



2727 COWORKING / RESEARCH & PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

Canadian Trademark Filing Address: Privacy and Mail Guide

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Executive Summary

A Canadian trademark application must carry the applicant's name and postal address, and that address becomes part of a public record. The Trademarks Regulations make "the applicant's name and postal address" part of the prescribed content of every application (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), and the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) states that an application becomes part of the public record as soon as it is received (ised-isde.canada.ca).

On 10 September 2026, CIPO published a practice notice stating that the name and postal address of an applicant or registered owner "must be available" on the Canadian Trademarks Database (ised-isde.canada.ca). The notice adds that redactions and removals are exceptional and that a successful redaction of a current address requires a replacement postal address for the register (ised-isde.canada.ca). For a founder, the practical meaning is that the address chosen at filing is the address the public will see, and it is hard to retract.

The second risk is mail. Once an agent is appointed, the Registrar corresponds with that agent (ised-isde.canada.ca). The Regulations require anyone doing business before the Registrar to notify any change of postal address for correspondence (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Time limits run from notice dates: two months to remedy a default (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), two months to oppose after advertisement (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), and six months to answer an examiner's report (ised-isde.canada.ca).

CIPO's published materials checked for this article do not state whether a post office box, commercial mailbox or virtual-office address is acceptable as the applicant postal address. CIPO's examination manual defines a postal address as "the address at which mail can be received" (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com) and requires a complete mailing address (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), but CIPO's published guidance does not mention mailbox types. Whether managed addresses are accepted is therefore unknown, so this guide

supplies a pre-filing test instead. One source conflict is flagged: the e-filing help page, dated 2019, describes an optional Canadian address-for-service screen, while CIPO's release notes say that section was removed from the online application in April 2025 (ised-isde.canada.ca).

For Montreal filers the decision reduces to four questions: which truthful address will be public, who will receive mail there within days, who updates it after a move, and whether an agent should sit between CIPO and the applicant. The sections below answer each with a field-by-field matrix, an option table, a mailbox test and two hypothetical walkthroughs. This is general information as of 20 October 2026, not legal advice.

Introduction and Background

This report isolates a narrow decision on the first screen of any application: which postal address to give, and what follows from that choice. The audience is Montreal freelancers, founders and small brands filing in their own name or a company name, many of whom work from home or from a shared workspace and are uneasy about publishing a residential address.

Three features of the Canadian system frame the problem. First, the law requires an address. Section 30 of the Trademarks Act requires "any prescribed information" in an application (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), and the Regulations prescribe the applicant's name and postal address. A Montreal law firm's guide summarizes the point plainly: the application must include a valid postal address (langlois.ca). Second, the law makes the record public. Section 29 requires public access to all applications, including abandoned ones (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), and to all documents filed with the Registrar relating to a registered trademark (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Third, mail is the traditional delivery channel, and it stays the default for clients who take no action.

The scale of the system shows why small filers meet these rules often. CIPO's statistics report 70,207 trademark applications in fiscal year 2024 to 2025, with 4,292 attributed to Quebec (ised-isde.canada.ca). By simple arithmetic on those figures, Quebec accounts for about 6.1% of all applications. No published figure was found for the share of applications filed through agents, so none is estimated here.

The report separates the **applicant postal address**, the optional **address for correspondence**, the **agent address** and the legacy **Canadian address for service**. It also compares the trademark rules with the Quebec Enterprise Register (REQ) and Corporations Canada, because founders often assume that one registry's acceptance of an address carries over to another.

On neutrality: the publisher, 2727 Coworking, is a Montreal provider of desks, private offices, meeting rooms, virtual offices and business addresses, so it is a direct provider of one option discussed and appears in the option table on the same footing as the alternatives. Nothing here states that a 2727 address, or any virtual-office address, is automatically acceptable for a CIPO filing.

The Three Address Roles on a CIPO Application and What Each Makes Public

Role 1: the applicant postal address

The applicant postal address is mandatory. Under the Act, an application receives a filing date only once the Registrar has "information allowing the Registrar to contact the applicant" (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). If a missing item is not supplied within two months of the date of the notice, the application is deemed never to have been filed (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca).

