



Quebec NPO Registered Addresses: Head Office and REQ Rules

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Executive Summary

The **registered address** of a non-profit organization (NPO) in Quebec is its legal address, meaning the location of its *head office*. This official address – often required for registration and visible in the Québec enterprise register (REQ) – is defined by law. For example, the Civil Code of Québec specifies that “the domicile of a legal person is at the place and address of its head office” (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). In other words, the **head office address is the legal domicile** of every NPO. Every NPO registered with the REQ must declare this address and keep it up to date.

The reporting obligations for NPOs in Quebec stem primarily from two legal frameworks: the “Companies Act” (L.C., c. C-38), which governs the incorporation and internal operation of associations, and the “Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises” (RLRQ, c. P-44.1), which oversees the enterprise register. When an NPO is incorporated, its founding documents (letters patent for a legal person without share capital) must specify, among other things, **the locality of its head office** as well as the name and address of each founder

(www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Subsequently, the Enterprise Registrar requires the NPO to provide, in its initial declaration to the REQ, a complete list of its directors (names and addresses) as well as the exact address of its head office (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

Once incorporated, the NPO is required to update this information regularly. Any change of head office (for example, a move) must be reported to the REQ: if it is within the same municipality, a “current updating declaration” is filed; otherwise, a special by-law must be adopted and the change registered (www.quebec.ca). Similarly, the organization must file an **annual declaration** with the Registrar each year. In the event of non-compliance (failure to update or a late update), the organization faces administrative penalties up to and including the cancellation of its registration.

The recent transparency reform (which came into force on **March 31, 2023**) expanded the information requirements at the REQ for all registered businesses and NPOs (www.quebec.ca). For example, the administration now requires the declaration of ultimate beneficiaries and the provision of identification documents for directors. **However**, NPOs benefit from specific exemptions: they are explicitly exempt from declaring their “ultimate beneficiaries” (www.quebec.ca). All other information (head office address, directors, etc.), however, remains strictly required. In Quebec, as elsewhere, these obligations are intended to ensure the reliability of the register, financial transparency and public protection against fraud.

This report reviews in detail the regulations governing registered addresses for Quebec NPOs, registration procedures, the information to be declared and made public, and the consequences of non-compliance. It draws on legislation (the Civil Code, the Companies Act and the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises), official Quebec government guides, legal analyses and statistical data on the NPO sector. We also examine concrete examples and different registered address arrangements (**virtual office**, residential address) in light of practical and future issues (including the digitization of the register and harmonization with federal Bill C-21).

Introduction and General Context

Under Quebec law, a **non-profit legal person** (commonly called an NPO or not-for-profit organization) is defined as “a group of natural persons who pursue a moral or altruistic purpose and do not intend to make financial gains to be shared among members” (www.quebec.ca). This type of organization is a legal entity distinct from its members: it has its own assets, carries out activities (cultural, social, philanthropic, sporting, etc.), enters into contracts through its officers and can take legal action in its own name (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca).

To have a legal existence in Quebec, an NPO must, with some exceptions, either incorporate through the issuance of *letters patent* under the Companies Act (C-38) or, for entities under federal jurisdiction, declare itself as an association. In both cases, if the organization carries out activities in Quebec, it must register with the Québec enterprise register (REQ). Registration assigns a unique **Québec enterprise number (NEQ)** to the organization, making it easier for the administration (departments, municipalities, etc.) and the general public to identify it (www.quebec.ca). For example, the government website specifies that, when the application for incorporation meets the requirements, “the Registrar incorporates the non-profit legal person and registers it by assigning it a Québec enterprise number (NEQ)” (www.quebec.ca).

The concept of a **registered address** primarily concerns establishing an NPO's head office. Under Quebec civil law, *article 307* of the Civil Code clearly states that “*the domicile of a legal person is at the place and address of its head office*” (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). In practical terms, this means that an NPO's “legal domicile” is its principal address (head office) in Quebec. This address serves several purposes: it is the organization's decision-making and administrative centre, the repository for official records and the reference location for determining judicial jurisdiction. It appears, in particular, on official documents (contracts, tax receipts, administrative correspondence) and in the public information in the enterprise register (as we will see below).

Although conceptually simple, establishing a registered address raises various practical issues. Without a physical office, some NPOs opt for a “**business registered address**” (virtual address or home office) to benefit from a professional image or protect their officers' privacy. These practices remain permissible “as long as the registered address does not infringe on the rights of third parties”, as illustrated by the French example of an association in a condominium (www.service-public.fr). However, to remain compliant, NPOs must declare and make public the addresses they legally use (see the table below).

