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DUNS Number Business Address for Apple Developer, Google Play

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Executive Summary

A Montreal app company that enrolls in the **Apple Developer Program** or **Google Play Console** as an organization has to keep four records telling the same story: the Quebec enterprise register entry, the Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) D-U-N-S record, the platform's verification profile, and the public app listing. Apple describes the D-U-N-S Number as location-specific and asks for a legal entity name, a headquarters address, a mailing address and a work contact (developer.apple.com). Google states that an organization account cannot be created without a valid D-U-N-S number, and that the organization name and address in the Google payments profile "must exactly match" the D&B profile (support.google.com).

The short answer: the street (headquarters) address in your D&B record should be your real operating address, and for a Quebec legal person it should match the head office address in the register. The address in your Google payments profile must then copy the D&B record exactly, while a separate mailing address can differ where Apple or D&B provide a separate field. Whether a domiciliation or mail-only address is accepted as a headquarters is not confirmed by Apple, Google or D&B, so ask them in writing. The practical risk is not the definition of a D-U-N-S number but the address fields. Quebec's register separates the domicile (for a legal person, the head office address), establishment addresses and a person mandated to receive documents (www.quebec.ca) (www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca). D&B's own data dictionary treats a street address and a mailing address as different fields (docs.dnb.com). Google publishes an organization's legal address, while Apple publishes trader contact details on EU product pages (support.google.com) (developer.apple.com). Neither Apple's nor Google's published help pages say that a mail-only domiciliation address qualifies as a headquarters, and one workspace provider states that its virtual plans cannot be used as a registered business address in Canada (www.regus.com).

Timing is a set of provider allowances, not promises. D&B says normal processing can take up to 30 business days, while Apple's help page says to allow up to 5 business days after requesting, a discrepancy this report keeps visible (www.dnb.com) (developer.apple.com). Google allows up to 5 business days after D&B

processing ends before re-verification can be retried. Fees are small relative to the delay risk: US$99 per year for Apple and a US$25 one-time fee for Google (developer.apple.com) (support.google.com).

The recommended sequence is: decide the publishing entity first, document each address by purpose, correct the Quebec register and D&B before touching platform profiles, then review the public listing separately from private support contacts. A Quebec registrant must file an updating declaration within 30 days of a change (www.quebec.ca). Sole operators have a shorter branch below, and nothing here suggests changing account type to obscure who publishes an app. Taxes on workspace services (GST 5% and QST 9.975%) should be kept separate from quotes, and no address arrangement should be called accepted until the specific field and provider have confirmed it.

Introduction and Background

Founders who search for "duns number address apple developer google play" usually have a practical problem, not a definitional one. The company exists and the app is nearly ready, but one form wants a "headquarters address", another a "mailing address", and a third publishes a "legal address" on a store page.

This report is an enrollment and troubleshooting explainer for Quebec-incorporated app startups, independent software studios and founders who commission an app from an agency. It does not repeat how to incorporate in Quebec or a general D-U-N-S primer. A general guide by the app-builder vendor NAPPS, checked by its author on September 14, 2026, already covers the broad sequence and advises planning around up to 30 business days (napps.io). The contribution here is an evidence crosswalk joining four records, with a public-exposure review.

Three scope limits apply. First, no source read for this report guarantees that any particular address arrangement will pass D&B, Apple or Google review, so the report never labels an address as accepted without evidence for that field and that provider. Second, a paid mail service is not proof of headquarters, operating premises or platform eligibility. Third, the platform accounts should represent the actual publishing entity; this report does not recommend incorporating, switching account type or substituting fields to hide who publishes an app.

The publisher of this article, 2727coworking.com, is a Montreal provider of desks, private offices, meeting rooms, virtual offices and business addresses, so it is one of the options in the comparison table and readers should apply the same evidence tests to it as to any other provider. Its prices are not cited here; ask for a written, dated quote.

Dates matter. All provider statements were read on November 16, 2026, and several pages carry only a copyright footer rather than an effective date. Google has also announced trader-status steps that begin in November 2026 and carry deadlines in early 2027 (support.google.com). Re-open the live pages and your actual developer account before acting.