CIPO's Trademarks Examination Manual explains what counts as a postal address. It is the address at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), and it must be a complete mailing address including the street name (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com). That wording is the closest official statement to the mailbox question, and it cuts both ways. A mail-reception definition could be read to accommodate boxes and managed addresses, yet CIPO's published guidance never says so. The e-filing help page, dated 2019-06-13, shows a PO box field that stops being required once the street address field is completed (ised-isde.canada.ca). That describes how the form behaves, not what CIPO accepts in substance. Acceptance of a post office box, commercial mailbox or virtual-office address as the applicant postal address is therefore an open question: CIPO has not published an answer.

Joint applicants face a further constraint: where an applicant consists of two or more persons, only one address may be provided (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com).

Role 2: the optional address for correspondence

An applicant who wants mail delivered elsewhere may add a separate address for correspondence (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), to receive mail at a different address than the applicant's (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com). CIPO's published guidance does not state which entered address is displayed in public search results, so its visibility is unconfirmed; assume anything typed into the application may appear in the filed document.

Role 3: the agent address

A trademark agent may be appointed to represent an applicant or registered owner, and the notice of appointment includes the agent's postal address (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Representation by someone other than the applicant generally requires that person to be a trademark agent (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), although applicants may act for themselves in specified matters such as filing an application and paying fees (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com).

Appointment changes the mail flow. Once there is an agent, the Registrar corresponds with that agent, and examiners must not discuss particulars of the file with the applicant (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com). A national law firm describes the same effect: once a Canadian agent is appointed, CIPO sends all correspondence to that agent (smartbiggar.ca), and another says CIPO correspondence will be sent only to the applicant or an appointed Canadian trademark agent (www.afslaw.com). When an application is

advertised, the Regulations require publication of the postal addresses of both the applicant and the agent (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), so an agent address sits beside the applicant address in public rather than replacing it.

The legacy "address for service" field

Readers searching for "address for service trademark Canada" meet conflicting material. The e-filing help states that completing the Address for service in Canada screen is optional (ised-isde.canada.ca), but that page carries a modification date of 2019-06-13. CIPO's release notes for 1 April 2025 record that the Address for Service in Canada section was removed from the national application screens (ised-isde.canada.ca). The most reasonable reading, offered as an inference, is that the online application no longer asks for this field and the help page is out of date on the point. The Regulations still contain an optional Canadian service mechanism for oppositions, under which a party without an agent may name a person or firm in Canada for service (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). That is a proceeding-specific tool, not a general application field.

Who sees what

Table 1 below sets each role against visibility, the controlling instruction, mail-handling needs and the unresolved question.

Address role	Who sees it	Controlling instruction	Mail-handling requirement	Unresolved question
Applicant postal address (mandatory)	Public from receipt of the application; published at advertisement; must remain on the database	Regulations list it as prescribed content; Manual requires a complete address at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com)	Must reliably receive mail until the applicant changes it	Whether a PO box, commercial mailbox or virtual-office address is accepted: not addressed in CIPO's published guidance
Address for correspondence (optional)	Not confirmed in CIPO's published guidance; assume it can appear in filed documents	Manual allows a separate address for mail (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com)	Must reach a person who can act within notice deadlines	Which address displays publicly
Agent postal address (if appointed)	Published beside the applicant address	Appointment notice includes the agent's postal address; Registrar corresponds with the agent	The agent's office handles and diarizes notices	Whether an agent address may stand in as the applicant address: not found
Canadian address for service (legacy field)	Unknown for the removed application field	Help page (2019) says optional; release notes record removal; optional opposition service address	Applies to service in opposition proceedings, not examination mail	How older filings containing the field are treated
Registered owner address (after registration)	The register records the owner's address at registration (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)	Duty to notify changes	Must still receive renewal notices	Which address controls mail delivery in edge cases

The mandatory address is public and durable, the optional ones are thinly documented, and the agent route adds a second public address rather than removing the first. An agent can shield the mail flow but, on the record reviewed, not the applicant postal address.