From an institutional perspective, beginning in 2010, Quebec established a centralized enterprise register (“legal publicity”), consolidating information on all registered entities (businesses, cooperatives, NPOs, etc.). The REQ's transparency was considerably strengthened starting in March 2023 to combat fraud and tax evasion (Act mainly to improve the transparency of enterprises). This reform introduces new mandatory information (ultimate beneficiaries, identification documents, dates of birth, etc.) for annual publication, while setting out rules on the confidentiality of personal information. The following box provides a comparative overview of some of these key obligations for NPOs (including the exemption for ultimate beneficiaries).

Information / Form	NPO (Quebec)
Domicile of the legal person	Under art. 307 C.c.Q., an NPO's legal domicile is its head office address (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). This address appears in the REQ under “Domicile address” (see the following table) (www.quebec.ca). It must be an actual location in Quebec.
Professional address (natural person)	N/A for the NPO. This concept concerns only sole proprietors. A personal professional address (business premises) does not apply to NPOs.
Head office (register)	Field reserved for public authorities (NEQ beginning with “88”). For NPOs, the “Domicile address” field is used to indicate their head office (www.quebec.ca).
Initial declaration (REQUÉ)	Upon registration, the NPO must provide a <i>complete list of its directors</i> (names, occupations and addresses) and notice of the exact head office address (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). These details form part of the <i>initial declaration</i> to the REQ.
Updating information	Registered NPOs are legally required to update all relevant information in the REQ (head office address, directors, purpose, etc.). For example, a change of head office within the same locality is made through a “current updating declaration” (www.quebec.ca) (or through the annual declaration if it coincides with the filing period). A change of name or head office locality requires the adoption of a by-law or supplementary letters patent, filed with the REQ (www.quebec.ca).

Information / Form	NPO (Quebec)
Registration requirement (REQ)	NPOs must normally register (voluntarily or as a requirement) with the REQ. <i>Any</i> business or association that carries out or encourages commercial activities in Quebec is subject to the register (Act P-44.1, art. 1.1). Registration triggers the assignment of an NEQ and the obligation to file periodic declarations (www.quebec.ca).
Ultimate beneficiaries (transparency)	<i>Exemption for NPOs.</i> The 2023 reform requires registered businesses to declare their ultimate beneficiaries who are natural persons. However , NPOs are explicitly exempt from this obligation (www.quebec.ca). This privilege does not exist under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act (federal), but here at the provincial level, Quebec NPOs do not have to provide this information.
Other recent obligations (Act P-44.1)	The NPO must still comply with the Registrar's new general requirements: declaring the dates of birth of directors (those listed in the REQ) and providing an identification document for each director during the annual update (gascon.ca). These measures are intended to verify officers' identities and the source of funds. However, the declared address fields are not systematically made public if confidentiality rights apply (see the note below).

Our study will examine each of these points in detail. In particular, we will discuss the practical implications of establishing a registered address (for example, the possibility for a small NPO to locate its head office at a member's home or subscribe to a "virtual office" service), the distinctions (obligations of natural persons versus legal persons) and issues related to updates. Summary tables (above and below) will outline the key obligations, supported by citations and official data. Finally, we will see how these requirements fit within a broader context of combating fraud and improving transparency, as well as the possible implications for the future (increased digitization of the REQ, alignment with federal standards, etc.).

1. Definitions and Applicable Legal Frameworks

1.1. The Non-Profit Organization (NPO)

In Quebec, the legal status of NPOs originates in the *Civil Code of Québec* and various special statutes. Article 2143 C.c.Q. (former Civil Code) and article 307 C.c.Q. (new Civil Code) establish the basic principles. In particular, art. 307 C.c.Q. provides that *"the domicile of a legal person is at the place and address of its head office"* (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca), which legally ties the NPO's "domicile" to the address of its statutory head office. This rule refers to the traditional concept of a "head office" (where the governing bodies meet), designating the organization's principal location.

The Quebec government website defines an NPO as *"a group of natural persons who pursue a moral or altruistic purpose and do not intend to make financial gains to be shared among members"* (www.quebec.ca). In other words, an NPO must be independent of its members, refrain from distributing profits and pursue a public-interest objective (culture, social activities, charity, education, etc.). This altruistic purpose formally distinguishes an NPO from a commercial corporation. Such a legal person owns property in its own name and can enter into contracts through its directors (www.quebec.ca).