This report is general information, not legal or tax advice. Questions about what a Quebec enterprise must declare belong with a notary, lawyer or accountant, and with the registrar.

Identifiers and Address Types: A Taxonomy

Three identifiers that are often confused

The **NEQ** (numéro d'entreprise du Québec) is a ten-digit number assigned when an enterprise is registered in the Quebec enterprise register (www.quebec.ca). The **BN** (business number) is a federal identifier, described by the Canada Revenue Agency as a unique 9-digit number it gives a business (www.canada.ca). The **D-U-N-S Number** is a private identifier from D&B, described as a unique nine-digit identifier that links to a D&B business credit file (www.dnb.com). None of the three substitutes for another, and a platform asking for a D-U-N-S number is not asking for the NEQ.

D&B states that D-U-N-S Numbers are assigned to each location of a business and are never reassigned when a location closes (www.dnb.com). Its lookup page says numbers are assigned at an individual branch level, and its sign-up page tells businesses with multiple locations to apply for a separate number for each (www.dnb.com). Headquarters, branches and subsidiaries can each be identified, which is why a location-specific record that does not match the legal entity creates enrollment problems (www.dnb.com). Apple adds that DBAs, fictitious businesses, trade names and branches are not accepted for organization enrollment (developer.apple.com).

Address types and why they differ

Quebec's register file description lists several address concepts. For a legal person, the "domicile" is the address of the head office; for a sole proprietor it is the home address (www.quebec.ca). Separately, the register shows the addresses of establishments (www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca), and a registrant may declare a domicile elected by the registrant together with the person mandated to receive documents (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). The register description does not define a plain "mailing address".

D&B takes a different view: its data dictionary separates the street address from a mailing address that usually includes a post office box or similar mailing details (docs.dnb.com). Apple's D-U-N-S request page asks for both a headquarters address and a mailing address (developer.apple.com). Google's payments profile, by contrast, supplies a single organization address that must match D&B (support.google.com).

Canada Post adds a physical distinction: a postal box is a locked compartment in a post office (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca), and its addressing guidelines treat postal box and civic (street) formats as separate address types (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca). A civic address with a suite number is therefore a different thing from a box, a distinction the worksheet below preserves.

French field glossary

French labels appear on Quebec registry screens and on some forms. The list below pairs each English label used in this report with its French counterpart.

- **Domicile (adresse du domicile):** head office address for a legal person, home address for a sole proprietor.
- **Établissement:** a place where the enterprise conducts activities; the register shows each establishment address (www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca).

- **Domicile élu et personne mandatée:** the elected domicile and the person mandated to receive documents (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Adresse professionnelle:** a professional address a person can declare in place of a home address; the Quebec government states that a post office box cannot serve as one (www.quebec.ca).
- **Adresse postale ou de correspondance:** mailing or correspondence address, matching Apple's and D&B's mailing field.
- **Déclaration de mise à jour:** the updating declaration filed with the Registraire des entreprises (www.quebec.ca).

Table 1: the evidence crosswalk

Table 1 joins each address field to its purpose, the authoritative record, whether the field is public, the evidence to hold, and the person who should own it. It is a preparation tool, not a statement of what any provider will accept.

Field	Purpose	Authoritative record	Public or private	Evidence to hold	Owner
Domicile (head office)	Legal seat of a legal person in the Quebec register (www.quebec.ca)	Quebec enterprise register	Register information is public, and the register description lists establishment addresses as searchable (www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca)	Current register extract and the occupancy or service agreement behind the address	Founder or corporate secretary
Establishment address	Where activities are conducted in Quebec	Quebec enterprise register	Public (www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca)	Lease, coworking membership or home-office facts	Founder
Elected domicile or mandated person	Address for receiving enterprise documents (www.quebec.ca)	Quebec enterprise register	Treat as public until the registrar confirms otherwise	Written acceptance by the mandated person	Founder and mandated person
D&B street (headquarters) address	Location-specific D-U-N-S record (www.dnb.com)	D&B profile	Not stated on the pages read; check your D&B listing	Registration documents D&B may ask for (developer.apple.com)	Founder or finance lead
D&B mailing address	Mail delivery, often a box or similar (docs.dnb.com)	D&B profile	Not stated on the pages read	Mail-service agreement	Finance lead
Apple D-U-N-S request fields	Headquarters and mailing address plus work contact	Apple request form, then D&B	Private to Apple and D&B on the pages read	Same as D&B	Account holder
Google payments profile address	Organization address that must match D&B	Google payments profile	Legal address displayed publicly for organizations (support.google.com)	Payments profile screenshot and D&B record	Account holder

