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Etsy Business Address Quebec: Which Address Shows Where

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Executive Summary

A Quebec home-based Etsy seller does not have one "business address". Etsy and the authorities it reports to use at least five address roles, and a commercial address can legitimately serve only some of them. For an individual or sole proprietor, Etsy's payments verification asks for a **home address**, while an incorporated business is asked for a **legal business address** and must complete business verification in addition to personal identity (help.etsy.com). Where Etsy asks for an address in its seller-information confirmation flow, it says the address must be the taxpayer address and not a PO or postal box.

Buyer-facing display is a separate data flow. Etsy's own help text says that a seller registered as a legal business entity with more than **$20,000 USD** in sales over 12 consecutive months has the business address shown in order confirmation emails, but only when it differs from the owner's home address (help.etsy.com). The page frames this around the US INFORM Consumers Act, and no Etsy page reviewed says how it applies to a Canada-based seller. An optional free-text field in seller details is shown to buyers whatever the seller type, so anything typed there should be treated as public.

Tax reporting is a third recipient. The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) lists the seller's primary address among the information a platform operator reports, and its guidance defines an individual's primary address as the principal place of residence and an entity's as its registered office, matching the statute (www.canada.ca) (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Etsy tells Canadian sellers it reports to the CRA once a seller reaches 30 physical-goods transactions or CAD $2,800 in a calendar year. That reporting is not public disclosure and not an income-tax threshold: the CRA says all peer-to-peer income is reportable (www.canada.ca).

A Montreal commercial address helps in narrow, factual cases. A Quebec sole proprietor may declare a professional address, defined as the principal place of work or business, so that the home domicile is not consultable in the enterprise register, but a PO box does not qualify (www.quebec.ca) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.quebec.ca). An incorporated business whose registered office is genuinely at the commercial address can use it in the matching fields. It cannot replace the home address in an individual's verification, and Etsy's seller policy requires an accurate representation of where items are

dispatched from. No source reviewed shows that Etsy accepts a virtual or mailbox address in any field, so that question stays open. Check with Etsy Support and a qualified accountant or lawyer before changing any record.

Introduction and Background

The question is practical rather than theoretical. A Canada-based seller recently asked on Reddit how to keep a home address private before adding physical products (www.reddit.com). The post is one anecdotal report: it shows the question exists, not how common it is, and it displays only a relative posting age. No commenter workaround is relied on here.

The common answer to such questions is to buy a mailbox and use it everywhere. This report tests that idea against primary sources. It follows the address through Etsy's data flows: the personal verification record, the incorporated-entity record, the taxpayer and reporting record, the buyer-facing seller information, and the parcel origin and return workflow. For each flow it asks what fact the field represents, what document supports it, who receives it, who can see it and whether the seller can edit it.

Scope matters. Etsy's help pages were read in their en-us versions as of 22 November 2026; requests for the en-ca and fr-ca versions returned the same en-us text, so Canadian screens and French field labels were not observed, and no live account was changed. Fictional examples are labeled. This is research, not legal or tax advice. Quebec's distance-sale disclosure rules and ecommerce returns are outside the scope of this report and are mentioned only where they intersect with an Etsy field.

The publisher of this report, 2727coworking.com, is a Montreal provider of desks, private offices, meeting rooms, virtual offices and business addresses. That makes it a direct provider of one option discussed later, so it appears in the options table in neutral terms, with no price or acceptance claim, and none of its pages is cited as evidence for any statutory, CRA or Etsy claim in this report.

Definitions and Taxonomy: Five Address Roles

Role 1: Private personal verification

When an Etsy seller onboards, Etsy states that the seller must choose between an individual and an incorporated business. The individual or sole-proprietor path lists a "Home address" among the details used to verify identity (help.etsy.com). Etsy's identity-verification help adds that the address on a government ID need not match the taxpayer address, but the name on the ID and the taxpayer address must match. This role is about who the person is, and it is not designed as public contact information.

Role 2: Entity legal details

For an incorporated business Etsy says it verifies the business information in addition to personal identity (help.etsy.com). The listed business fields include a "Legal business address", an entity name that must follow the government-issued business verification document, and, for Canada, