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CanadaBuys Supplier Profile Business Address: Montreal Guide

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Executive Summary

A Montreal supplier choosing an address for the **CanadaBuys supplier profile** has to answer three separate questions, and the official pages answer each in a different system. First, which head-office street address goes into SAP Business Network. Second, which records must agree with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Third, whether a virtual-office subscription documents only correspondence or also a genuine place of business. As of **November 14, 2026**, CanadaBuys states that the Supplier Registration Information (SRI) system has been decommissioned and no longer accepts registrations or updates, and that suppliers must register in SAP Business Network and hold a valid CRA business number.

The SAP registration guide asks for the legal name and the head-office street address, and tells suppliers to verify both against the CRA-registered values. It limits each CRA business number to **one** SAP Business Network account. Registration has stages: questions 3 to 8 are enough to submit a bid, while a business number is required before contract award, although the CRA's own page words the timing more strictly. For a Quebec corporation, the enterprise-register domicile is the address of the head office (quebec.ca), and an address change must be declared by a current updating declaration within **30 days** (www.quebec.ca), at no fee at the regular rate (www.quebec.ca).

Eligibility is a different gate. Where the Buy Canadian policy applies, it defines a Canadian supplier by a place of business that is permanent, clearly identified by name and accessible during normal business hours, plus a registered address and personnel or day-to-day activity in Canada. The strategic-procurement threshold fell from $25 million to $5 million for procurements published after June 15, 2026, and the contracting authority decides and documents the outcome. Federal buying is large, at about **$37 billion** a year according to ISED, which gives no year for the figure (ised-isde.canada.ca), yet micro-enterprises were only **11.7%** of federal-contractor small and medium-sized enterprises in 2023, against 58.3% of all such enterprises (ised-isde.canada.ca).

Operators describe their own products carefully. One large operator states that its virtual-office plans cannot be used for a registered business address in Canada (www.regus.com), and another makes checking the applicable law the member's responsibility (www.wework.com). Published address-only plans start from **C$169 per month** at WeWork's Place Ville Marie page (www.wework.com), against **C$560 per month** for a one-person private office on a 12-month commitment (www.wework.com). These prices document cost, not eligibility. The practical conclusion: use the address that is true for each role, keep records identical where the roles coincide, and do not infer eligibility from registration. The official pages do not say that every virtual office is excluded, and none says coworking automatically qualifies, so written confirmation from the contracting authority is the decisive step.

Introduction and Background

Montreal freelance consultants, small information-technology and services suppliers, and start-up founders often choose an address before they register to sell to the federal government. The choice looks administrative, yet it feeds several records that have different owners: the Quebec enterprise register (the Registre des entreprises du Québec, or REQ), the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), SAP Business Network (the platform behind CanadaBuys), and, for some procurements, Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) enrolment systems such as the Centralized Professional Services System (CPSS). This report explains which address belongs in which record and what evidence each address supports. It is not a general guide to winning government contracts, and it does not predict any procurement outcome.

The report relies on the cited pages as published on 2026-11-14. Government pages are treated as the authority; operator pages are used only for the operator's own published terms. The publisher, 2727 Coworking, operates desks, private offices, meeting rooms and virtual offices in Montreal, so it has a commercial interest in the address-service category. None of its pages is cited here, and the analysis names no operator as a recommendation.

Two dated observations frame the topic. CanadaBuys published a notice dated July 6, 2026 stating that SRI was decommissioned (canadabuys.canada.ca). Meanwhile, a PSPC page labelled 2026-05-29 still tells suppliers to register in SRI to obtain a "procurement business number". The pages are not equally current, and the reader should follow the newer notice. In addition, the PSPC reference-sheet URL that older guidance associated with SRI steps returned a page-not-found response when fetched on 2026-11-14, so this report does not quote it and draws no conclusion from its absence.

The Post-SRI Registration Route and Its Terminology

What the current notice says

The CanadaBuys notice states that SRI "has been decommissioned and will no longer be accepting new registrations or updates". It lists two requirements: register for an account and complete the company profile in SAP Business Network, and hold a valid CRA business number. The detailed guidance page says businesses of all sizes, "no matter their location", need a CRA business number to sell to the Government of Canada. The guide itself carries a last-updated label of April 17, 2026 and a date-modified stamp of 2026-04-21.

Legacy wording to recognise

Several older terms still appear in official or semi-official text. The list below separates them by what each currently means.