Field	Purpose	Authoritative record	Public or private	Evidence to hold	Owner
Apple EU trader display	Address, phone and email shown on EU product pages (developer.apple.com)	App Store Connect trader page	Public on EU storefronts; for organizations the D-U-N-S address displays (developer.apple.com)	Declared trader status	Account holder
Per-app support contact	Contact for users on a store listing (support.google.com)	Play Console and App Store Connect	Public	Monitored shared inbox	Product owner
Director or shareholder residence	Home addresses declared to the register (www.quebec.ca)	Quebec enterprise register	Can be replaced by a professional address (www.quebec.ca)	Professional address facts	Each individual

The crosswalk shows why one "business address" cannot be filled once and reused: the same suite may be a register domicile, a D&B street address, a legal address on Google Play and a trader address shown to European Union (EU) shoppers, each with its own correction path.

Apple Developer Program: Walking the Address Fields

Choose the route first

Apple lets a developer enroll as an individual or enroll an organization (developer.apple.com). An organization must be a legal entity that can enter into contracts with Apple (developer.apple.com), and the person enrolling must have legal authority to bind the organization to legal agreements (developer.apple.com). For a sole proprietorship or single-person business, Apple's D-U-N-S help says to enroll as an individual (developer.apple.com).

The legal entity name appears as the seller on the App Store for organizations (developer.apple.com). A registered trade name can be set as the developer name only when the first app is added, and cannot be edited afterwards (developer.apple.com). The seller identity, in other words, is the legal entity, whatever the marketing brand.

What Apple asks for and what it checks

The D-U-N-S help page requests a legal entity name, a headquarters address, a mailing address and work contact information, and says to have business registration documents ready. The enrollment page describes Apple's identity, legal-entity and address verification role for the number; NAPPS repeats the same phrase (developer.apple.com). Apple also requires a publicly available, functional website whose domain is associated with the organization (developer.apple.com).

Two points are easy to over-read. First, the enrollment page's statement that P.O. boxes are not accepted sits in the individual enrollment list (developer.apple.com), so it should not be generalized into a rule about corporate mail services. Second, Apple does not publish a definition of what makes an address a "headquarters", and it does not say whether a domiciliation address qualifies. Ask Apple Developer Support, in writing, rather than inferring.

Timing and corrections

Apple's help page allows up to 5 business days to receive a number from D&B after a request (developer.apple.com). After the number is issued, allow up to 2 business days for Apple to receive the information (developer.apple.com). To change a D&B profile, Apple's page directs the applicant to D&B, and says D&B takes up to two business days to provide updated information to Apple (developer.apple.com). Apple's Account Holder can request changes to name, address and contact information, but these must be verified and approved because the information is associated with contracts (developer.apple.com). In App Store Connect, approved legal-entity changes can take up to two weeks to appear (developer.apple.com).

Public exposure on Apple storefronts

Under the EU Digital Services Act trader requirements, Apple verifies and publishes trader contact details on the product page when an app is distributed in EU territories. For organizations the address associated with the D-U-N-S Number displays automatically, with the organization entering only a phone number and email address. Individuals can supply an address or P.O. Box for that display, which is a different rule from enrollment (developer.apple.com).

Google Play Console: Walking the Address Fields

Account type and the D-U-N-S requirement

Google says personal and organization accounts have access to the same core functionality, but certain categories of apps must use an organization account (support.google.com). An organization account cannot be created without a valid D-U-N-S number (support.google.com). A one-time registration fee of US$25 applies (support.google.com). Verification documents differ by account type, and all submitted documents must exactly match the payments profile information (support.google.com).

