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Creating a General Partnership in Quebec: Guide for Freelancers

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Executive Summary

To **create a general partnership (S.E.N.C.) in Quebec**, two freelancers must first decide whether they really want to operate a joint business. A general partnership involves organized collaboration, pooling contributions and sharing profits and losses (educaloi.qc.ca). It arises from the partnership agreement, not from the Québec enterprise number. The agreement can be verbal, but a written agreement is the main tool for setting contributions, allocation, signing authority, reserved decisions, a partner's departure and the resolution of a deadlock. Without an agreed allocation, shares in the assets, profits and losses are equal (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

The decisive test is **personal liability**. For obligations contracted for the service or operation of the business, the partners are jointly and severally liable, although the creditor must first seek recovery from the partnership's assets. Each partner can also bind the partnership in the ordinary course of its activities (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Insurance can absorb some financial consequences within the policy's limits, but it does not turn the S.E.N.C. into a limited liability partnership (lautorite.qc.ca).

The registration declaration must be filed within **60 days** of starting activities (quebec.ca). In 2026, it costs **\$63** for regular service or **\$94.50** for priority service; the annual update costs the same amounts (quebec.ca). A complete, paid application leads to a **10-digit NEQ** (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).

The address requires a field-by-field analysis. The **S.E.N.C.'s domicile** is the address of its principal establishment; an **establishment** is a place in Quebec where it carries on activities; the **elected domicile** is used to receive documents elsewhere; an individual's **business address** must correspond to their main place of work or business (quebec.ca). A business address service is therefore not automatically eligible for all these roles. **2727 Coworking** offers a Montreal civic address with a dedicated mailbox starting at **\$35/month** (2727coworking.com), while encouraging clients to confirm eligibility with each organization (2727coworking.com).

Introduction and Background

The S.E.N.C. sits between two familiar models. Two freelancers can remain separate sole proprietorships and invoice each other or each invoice the client for their share. They can also incorporate a company, which becomes a separate taxpayer and normally offers its shareholders limited liability (canada.ca). Between the two, the S.E.N.C. allows them to operate under a common name, pool resources and allocate the results directly among the partners.

This choice interests a broad pool of people. Statistics Canada counted **2.7 million self-employed workers** in Canada in March 2025, an annual increase of **81,000**, or **3.0%** (statcan.gc.ca). The figure does not measure Quebec S.E.N.C.s, but it explains why studios, practices and small service firms need an understandable framework for cooperation.

This guide follows the order that is useful for two founders: confirm the intention to form a partnership, assess liability, write the agreement, register, choose each address according to its actual function, then organize tax returns and annual filings. It does not replace legal, tax or professional advice tailored to the partners' circumstances.

Is an S.E.N.C. right for the two freelancers?

A 60-second decision test

An S.E.N.C. makes sense if most of the following answers are yes:

- **Joint project:** the two people will sell a shared offering, rather than simply work on occasional assignments side by side.

- **Shared contributions:** each will contribute time, knowledge, clients, money or property. The Code expressly recognizes contributions of knowledge or activities (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Shared results:** the partners will share the joint business's profits and losses, rather than each keeping their own revenue.
- **Shared authority:** they accept that a partner can, in certain circumstances, commit the partnership to a third party.
- **Personal risk accepted:** they understand that personal assets may ultimately be used to satisfy certain business obligations.
- **Joint administration:** they want a shared name, bookkeeping, sales taxes and compliance calendar.

Simply sharing premises, software or a contract is not always enough. The Civil Code requires a spirit of cooperation, a common activity, contributions and the sharing of profits (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Two designers who rent a room together but keep their own clients, invoices and risks may remain two sole proprietorships. Conversely, a common name, an integrated offering, pooled funds and shared results may demonstrate an intention to form a partnership, even without a lengthy written document.

What the partnership is, and what it is not

The partnership is formed as soon as the agreement is entered into, unless it specifies a different date (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Registration therefore does not create the joint project; it makes it visible in the register and provides the NEQ.

An S.E.N.C. **is not a legal person**. This distinction allows the partnership to own its property and act under its declared name, but it does not remove the liability that the law places on the partners.

The name must be common to the partners and indicate the legal form, written out in full or with **S.E.N.C.** The business name must be in French. A specific term in another language remains possible when accompanied by a generic term in French, under the rules of the Office québécois de la langue française (oqlf.gouv.qc.ca). A search of the register reduces the risk of choosing a confusing name, without in itself guaranteeing exclusive rights.