- **SRI (Supplier Registration Information):** the retired system. The notice says it no longer accepts registrations or updates.
- **PBN (procurement business number):** the number SRI issued. A PSPC page labelled 2026-05-29 says it is "currently required for bids that are not processed through SAP Ariba" (www.canada.ca). That page predates the July notice, and no official page states a PBN requirement after decommissioning. Treat the PBN as historical unless a solicitation names it.
- **SAP Ariba:** the former product name. SAP's French Canada page announces "Ariba Network devient" SAP Business Network (www.sap.com). CanadaBuys still uses "sap-ariba" in some URLs and the Ariba Network ID label, but the guide title now reads "Registering on and logging in to SAP Business Network".
- **ANID (Ariba Network ID):** the identifier CPSS enrolment asks for, described as "successfully associated with CanadaBuys" (www.canada.ca).
- **Delivery method:** not every opportunity runs through SAP. PSPC says each procurement opportunity "will clearly detail the delivery method to submit a bid" (www.canada.ca).

French glossary

An English-language article may carry French terms, because the same records appear in French on official pages. The glossary below uses wording observed on those pages.

- **numéro d'entreprise de l'ARC:** the CRA business number, listed as the first CPSS enrolment field in French.
- **AchatsCanada / CanadaAchats:** the French names of CanadaBuys. PSPC's French pages use "AchatsCanada" as the official source for tender and award notices (www.canada.ca), while the French CPSS page asks for an ID AN "associé avec succès à CanadaAchats" (www.canada.ca). Both spellings therefore occur on official pages; the address in question is the head-office address field of the SAP profile.
- **DIF (Données d'inscription des fournisseurs):** the French name of the retired SRI system on PSPC's French page (www.canada.ca).
- **siège / domicile:** the head office of a legal person in the Quebec enterprise register (quebec.ca); the Registraire's French guide states that the domicile of a legal person corresponds to the address of its siège (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca).
- **établissement, domicile élu, adresse professionnelle:** respectively a place where the enterprise conducts its activities, an elected address for receiving documents, and a natural person's main place of work or business (quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca).

Identifiers and Stages: NEQ, BN, ANID and the Historical PBN

Four numbers that are not interchangeable

The **NEQ** (numéro d'entreprise du Québec) is a ten-digit number assigned when an enterprise is registered in Quebec, and the enterprise uses it to identify itself to the Registraire and other government agencies (quebec.ca) (www.quebec.ca). The **BN** (business number) is a different identifier: a unique nine-digit number the CRA gives a business. Since November 3, 2025 new registrations are made online through the CRA's online registration service (www.canada.ca), and the BN is issued instantly after registration. The **ANID** is an Ariba Network identifier that CPSS ties to CanadaBuys, and the **PBN** is the historical SRI number. A Montreal supplier typically holds an NEQ and a BN from day one, but the SAP and CPSS systems ask for the BN, not the NEQ (www.canada.ca).

Stage by identifier

Table 1 below sets out what each stage asks for, according to the official pages cited.

Stage	What the official page says	Identifier or record involved
SAP account and company profile	Register and complete the profile; the main registration address pre-fills the address section	Legal name and head-office street address, one account per BN (canadabuys.canada.ca)
Bid submission	Questions 3 to 8 are required to submit a bid (canadabuys.canada.ca)	BN not required at this step per the CanadaBuys guide (canadabuys.canada.ca)
Full registration and award	Answering Yes to question 9.1 validates the BN and approves registration; buyers check validation before award	Valid CRA BN for all contract, standing offer and supply arrangement awards
CPSS enrolment	Creates a Supplier Main Contact login and an initial company profile	CRA BN and ANID associated with CanadaBuys
CPSS prequalification	Obtained by bidding in an open solicitation; enrolment alone does not prequalify (www.canada.ca)	Not conferred by any identifier
Historical SRI and PBN	SRI decommissioned; older PSPC page still mentions the PBN	PBN, historical only

The table shows that the BN timing and the address timing differ. The address enters at the first stage, while the BN can be deferred until a bid is successful, according to CanadaBuys. The CRA's page on business numbers is stricter, saying a business needs a BN before it can "start bidding on contracts with the federal government" (www.canada.ca). The two statements are not reconciled on either page, so the safe reading is to obtain the BN before the first bid, since CanadaBuys itself encourages entering it at registration. CPSS enrolment is a separate door again, and it does not prequalify anyone.