At the legislative level, the **Companies Act** (L.C. c. C-38) governs the creation and internal operation of corporations without share capital, which include provincial NPOs. The provisions concerning these organizations (Part III of the Act) specify, among other things, the procedures for incorporation by letters patent

and the rules of governance. In particular, upon incorporation, the applicant must indicate the *locality* (municipality) of the head office and provide the founders' names and addresses (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). These requirements are intended to ensure initial transparency regarding the organization's origins and territorial base.

1.2. The Québec Enterprise Register (REQ)

Since 2010, Quebec has established the enterprise register (public register), resulting from the merger of professional and commercial registers. Every registered entity (sole proprietorship, corporation, cooperative, NPO, etc.) is listed under a unique **Québec enterprise number (NEQ)** (www.quebec.ca). The REQ makes certain legal information about these entities public (status, activity, directors, addresses, etc.).

The **Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises** (RLRQ, c. P-44.1, also called LPLAT for the most recent reform) sets the rules for completing and updating the register. Every business with an establishment in Quebec must register and file an *annual declaration*. The Enterprise Registrar ensures that records remain reliable and current, and can impose penalties for non-compliance (for example, cancellation of the NEQ).

Since March 31, 2023, the Act has also sought greater transparency: all registered businesses must declare their ultimate beneficiaries, the date of birth and an identification document for each officer or director, etc. (www.quebec.ca). This applies to *businesses*, but **NPOs are specifically exempt** from declaring ultimate beneficiaries (www.quebec.ca) (unlike commercial corporations). The amendments to this Act have not removed the obligation for NPOs to keep their basic information up to date (head office address, directors, etc.) — they have only added new categories of information.

2. Address and Head Office: Definitions and Differences

2.1. Head Office Address vs. Other Addresses

In the REQ context, several address fields may appear. The following table summarizes how they apply to NPOs and sole proprietors (natural persons operating a business) (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca):

Address field	Legal person (NPO)	Natural person (sole proprietorship)
Domicile address	For a legal person, this field contains the head office address (its legal domicile) (www.quebec.ca).	For a natural person, this is their personal address (usual domicile) (www.quebec.ca).
Professional address	Not applicable (reserved for actual individual professionals).	Address of the business's principal establishment (place of work or business). It cannot be a post office box (www.quebec.ca).
Head office	Appears only for public authorities (NEQ often beginning with "88"). For NPOs, the concept of a <i>head office</i> is already covered by "Domicile address". (www.quebec.ca)	Not used. (A natural person does not have a "head office" as a corporate structure.)

Thus, for a registered NPO, the **"Domicile address"** field in its REQ record is used to indicate the exact address of its head office (head office = the place where directors meet under the organization's governing documents, the home of the decision-making centre). The table above highlights that, unlike sole proprietors,

an NPO does not use a “Professional address” field and the “Head office” field remains empty. This register terminology reflects the Civil Code rule (art. 307 C.c.Q.) and clearly indicates that the only essential address is that of the head office.

Example. If “Jeunes Ailes”, a Quebec sports association, establishes its head office in Longueuil, this complete address (street, city, postal code) will appear in the REQ as its *domicile*. Anyone can then freely consult it by searching for the association’s NEQ (www.quebec.ca). If the association moves, it will have to update this “Domicile address” accordingly (see **section 3**).

2.2. Elected Domicile and Confidentiality

In addition to the principal address, Quebec law provides for the concept of an **elected domicile** (article 3000 C.c.Q. for legal persons). This is not an alternative head office, but the *address for receiving official documents* (summonses, correspondence from the Registrar, tax notices, etc.). In practical terms, a person – often an officer or founder – is designated to receive service of documents, and their address appears under the **“Elected domicile”** field in the REQ record. This mechanism is intended to ensure that an effective mailing address for the organization is always up to date, even if its head office address changes.

The 2023 reform strengthened privacy protection for individuals associated with a business. Thus, if a director or ultimate beneficiary provides both their “domicile address” and a “professional address”, the Registrar does not publish the personal address. For example, a director may declare their private home address, but this information will not be visible to the public if a professional address (office, professional practice, etc.) is also provided (gascon.ca). However, for the NPO itself (as a legal person), the head office address necessarily remains public.