Liability, authority and the agreement between partners

Partners' authority and liability to third parties

In dealings with third parties acting in good faith, each partner is generally an agent of the partnership for acts entered into in its name in the course of its activities (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). An internal restriction requiring two signatures for commitments above a certain threshold governs the relationship between partners. It is not necessarily enforceable against a supplier acting in good faith who was unaware of that restriction.

For obligations contracted to serve or operate the business, the partners are **jointly and severally liable** (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). In practice, after first seeking recovery from the partnership's assets, a creditor can claim the entirety of a qualifying debt from a single partner. The agreement can provide for internal recourse and a different allocation of the financial burden, but it does not override a third party's rights under the law.

Professional or commercial liability insurance remains a contractual transfer of risk. The Autorité des marchés financiers describes it as protection against the monetary consequences of liability (lautorite.qc.ca). Exclusions, deductibles, limits and insured persons must therefore be checked. For engineers in private practice, for example, the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec requires a supplementary group plan, subject to applicable exemptions (oiq.qc.ca).

The agreement to write before the first invoice

Éducaloi sums up its purpose well: “the partnership agreement sets the ground rules between the partners” (educaloi.qc.ca). For two freelancers, an operational document should cover at least:

- **Purpose and clientele:** services sold, territories, ownership of existing relationships and joint opportunities.
- **Contributions:** money, equipment, portfolio, minimum time commitment and pre-existing intellectual property.
- **Allocation:** profits, losses, withdrawals, advances, reimbursements and timing of distributions.
- **Authority:** permitted contracts, purchase limit, borrowing, bank account and dual signatures.
- **Decisions:** majority, unanimity, reserved decisions and a deadlock mechanism.
- **Bookkeeping:** fiscal year, supporting documents, access to the books and the person responsible for remittances.
- **Absence and incapacity:** continuity of files, replacement, insurance and temporary compensation.
- **Departure:** notice, value of the interest, payment schedule, current clients and ownership of files.
- **Dissolution:** triggers, payment of debts, liquidation of assets and retention of records.

Where there is no contractual rule, the Code provides default rules. Ordinary decisions are generally made by a majority of the partners, while amending the agreement requires unanimity (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). In a team of two, a majority often amounts to unanimity. The agreement must therefore provide a way out of a deadlock rather than assume that getting along will be enough.

Members of a professional order must distinguish an **S.E.N.C.R.L.**, a limited liability partnership, from an ordinary S.E.N.C. Lawyers must, in particular, comply with Barreau formalities before practising within an S.E.N.C.R.L. or a corporation (barreau.qc.ca). CPAs and dentists also have their own requirements, including insurance rules or fees specific to their order (cpaquebec.ca) (odq.qc.ca).

Registration with the Enterprise Registrar

Filing sequence

An S.E.N.C. formed in Quebec must file a registration declaration within **60 days** of starting its activities (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). The practical process is as follows:

1. **Set the formation date:** align the agreement, the start of activities and the 60-day timeline.

2. **Choose the name:** include the legal form and check the language and confusion rules.
3. **Decide on the addresses:** do not copy the same address into every field without analysing its function.
4. **Gather the information:** partners' identities and domiciles, purpose, establishments, ultimate beneficiaries and other applicable fields.
5. **File online or using a form:** the government service is called "File the registration declaration of a partnership" (quebec.ca). The paper form in effect at the time of the research was **RE-202, version 2025-06** (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).
6. **Pay the fees:** choose regular or priority service according to your needs, rather than as a substitute for a complete application.
7. **Check the registration:** a compliant, complete and paid application leads to the assignment of the NEQ, the partnership's 10-digit identifier (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).

Identity and ultimate beneficiaries

The declaration requires each partner's name, domicile and date of birth (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Businesses subject to the requirements must also declare their ultimate beneficiaries upon registration. The usual threshold includes, in particular, a person who holds **25% or more** of the voting rights or fair market value (quebec.ca). In an S.E.N.C. owned equally by two people, both will normally need to be assessed and declared.

The date of birth is not publicly accessible (quebec.ca). An often misunderstood detail concerns identification documents: the requirement to provide a copy applies to directors. It does not apply to someone solely because they are a partner or ultimate beneficiary (quebec.ca).

Mapping addresses and protecting your home address

The register makes the NEQ, names, establishments and various details about related individuals accessible. The right goal is therefore not to "hide" an address, but to declare a truthful, eligible address for each role while using the protections expressly provided.

Table 1 distinguishes the fields that are often confused.