The matching rule

Google takes the organization name and address from the linked Google payments profile, and those details must exactly match the D&B profile. This is the rule behind most "DUNS address mismatch Google Play" searches: a suite number, a unit abbreviation, "Montréal" versus "Montreal", or a French street-type word placed in a different position can create a difference between two records that a human would call identical. Treat the D&B record as the reference text and make the payments profile copy it character for character after confirming that D&B's version is correct.

Correcting a record

Google does not let an organization edit its name, address or D-U-N-S number in Play Console; the update is made at D&B first (support.google.com). After D&B updates, the developer is notified by email that identity must be re-verified (support.google.com), and a retry may need to wait up to 5 business days after D&B processing ends (support.google.com). If the address does not match, the payments profile used for verification must be updated (support.google.com). A name or address change in the same country is made by updating the existing payments profile; a different country or D-U-N-S requires a new profile (support.google.com). NAPPS, as a vendor source, adds that a stale record restarts the wait and that mismatch notices appear by email and as a banner (napps.io).

What Google shows to users

For organization accounts Google displays the legal name, D-U-N-S number, legal address, developer email and developer phone number. The organization website is not shown on Google Play (support.google.com). For personal accounts Google shows the legal name, country and developer email, and the full address when the developer monetizes (support.google.com). A merchant account must show its full address (support.google.com). Contact details set on each app's store listing are separate from account contacts, and an email is required.

Google also announced that every active developer account must declare trader or non-trader status by February 1, 2027, and that declarations start in November 2026. A personal-account trader's address will be publicly displayed (support.google.com), and the developer must keep the declaration accurate (support.google.com). Google's requirements page asks developers to avoid inaccurate or unverifiable details (support.google.com). Android's separate developer verification program is a different regime with its own dates, starting with a September 30, 2026 effective date in selected regions (developer.android.com).

The Personal-Account Branch for Sole Operators

A sole operator who publishes under their own legal name can use an individual Apple enrollment or a Google personal account, which is legitimate when the operator really is the publisher.

Three things change. On Apple, the individual's legal name is the seller, and individuals cannot set a trade name as the developer name. On Google, a personal account shows the full address if the developer monetizes, and traders' addresses are displayed. In Quebec, the register's domicile for a sole proprietor is the home address (www.quebec.ca), though a natural person who has a professional address can declare it so that the home address is not consulted in the register (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

The professional address option has conditions. The Quebec government states that a post office box cannot serve as a professional address, and that if the address is not kept valid after a registrar request, the home address is published (www.quebec.ca). A person can also ask the registrar to make personal information non-publishable where safety is at stake (www.quebec.ca).

This branch is not advice to incorporate, or to switch account type, to keep a home address private. If the app is published by a company, the account should be an organization account in the company's name; if by a person, an individual account in that person's name.

Choosing a Real Address Arrangement

Four arrangements and what each can evidence

Home operation. The founder works from a residence. A sole proprietor's domicile is the home address (www.quebec.ca), and Quebec requires directors' and shareholders' home addresses to be declared (www.quebec.ca). Evidence is simple, but privacy exposure is highest.

Coworking desk or private office with occupancy. The company actually works from the premises. A signed membership or lease, access records and mail receipt support the statement that operations are there. This most closely matches "headquarters" or "establishment" in plain language, but acceptance is each provider's decision.

Mail-only domiciliation or virtual office. The provider supplies a street address and mail handling. Regus describes its Montreal business address plan as the standard plan with optional mail handling and forwarding (www.regus.com). Regus's own company registration rules page states that its virtual plans cannot be used for a registered business address in Canada (www.regus.com). That statement is about one provider's plans, and other operators publish different terms, so request the equivalent statement in writing.

Post office box. Quebec says a post office box cannot be a business address in the register (www.quebec.ca), and federal corporations cannot use one as a registered office (ised-isde.canada.ca). A box can serve, at most, as a mailing address where a platform's field permits one, and Apple's enrollment page rejects it for individuals.

Table 2: workspace and mail-service quotes, taxes separated

Table 2 lists the prices published by two third-party providers that were readable on November 16, 2026, plus the publisher of this article. Prices are as displayed, with taxes kept separate. The tax column is an illustration that applies the GST rate of 5% and QST rate of 9.975% to a displayed pre-tax price (www.revenuquebec.ca), assuming Canadian dollars; it is calculated here, not quoted by any provider. A third provider's price page was left out because the page itself refers to the publisher of this article, so it is not an independent source.