Choosing Among Genuine Home, Company Office, Managed Mail and Agent Arrangements

An address given to CIPO should be a truthful postal address at which the applicant can receive mail. The Manual's definition turns on mail reception (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), and the duty to keep it current sits with the applicant. This report does not suggest choosing an address to mislead the Office or the public; it compares lawful, genuine options.

Option A: the genuine home address

A sole proprietor or freelancer filing as an individual can use a residential address, with certain mail receipt and no added cost. The price is publicity: the address appears in the application and, when advertised, in the Trademarks Journal, which lists the name and address of the applicant (ised-isde.canada.ca). The 10-year registration term (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) is long, so the address can outlive a move by years.

Option B: the company head office

An incorporated applicant typically uses its head office. The REQ treats the domicile of a legal person as the address of its head office (www.quebec.ca), and the domicile of a natural person operating a sole proprietorship as the home address (www.quebec.ca). A company with a street-address office therefore has a natural public-facing option. For federal corporations, Corporations Canada says the registered office address is public even if it is also a residential address (ised-isde.canada.ca), so incorporating does not by itself keep a founder's home address out of public view.

Option C: a post office box

Canada Post states that a small business run from home can keep its home address private with a Postal Box (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca). Whether CIPO accepts a post office box as the applicant postal address is not answered in CIPO's published guidance; the 2019 help page only shows that the form has a PO box field. Other registries are explicit and stricter: the REQ says it is not possible to provide a P.O. box as a business address (www.quebec.ca). Those are not CIPO rules, but they show that a box accepted in one setting may be refused in another. Canada Post also limits Postal Boxes to receiving mail sent through its approved services (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), which matters for courier items.

Option D: a managed business address or virtual office

A managed address offers a street address, mail reception and often forwarding. A UPS Store franchise page describes its mailbox service as a true street address, not just a PO Box number (www.theupsstore.ca), with package acceptance from all shipping carriers (www.theupsstore.ca). A virtual-office marketplace notes that

parcel and signed-for delivery handling is limited or excluded on many plans (wezoo.com) and that typical components are mail receipt and forwarding and mail scanning (wezoo.com). These vendor statements show the range of plan content, not what CIPO accepts.

The same marketplace advises getting written confirmation that an address may be used for a registry filing (wezoo.com). That advice fits the evidence here: neither a provider's contract nor another registry's acceptance proves CIPO acceptance. Canada Post adds a practical wrinkle. Its Mail Forwarding service cannot start from a privately administered mailbox company address (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), and its terms exclude shared postal addresses used by several businesses (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca). If a managed address is later abandoned, Canada Post's own redirection is unavailable, and forwarding depends on the private operator.

Option E: an agent, or a mail-receipt-only service

Appointing a trademark agent routes CIPO mail to a professional office. A Canadian firm observes that an agent can assist with managing this correspondence and avoiding inadvertently missed due dates (www.dickinson-wright.com), and another notes that waiting to appoint an agent until after an office action arrives is not ideal (smartbiggar.ca). Some practices offer mail receipt without representation; one describes forwarding with no advice or reminders of deadlines (canadian-trademark.com) and instructs filers not to designate it as agent (canadian-trademark.ca). These commercial descriptions show a spectrum from full representation to simple mail receipt, with responsibility for deadlines differing along it.

The comparison

Table 2 below compares the arrangements. It includes the publisher, 2727 Coworking, because it is a direct provider of managed business addresses in Montreal; its plan terms are not cited here and must be confirmed with the provider.

