIA-exempt support/confirmation letter.
5	IRCC work permit (usually C11/R205(a))	~3–5 months	Independent IRCC assessment; post-May-2025 C11 rules are stricter (see Section 10).
6	Operate business (performance period)	12–24 months	Must meet BPA terms: investment deployed, jobs created, residency days, operating period.
7	Provincial nomination	Weeks to months	Issued once BPA milestones are confirmed.
8	IRCC permanent residence	~12–18 months	Non-Express-Entry PNP PR processing.

Rough total: from first EOI to PR commonly runs 2.5–4+ years, the bulk of which is the mandatory operating/performance period plus IRCC PR processing — not provincial delay.

Investment needed — quick reference (CAD minimums)

- Lowest financial bar: Alberta Rural and BC Regional — \$300,000 net worth / \$100,000 investment.
- Mid-range: New Brunswick NBBIS (\$500,000 / \$150,000), Nova Scotia rural (\$400,000 / \$100,000), Manitoba rural (\$500,000 / \$150,000).
- Higher bar: Newfoundland & Labrador (\$600,000 assets / \$200,000), Nova Scotia HRM & PEI (\$600,000 / \$150,000), Manitoba Winnipeg Metro (\$500,000 / \$250,000), BC Base (\$600,000 / \$200,000).

Remember these are minimums that merely qualify you to submit; competitive selection scores usually reward investment and net worth well above the floor. Budget for the investment plus living costs, professional fees, and the operating expenses the BPA will require.

9. Province-by-Province Profiles

9.1 British Columbia — Entrepreneur Immigration (Base & Regional)

Status: Open — most active

- **Streams:** Base Category (anywhere in BC) and Regional Pilot (communities under ~75,000, with community referral + exploratory visit)
- **Financial — Base:** \$600,000 net worth / \$200,000 investment (confirmed on the official EI Base guide)
- **Financial — Regional:** \$300,000 net worth / \$100,000 investment
- **Encouraged sectors:** Base: any viable active business. Regional: must match the enrolled community's identified priority sub-sectors
- **Selection:** Registration scored; recent minimums (Mar 10, 2026 draw): Base 117, Regional 129
- **Draw activity:** 16 entrepreneur draws in 2025; ~6 entrepreneur draws and 80+ ITAs in 2026 to early June
- **Timeline:** Applications assessed within ~4 months → confirmation/support letter → work permit

Verdict: the benchmark for predictability. Best for clients who can clearly meet the higher Base thresholds, or who will commit to a smaller community under the Regional Pilot for a lower bar.

9.2 New Brunswick — Business Immigration Stream (NBBIS)

Status: Open — active (replaced old Entrepreneurial Stream)

- **Important change:** The former NB Entrepreneurial Stream is CLOSED; replaced by NBBIS, with different — generally lower — thresholds. Use NBBIS figures.
- **Net worth / investment:** \$500,000 net worth (\$300,000 for farming); at least \$150,000 eligible investment, plus create one full-time job
- **Age / ownership:** 19–59; 51% ownership (or senior-manager route supervising 2 employees in 2 of last 5 years)
- **Encouraged sectors:** Active private-sector businesses; tourism eligible (conditions); agriculture prioritised with a NB Dept of Agriculture, Aquaculture & Fisheries support letter
- **Selection:** EOI + business concept; minimum 65 points; priority for exploratory visit, NB study/work, or NB family ties
- **Process:** EOI → ITA; the current stream contemplates applying after ~6 months of business operation — confirm the exact work-permit sequence on the official NBBIS guide

Verdict: active, transparent, and more accessible than the old stream after the threshold reductions. Because it was recently restructured, confirm the current work-permit mechanics per file on the official NBBIS page.