Field	Function and criterion	Visibility and use of a business address service
S.E.N.C.'s domicile	Address of the partnership's principal establishment (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca). The clicSÉCUR express code is sent there after registration.	Business information in the register. A provider must confirm that mail will be received, and the founders must be able to substantiate that it is genuinely the principal establishment.
Elected domicile	Optional field when correspondence must be sent elsewhere (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca). The authorized recipient and their address are declared together.	May be suitable for a service that actually accepts this mandate and receives documents. This role does not turn the address into an establishment.

Field	Function and criterion	Visibility and use of a business address service
Establishment	Place in Quebec where the business carries on activities. Offices and branches can fall into this category (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).	Each establishment's address is public. A post office box alone is not enough; an address without actual activity does not become an establishment.
A partner's personal domicile	Required in the declaration, even if a business address is added (quebec.ca).	Can become inaccessible to public searches if a valid business address is declared. The actual domicile must not be replaced with the provider's address.
An individual's business address	That individual's main place of work or business (quebec.ca). An individual can declare only one in the register.	Public; if it is valid, the personal domicile is not published. A simple post office box is ineligible. A workspace is suitable only if it is genuinely the main place of work or business.
Attorney	Required, unless exempt, for a partnership with neither a domicile nor an establishment in Quebec; the person must reside in Quebec (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	A commercial address is not, in itself, an attorney. An eligible person who accepts the legal role is required.
2727 Coworking	Civic address at 2727, rue Saint-Patrick with a dedicated mailbox, rather than a post office box (2727coworking.com). Mail reception plan starting at \$35/month (2727coworking.com).	Comparable option for mail and, depending on actual use, certain fields. The provider cannot decide on the REQ's behalf that the address is the principal establishment, an establishment or the main place of work or business.

The table shows why “business address”, “head office” and “mailing address” are not interchangeable for an S.E.N.C. The form refers to the **domicile** and the **principal establishment**, while the concept of a head office is more familiar in the context of a legal person. A business address service can provide a civic address and handle mail. Eligibility continues to depend on the facts: activities actually carried on, place of management, mandate to receive documents and main place of work or business.

To protect a residential address without making an inaccurate declaration, each partner must first enter their actual domicile in the mandatory field, then add a business address that genuinely meets the criterion. The law makes the domicile inaccessible to public searches when a business address is declared for the individual (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). If that address becomes invalid and is not corrected, the domicile may become public again. The address must therefore be included in the compliance calendar, not just in the initial filing.

Comparing structures and implementation plan

Table 2 compares the three realistic options for a two-person studio or practice.

Criterion	Two sole proprietorships	S.E.N.C.	Corporation
Economic relationship	Each person keeps their own revenue, expenses and clients; a collaboration agreement allocates the assignment.	A joint business shares profits and losses.	The corporation earns the income and then compensates shareholders or employees under the applicable rules.
Liability	Each person is personally liable for their own commitments, subject to joint contracts.	Partners have personal liability, which is joint and several for operating obligations after recovery is first sought from partnership assets.	Shareholders' liability is normally limited (canada.ca).

Criterion	Two sole proprietorships	S.E.N.C.	Corporation
Income tax	Each person reports their business income.	The partnership is generally not taxed; each partner reports their share (revenuquebec.ca).	The corporation pays its tax; the consequences for shareholders depend on compensation and distributions.
Registration	May be mandatory depending on each person's name and activities.	Mandatory within the legal deadline indicated above.	Incorporation and registration, with separate corporate records.
Governance	Focused collaboration agreement; neither person has general authority over the other's business.	An agreement is essential because each partner can bind the partnership.	Shareholders, directors, resolutions and appropriate agreements.
Address	Each business analyses its own fields and the visibility of the home address.	Domicile of the principal establishment, establishments, elected domicile and individuals' addresses.	Head office address, establishments, directors and ultimate beneficiaries under the applicable rules.
Best fit	Separable assignments, little integration and a desire for autonomy.	Shared offering, full transparency and manageable contractual risk.	Higher risk or investment, need for continuity or a more formal capital structure.

An S.E.N.C. is not automatically “simpler” than two sole proprietorships. It centralizes some operations, but adds an agreement, a shared register, shared results and the risk of mutual representation. A corporation generally costs more to administer, but better separates the entity from its shareholders. The Business Development Bank of Canada summarizes the basic tax difference: partners pay individually according to their share, while a corporation pays its own tax (bdc.ca).