3. Registration and Obligations at the Register

3.1. Incorporation and Initial Registration

To officially create a provincial NPO, the founders must file a **constituting document** (letters patent) with the enterprise register. This document indicates, among other things, *the organization’s name, its philanthropic purpose, the locality of its head office and the founders*. The Companies Act (Part III) explicitly requires the articles to state the **locality of the head office in Quebec** and the names and addresses of each founder (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). In practical terms, the city is specified (e.g., “judicial district of Montréal”), and the complete addresses are then submitted. This formality establishes the organization’s geographical and legal base from the outset in its letters patent.

Once the constituting document is accepted, the Registrar issues the letters patent and registers the organization. The official website specifies: *“the Registrar incorporates the non-profit legal person and registers it by assigning it a Québec enterprise number (NEQ)”* (www.quebec.ca). At the same time, the original letters patent are filed in the register. This officially establishes the organization as a legal entity.

3.2. Initial Declaration and Directors' Information

After incorporation, the NPO must file an **initial declaration** with the REQ (no later than the year following registration). This document, required by the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises, must contain the following information (among other things):

- **List of directors:** names, addresses and occupations.
- **Notice of head office address:** precise confirmation (civic number, street name, ...) of the head office within the declared locality.

Article L123.14 of the Companies Act (repealed in 1999) and its successors required this information. Paragraph 2° of that article specified: “a list of the company’s directors stating their names and addresses; a notice establishing its head office address within the boundaries of the judicial district indicated in its articles” (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Today, these obligations are incorporated into the REQ’s online forms, based on Act P-44.1. In practice, when initially signing up in the Registrar’s “My Account”, the organization will attach the initial declaration form (“RE-302”), which contains this information.

Note: The Act specifies that, if this information is provided directly with the declaration of incorporation (application for registration), it may replace the document itself. In all cases, the purpose is the same: to clearly establish the people responsible for the organization and its head office address for the register.

3.3. Subsequent Updates to Information

One of the ongoing obligations of registered NPOs is to **update** any relevant changes to their record. This includes any change in name, addresses, directors, corporate purpose, etc. Updates are made through the online REQ portal using two complementary procedures:

- **Current update:** Allows information to be corrected or completed at any time (for example, an address change during the year). There is no fee if it is completed online.
- **Annual declaration:** Must be filed each year on the registration anniversary. If changes (including to the head office) occur in the meantime, they must be included in this annual declaration. Otherwise, the form still allows the organization to confirm that the information is current.

In practice, if an NPO’s *head office (domicile)* moves to another address within the **same locality**, it is sufficient to report it in a current update (or in the annual declaration if it is imminent) (www.quebec.ca). However, if the head office is relocated to a **new locality** (e.g., from Montréal to Longueuil), the legal procedure may be more complex: the directors must adopt a by-law (or amend the articles) to formally change the head office locality, then file that by-law or those supplementary letters patent with the REQ (www.quebec.ca). The Registrar then updates the records accordingly.

In summary, any change of registered address must be promptly reported to the REQ. Failure to do so, or a delay, may expose the NPO to penalties (administrative fines) and, ultimately, cancellation of registration for non-compliance. This is consistent with the objectives of the Act: ensuring that the public (including donors, creditors and grant authorities) can always find where to legally contact the organization and verify its legal status.

4. Practical Aspects and Case Studies

4.1. Choosing a Registered Address

In practice, NPOs often have a choice of head office address. Several scenarios are possible:

- **Private residence:** A very common option for small NPOs, especially at the outset. The head office can be located at a member's or director's personal address, for example, the home of one of the founders. This avoids additional costs but means that this private address will appear publicly in the REQ.
- **Professional or association office address:** An NPO that already has premises (for example, a community centre, a school, church premises, etc.) can use them as its head office. This makes sense when the organization occupies dedicated facilities. This address is necessarily visible in the register.
- **Business registered address (virtual office):** Some NPOs choose to subscribe to a registered address service (business centres, shared offices or coworking services). These provide a physical address for a fee (for example, Centres d'affaires Nobert in Longueuil offers one (www.centre-nobert.com)). Such a service provides a prestigious address and mail reception while avoiding disclosure of officers' personal addresses. Lawyers or other professionals also sometimes offer addresses for receiving legal documents. This choice is perfectly legal, provided the address is actually used and is not fictitious. However, the organization must be properly declared as domiciled at this address in its records.

In all cases, the director who receives official mail (elected domicile) can be separate from the head office location. For example, the NPO could use a coworking address as its head office but designate a particular director at that coworking address to receive meeting notices and summonses there.