9.3 Newfoundland & Labrador — International Entrepreneur

Status: Open — active (EOI system open)

- **Age / language:** 21–59; CLB 5 or higher in English or French
- **Financial:** At least \$600,000 in personal/business assets; invest at least \$200,000 (≥33.3% ownership), or \$1M in equity
- **Experience:** 2+ years business ownership (25%+) in last 5 years, OR 5+ years senior management in last 10 years; ECA-verified education
- **Encouraged sectors:** Priority (bonus points): agriculture, aquaculture, technology, natural resources. Favoured: tourism, fisheries/ocean, seafood processing, energy services, healthcare, local food. +points outside St. John's CMA

- **Job creation:** Create at least one (1) full-time job for a Canadian citizen/PR (non-family, fair wage)
- **Work permit:** Approval Letter → apply to IRCC within 2 months; arrive within 6 months; mandatory exploratory visit

Verdict: reasonable and accessible — lower language bar than NS, work permit issued early, EOI system confirmed open (page updated May 2026). Strong fit for ocean/agri-food/tech concepts outside the capital.

9.4 Alberta — Rural Entrepreneur Stream (AAIP)

Status: **Open — deprioritised in 2026**

- **Net worth / investment:** Minimum \$300,000 net worth; minimum \$100,000 own-equity investment (higher scores more points)
- **Language / education:** CLB 4 (lowest of the group); at least high school
- **Experience / ownership:** 3 years owner-manager or 4 years senior management in past 10 years; ≥51% (new) or 100% (purchase)
- **Encouraged sectors:** Businesses meeting genuine rural community needs: healthcare services, trades, food & agriculture, tourism, professional services
- **Location:** Rural community outside the Edmonton & Calgary CMAs, under 100,000 population
- **Pre-requisites:** Exploratory visit + Community Support Letter and endorsed Business Proposal Summary before the EOI

Verdict: the lowest financial and language bar, but community endorsement and the exploratory visit add lead time, and in 2026 the AAIP is steering draws toward worker streams. Passive-investment models are explicitly excluded.

9.5 Nova Scotia — Entrepreneur & International Graduate Entrepreneur

Status: **Open — active but selective**

- **Entrepreneur — net worth:** \$600,000 (\$400,000 if outside the Halifax Regional Municipality)
- **Entrepreneur — investment:** \$150,000 (\$100,000 if outside HRM)
- **Entrepreneur — experience:** Age 21+; 3 years ownership (≥33.3%) or 5+ years senior management; CLB 5; create ≥1 FT job for a non-family Canadian/PR
- **Encouraged sectors:** Province prioritises ocean technology, agri-food, information technology, aerospace, and defence
- **Int'l Graduate:** 2-year study program at an NS institution; must have started/bought and operated the business ≥1 year; CLB 7
- **Selection:** Invitation-only EOI pool, scored. Main Entrepreneur stream issues batches (~115 in 2025); Int'l Graduate issues only 1–2 per round

Verdict: attractive rural thresholds, a clear structure, and genuinely active draws. Selection is score-driven, so position the file to score well. Strongest where the client already has an NS nexus.

9.6 Prince Edward Island — Work Permit Entrepreneur Stream

Status: **Open on paper — effectively dormant**

- **Net worth / investment:** \$600,000 net worth; \$150,000 invested within 12 months; plus ≥\$75,000 in eligible operating expenses
- **Residency / operation:** Live in PEI ≥274 days/year; operate ≥12 consecutive months before nomination eligibility

- **Encouraged sectors:** Target industries: IT, bioscience (aquaculture/agriculture/medical), aerospace, renewable (wind) energy, tourism and agri-food
- **Fee / timing:** \$10,000 application fee to Island Investment Development Inc.; 60 days to apply after invitation
- **Draw activity:** Zero Business Work Permit (Entrepreneur) invitations across all PEI draws Jan–May 2026 (0 of 476). The often-cited “1 in 2025” could not be confirmed officially

Verdict: do not rely on PEI for entrepreneurs right now — the program exists but is not drawing entrepreneurs, and the residency obligation is the heaviest in the group.

9.7 Manitoba — Business Investor Stream (Entrepreneur Pathway)

Status: **EOI draws paused**

- **Net worth:** \$500,000 (verified by an approved third party)
- **Investment:** \$250,000 in the Winnipeg Metropolitan Region / \$150,000 outside it
- **Experience:** 3 of last 5 years as an active owner ($\geq 33.3\%$) or in senior management
- **Encouraged sectors:** Broad: manufacturing, services, technology, agriculture; separate Farm Investor Pathway for rural farm operations
- **Draw status:** As of 2026, BIS EOI draws are not being conducted; submissions handled case-by-case via an interim paper process

Verdict: monitor for resumption. Thresholds are mid-range and reasonable, but with EOI draws paused the timeline is presently unpredictable.