Address Roles and the Matching Worksheet

Six roles that one street address may or may not fill

A single Montreal street address can play several roles, but each role is a separate claim. The list below names them.

- **Registered head office (REQ domicile):** for a legal person, the address of the head office in the Quebec enterprise register. Changes must be reported by a current updating declaration within 30 days (www.quebec.ca).
- **CRA physical address:** the location of the business's day-to-day activities, which "must represent the physical location of your actual business" (www.canada.ca). The CRA does not accept a post office box or rural route as the physical address (www.canada.ca).
- **CRA mailing address:** may differ from the physical address (www.canada.ca).
- **SAP head-office civic address:** the street address, city, province and postal code entered at registration, to be checked against CRA-registered values (canadabuys.canada.ca).
- **Actual place of business and delivery or performance site:** where work is done or delivered. The Buy Canadian policy tests a place of business "where the supplier conducts activities on a permanent basis" (canadabuys.canada.ca).
- **Security-authorized work site:** premises approved for sensitive work. That question belongs to a companion guide on facility security requirements and is not repeated here.

Crosswalk: role by system by evidence by decision-maker

Table 2 links each role to the system that holds it, the evidence that supports it, and who decides.

Address role	System or record	Evidence that supports it	Decision-maker
Registered head office	Quebec enterprise register (REQ)	Domicile entry and update declarations	The Registraire records; the business declares
CRA physical and mailing addresses	CRA account	Physical address must be the actual business location; mailing address may differ	CRA, on the business's declaration
SAP head-office civic address	SAP Business Network profile	Match to CRA-registered name and civic address	Supplier enters; CanadaBuys Service Desk corrects legal names
Canadian supplier place of business	Solicitation attestation	Evidence such as lease agreements, certificates of incorporation, proof of location of day-to-day operations (canadabuys.canada.ca)	Contracting authority (canadabuys.canada.ca)
Delivery or performance site	Solicitation documents	As the tender specifies	Contracting authority
Security-authorized site	Security-requirements process	See companion guide	Security authority

The crosswalk makes one point visible: the four systems do not share a database. The REQ, the CRA, SAP and the solicitation each hold their own entry, and the SAP guide advises checking name and address against CRA values through the GST/HST Registry Search. The decision-maker for the eligibility role is never the operator, the registry or the Service Desk.

Head-office matching worksheet

One worksheet row per record keeps mismatches visible. Each row should hold these fields.

- **Exact legal name** as shown at the CRA, character for character.
- **Civic address and unit**, entered in the same form everywhere. The guide lists street address, city, province or state and postal code, and does not describe a separate suite field.
- **Evidence date:** the date the record was last viewed.
- **Responsible person:** who may change the record. In the CRA's online service, an owner or an authorized representative with level 2 or 3 authorization can change a business address.
- **Unresolved mismatch:** any difference, with the next action.

Change-control log

Because the records are separate, a change must be logged four times.

- **CRA:** change the address online, by phone or by signed letter to the tax centre (www.canada.ca), and tell the CRA about changes to any business address.
- **REQ:** file a current updating declaration within 30 days; there is no fee at the regular rate (www.quebec.ca).
- **Revenu Québec:** change the address in the business's file there as well, and report it to the Registraire if registered under the legal publicity law (www.revenuquebec.ca).
- **SAP Business Network:** edit the main business address under Company Profile (canadabuys.canada.ca); a wrong legal name goes to the Service Desk.
- **CPSS:** if enrolled, confirm the profile still matches; the enrolment page describes an initial company profile.

The guide does not specify an order. A sensible approach, offered here as analyst guidance and not as an official rule, is to correct the official records first and the SAP profile last, so the profile can be verified against the CRA values it is meant to match.

Registration Stages Versus Supplier Eligibility

Registration is not award, and enrolment is not prequalification

CanadaBuys distinguishes a bid from full registration. A supplier registering only to submit an offer is "not required to complete the full registration at this stage", though full registration is recommended to avoid award-stage delays. The same separation applies to the CPSS: enrolment is not prequalification, because enrolment does not pre-qualify a company under a Method of Supply (www.canada.ca). None of these steps confers a contract, a tax residence, a security clearance or any eligibility for a given tender.