Arrangement	What the public sees	Mail flow	Documented strengths	Limits and unknowns
Genuine home address	The home address in the application and Journal	Directly to the applicant	Certain receipt; no added cost	Publicity; the REQ treats home as domicile for sole proprietors (www.quebec.ca)
Company head office	Head office address; federal registered offices are public	To the company office	Matches the REQ head-office rule (www.quebec.ca)	Founder homes may still be public in other registries
Canada Post Postal Box	Box address	Via Canada Post only (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca)	Keeps the home address private (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca)	CIPO acceptance for the applicant field not stated; REQ refuses boxes as business address (www.quebec.ca)

Arrangement	What the public sees	Mail flow	Documented strengths	Limits and unknowns
Managed business address or virtual office (for example plans from a Montreal provider such as 2727 Coworking)	The managed street address	Per plan: reception, forwarding, scanning and courier handling vary (wezoo.com)	Street address separate from the home (www.theupsstore.ca)	CIPO acceptance unknown; Canada Post forwarding unavailable from such addresses (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca); plan terms must be confirmed in writing
Trademark agent appointed	Agent address beside the applicant address	CIPO writes to the agent (smartbiggar.ca)	Deadline tracking by a professional (www.dickinson-wright.com)	Applicant address still public; agent fees not covered here
Mail-receipt-only correspondence service	Depends on how it is entered	Forwarded by the service	Local receipt for out-of-area filers	Service may not advise or remind (canadian-trademark.com)

The table does not rank the options, because the decisive facts (CIPO's view of boxes and managed addresses) are unknown. It does show that every route trades publicity against reliability, and that the agent route is the only one with a documented change in who receives the Office's mail.

The Pre-Filing Mailbox Capability Test

A filer considering a PO box or managed address should answer one practical question before filing: will this address reliably receive and surface an official notice within the days that matter? The checklist below is built from the deadline structure and the vendor variability documented above. It is not an official CIPO procedure.

- **Named recipient:** confirm that the mailbox accepts mail addressed to the applicant's name and, for companies, to the company name, since CIPO mail uses the name on the application.
- **Unit format:** confirm the exact address line. Canada Post places a unit number before the civic number with a hyphen (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca) and says never to use the # symbol in an address (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), so a private-mailbox format built on "#" may not match a standard civic format.
- **Complete address:** the Manual requires a complete mailing address (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), so check that street name, number, city and postal code are all supplied.
- **Courier and signature items:** confirm in writing whether signature-required and courier items are accepted, since plans often limit them (wezoo.com).
- **Forwarding and scanning:** confirm how fast mail is scanned or forwarded and who pays. Do not rely on Canada Post's own forwarding from a private mailbox (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), and note that its terms also exclude shared postal addresses used by several businesses (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca).
- **Response timing:** map the shortest deadlines against the operator's handling time. A notice of default leaves two months from the date of the notice, and the count runs from that date, not from arrival. Practitioners have warned that official mail can be mistaken for junk and discarded (www.cwilson.com),

so name who opens and logs each envelope.

- **Identity and authority:** operators require identification. Canada Post requires two pieces of acceptable identification to rent a Postal Box (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), and one franchise mailbox provider requires two pieces including a government photo ID (www.theupsstore.ca).
- **Contract term and exit:** confirm what happens to mail after the contract ends; a trademark can outlast a mailbox agreement by years.
- **Written confirmation of use:** ask the operator to confirm in writing that the address may be used in government filings, and treat it as the operator's statement, not CIPO's.

A low-stakes trial helps: send a signature-required item and an ordinary letter and time each. Where stakes are real, a trademark agent or lawyer can say whether to ask CIPO about the particular address.

Updating After a Move and Avoiding Missed Notices

The duty to update

The Regulations place the duty on the person doing business before the Registrar: they must notify the Registrar of any change of postal address for correspondence (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). CIPO's guide adds the consequence: if the Registrar is not notified, the Office carries no responsibility for correspondence that the applicant or agent does not receive (ised-isde.canada.ca). This allocates risk rather than imposing a penalty, and it explains why a lapsed mailbox is a larger danger than a public home address.

How to record a change

The release notes list non-agent name and address changes as an online request type (ised-isde.canada.ca). Agents file the same changes for clients they represent. Keep the address you give consistent with the one already on file.

Which time limits make a missed notice costly

The Act and Regulations fix several periods that start from a notice or an event, not from the applicant's discovery of it. *Table 3* below collects those used in this report.