A prudent implementation plan fits into four files:

- **Legal:** signed agreement, authority, intellectual property, departure and dissolution.
- **Risk:** insurance, contract limits, verification of professional order requirements.
- **Register:** name, ultimate beneficiaries, address map, filing and clicSÉCUR access.
- **Finance:** separate account, accounting method, GST and QST, allocation and TP-600 or T5013 calendar.
- **Banking:** resolution or signing mandate, each partner's access and payment controls.
- **Addresses:** business address service agreement, evidence of use, mail reception and review date.
- **Taxation:** [registration for the necessary accounts](#), allocation method and supporting documents.
- **Calendar:** reminders for the REQ, information returns, taxes and insurance.

A banking or administrative agreement can also specify who acts on the partnership's behalf. CIBC recommends that the agreement describe partners' expectations, roles and authority (cibc.com). This clarity is particularly important when both partners have access to the account or can sign client engagements.

Data Analysis and Evidence

Fees, timelines and recurring obligations

Table 3 brings together the figures that shape the budget and calendar as of September 19, 2026.

Event	Amount or deadline	Practical interpretation
REQ registration	\$63 regular; \$94.50 priority (quebec.ca)	File within 60 days of starting activities.
Published service standard	2 business days regular; 1 day priority (quebec.ca)	Service target, not an extension of the legal deadline.
Annual update	January 1 to June 15 ; \$63 regular in 2026 (quebec.ca)	Exemption in the year of registration.
Change in the register	Within 30 days (quebec.ca)	Applies, in particular, to changes involving a partner, address or ultimate beneficiary.
GST and QST small supplier	General threshold of \$30,000 in taxable supplies in a quarter or the four preceding quarters (revenuquebec.ca)	The worldwide supplies of the partnership and its partners must be analysed under the published rules.
Sales taxes	GST 5% ; QST 9.975% (revenuquebec.ca)	Apply to a registrant's taxable supplies, under the place-of-supply and exemption rules.
Record retention	6 years after the last year to which they relate (revenuquebec.ca)	Keep contracts, invoices, statements, allocation calculations and supporting documents.

Taxation and an allocation example

An S.E.N.C. is generally not itself subject to income tax; each partner includes their share of income or losses in their return (revenuquebec.ca). The agreement normally guides the allocation. However, the Canada Revenue Agency can reduce an allocation to an amount that is reasonable in the circumstances (canada.ca).

(Hypothetical example): an S.E.N.C. earns \$180,000 in revenue and incurs \$80,000 in eligible expenses, for an accounting profit of \$100,000. If the agreement provides for an equal allocation and that treatment is valid for tax purposes, each partner receives a \$50,000 share to report. Withdrawing only \$30,000 in cash does not necessarily reduce the taxable share to \$30,000. The example applies no tax rate and does not account for personal deductions.

In Quebec, the general rule calls for a **TP-600** return, with an administrative exemption policy if all conditions are met. These include less than **2 million dollars** in the total absolute value of revenue and expenses, less than **5 million dollars** in assets and no more than **five members** during the fiscal period (revenuquebec.ca). Other conditions also apply, particularly regarding the nature of the members and certain activities. A partnership required to file the TP-600 must also issue RL-15 slips to its members (revenuquebec.ca).

Federally, a **T5013** is required, in particular, if the combined absolute value of revenue and expenses exceeds **2 million dollars**, if assets exceed **5 million dollars**, or if a corporation or trust is among the partners (canada.ca). When all partners are individuals, the usual deadline is **March 31** following the calendar year in which the fiscal period ends (canada.ca).

If the S.E.N.C. hires staff, it must add employer obligations. Registration with the CNESST must take place within **60 days** of the first worker's first day of work (cnesst.gouv.qc.ca). It must also open the applicable source deduction accounts. A partner is not simply an employee of the partnership: the CRA specifies that an amount presented as a salary paid to a partner is not a deductible expense for the partnership (canada.ca).

Implications and Future Directions

The address decision must be made at the same time as the agreement, because it reveals where the business is actually managed and operated. A fully remote team can have a business domicile, an elected domicile and two distinct business addresses for the individuals. It should not multiply establishments without actual activity or declare a mailbox as a main place of work simply out of a preference for privacy.

For a small Montreal firm, a coworking space can become more than a mailbox if the partners actually work there, manage the business there or receive clients there. **2727 Coworking** advertises private offices, flexible desks and conference rooms, in addition to its address service (2727coworking.com). These uses can change the factual analysis of a principal establishment or place of work. However, they create no regulatory presumption. The S.E.N.C. must keep the service agreement and separately confirm receipt of REQ mail, access to the premises and permitted use.

Compliance evolves with the business. A new address, a new partner or a change in an ultimate beneficiary can trigger a prompt update to the register. Hiring adds the CNESST, payroll and, at a larger scale, language obligations. A business that employs at least **25 people for six months** in Quebec must begin a francization process with the OQLF (oqlf.gouv.qc.ca).