Provider and plan	Displayed pre-tax price	Tax treatment	Illustrative total with GST and QST	What the page says is included	Open evidence question
Centre d'affaires Montreal, virtual address or mailbox	Unverified 2025 figure: $50 per month, page stamped April 23, 2025 (centredaffairesmontreal.ca)	Not stated	$57.49 (illustration)	Business address, mailbox and mail management	Is the promotion still current, and are taxes added?

Provider and plan	Displayed pre-tax price	Tax treatment	Illustrative total with GST and QST	What the page says is included	Open evidence question
Regus Montreal, business address and virtual office plans	From $3 per day, with per-person minimum terms (www.regus.com)	Not stated; plans billed monthly (www.regus.com)	Not calculated, because no monthly total is displayed	Mail handling, phone answering, community access (www.regus.com)	The provider states these plans cannot be a registered address in Canada (www.regus.com)
2727coworking.com (publisher): desks, private offices, virtual offices and business addresses	Not cited here; ask for a dated written quote	Ask for taxes as a separate line	Not calculated	Ask for the written scope of each service	Ask what the agreement evidences: occupancy, mail receipt or address use only

The table shows how little a price page settles for enrollment purposes. A mailbox-style address is advertised at tens of dollars per month before tax, and a virtual-office plan at a few dollars per day, but neither page says what document the provider will sign to describe the relationship. Currency and tax treatment are missing on some pages, and the Centre d'affaires figure is dated 2025. Request a current, itemized quote with one-time setup fees and recurring fees on separate lines, and ask which agreement shows occupancy rather than only mail receipt.

Implementation Guidance

Step 1: Build a Quebec evidence pack

Before asking D&B, Apple or Google anything, collect these documents:

- **Current register details:** the legal name and domicile as the register shows them, noting the domicile definition for legal persons (www.quebec.ca).
- **D&B record:** the D-U-N-S Number and listed address, looked up before enrolling.
- **Occupancy or service agreement:** the lease, coworking membership or mail-service agreement that truthfully describes the arrangement.
- **Business registration documents:** the documents D&B and Apple may request to verify legal status.
- **A monitored contact:** a named person and a business email that someone checks; D&B may contact the applicant to validate information (www.dnb.com).
- **Website:** a functioning site on an organization-associated domain.
- **Authority proof:** evidence that the enrolling person can bind the company.

D&B states that it sources data from public registries and websites (www.dnb.com), but the pages read do not name the Quebec register as a source, so do not assume a register change reaches D&B automatically.

Step 2: Normalize addresses without losing information

Write each address once, in a worksheet, and copy from it. The worksheet preserves the actual civic number, street, suite and postal code, and records which form each system uses.

Address normalization worksheet (Hypothetical Example)

- **Register form:** the domicile exactly as shown on the current register extract.
- **D&B form:** the street address exactly as listed on the D&B profile.
- **Payments profile form:** the form entered in Google; compare character by character with D&B.
- **Suite or unit:** keep the actual suite or unit identifier; never drop it to shorten a field.
- **Accent and language:** "Montréal" and "Montreal" are different strings; use the one D&B holds, unless D&B is wrong.
- **Mail-only identifiers:** if a mailbox number is used, record it separately from the civic address and never label it as a suite unless the provider confirms it.

This hypothetical template holds no real record, and no provider has been shown to accept or reject any particular spelling.

Step 3: Sequence the changes

The order matters because each system feeds the next. D&B is the reference for Google, and D&B is also the source Apple receives. A Quebec registrant must file an updating declaration within 30 days of a change (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca), and quebec.ca repeats the 30-day window after the annual declaration (www.quebec.ca). For federal corporations the corresponding change of registered office rule is 15 days (ised-isde.canada.ca), but a Quebec-incorporated company follows the Quebec register.

Table 3 lays the dependency chain with the provider allowances found in the pages read. The last column is for the reader's own dates, since no source gives an average or guaranteed time.

