

TS2023: Workforce Continuity, Family Stability, and a Time-Bound Transitional Extension

Prepared for: Senior officials of the Government of Canada, in support of a forthcoming parliamentary petition and CIMM submission
Prepared by: TS2023-Initiatives | October 2026

This report asks for a 36-month transitional extension of existing temporary status and open work authorization, and a dedicated pathway to permanent residence, for eligible TS2023 permit holders — not automatic permanent residence.

Executive Summary

TS2023 open work permits, issued following the February 2023 Türkiye–Syria earthquakes, were never granted a general renewal; only the 2023 application window, not permit validity, was extended. A new, voluntary-response community survey of 293 households (743 members) shows that 80.2% report their nearest TS2023-related permit has already expired or will expire by the end of 2026, while the same households report substantial, verifiable Canadian ties: 76.5% have at least one full-time working adult, 90.4% filed a 2025 Canadian tax return, and 61.8% fall within child-containing family categories.

This report requests that eligible TS2023 permit holders be allowed to apply, at standard fees, for a 36-month extension of temporary status and open work authorization, together with a dedicated, accessible pathway to permanent residence for this cohort — preserving continuity of employment, tax contribution, and family and school life while affected households complete the credential, language, and Canadian-experience requirements that existing federal and provincial economic pathways already set for them. It is not a request for automatic permanent residence or for LMIA-exempt status.

1. Background: What TS2023 Is, and What Has and Has Not Changed

Following the February 6, 2023 earthquakes, Canada introduced temporary special measures in March 2023 for people affected by the Türkiye–Syria earthquakes. Eligible people were permitted to extend or change their status and obtain open work permits valid for up to three years. No general additional validity period has since been granted to those individual permits; the only subsequent change, in September 2023, extended the application window (to January 3, 2024) — not the validity of permits already issued.

WHAT WAS ACTUALLY EXTENDED IN 2023

- **Application period:** the September 29, 2023 announcement moved the application deadline from September 25, 2023 to January 3, 2024. Applications closed on that date and were not reopened.
- **Individual TS2023 work permits:** no general additional validity period was added to permits already issued. A three-year permit continued to expire on its original date.

On June 12, 2026, the government responded to House of Commons petition e-7288 — sponsored by MP Sima Acan and bearing 8,089 verified signatures — declining a 24-month extension, a dedicated permanent-residence pathway, and LMIA-exempt work permits. The stated basis was that the measures had already been "extended" once, and that any new measure must remain consistent with the Immigration Levels Plan.

This report's request is narrower than TS2023-Initiatives' full longer-term policy position, but it is not identical to what was declined in June 2026: it asks for a time-bound, standard-fee extension of temporary status together with a dedicated pathway to permanent residence, not automatic permanent residence or LMIA-exempt status. It asks for a bounded, in-Canada extension of existing temporary status, at standard fees, so that everyone who has qualified under TS2023 can complete the credential, language, and experience requirements that existing economic immigration pathways already set for them, without an avoidable interruption.

Why Reassessment Is Timely Now

Two developments since the 2023 design of TS2023 make reassessment materially different from a request to simply undo the June 2026 response. First, IRCC published a Crisis Response Framework on May 11, 2026, setting out risk-based, evidence-based, equitable, feasible, and client-centric criteria for departmental decision-making; this report asks how

that framework, applied to the TS2023 cohort today, would treat a request of this kind. Second, a new 293-household community survey — described in Section 2 — provides documented, household-level evidence of Canadian ties that did not exist when TS2023 was designed in 2023 or when petition e-7288 was answered.

Why the Government's Own Suggested Route Requires More Time

The June 2026 government response pointed TS2023 permit holders toward existing federal and provincial economic immigration pathways rather than a dedicated program. This report takes that suggestion seriously and asks what it actually requires in practice. Federal and provincial economic pathways commonly used by this cohort typically require a recognized language-test result at a working proficiency level, a credential or certificate relevant to the applicant's occupation, and one to two years of qualifying Canadian work experience. For a household that arrived with little or no English after the 2023 earthquakes — people who, by the community's own account, had no prior plan to emigrate to Canada — reaching that combination of requirements is not instantaneous.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023-INITIATIVES COMMUNITY CONTACT

One community member, describing a pattern she has observed among multiple TS2023 households, estimated that reaching a working language-test result from little or no English commonly takes roughly a year of sustained effort, and that the one to two years of Canadian work experience many pathways require is often completed only after that language threshold is reached — placing the realistic timeline to become eligible for an existing pathway at two to three years after arrival, not the shorter period assumed when TS2023 was first designed.