The separate eligibility gate

The Policy on Prioritizing Canadian Suppliers and Canadian Content in Strategic Federal Procurements took effect on December 16, 2025 (canadabuys.canada.ca). Its thresholds are phased: strategic procurements of $25M and up published after that date, then $5M and up published after June 15, 2026 (canadabuys.canada.ca). Its scope is therefore conditional on sector, threshold, publication date and the solicitation, and it is not a blanket rule for every small contract.

Where it applies, a Canadian supplier needs several facts to be true at once:

- **A place of business in Canada** where activities are conducted on a permanent basis, clearly identified by name and accessible during normal business hours.
- **A registered address in Canada,** together with personnel and/or day-to-day business activities in Canada (canadabuys.canada.ca).
- **Tax registration** in Canada (canadabuys.canada.ca).
- **No offshore subcontracting** to non-Canadian suppliers or individuals located outside Canada, in the way the definition describes.

The CanadaBuys Q&A describes the same idea in everyday terms: a Canadian supplier has "a real, physical location in Canada where work happens" and is not simply set up to qualify (canadabuys.canada.ca).

What the pages say and do not say about mail-only addresses

No policy page consulted mentions a mailbox, a post office box or a virtual office. The inference that a mail-handling contract proves only mail handling is therefore the analyst's reading of the definition's wording, not an official statement. What the pages do say is procedural. The contracting authority must give the supplier an opportunity to submit relevant evidence and must document its rationale. The attestation says Canada "will only use the address(es) provided in this attestation", and the offeror agrees to provide supporting documentation for verification (canadabuys.canada.ca).

Operators describe their own products with similar care. One large operator's company-registration rules page states that its virtual-office plans "cannot be used for a registered business address in Canada" (www.regus.com), adds that a private office plan is required for a registered legal business address (www.regus.com), and notes on another page that some government agencies and businesses may not accept virtual addresses (www.regus.com). A second workspace brand publishes a similar statement for Canada (www.spacesworks.com). A different operator's page says its business-address product can be used for registration, then makes checking applicable law the member's responsibility (www.wework.com). A Montreal cooperative describes its domiciliation service as letting a business use a professional address for its head office (ecto.coop). These are the operators' own statements on their own products and show that terms differ by operator and product. They are not tests under the federal policy.

Scenarios: Three Hypothetical Arrangements

Table 3 applies the crosswalk to three hypothetical arrangements, and adds a row for the operator-supplied option. Cells separate what the arrangement documents, what is unknown, and what to obtain in writing. Each row is labelled a Hypothetical Example, and none predicts an outcome.

Arrangement	Documented	Unknown	Obtain written confirmation
A (Hypothetical Example): home-based Montreal consultant using a mail service. Works from home; mail goes to a service address	Home is where activity occurs (own knowledge); mail service documents correspondence handling only	Whether the solicitation treats the home or the mail address as the place of business; whether the home address is in CRA records	From the contracting authority: which address and which proof they require
B (Hypothetical Example): small team in a private coworking office. The team genuinely occupies the office	A lease or membership agreement and presence of personnel can document a place of business	Whether "permanent" and "accessible during normal business hours" are met by the specific agreement and access terms	From the operator: term, access hours, signage or name identification; from the contracting authority: acceptability
C (Hypothetical Example): nonresident company buying a Montreal address. Operations and staff are abroad	A registered address in Canada may be recorded	Personnel or day-to-day activity in Canada; tax registration; subcontracting position	From the contracting authority before bidding; from a tax adviser on registration
D (Hypothetical Example): operator-supplied option (any Montreal operator, including the publisher). Either an address-only or a workspace agreement	Exactly what the written agreement states	Whether the operator will issue a letter describing actual occupancy rather than only address use	Operator's written description of the service, plus its own terms on registration use (www.regus.com) (www.wework.com)

Arrangement A shows that a home-based supplier has a true place of activity but a service address that documents something else, so the two should not be merged in one field without confirmation. Arrangement B has the strongest documentary footing because a lease or equivalent supports the definition's elements, yet even there the pages leave "permanent" undefined. Arrangement C is the weakest on the pages' wording, since the definition asks for personnel and activity in Canada in addition to an address. Arrangement D depends entirely on the paperwork the operator is willing to issue.