9.8 Saskatchewan — Entrepreneur Category

Status: **Permanently closed**

- **Status:** Effective March 27, 2025, SINP permanently closed all Entrepreneur and Farm pathways — no new applications, EOIs, or invitations
- **Existing files:** Applications already in the system continue to be processed to completion
- **Former thresholds:** (Reference only) ~\$500,000 net worth; \$300,000 investment in Regina/Saskatoon or \$200,000 elsewhere

Verdict: not available for new clients. Confirmed on the official Government of Saskatchewan SINP page.

10. Refusal Risk & Data-Mismatch Watch-list

Across all of these streams, refusals and rejections cluster around a small number of recurring issues. Flag these to clients early:

- **C11 / work-permit refusal despite provincial approval.** The IRCC officer independently assesses business viability, the applicant's controlling/active role, funding, and temporary intent. Post-May-2025 C11 rules are stricter. A provincial support letter is necessary but not sufficient.
- **Source-of-funds / net-worth verification.** Most streams require third-party verification of net worth. Unexplained, gifted, or recently-moved funds are the single most common cause of refusal — trace every dollar.
- **EOI-to-application data mismatch.** Several provinces reject outright if the application does not match the EOI. Saskatchewan (when open) imposed a 2-year reapplication bar for misleading information; PEI gives only 60 days to file after invitation. Keep the EOI and application identical.
- **Wrong business type.** Passive investment, real estate, B&Bs, home-based, MLM, and consulting are excluded across most streams (Section 6). Choosing a business outside a province's encouraged sectors (Section 7) lowers the score even when eligible.
- **Performance-agreement non-compliance.** Nomination depends on meeting BPA terms (investment deployed, jobs created, residency days, operating period). Under-delivery means no nomination even after the work permit and relocation.
- **Residency obligations.** PEI's 274-days-per-year requirement and similar physical-presence terms elsewhere can trip up clients who travel for business.
- **Allocation risk.** Even active provinces have reduced nomination allocations post-2025. Fewer nominations can lengthen waits and raise cut-off scores even when a stream is technically open.

11. Verification Log, Corrections & Items to Re-check

Every threshold in this report was cross-checked against official government pages on June 14, 2026. The verification surfaced several corrections (applied to the tables above) and a few items that still warrant a per-file check. Corrections shown in green; open items in white.

Item	Finding (verified against official source)
New Brunswick — CORRECTED	The old NB Entrepreneurial Stream (\$600K/\$250K) is CLOSED and replaced by the NB Business Immigration Stream (NBBIS): \$500,000 net worth (\$300K farming), \$150,000 investment + 1 job, age 19–59, 51% ownership, 65-point grid. Confirm the exact work-permit sequence per file (gnb.ca).
Newfoundland & Labrador — CORRECTED	Job creation is one (1) full-time job, not two. Confirmed: \$600,000 assets / \$200,000 investment, CLB 5, age 21–59, apply to IRCC within 2 months, mandatory exploratory visit, EOI open (gov.nl.ca).
Prince Edward Island — CORRECTED	2026 entrepreneur invitations = 0 (0 of 476 across Jan–May draws), confirmed on the official draws page. The “1 invitation in 2025” could NOT be confirmed officially — treated as unverified.
British Columbia — CONFIRMED	Base \$600,000/\$200,000 and Regional \$300,000/\$100,000 confirmed on the official WelcomeBC EI guides; ~4-month assessment and active 2026 entrepreneur draws confirmed.
Nova Scotia — CONFIRMED	\$600,000/\$400,000 net worth and \$150,000/\$100,000 investment, CLB 5, age 21+, 1 FT job confirmed on liveinnovascotia.com; Int'l Graduate CLB 7 / 2-yr study confirmed.
Alberta & Saskatchewan — CONFIRMED	Alberta Rural \$300,000/\$100,000, CLB 4 confirmed on alberta.ca. Saskatchewan Entrepreneur/Farm permanently closed (27 Mar 2025) confirmed on the official SINP page.
Manitoba — CONFIRMED	\$500,000 net worth; \$250,000 (Winnipeg Metropolitan Region) / \$150,000 elsewhere; BIS EOI draws confirmed paused (interim paper process) on immigratemanitoba.com.
Open item — entrepreneur volumes	NB and NL publish combined all-stream draw totals; the entrepreneur-only invitation count is not separately published. Confirm stream-specific intake before advising on odds.
Open item — C11 rules	Review the current IRCC C11 (R205(a)) program delivery instructions before each filing — ownership, senior-management, and funding tests were tightened on May 27, 2025.