On this account, by the time a permit holder reaches the language level, credential, and experience an existing pathway asks for, their original work permit — and the September 2023 application window — has already expired, and an employer who was prepared to hire them withdraws the offer once the permit itself has lapsed.

This report does not treat that account as a verified, population-wide figure — no formal study of TS2023 households' language and credentialing timelines yet exists — but it is consistent with the structural point made throughout this report: this is a workforce- and status-continuity request, not a request to bypass existing pathways. A 24-month extension, the figure declined in June 2026, falls within the lower end of this range; a 36-month extension gives the existing requirements the time they are already understood to take, and a dedicated pathway gives that additional time somewhere to lead.

Sources: IRCC special measures announcements (March and September 2023); House of Commons Petition e-7288 and Government Response (June 12, 2026); IRCC Crisis Response Framework (May 11, 2026); TS2023-Initiatives community contact (oral account, not independently verified).

2. The TS2023 Community Today

IRCC's 2023–2024 Departmental Results Report states that 8,049 people were assisted under the TS2023 measures. This is historical administrative data describing activity in 2023–2024, not a current population, applicant, or upper-limit figure, and this report does not use it to estimate today's eligible population or any associated cost.

A new TS2023 Family Profile Survey received 294 submissions; one exact duplicate record was removed, leaving 293 unique households reporting 743 household members (446 adults; 297 children/dependents under 18). It is a voluntary-response community sample, not a random or stratified probability sample: no design-based margin of error is claimed, and findings are descriptive within the participating sample rather than projected to the entire TS2023 population. Percentages in this report are within-sample shares, not population estimates, unless otherwise noted.

WHY THE TIMING MATTERS

- **235 households (80.2%)** in the survey sample reported that their nearest TS2023-related permit had already expired or would expire by the end of 2026 (Section 6 gives the full expiry-date breakdown).
- Over the same period, participating households report employment, tax, credential, and family ties that did not exist as documented evidence when TS2023 was designed in 2023.

3. Humanitarian and Family-Stability Context

Among the 293 households, 162 are couples with children, 18 are single-mother households with children, and 1 is a single-father household with children — together, 181 households (61.8%) clearly fall within family categories that include children. The same sample reported 63 Canadian-born children; of 280 reported children aged 0–17, 209 (74.6%) are currently in education. Because the survey measured only place of birth, no inference is drawn about the citizenship status of these children. Separate TS2023-Initiatives community records report more than 350 Canadian-born children — a community-record figure that should not be confused or merged with the 63 reported in the survey sample.

In **Baker v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)**, [1999] 2 SCR 817, the Supreme Court of Canada held that immigration officers must be "alert, alive and sensitive" to the best interests of affected children, grounding that duty in Article 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Canada is a party. Article 6 of the same Convention recognizes every child's right to life and obliges states parties to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, the child's survival and development. These principles are codified in sections 25(1) and 25(1.1) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, and were reinforced in **Kanthasamy v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration)**, 2015 SCC 61, which held that a child's best interests must receive a substantive, evidence-based assessment rather than a perfunctory one. These principles are a relevant consideration where a household's status may change; they do not, by themselves, create an entitlement to a specific immigration outcome, and in practice they currently become operative mainly through individual, case-by-case humanitarian and compassionate applications rather than through any structured TS2023 transition mechanism. This report does not diagnose trauma or any clinical condition in any individual; a trauma-informed lens simply allows the effects of a second major life disruption — after the 2023 earthquakes and post-disaster rebuilding already experienced — to be taken into account in how a status change is designed and timed.

Community members describe this second disruption in concrete terms: children who lost a home, a school, friends, and teachers in Türkiye, and who have since rebuilt those same things in Canada, would lose them again if a household's status lapses — this time through a Canadian administrative decision rather than a natural disaster. This report presents that framing as the TS2023 community's own perspective, not as a claim this report can independently verify; it is offered because the best-interests-of-the-child standard set out above asks decision-makers to weigh exactly this kind of disruption, and a structured transition mechanism is one way to take it into account before, rather than after, a family reaches crisis.