Event	Period	Counted from	Source
Missing filing-date items	Two months; otherwise deemed never filed	Date of the notice	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
Examiner's report response	Six months; extensions generally not granted	Date of the examiner's report	(ised-isde.canada.ca)
Remedy a notice of default	Two months	Date of the notice of default	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
Oppose an advertised application	Two months	Advertisement	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
Registration term	10 years, renewable	Date of registration	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)

Event	Period	Counted from	Source
Renewal window opens	Six months before term end	End of the initial period	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
Maximum Registrar extension of the renewal period	Seven days	Registrar's discretion limit	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
Use evidence demanded in a non-use proceeding	Three months	Notice to the registered owner	(laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)
First action service standard (2026 to 2027)	Within 14 months	Filing date	(ised-isde.canada.ca)

The first substantive letter may arrive more than a year after filing, because the service standard for first action is 14 months, long after a trial mailbox plan or short lease may have lapsed. At the other end of the lifecycle, if renewal has not been completed after the 10-year term, the Registrar must send a notice to the registered owner (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), which can fall a decade after the first filing and long after the applicant's circumstances have changed.

What the 2026-09-10 Redaction Notice Actually Permits

CIPPO's practice notice, published 10 September 2026, is the key current source on privacy. CIPPO's release notes list a new online request to redact or remove documents among the services available from that date (ised-isde.canada.ca).

What it allows

- **Who may ask:** the applicant, the registered owner or their appointed agent.
- **What may be redacted:** postal addresses in the documents available on the Trademarks Document Retrieval Service (TDRS), the online document viewer. If a request is accepted, the Office replaces the identified documents with a redacted version.
- **Standard:** the concern must be specific to the individual's circumstances, rather than a general concern shared by most applicants or owners (ised-isde.canada.ca).
- **Cost:** there is no fee associated with a request.
- **Replacement address:** if the address to be redacted is the current one in the database, the requester must provide a new postal address to be included in the register.

What it does not do

The notice states that redactions and removals are exceptional (ised-isde.canada.ca) and that the name and postal address of the applicant or registered owner must be available on the database (ised-isde.canada.ca). A TDRS redaction does not affect the official version held by the Registrar (ised-isde.canada.ca), and copies and certified copies are produced from the non-redacted version. The notice does not apply to designations under the Madrid System.

Read together, these statements support three conclusions (this report's interpretation). First, the notice is a remedy for specific privacy or security situations, not an opt-out. Second, a redacted current address must be replaced by another public address, so the replacement choice repeats the original dilemma. Third, because official copies are non-redacted, redaction narrows online exposure without erasing the record. Founders should therefore choose the filing address with care at the start.

A parallel regime in Quebec offers a contrast, not a rule for CIPO. The REQ lets a natural person declare a professional address so that the home address cannot be consulted in the enterprise register (www.quebec.ca), with the condition that a PO box cannot serve as that address (www.quebec.ca). It also allows a request to make personal information non-publishable under specific security criteria (www.quebec.ca). Nothing in the CIPO notice creates an equivalent professional-address option.

Where Registry Rules Differ

A frequent mistake is to assume that an address accepted by the REQ, Corporations Canada or the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) will work at CIPO. The rules differ by registry and none speaks for CIPO.

- **REQ:** the register is a public information bank (www.quebec.ca), and an elected domicile is the address of the person mandated to receive enterprise documents (www.quebec.ca).
- **Corporations Canada:** the registered office address cannot be a post office box (ised-isde.canada.ca).
- **CRA:** a business's physical address must represent the physical location of the actual business (www.canada.ca), while a mailing address may differ (www.canada.ca).
- **CIPO:** the applicant must give a postal address at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com); CIPO's published guidance does not say whether a mailbox is accepted.

Two practical points follow. A company that uses its REQ head-office address (www.quebec.ca) for the trademark keeps one consistent public address. And a founder who already uses a professional address in the REQ should not assume the trademark register will respect that choice (www.quebec.ca), since the trademark notice treats the postal address as fundamental information for the database.