4.2. Confidentiality and Privacy

Publication of an NPO's address in the REQ sometimes raises confidentiality concerns. Quebec's rules attempt to balance transparency and protection. For example:

- As mentioned above, a director who is a natural person can prevent their personal address from being visible by also providing a professional address, so that only the latter is published (gascon.ca).
- The names and addresses of directors who are **natural persons** are collected upon incorporation but do not appear in the REQ's public open data dataset (they are masked to protect privacy) (www.donneesquebec.ca). Only names (and sometimes roles) may appear in the register available online.
- The NPO itself does not benefit from this privacy: the head office address (as corporate information) is public and can be consulted by any citizen (www.quebec.ca). This address must therefore be chosen carefully (as we have seen).
- When participating in government programs (grants, tax exemptions, etc.), organizations are often required to prove their registration with the REQ and the correspondence between the declared address and their place of activity. For example, the Commission municipale du Québec requires the NEQ for

certain tax exemptions and verifies that the organization actually exists (and has not had its registration cancelled) (www.cmq.gouv.qc.ca). Having a correct, up-to-date address is therefore crucial to maintaining access to these benefits.

4.3. Practical Cases

Example 1 – Small Neighbourhood NPO: *L'Association des voisins de Bellevue* incorporates at its founder's home (123 rue Principale, Suite A, Montréal). This address will be declared as its head office. The letters patent state "district of Montréal" and the complete civic address of the head office. A few months later, the association decides to use rented premises at 456 rue Centre (same locality). It notifies the REQ through a current update. The address 123 rue Principale is replaced by 456 rue Centre as the head office.

Example 2 – 2023 Reform: *Red&Green*, an environmental NPO registered in Québec City, must file its annual declaration in July 2023. Under the new rules, it must enter the date of birth of each listed director and upload a copy of their identification documents (gascon.ca). Although this personal information is not published, it will be archived at the REQ for verification. Red&Green is exempt from declaring ultimate beneficiaries (as it has no shareholders), in accordance with the applicable exemption (www.quebec.ca).

Sector Data: To put the significance of these obligations in context, a few statistics are useful. According to Statistique Québec (2022 profile of the social economy), Quebec has approximately **11,360** social economy organizations (non-profit organizations, cooperatives and mutuals combined) (statistique.quebec.ca), employing more than 248,000 people. More specifically, the "2023 Survey of Non-Profit Organizations, Cooperatives and Mutuals" was conducted among some **5,000 organizations** (statistique.quebec.ca). These figures demonstrate the sector's economic and social importance: NPOs are a pillar of Quebec's community fabric. As a result, rigour in their registered address arrangements and transparency is all the more closely scrutinized by governments (for accountability) and the public (for trust).

5. Up-to-Date Information and Obligations

The enterprise register is available online free of charge. The following types of searches can be performed (www.quebec.ca): by NEQ, by business name, by director, etc. For each entity, users can view, among other things: registration status, establishment addresses, directors'/officers' names and filed documents (letters patent, annual reports, articles, etc.).

Here are some key points about the published content:

- **Multiple establishments:** If an NPO has several places of activity (e.g., secondary offices or branches), their addresses must also be declared as "establishments" in the register. The "Domicile address" entry will then correspond to the statutory head office, while the other addresses will appear as separate establishments. The criterion is any location where the NPO carries out a significant activity (www.quebec.ca).
- **Accessible data:** The data making up the register (including NPO data) are now published regularly in an open format (open data) (www.donneesquebec.ca). For example, the "Enterprise Register" file (225 MB), published on November 2, 2025, contains millions of anonymized records. However, to protect

privacy, the surnames, given names and addresses of natural persons (founders, directors, beneficiaries) are removed or encrypted in this dataset (www.donneesquebec.ca). This means that only “institutional” information (businesses) remains directly identifiable.

- **Official checks:** Beyond the website, the government uses the REQ for public administration. For example, Revenu Québec, the City of Montréal and departments responsible for culture or community affairs often require the NEQ to pay grants or grant special status (non-profit organization, charity). An NPO that has been dissolved or had its registration cancelled can no longer claim these benefits. The province also offers a portal (My Account for businesses) where a registered NPO can file its declarations, renew its record and receive certificates (good standing, compliance, etc.).