Sources: TS2023 Family Profile Survey (294 submissions; 293 unique households); IRCC Departmental Results Report 2023–2024; Baker v. Canada (MCI), [1999] 2 SCR 817; Kanthasamy v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), 2015 SCC 61; IRPA ss. 25(1), 25(1.1); UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Articles 3 and 6; TS2023-Initiatives community perspective (not independently verified).

4. Economic Contribution and Fiscal Ties

The request under consideration is an in-Canada permit extension, not a new admission program. It concerns the continuity of employment, tax, credential, and — for a smaller share of households — business ties that participating households report having developed while in Canada. The table below summarizes the confirmed, self-reported indicators from the 293-household sample; each figure carries its own denominator and is not aggregated into a single population-wide dollar estimate.

Household Evidence Dashboard (293-Household Sample)

Indicator	Share of sample
At least one full-time working adult	76.5% (224 households)
Employment could continue if permit extended	84.0% (246 households)
Longest-employed member has ≥1 year of Canadian payroll history*	82.3% (228 of 277)
Longest-employed member has ≥2 years of Canadian payroll history*	55.3% of all 293 (58.5% of 277)
Filed a 2025 Canadian tax return	90.4% (265 households)
Holds a Canadian certificate/credential for current occupation*	51.6% (148 of 287)
Completed professional/educational equivalency*	57.9% (161 of 278)
≥CAD 10,000 invested in education/credential recognition	42.7% (125 households)
Registered business ownership	14.0% (41 households)
Current or past volunteering experience	52.9% (155 households)

**These four indicators come from a companion breakdown of the same 293-household survey (occupation, payroll duration, certification, and equivalency questions), each with its own response count; the table gives the share of households that answered that specific question, not of all 293. An earlier internal draft of this project's companion policy brief cited the credential-equivalency figure as 160 households (54.6% of 293); the source table underlying that figure records 161 households out of a 278-household response base (57.9%). The one-household difference and the different denominator are noted here for transparency rather than silently reconciled.*

These are self-reported, descriptive indicators within a voluntary-response sample; they are not independently audited financial figures and are not used here to calculate an aggregate tax-revenue or GDP contribution, since the total number of TS2023 permit holders nationally is not established (Section 2). What they show, at the household level, is that a large majority of the participating sample has built ongoing, documentable employment and tax ties in Canada during the permit period — ties that a lapse in status would interrupt.

Standard IRCC fees would apply to the requested extension: a work permit fee of CAD 155 and an open work permit holder fee of CAD 100, for a standard total of CAD 255 per applicant. No new fee category or federally funded support program is requested. Because the current number of eligible applicants is not established from IRCC's own administrative records, this report does not calculate total fee revenue or program cost from the historical 8,049 figure or from any other assumed applicant population; that is a matter for IRCC to assess against its own records.

Source: TS2023 Family Profile Survey, 293 unique households; IRCC fee schedule.

5. Employment in Labour-Shortage Sectors

The Government of Canada has identified specific sectors — construction and skilled trades, healthcare, engineering, research and applied science, biotechnology, technology, manufacturing, transportation, education, hospitality, and professional services — as facing persistent labour shortages, and has stated an intention to retain the skills and workers already present in Canada as part of a sustainable immigration approach.

Of the 293 surveyed households, 275 (93.5%) answered an open-text occupation question. The free-text responses were coded into 367 individual occupation mentions across 24 sector groups (32 mentions did not match a defined group). The table below gives the ten largest groups; each is a self-reported sector/occupation description, not a NOC-verified occupational classification — IRCC's National Occupational Classification (NOC) code was not collected in this survey round, and formal NOC mapping of members' job titles and duties is planned but not yet complete.

Sector / occupation group	Mentions	Share (n=367)
Food, restaurant & hospitality	54	14.7%
Construction & building trades	51	13.9%
Driving & transportation	34	9.3%
Information technology	25	6.8%
Healthcare	23	6.3%
Sales, marketing & trade	21	5.7%
Education & childcare	18	4.9%
Retail	17	4.6%
Logistics, warehousing & shipping	16	4.4%
Engineering & technical	16	4.4%

Several of these self-reported groups already overlap with sectors the government has named as facing shortages — construction (13.9%), healthcare (6.3%), information technology (6.8%), and engineering/technical (4.4%) together account for roughly a third of coded occupation mentions — though this is a description of self-reported sector groupings from an open-text question, not a NOC-verified match to specific in-demand occupations, and should be read with that limitation in mind. A further 14 smaller groups (manufacturing, accounting/finance, arts/design, automotive, office/administration, self-employment, social services, and others) make up the remainder, together with 2.5% of mentions describing a household member currently not working.