On personal information, the federal privacy commissioner's bulletin on publicly available information says that personal information from a statutory registry may be used without consent only when the purpose relates directly to the registry's purpose (www.priv.gc.ca). That bulletin dates from 2015 and concerns reuse by private organizations; it does not give an applicant a right to remove an address from CIPO's register.

Data Analysis and Evidence

Filing volume and where Montreal fits

CIPO's fiscal-year statistics report 70,207 applications in 2024 to 2025, up from 68,862 in 2023 to 2024. By this report's arithmetic, Quebec's 4,292 applications correspond to 6.1% of the national total. These figures show that a Quebec filer belongs to a large pool, but they say nothing about address practices, and no published figure was found for how many applicants use agent, home or managed addresses.

Fees tied to the filing

CIPO's fee page lists the 2026 online application fee as \$491.06 for the first class (ised-isde.canada.ca) and \$149.04 for each additional class, in Canadian dollars. The page was last modified 2026-07-31 and the amount payable depends on the date the Registrar receives payment, so fees should be rechecked at filing. The relevance here is indirect: an application deemed never filed because a contact item was missing can mean a fresh filing, so address accuracy protects the fee outlay.

Timeline exposure

The deadlines in *Table 3* show that the shortest periods are two months counted from a notice date, while the longest uncertainty is the wait for first action. A filer who relies on a short-term mailbox could face a notice at an address that no longer functions. The risk is a structural mismatch between a file's lifecycle and the typical length of an address arrangement; no published data were found on files defaulting because of undelivered mail, so no such figure is offered.

Evidence quality

Official sources carry the legal claims. Practitioner commentary from 2019 and 2022 concerns who receives CIPO mail and is used only for the stable point that CIPO writes to the applicant unless an agent is appointed (www.dickinson-wright.com). Vendor pages are cited only for what vendors say about their own services.

Scenario Walkthroughs (Hypothetical Examples)

Scenario 1: a solo founder filing as an individual (Hypothetical Example)

A freelance illustrator in Montreal wants to register a studio name and works from a rented apartment. The filing is in their own name.

1. **Decide whether publicity is acceptable.** The applicant postal address will be public from receipt. If the home address is a safety concern, consider options before filing, since a later redaction request needs a concern specific to the person's circumstances and a replacement address.
2. **Choose a truthful, mail-capable address.** A Postal Box could keep the home address out of the application (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), but the Manual defines the field as an address at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com) and CIPO's published guidance does not state whether it accepts a box for it. A managed business address raises the same unknown plus the courier and forwarding questions in the capability test.
3. **Consider an agent.** If an agent is appointed, CIPO writes to the agent, but the applicant address is still published beside the agent's. The agent route solves mail diligence, not publicity.
4. **Calendar the update duty.** Set a reminder to notify the Registrar of any address change, and a second for the renewal window, which opens six months before the end of the 10-year term.

The unresolved element is whether the chosen non-home address is acceptable to CIPO. The illustrator should ask a trademark agent, or CIPO, before filing and keep the answer on file.

Scenario 2: an incorporated startup (Hypothetical Example)

A Montreal software startup incorporated federally files in the company name. Its head office is a shared-workspace unit and one founder works from home.

1. **Use the corporate identity consistently.** The REQ treats a legal person's domicile as the head-office address (www.quebec.ca). Using the same street address on the application keeps the public record coherent.
2. **Do not assume the founders' homes are protected.** A federal registered office is public even if it is also a residential address, and that registry's rules do not carry over automatically to the trademark register.
3. **Check who opens the mail.** If the head office is a managed address, confirm that mail addressed to the company is accepted and surfaced within days, since a notice of default leaves two months from its date.
4. **Decide on representation.** A company that expects to manage oppositions or office actions may appoint an agent, which routes Office mail to the agent (smartbiggar.ca), and examiners then do not discuss the file with the applicant (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com). The company must still give its own postal address.
5. **Plan the move.** When the startup leaves the unit, the change-of-address notice is due.