Data Analysis and Evidence

Thresholds and dates

The figures that decide whether the eligibility gate matters are dollar thresholds and dates. The policy text sets two phases, $25M and up from December 16, 2025 and $5M and up from June 15, 2026, and PSPC and CanadaBuys pages repeat the reduction to $5 million. Trade-agreement thresholds are a separate system. The Treasury Board notice lists the Canadian Free Trade Agreement thresholds for January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2027 as CA$34,700 for goods and CA$139,000 for services and construction for departments and agencies (www.canada.ca). A supplier bidding below $5 million is outside the strategic-policy thresholds as written, though the solicitation may state its own conditions.

Federal buying and small suppliers

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) estimates that the federal government spends approximately $37 billion per year buying goods and services (ised-isde.canada.ca). In 2023, federal-contractor small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were far less likely to be micro-enterprises (11.7%) than all SMEs (58.3%) (ised-isde.canada.ca). The ratio is about 5.0 times (58.3 divided by 11.7), which suggests that very small suppliers are under-represented among contract holders, though the source does not explain why. PSPC reports that 5% of the contract value it awarded in 2024 to 2025 went to small and medium businesses (www.canada.ca). PSPC attributes this low share to a year with the highest total procurement value it has ever awarded, together with large defence-related contracts, so the figure covers only PSPC-awarded contracts and should not be read as a general trend.

Business population

As of December 2024 Canada had 1.10 million employer businesses (ised-isde.canada.ca), and Quebec accounted for 228,622 small employer businesses (ised-isde.canada.ca). Dividing by the 1,079,188 small employer businesses reported in the same ISED table gives about 21.2%. Micro-enterprises make up 59.1% of Canadian employer businesses (ised-isde.canada.ca). Statistics Canada counted 3.59 million non-employer businesses with revenues above $30,000 in June 2025, against 1.38 million employer businesses (www150.statcan.gc.ca), where the two categories turn on whether a business has paid employees (www150.statcan.gc.ca). By that count roughly 72% of businesses (3.59 divided by 4.97 million) had no paid employees, which is the segment most likely to work from home or a shared space. The December 2025 release counts 3.67 million non-employer and 1.37 million employer businesses on the same basis (www150.statcan.gc.ca). These figures describe the population, not the number of Montreal suppliers seeking federal work, for which no official count was found.

Fees and published address-service prices

The Quebec register's current updating declaration, which covers an address change, carries no fee at the regular rate. A corporation's annual update, including the annual registration fee, is $106 at the regular rate, and a late filing carries a penalty of 50% of the annual registration fees (www.quebec.ca). For a sole proprietorship the regular annual update fee including annual duties is $41, and for a partnership it is $63 (www.quebec.ca). The Registraire moved the annual deadline to 18 November 2026 for enterprises due on 13, 14 or 15 November 2026 (www.quebec.ca).

Published operator prices are a separate and optional input, relevant only after the eligibility questions are answered. As of November 2026, one operator dates its Montreal pricing to November 2026 and states that mail forwarding incurs additional charges (www.regus.com). WeWork's Place Ville Marie page lists a business address from C$169 per month (www.wework.com), which is C$2,028 over twelve months before taxes by simple multiplication, and one-person private offices from C$560 per month on a 12-month commitment (www.wework.com), or C$6,720 over a year, about 3.3 times the address price. A cooperative lists a basic domiciliation plan at 50 dollars per month, with the currency not labelled (ecto.coop). Davinci Virtual's McGill College listing shows a promotional monthly price in US dollars, a one-time $50 setup fee and a six-month

minimum term, with mail forwarding as an extra (www.davincivirtual.com). The cited operator pages state no exit or deposit fee, so the cost of leaving an arrangement is unknown. No official source states a registration lead time, and none is assumed here.

Written Questions and File Checklist

Questions to put in writing

CanadaBuys directs suppliers with Buy Canadian questions to Procurement Assistance Canada (PAC) (canadabuys.canada.ca), and the contracting authority answers solicitation-specific questions. The questions below should be sent in writing so the answers form part of the file.

- **To the CanadaBuys Service Desk:** Which address field in the SAP profile is treated as the head-office address, and how is a legal-name mismatch with the CRA corrected?
- **To the Service Desk:** Is a BN validation required before the first bid on this solicitation, given the CanadaBuys wording and the CRA wording?
- **To the contracting authority:** Does the Buy Canadian policy apply to this solicitation, at what threshold and publication date?
- **To the contracting authority:** Which address does the attestation use, and what proof of place of business is acceptable?
- **To the contracting authority:** Is a PBN or any non-SAP bid method named in the solicitation?
- **To the operator:** Can the agreement describe actual occupancy, access hours and signage, and not only address use?