Step	Depends on	Provider allowance	Your elapsed days (fill in)
1. Update the Quebec register after a real change	Actual change in premises or contacts	Within 30 days of the change (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)	____
2. Request or correct the D&B record	Step 1 evidence pack	New number: up to 30 business days normally per D&B (www.dnb.com); Apple's help page says up to 5 business days. Corrections: no timeline found on the Canadian pages; the US page says D&B cannot guarantee updates are accepted (www.dnb.com)	____
3. D&B information reaches Apple	Step 2	Up to 2 business days after D&B issues the number; up to two business days after a profile update	____
4. Enroll or re-verify with Apple	Step 3	No processing time stated on the enrollment page; legal-entity changes in App Store Connect can take up to two weeks	____

Step	Depends on	Provider allowance	Your elapsed days (fill in)
5. Match the Google payments profile	Step 2	Up to 5 business days after D&B processing before retrying verification	____
6. Review the public listing and trader declaration	Steps 4 and 5	Google trader declaration by February 1, 2027	____

The table shows that the unknown is D&B processing for corrections, which the Canadian pages do not time. Treat the Apple and Google figures as allowances after D&B finishes, and keep a written log of the date each request was sent and answered.

Step 4: Fix mismatches without creating a second entity

When a mismatch notice arrives, resist enrolling again under a slightly different name. Apple does not accept branches or trade names for organization enrollment, and D&B assigns numbers by location (www.dnb.com). A second application can create a second record that someone must later consolidate. Instead:

- **Compare three strings:** register, D&B, platform.
- **Fix the oldest wrong record first:** usually the register, then D&B.
- **Ask D&B to correct, not duplicate:** D&B states updates are free for Canada-based non-public companies (www.dnb.com), and a move or phone change may require a profile update (www.dnb.com).
- **Update Google's payments profile only after D&B:** per Google's sequence.
- **Contact Apple for legal-entity edits:** the Account Holder submits the change with documents.

Step 5: Review the public profile separately

Before publishing, open each public surface as a stranger would see it. Check the Google Play legal address, the Apple EU trader display, the support email and URL on each listing, and the privacy policy link (developer.apple.com). Keep support contacts separate from private account-recovery contacts. Privacy law gives general context: Quebec's private-sector law applies to personal information a business collects, holds, uses or discloses to third parties (www.cai.gouv.qc.ca), and the federal PIPEDA defines personal information broadly (www.priv.gc.ca).

Step 6: Relocation handoff sheet

When the company moves, hand the same sheet to every party:

- **Founder:** files the register update and approves the new agreement.
- **App agency:** confirms no store listing contains the old address or support contact.
- **Bookkeeper:** updates tax registrations and invoices (outside this report's scope).
- **Address provider:** confirms in writing what its service evidences, and for how long the old address forwards mail.
- **Account holder:** requests D&B correction, then Apple and Google updates in order.

- **Escalation log:** record date, channel, case number, answer and next step for each unresolved eligibility question.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The quantitative material relevant to address enrollment is mostly provider allowances and fees. No published source read for this report gives an acceptance rate, an average approval time or a rejection rate, so none is stated here. *Table 3* above gathers the time allowances; the list below consolidates the money and rule figures.

- **Apple fee:** US$99 per membership year, shown in local currency at enrollment (developer.apple.com).
- **Google fee:** a US$25 one-time registration fee.
- **D&B fee:** no charge to receive a D-U-N-S Number, with a paid option to speed the process and no dollar amount on the Canadian page (www.dnb.com).
- **D&B normal processing:** up to 30 business days (www.dnb.com).
- **Apple receive window:** up to 5 business days from D&B, then up to 2 more.
- **Google re-verification wait:** up to 5 business days after D&B processing.
- **Apple App Store Connect legal-entity change:** up to two weeks.
- **Quebec update window:** 30 days after a change (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Federal change of registered office:** 15 days (ised-isde.canada.ca).
- **Taxes:** GST 5% and QST 9.975% (www.revenuquebec.ca).
- **Google trader deadline:** February 1, 2027.