Neither scenario guarantees a hidden address; both make the visible address a deliberate choice with a mail process behind it.

Source Dates and When to Seek an Agent

The sources behind this report differ in age, and using them without checking the date is a source of error.

- **2026-09-10 practice notice:** the page lists a publication date of September 10, 2026 and was current as of 20 October 2026; re-check it before relying on it.
- **Trademarks Act and Regulations:** the published pages show a modification date of 2026-10-15 and also contain provisions not yet in force, so read them section by section.
- **Examination Manual:** the HTML edition used here shows no on-page date, and it is not binding law. Treat the postal-address definition as the Office's stated practice.
- **E-filing help:** dated 2019-06-13 and in conflict with the April 2025 release note on the address-for-service screen.
- **Quebec pages:** the REQ professional-address page is dated December 2023; confirm before filing.

Reasons to speak with a registered trademark agent or lawyer before filing include a safety concern about publishing a home address; a plan to use a post office box, commercial mailbox or virtual-office address; joint applicants; a non-Canadian applicant or a Madrid designation, which the redaction notice treats differently; and deadlines across several marks. No professional has reviewed this article, and it should not be treated as legal advice.

Implications and Future Directions

Three trends are visible. First, CIPO has been moving mail to electronic channels: it states that it can now send all outgoing correspondence electronically (ised-isde.canada.ca), although mail remains the default for clients who take no action. As more filers opt in, the postal address matters less as a delivery channel and remains important as a public identifier and a fallback.

Second, the redaction pathway is new. The notice and the online request type that arrived with it give privacy-sensitive filers a formal route, but the exceptional-use standard and the replacement-address requirement make it a backstop. Future guidance may clarify which concerns are accepted; none is documented in CIPO's published guidance.

Third, address-for-service handling has shifted. The April 2025 removal of the application section means older advice about a Canadian service address may be out of date. This report found no current CIPO page requiring one from a non-resident applicant, and flags that as an open item.

For managed-address providers, including the publisher, the implication is informational: a provider cannot represent that its address will be accepted by CIPO, and a clear description of what mail is handled, how fast and under what named-recipient rules is more useful than a general claim. For founders, treat the filing address as a long-lived commitment, put a mail-triage routine behind it and keep the update duty on a calendar.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What is the address for service for a trademark in Canada?

Historically it was an optional e-filing screen. CIPO's release notes say the section was removed from the online application in April 2025, and the Regulations still let a party in an opposition name a person or firm in Canada for service.

Is a home address public when filing a Canadian trademark?

Yes, if it is the applicant postal address, which the application must include (langlois.ca). For a sole proprietor the REQ domicile is likewise the home address (www.quebec.ca). The application becomes part of the public record on receipt, and the September 2026 notice says the name and postal address must stay available on the database.

Can a home address be hidden on a Canadian trademark registration?

Only in exceptional cases and only for online document copies. A redaction request needs a concern specific to the individual and a replacement postal address for the register, and the official version is unchanged. A Canada Post Postal Box can keep a home address private for mail (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), but CIPO acceptance of a box for the applicant field is not stated.

Can a virtual office address be used for a trademark?

CIPO's published guidance does not say. The postal address must be one at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), and the Manual passages cited here do not address virtual offices. A Montreal virtual-office address may meet the mail-reception test in practice, but CIPO acceptance is unconfirmed, and an operator's written confirmation does not bind the Office.

What are the CIPO address requirements for a correspondence address?

The correspondence address is optional and lets the applicant receive mail somewhere other than the applicant postal address; the postal address itself must be complete (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com), and joint applicants may give only one address (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com).

Where does CIPO send mail when an agent is appointed?

To the agent. If the arrangement is cancelled, CIPO resumes writing to the applicant directly.

Can mail forwarding handle trademark correspondence in Canada?

Possibly, through a private operator, but Canada Post's own forwarding is not available from private mailbox company addresses (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), and plan terms vary.

How is the address updated after a move?