Finally, the legal form should be reassessed when entering into a major contract, taking out a loan, adding a partner, hiring staff or changing regulated professions. The right answer may remain an S.E.N.C., become a corporation or return to separate collaborations. The cost of changing must be compared with future risk, not just the current year's filing fees.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Do two self-employed workers automatically form an S.E.N.C.?

No. An S.E.N.C. involves a common activity, contributions and the sharing of profits. Simply owning property in undivided co-ownership does not create a presumption of an intention to form a partnership (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). The facts, contracts, invoices and communications must all reflect the chosen structure.

Is a written agreement required?

The agreement can exist without a lengthy written document, but putting it in writing is highly prudent. It proves the intention, contributions, allocation, authority and departure mechanism. Without a clause, the Code's default rules apply, including equal sharing by default.

What is the difference between domicile and head office?

For a partnership's RE-202 declaration, the guide asks for the address of the **principal establishment** in the domicile field (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca). "Head office" is a common expression, but the answer must follow the wording and definition specific to an S.E.N.C.

Can a virtual address replace a personal address?

Not automatically. The **personal domicile remains mandatory in the declaration**. A valid business address, corresponding to the main place of work or business, can prevent its publication. The elected domicile serves another function: receiving documents. The precise role must therefore be confirmed with the provider and the REQ.

When does the S.E.N.C. receive its NEQ?

After a compliant and complete application has been paid for and processed. The NEQ has **10 digits** and identifies the partnership to the Quebec government (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).

Must an S.E.N.C. always file a TP-600?

The general rule applies to a partnership that operates a business in Quebec, but Revenu Québec publishes an administrative exemption with conditions that must all be met. A small team must not conclude that it is exempt solely because of its size. It must test all the conditions each year and, if exempt, provide the required information with the partners' returns.

What insurance is needed?

The choice depends on the activities, contracts, property, data processed and professional order. An analysis may include civil liability, professional liability, property, business interruption and cyber risk. Insurance limits certain financial consequences under the policy; it removes neither legal liability nor exclusions.

Conclusion

Creating an S.E.N.C. in Quebec is administratively quick, but demanding in terms of decision-making. The filing must meet the regulatory deadline and the REQ's current fees. Yet the most important choices come before the form: verify that there is a genuine joint business, accept personal liability, write a suitable agreement and determine who can bind the partnership.

For two freelancers, an S.E.N.C. is most suitable when the offering, revenue, expenses and governance are genuinely shared. Two sole proprietorships remain clearer if assignments and risks stay separate. A corporation deserves consideration when liability, investment or continuity require stronger separation.

Finally, the address must be treated as a map of functions. The domicile, elected domicile, establishment, business address and attorney meet different criteria. A professional business address service can protect privacy and ensure mail reception only in the roles it actually fulfils. The final checklist is therefore simple: agreement, insurance, compliant name, substantiated address fields, registration, NEQ, tax accounts, annual calendar and a review of the structure at every major change.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

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THE PUBLISHER

About 2727 Coworking

2727 Coworking is a Montreal workspace and business-address provider. We serve people who need a place to focus, meet, run a small business or establish a professional mailing presence. Our website offers English and French information about workspace options and services, alongside educational resources for operating a business in Canada.

A workspace that fits the day

Our workspace options include private offices, day passes and desks, and a conference room. These formats help individuals and teams compare a dedicated office with more flexible ways to work or hold a meeting. Prospective members can explore the virtual tour, review current pricing and book a visit before choosing a workspace.

Business addresses and mail

2727 Coworking provides business-address and virtual-mailbox services. Our resources explain the documents and practical questions involved, including guidance for people outside Canada. Service eligibility, included features, availability and access arrangements should be confirmed on the applicable service page or with our team.

Resources for Canadian small businesses

We publish guides, research and planning tools about workspace decisions, business addresses and starting a business in Canada. Our incorporation research includes information for people inside Canada and abroad, with jurisdiction-specific material to help readers identify the next questions to investigate. These educational resources complement our workspace and address services; they are not individualized legal, tax or immigration advice.

Visit or contact 2727 Coworking

Explore [private offices](#), [day passes and desks](#), [the conference room](#), [business addresses](#) and [virtual mailboxes](#). [Book a visit](#) or [contact the team](#) to discuss your needs.

A business address alone does not establish tax residence, immigration status, banking approval or eligibility for a government program.

Website: <https://2727coworking.com>

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