Why This Still Matters to the Ask

The government's own stated direction — expanding skilled-trades training toward 80,000–100,000 new Red Seal tradespeople over five years, accelerating major energy, critical minerals, and infrastructure projects, and easing interprovincial barriers to labour mobility — is a reasonable frame for why continuity of status for an already-present, partially employed cohort is a workforce-retention question, not only a humanitarian one. This report cites that direction as public context for the request; the sector data above shows where this cohort's self-reported work already sits relative to that direction, without claiming a verified, NOC-matched concentration in any single labour-shortage occupation.

6. Employer Support and Retention Interest

A consent-based employer-verification process has been designed for the new, more detailed TS2023 survey: with the employee's separate, explicit consent, a short form is sent to the employer asking about role, tenure, employment status, required qualifications, concrete difficulty filling the position, and intention to continue the employment relationship if status permits. This process is intended to produce independently verifiable, non-anecdotal employer evidence, reported separately from self-reported data.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023 CHILDREN'S BOOKLET (JULY 2026)

One family's own account illustrates, in its own words, the kind of employer relationship this process is designed to verify systematically: a father "has worked full-time at an electrical company here for about two and a half years — insured, paying taxes, trusted by his employer." This is self-reported family testimony, not an independently verified employer statement, and is presented here as illustrative context rather than as proof of a broader pattern.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023-INITIATIVES COMMUNITY CONTACT

Beyond that single documented account, TS2023-Initiatives reports that, in its ongoing contact with members, employers are commonly described as supportive of continued employment — citing the time and cost already invested in training the employee, and a stated willingness to keep them on if their work authorization allows it. This reflects oral information gathered through the organization's regular contact with its members, not a systematic or independently verified employer survey, and no specific count or share of employers is claimed from it. The consent-based verification process described above remains the intended route to independently verifiable employer evidence.

Sources: TS2023 Anketi — Meslek/Sektör/Çalışma Süresi/Sertifika Yüzdeleri (September 2026, n=294); Team Canada Strong skilled-trades initiative; Defence Industrial Strategy; Canada Investment Summit (September 15, 2026); IRCC 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan; TS2023 Anketi Uygulama ve Raporlama Açıklaması (2026); TS2023 Children's Booklet, "What Three Years Builds" (first edition, July 2026).

7. Community Integration and Volunteerism

Within the 293-household sample, 155 households (52.9%) reported current or past volunteering experience. This is the only confirmed, sample-wide figure currently available on community participation; the survey recorded only whether a household had any volunteering experience, not its type, frequency, or recipient organization.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023 CHILDREN'S BOOKLET (JULY 2026)

Family-submitted material documents at least one instance of structured community participation in detail: an eight-year-old girl described as wearing "her Scouts Canada Beavers uniform" on weekends, and family photographs showing participation in a community Buddy Walk event. This is a single illustrative example from family-submitted testimony, not a systematic count of volunteering types across the sample.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023-INITIATIVES COMMUNITY CONTACT

Beyond that single documented example, TS2023-Initiatives reports that, in its ongoing contact with members, volunteering is commonly described across a range of settings — including Turkish-Canadian community associations, mosques and cultural centres, children's schools, and informal settlement support for newer arrivals. This reflects oral information gathered through the organization's regular contact with its members rather than a systematic survey breakdown, and no specific count or share of households is claimed from it. The newly designed survey instrument includes more detailed questions intended to capture this systematically in a future data-collection round.

8. Children's Educational and Social Integration

Among the 293 households, 181 (61.8%) fall within child-containing family categories. Of 280 reported children aged 0–17, 209 (74.6%) are currently in education. The survey also recorded 63 Canadian-born children within the sample; separate TS2023-Initiatives community records report more than 350 Canadian-born children community-wide — a distinct, larger figure that is not merged with the 63 reported in the survey sample, consistent with the sourcing discipline applied throughout this report.