File checklist

- CRA business number confirmation and the CRA address record, with the date viewed.
- Quebec enterprise register extract showing the domicile, with the date viewed.
- SAP Business Network profile screenshot of the head-office fields.
- Questionnaire answers for questions 3 to 8, and question 9 if full registration is complete.
- The operator agreement, access terms and any occupancy letter.
- Written replies from the Service Desk and the contracting authority.
- The change-control log, with the date of each update.

A tax or legal adviser should be consulted on tax registration and corporate-domicile questions, since this report summarises official guidance and does not give advice.

Implications and Future Directions

Three implications follow from the sources. First, official pages are not uniformly current. A PSPC page labelled 2026-05-29 still describes SRI and the PBN, while the July 6 notice says SRI is decommissioned, so suppliers should date-check every instruction before following it.

Second, the policy's compliance approach is still developing in public. The framework allows the contracting authority to request acceptable forms of evidence, and the examples listed include proof of the location of day-to-day operations. Operators that can issue clear, factual descriptions of what a client actually occupies will make this easier, while operators that describe only address use will document only that.

Third, the CRA's move to online registration for new business numbers suggests address records will keep moving toward self-service channels. Suppliers should therefore expect to be the party responsible for keeping each record aligned. Future pages may reconcile the BN timing statements, add French equivalents, or clarify mail-only addresses; none of those changes was observed as of November 2026, and the report should be re-read against the live pages before any filing.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Can a supplier use a virtual office address on CanadaBuys?

The registration guide asks for a head-office address with street address, city, province and postal code, and says nothing on whether a virtual-office address is acceptable. The CRA does not accept a post office box as a physical address, and operators publish their own terms on registration use (www.regus.com) (www.wework.com). Whether a given address satisfies a given solicitation is for the contracting authority to confirm.

Which address goes in the SAP Business Network head-office field?

The head-office street address that matches the CRA-registered legal name and civic address. For a Quebec corporation, the REQ domicile is the head-office address.

How is the business address updated on a CanadaBuys supplier profile?

Edit the main business address under Company Profile, after updating the CRA, the register and Revenu Québec as needed (www.revenuquebec.ca).

What changed when SRI shut down, and what replaced it?

The July 6, 2026 notice says SRI was decommissioned and that suppliers must now register in SAP Business Network and hold a valid CRA business number. The notice does not say what replaces the PBN; a reasonable reading is that a valid CRA BN in the SAP profile now serves that purpose, but the official pages do not state this.

How does a Montreal supplier register on CanadaBuys?

There is no Montreal-specific route. The supplier creates an SAP Business Network account with the legal name and head-office address, completes the company profile and the questionnaire (questions 3 to 8 for a bid), and supplies the CRA business number for full registration before award.

Is a business number needed to bid?

CanadaBuys says a business number is required only before contract award, while the CRA page says a BN is needed before bidding. Obtaining it first avoids the conflict.

Can a Montreal virtual office address be used for government contracts, and is coworking better?

The official pages do not rank them, and operators' own rules differ (www.wework.com). Whether any address works depends on the solicitation and the contracting authority. A workspace agreement can document occupancy and a mail contract documents mail handling, but neither automatically satisfies the place-of-business test.

Does registration prove a supplier is eligible?

No. Registration is distinct from eligibility, and CPSS enrolment is distinct from prequalification, since enrolment does not pre-qualify a company under a Method of Supply (www.canada.ca).

Conclusion

The question of which address to use has no single answer because it hides four different claims: where the business is registered, where the CRA says it operates, what the SAP profile shows, and where work is genuinely done. Each claim has its own record, owner and evidence. A Montreal supplier is best served by choosing the truthful address for each role, keeping the legal name and civic address identical wherever the roles coincide, and logging every change across the CRA, the Quebec register, Revenu Québec, SAP Business Network and CPSS.

A virtual-office subscription supports whatever its written agreement states, and a private coworking office supports whatever its lease and access terms document. Neither converts registration into eligibility, and neither is excluded by any rule in the cited official pages. The decisive step is a written question to the contracting authority, filed with the supporting documents.

Source links

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

1. https://quebec.ca/en/businesses-and-self-employed-workers/find-information-about-enterprise/search-enterprise-register/description-information-file
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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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