Notify the Registrar of the new postal address for correspondence on every file.

Conclusion

The search "Canadian trademark filing address" has a clear official answer for the mandatory field and an incomplete one for the alternatives. The applicant postal address is required by the Regulations, is public, and, under CIPO's September 2026 practice notice, stays on the database even where a redaction is granted for online document copies. Redaction is exceptional and needs a replacement address.

The mail question turns on who receives and acts on notices. An agent changes the recipient but not the public applicant address. A managed or box address changes where mail lands but has no documented CIPO acceptance, so it should be treated as a case to verify, not an assumption, because the Manual speaks only of an address at which mail can be received (s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com). The applicant keeps the duty to update the address after a move, and the cost of not doing so falls on the applicant.

The practical rule: choose an address that is truthful, complete and able to receive mail for the life of the file, test the mailbox before filing, ask a trademark agent or CIPO about any non-home, non-office address, and re-read source dates before acting, since the 2026 notice, the 2025 release note and the 2019 help page do not agree on every point.

Source links

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

1. <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-227/FullText.html>
2. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/trademarks-guide>
3. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/practice-notice/requests-redact-postal-addresses-or-remove-unrelated-documents-personal-information-trademarks>
4. <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-13/FullText.html>
5. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/practice-notice/extensions-time-examination-and-respond-section-441-notice>
6. https://s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com/manuels-manuals-opic-cipo/TEM_En.html
7. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/trademark-online-services-release-notes>
8. <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-13/section-30.html>
9. <https://langlois.ca/en?p=10453>
10. <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-13/section-29.html>
11. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/canadian-intellectual-property-statistics/trademark-statistics-2024-2025>
12. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/online-help-trademark-e-filing>
13. <https://smartbiggar.ca/insights/publication/yes-cipo-really-will-be-writing-to-your-client-instead-of-to-you>
14. <https://www.afslaw.com/perspectives/alerts/you-got-no-mail-foreign-representatives-will-not-get-communications-cipo-wipo>
15. <https://www.quebec.ca/en/businesses-and-self-employed-workers/find-information-about-enterprise/search-enterprise-register/description-information-file>
16. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/corporations-canada/en/business-corporations/instructions-completing-form-2-initial-registered-office-address-and-first-board-directors>
17. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/small-business/rent-post-office-box.page>
18. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/articles/postal-boxes/overview.page>
19. <https://www.theupsstore.ca/604/services/mailboxes>
20. <https://wezoo.com/insights/virtual-office-canada>
21. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/kb/receiving/forwarding-mail/how-to-get-started-with-mail-forwarding.page>
22. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/kb/company-policies/terms-conditions/mail-forwarding-service-terms-and-conditions.page>
23. <https://www.dickinson-wright.com/news-alerts/tole-canadian-trademarks>
24. <https://canadian-trademark.com/direct-filings-representative>
25. <https://canadian-trademark.ca/correspondence-address>
26. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/articles/addressing-guidelines/civic-address.page>
27. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/articles/addressing-guidelines/important-information.page>
28. <https://www.cwilson.com?p=18679>
29. <https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/cpc/en/support/articles/postal-boxes/id-requirements.page>
30. <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-13/section-46.html>
31. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/corporate-information/performance-targets>

32. <https://www.quebec.ca/en/businesses-and-self-employed-workers/start-entreprise/register-constitute-enterprise/new-obligations-transparency/about>
33. <https://www.quebec.ca/entreprises-et-travailleurs-autonomes/demarrer-entreprise/immatriculer-constituer-entreprise/nouvelles-obligations-transparence/adresse-professionnelle>
34. <https://www.quebec.ca/en/businesses-and-self-employed-workers/find-information-about-enterprise/search-enterprise-register/about>
35. <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/business-registration/maintain-business/change-address.html>
36. https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-personal-information-protection-and-electronic-documents-act-pipeda/pipeda-compliance-help/pipeda-interpretation-bulletins/interpretations_06_pai
37. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/node/220>
38. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/make-switch-electronic-trademark-correspondence>

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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

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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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