WHERE EDUCATION, EXPIRY, AND EMPLOYMENT COEXIST

- Of **142 households** with at least one child currently in education, **109 (76.8%)** report a permit already expired or expiring by the end of 2026, and **123 (86.6%)** report that employment could continue if the permit were extended.
- These are descriptive within-sample intersections, not a claim that permit expiry causes school disruption; they show that, within this sample, the timing of status loss frequently coincides with ongoing school enrollment.

The 293-household survey does not itself collect individually attributable evidence of school-level integration. A separate TS2023 Children's Booklet ("What Three Years Builds," first edition, July 2026) compiles twelve such accounts directly from families, with photographs, for exactly this kind of advocacy use; the booklet states that identifying details incidental to each story have been removed or softened, and that every account appears in the family's own words or from material the family itself provided. The examples below are drawn from that booklet and are self-reported family testimony, not independently verified school records.

FAMILY-SUBMITTED TESTIMONY — TS2023 CHILDREN'S BOOKLET (JULY 2026)

- Three siblings in Toronto — ages ten and nine-year-old twins — were each independently assessed and formally identified as Gifted by their school board in April 2026, each scoring at the 98th percentile in fluid reasoning; their teachers describe them, in writing, as excelling in French-immersion coursework.
- A thirteen-year-old in Hamilton, playing competitive volleyball since age six, has won six medals and been named "Outstanding Athlete" twice in a single season since arriving in July 2025, while maintaining a 99 average and studying both English and French.
- A twelve-year-old basketball player, continuing a club pathway begun at age five, was named Athlete of the Year and has received scholarship offers from several private high schools; her younger sister, who arrived at age four, now speaks fluent English and no longer requires ESL support.
- An eight-year-old boy with Down syndrome participates in the National Ballet School's Adaptive Dance program and is described by his family as a recognized, welcomed presence in Toronto's Down syndrome community — offered, in his mother's words, a level of inclusion the family did not expect to find.
- A mother writes of her three children, ages five to roughly fifteen at arrival: "In three years, we have never once travelled back — not even to visit," describing full-time payroll employment for both parents since arrival and a family with, in her words, "no plan B."

The booklet's authors describe a consistent pattern across its twelve family accounts: children who arrived speaking little or no English are now enrolled in English- or French-immersion programs, several have received formal gifted identification or competitive athletic and artistic recognition, and parents report continuous, full-time payroll employment since arrival. This report treats that pattern as suggestive, family-submitted context for the survey-based findings above, not as a substitute for them.

Sources: TS2023 Family Profile Survey, 293 unique households; TS2023 Children's Booklet, "What Three Years Builds" (first edition, July 2026), stories and images provided by the families.

9. What Is at Stake: A Concentrated Expiry Window

For the large majority of participating households, permit continuity is not a distant or theoretical question. The 293-household survey shows a concentrated expiry window beginning in the second half of 2026.

PERMIT-EXPIRY DISTRIBUTION — NEAREST TS2023-RELATED WORK PERMIT

- 8.9% (26 households) — permit already expired
- 54.3% (159 households) — expiry September–October 2026
- 17.1% (50 households) — expiry November–December 2026
- 19.1% (56 households) — expiry January–February 2027

In total, **235 households (80.2%)** reported that their nearest permit had already expired or would expire by the end of 2026.

Among these 235 households, 202 (86.0%) reported that employment could continue if the permit were extended, 145 (61.7%) reported an anticipated permanent-residence timeline of 0–24 months, and 131 (55.7%) reported all three conditions together. These are descriptive within-sample intersections, not predictions of permanent-residence outcomes.

Post-Disaster Context (Not a Claim of Equivalence)

The February 2023 earthquakes killed more than 59,000 people across Türkiye and Syria combined and affected eleven Turkish provinces; recovery remains incomplete, with 360,455 people still reported living in container accommodation as of January 26, 2026. This report does not claim that loss of Canadian status is equivalent in magnitude to the original disaster, and does not claim that return to Türkiye is impossible for any individual household. The narrower point is that, for households that already had to rebuild a home, job, school routine, and community life once, a status lapse in Canada would function as a second, avoidable disruption layered on top of a recovery process that is itself still underway.