12. Sources

Official / primary sources:

- Government of Saskatchewan — Entrepreneur EOI System (closure notice) — <https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/moving-to-saskatchewan/live-in-saskatchewan/by-immigrating/saskatchewan-immigrant-nominee-program/browse-sinp-programs/entrepreneur/entrepreneur-eoi-system>
- Alberta.ca — Rural Entrepreneur Stream (Eligibility & Participating Communities) — <https://www.alberta.ca/aaip-rural-entrepreneur-stream-eligibility>
- WelcomeBC — Entrepreneur Immigration (Base & Regional program guides) — <https://www.welcomebc.ca/immigrate-to-b-c/for-entrepreneurs-and-businesses>
- Government of PEI — Expression of Interest Draws — <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/office-of-immigration/expression-of-interest-draws>
- Live in Nova Scotia — Entrepreneur / Int'l Graduate Entrepreneur — <https://liveinnovascotia.com/entrepreneur>
- Government of Newfoundland & Labrador — International Entrepreneur — <https://www.gov.nl.ca/immigration/immigrating-to-newfoundland-and-labrador/provincial-nominee-program/international-entrepreneur/>
- Immigrate Manitoba — Business Investor Stream (Entrepreneur) — <https://immigratemanitoba.com/immigrate/bis/entrepreneur/>
- Government of New Brunswick — Business Immigration Stream (NBBIS) — <https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/corporate/promo/immigration/immigrating-to-nb/nb-immigration-program-streams/nb-business-immigration-stream.html>

Sector reporting & secondary sources (verify against official guides):

- CIC News — BC PNP June 2026 entrepreneur draws — <https://www.cicnews.com/2026/06/british-columbia-issues-over-350-invitations-to-skilled-workers-and-entrepreneurs-in-first-draw-of-june-0676311.html>
- CIC News — PR pathways closed/suspended in 2025 — <https://www.cicnews.com/2026/01/permanent-residence-pathways-that-were-closed-or-suspended-in-2025-and-the-best-alternatives-0164606.html>
- Canadim — New Brunswick Business Immigration — <https://www.canadim.com/immigrate/provincial-nominee-program/new-brunswick/entrepreneurial/>
- Sobirovs — C11 Work Permit Canada 2026 — <https://sobirovs.com/startups/c11-work-permit/>

Disclaimer: This internal advisory was compiled on June 14, 2026 from official provincial/IRCC pages and immigration-sector reporting. Program rules, thresholds, and draw activity change frequently. Confirm all figures against the current official program guides before relying on them for any client file.

About VJ Immigration Inc.



Vijay Jayaram, RCIC R708127

Regulated Canadian Immigration Consultant · Commissioner of Oaths, Ontario · CAPIC Member · Queen's MBA · CDI Immigration Diploma

A licensed RCIC with a Master's from Queen's University Smith School of Business, Vijay leads VJ Immigration Inc. with a focus on precision, strategy, and results. With a corporate background spanning Goldman Sachs, Deloitte, and Scotiabank, he brings elite business acumen to every client file — overseeing strategy, client representation, and complex case management.

Services

- Business & Investor Immigration · Provincial Nominee Programs
- Work Permits — LMIA & LMIA-Exempt · Labour Market Impact Assessments
- Permanent Residence — Express Entry & PNP · Study Permits & Extensions
- Family Sponsorship — Spousal, Parents · Visitor Visas & Extensions
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