In practice, every director or signing officer of an NPO must ensure ongoing compliance: address changes, changes to the corporate purpose, appointments of new directors, etc., must be reported within the prescribed deadlines (usually 15 days after the change) to avoid any registration default. This duty of vigilance also extends to linguistic and financial matters: since 2025, businesses with 5 to 24 employees must declare the proportion of non-French-speaking employees upon registration (www.quebec.ca), and NPOs are no exception to this language requirement.

6. Implications and Outlook

The strict framework governing registered addresses and REQ obligations has several practical and strategic consequences for NPOs:

- **Greater compliance:** Directors must acquire or maintain governance and compliance skills. NPOs are often run by volunteers; however, the accumulation of requirements (transparency, francization, periodic updates) calls for increasing administrative professionalism. Many NPOs use external services (accountants, lawyers, specialized firms) to ensure that they comply with the law. The government website Educlooi advises, for example, planning annual meetings, reviewing by-laws and filing financial statements – all matters that must accompany updates to the REQ.
- **Interoperability with federal regulations:** Since January 1, 2024, the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act* (LCBNL, codified under the term NFP Act) has also imposed publicity and accountability obligations on federal non-profit organizations. Although the two regimes (Quebec and Canadian) are distinct, the trend is towards harmonization. For example, the Canada Revenue Agency requires publication of the head office address and list of directors for a charitable organization (mandatory for most federal NPOs). Quebec NPOs operating at both the federal and provincial levels must therefore comply with both frameworks.
- **Technology and transparency:** The REQ’s digital transformation offers new opportunities (real-time traceability, electronic certificates, etc.) but also raises cybersecurity and hacktivism challenges. The Registrar indicates that filings are made online, which simplifies updates but requires passwords and access to official accounts to be secured. Legislators also provide that all registered entities must supply a valid email address to receive notifications from the REQ.

- **Future special cases:** Legislative developments may create new obligations or exceptions. For example, anti-money-laundering bills could one day require NPOs (even charitable ones) to declare more financial information. Similarly, in light of privacy debates, measures could limit the public disclosure of certain addresses or require stronger authentication to access sensitive register data.

Overall, an NPO's registered address in Quebec is governed by a set of clear rules: the head office must always be declared to the REQ, appear in official documents and be updated if it changes. NPO directors must therefore treat this address as their organization's **legal anchor**. The table below summarizes the main reporting obligations relating to the head office and addresses, along with their legal bases.

Obligation / Document	Information to provide	Source
Articles of incorporation (letters patent)	Locality (municipality) of the head office (judicial district) and founders' names + addresses (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	Quebec Companies Act (art. 123.12 C 38)
Initial declaration (to the REQ)	List of directors (names, addresses) and exact head office address (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Except where provided in advance.	Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (RLRQ, c. P-44.1)
Change of head office	Relocation within the same locality : file a current (or annual) updating declaration (www.quebec.ca). Change outside the locality : adopt a by-law or letters patent, then file them.	Official REQ website / Registrar's guides
Annual update	Confirm all information each year (head office address, directors, purposes, etc.). Provide, if required, directors' dates of birth and identification documents (2023 Act).	Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (art. 77 LSCPA, as amended)
Declaration of ultimate beneficiaries	NPOs are not subject to this requirement. No declaration is required for NPOs, unlike corporations with share capital (art. 69 LPLAT). (www.quebec.ca)	Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (regulatory exemption)

In conclusion, establishing an NPO's registered address in Quebec is not a simple administrative formality: it is a legal act with multiple consequences. It ties the NPO to a territory, affects its credibility and is an essential element of public protection and compliance: Quebec law thereby ensures that any "*non-profit group*" can be identified, contacted and monitored when it acts within the territory (www.quebec.ca) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Modern obligations (technological updates, financial transparency) now make compliance with these domicile and head office rules more crucial than ever. NPO directors must therefore be vigilant and thorough so that the organization retains its legal validity and the trust of authorities and donors.

Main sources: Civil Code of Québec (art. 307) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca); Companies Act, Part III (provisions concerning legal persons without share capital) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca); Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (RLRQ, c. P-44.1, current versions) (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca); official government websites (registrars, practical Quebec guides) (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca) (www.donneesquebec.ca); legal commentary and statistical sources (statistique.quebec.ca) (all references cited in context).

Source links

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

1. <https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/version/lc/CCQ-1991?code=se%3A307&history=20231016>
2. <https://2727coworking.com/articles/corporate-address-quebec-neq-legal-obligations>
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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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