Why TS2023 Households See This as Canada's Responsibility to Weigh

Community members frame their request in these terms: Canada offered these measures three years ago, and TS2023 households are grateful for that offer — but most still have no home to return to in the areas affected by the earthquakes. By the community's own account, many households used savings and took on debt to establish themselves in Canada, and did what was necessary to rebuild after losing their homes, belongings, and routines. This report presents that account as the community's own framing of the request, not as a claim this report independently verifies; it is included because it is the reasoning TS2023-Initiatives asks officials to weigh alongside the survey evidence above.

A Note on Continuity of Medical Care

For a small number of households, what is at stake includes an active, ongoing course of medical care for a child, timed against the same permit-expiry calendar described above. One documented example from the TS2023 Children's Booklet: a baby girl born at 29 weeks' gestation spent two months in neonatal intensive care; her discharge plan includes scheduled eye screening for retinopathy of prematurity, a hip ultrasound, and enrollment in a provincial infant-development program — appointments that, in her family's account, fall weeks after her parents' work permits are due to expire. TS2023-Initiatives intends to share a small number of comparable health-related family accounts (approximately four to five) alongside this report; this subsection reserves space for that material, which had not yet been finalized at the time of this report and will be provided separately, consistent with the privacy protections applied elsewhere in this report.

Sources: TS2023 Family Profile Survey; AFAD; Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency situation reports (January 26, 2026); TS2023 Children's Booklet, "What Three Years Builds" (first edition, July 2026).

10. Why This Benefits Canada

This request is framed around workforce retention, economic continuity, and community stability — not solely as a humanitarian appeal, and not as a criticism of the government's handling of TS2023 to date. As of April 1, 2026, Canada's non-permanent resident population was 2,558,562 — about 6.18% of the total population of 41,417,056 — against a 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan commitment to bring that share below 5% by the end of 2027. The measure requested here is an in-Canada extension for people already present and already economically active, not a new admission from abroad, though its modest effect on the overall temporary-resident count remains a relevant and answerable question for IRCC to address against its own targets.

IMPORTANT SCOPE DISTINCTION

This report's ask is separate from the Government of Canada's In-Canada Workers Initiative, announced May 4, 2026, which accelerates a defined set of existing permanent-residence applications for up to approximately 33,000 workers in 2026–2027 and is not a general or newly-open TS2023 pathway. Nothing in this report should be read as asking that TS2023 be folded into, or treated as equivalent to, that narrower initiative.

11. Policy Recommendation

That a limited, one-time public policy be created, allowing eligible TS2023 open work permit holders — including, where legally and administratively feasible, those whose permits have already expired and who have not since obtained another status — to apply, at standard fees, for an extension of temporary status and open work authorization of up to 36 months, with restoration or transitional arrangements for recent expiries where legally and administratively feasible.

Second, that this extension be paired with a dedicated, accessible pathway to permanent residence for eligible TS2023 participants — one that recognizes Canadian work experience, length of time in Canada, family ties, and community contribution, and that is not limited to a narrow age, education, language, or occupation profile. The 36-month extension and the pathway are intended to work together: the extension gives eligible households the time that existing economic pathways already require to reach their language, credential, and experience thresholds; the pathway gives that time a defined destination.

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PARAMETERS (FOR IRCC DESIGN)

- A 36-month extension of temporary status and open work authorization, with **no automatic or further extension** beyond this period.
- Eligibility limited to people who held or hold TS2023-related temporary status, including those whose permits expired shortly before the measure takes effect and who have not since obtained another status.
- Restoration/transitional arrangements for recent expiries would follow existing IRCC mechanisms, adapted only to the extent legally and administratively necessary; the precise expiry cut-off and treatment of pending applications are matters for IRCC to define.
- Standard application fees would apply to the extension; no new fee category or federally funded support program is requested.
- A dedicated permanent-residence pathway, with eligibility criteria defined by IRCC, that credits Canadian employment, language progress, and family establishment accumulated during the extension period.
- An explicit end date and no-automatic-renewal clause for the extension itself, so the measure does not create indefinite or renewable temporary status on its own. This is a request for time and a defined pathway — not a request for automatic permanent residence.