Two discrepancies deserve attention. The first is the D&B 30-business-day normal processing statement against Apple's 5-business-day allowance; they are provider statements about different steps and should not be merged (www.dnb.com). The second is that the Quebec 30-day update rule and the federal 15-day rule come from different statutes and apply to different incorporation types (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (ised-isde.canada.ca).

The Table 2 tax illustration applies both rates to the pre-tax price: for a $50 monthly price, GST is $2.50 and QST $4.99, giving $57.49. It shows the order of magnitude only; confirm whether a provider registers for both taxes.

Implications and Future Directions

Three trends point the same way. Platforms are increasing public display of business contact details, with Google's trader steps and Apple's EU trader pages. Platforms also rely on third-party records, with Google's D&B match and Apple's D-U-N-S verification (developer.apple.com). And mail-only address providers are stating their limits more explicitly (www.regus.com). Together these favor founders who can document an address arrangement truthfully and keep their records aligned.

For app agencies, the useful habit is to ask each client for the evidence pack before building store listings, with the client's legal entity as publisher where the client owns the app.

Open questions remain. Apple, Google and D&B do not publish whether they treat a domiciliation address as a headquarters, whether translated documents are needed in Canada, or how long D&B takes for corrections in Canada. Until those answers exist in writing from the provider concerned, plan for a delay and keep the escalation log.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What is the DUNS number address for an Apple Developer or Google Play account?

It is the address on the D&B record for the legal entity. Apple's request asks for a headquarters address and a mailing address, while Google compares the payments profile name and address with the D&B profile.

How can an Apple developer DUNS number address mismatch be fixed?

Correct the D&B record first, then allow up to two business days for the information to reach Apple. Membership information changes go through the Account Holder and are verified by Apple. Do not enroll a second entity or a branch.

Does the DUNS address have to match the Apple Developer organization?

Apple says the D-U-N-S Number is used to check identity, legal-entity status and address. The pages read publish no exact string-matching rule for Apple, so align your D&B record with your legal records and ask Apple Developer Support if a field is rejected.

Is a Google Play Console DUNS number required?

For an organization account, yes. Personal accounts use different verification documents. Google's documentation requires a D-U-N-S number for organization accounts, whatever some forum posts claim.

Can a Montreal business address be used for DUNS registration?

D&B's sign-up may involve a call from a representative to validate the information (www.dnb.com), and Quebec treats a legal person's domicile as the head office address (www.quebec.ca). Whether a mail-only address qualifies is not stated on the pages read; ask D&B and keep the agreement that describes the arrangement.

How is a DUNS address updated with Dun & Bradstreet Canada?

D&B Canada says Canada-based non-public companies can request updates for free (www.dnb.com), and Google says to update D&B first. No Canadian processing time was found.

Can a virtual office address be used for an Apple developer account?

The Apple pages read give no blanket answer, and the enrollment page's P.O. box sentence concerns individuals. One provider states its virtual plans cannot serve as a registered address in Canada (www.regus.com). Ask Apple and D&B, and describe the arrangement truthfully.

What does Google Play organization verification require for a business address?

The payments profile address must exactly match D&B, and documents must match the payments profile. Google displays the legal address publicly.

Is there a free DUNS number lookup in Canada for Apple?

Apple tells organizations to look up whether a number exists before enrolling, and D&B says there is no charge to receive one (developer.apple.com) (www.dnb.com). Apple's own lookup page requires sign-in.

Conclusion

The central finding is that one address cannot do every job. A Quebec legal person's domicile is the head office address in the register (www.quebec.ca), D&B keeps location-specific records with separate street and mailing fields (www.dnb.com) (docs.dnb.com), Google copies the organization address from a payments profile that must match D&B, and public listings may display parts of those records.

The workable approach is to document the real arrangement, correct the register and D&B before the platforms, and track each dependency with dates. Provider allowances are stated as ceilings, and the Canadian D&B correction time is unknown. A mail-service address can be a legitimate piece of that evidence, but it proves only what its agreement says, and it is not proof of headquarters, operating premises or platform eligibility. Every address should be labeled by the field and provider it was confirmed for, and anything unconfirmed stays on the escalation log.

Source links

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

1. https://developer.apple.com/help/account/membership/D-U-N-S
2. https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/answer/13628312?hl=en
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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.

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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.

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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.

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