12. Conclusion

The evidence assembled here — a 293-household community survey, government fiscal and population data, and the immigration-pathway changes documented in this report's companion policy brief — supports a narrow, time-bound, evidence-based reassessment of the TS2023 cohort, not an open-ended or automatic outcome. This report has also been explicit about what is not yet supported by evidence: sector-matched occupation data, employer testimonials, and detailed children's-integration records remain pending a fuller data-collection round, and are flagged rather than estimated. TS2023-Initiatives welcomes the opportunity to share the completed, more detailed survey results with IRCC and CIMM officials as they become available.

Key sources: IRCC special measures and Departmental Results Report (8,049 assisted, 2023–2024); House of Commons Petition e-7288 and Government Response (June 12, 2026); IRCC 2026–2028 Immigration Levels Plan; Statistics Canada population estimates (April 1, 2026); IRCC Crisis Response Framework (May 11, 2026); IRCC fee schedule; TS2023 Family Profile Survey (294 submissions; 293 households); IRCC In-Canada Workers Initiative announcement (May 4, 2026); Government of Canada Carney-era policy announcements as cited in Section 5 and Section 10.

13. TS2023-Initiatives' Broader Policy Position

The recommendation in Section 11 above is this report's request to the Government of Canada: a standard-fee, 36-month, in-Canada extension of existing temporary status and open work authorization, paired with a dedicated pathway to permanent residence. It is narrower, however, than the full longer-term advocacy position TS2023-Initiatives has also set out in a separate document, which goes further in several respects described below.

TS2023-INITIATIVES' SIX POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS (SEPARATE DOCUMENT) — ELEMENTS BEYOND THIS REPORT'S ASK

- A minimum 36-month **LMIA-exempt** open work permit extension — this report's Section 11 asks for the same 36-month duration, but at standard fees and without an LMIA exemption.
- Broader eligibility criteria for the permanent-residence pathway — assessing establishment broadly (trades, manufacturing, logistics, and other non-degree occupations weighted equally with professional ones) and accounting for pathway changes since arrival, in more detail than this report's Section 11 sets out.
- Continued work authorization while an eligible PR application is pending, and a transparent, accessible family-unity and best-interests-of-the-child process, both described in more operational detail in the separate document.

That broader position cites its own administrative precedents, distinct from the Haiti comparison discussed in Section 4: IRCC's May 27, 2024 policy for Hong Kong permanent-residence applicants, which paired a status extension with a new open work permit while a PR decision was pending; the 2021–2022 Pathway to Permanent Residence for In-Canada Families of Canadian Victims of Recent Air Disasters, showing that a single sudden catastrophic event can prompt a dedicated PR tool without a war or scale threshold; and the 2021 Temporary Resident to Permanent Resident Pathway, introduced when standard economic programs no longer matched a population already settled in Canada. It also notes a cautionary data point from Hong Kong's own two-stream PR policy: of more than 46,000 applications, approximately 13,370 had been admitted as of its most recent public reporting, with over 33,000 still in backlog — cited as a caution

against eligibility criteria narrow enough to leave most applicants waiting indefinitely, not as a claim about how any future TS2023 mechanism would perform.

This report presents the remaining elements of that broader position here for context only. It does not adopt the LMIA exemption or the fuller eligibility and process detail described above as part of this report's request; Section 11's standard-fee, time-bound extension and pathway remain the ask.

Source: TS2023 — Six Policy Recommendations (TS2023-Initiatives, 2026), including its cited precedents and case law (Baker v. Canada (MCI), [1999] 2 SCR 817; Kanthasamy v. Canada (Citizenship and Immigration), 2015 SCC 61; IRPA ss. 25(1), 25(1.1)).

Key Message for Government Officials

TS2023 open work permits were issued after the 2023 Türkiye–Syria earthquakes and have never received a general renewal; only the application window, not permit validity, was extended in 2023. A new 293-household survey shows that 80.2% of participating families face permit expiry by the end of 2026, while the same households report strong, documented Canadian ties: 76.5% have a full-time working adult, 90.4% filed a 2025 tax return, and most child-containing households report their children are actively enrolled in Canadian schools. We are not asking for automatic permanent residence. We are asking for a 36-month extension of existing status and open work authorization, at standard fees, together with a dedicated pathway to permanent residence — so that families already contributing to Canadian workplaces, tax rolls, and communities have the time that existing economic immigration pathways already require, and a defined destination at the end of it, without an avoidable interruption to employment, schooling, and family stability. This is a workforce-continuity and family-stability request, grounded in verifiable evidence, not a request for an open-ended program.

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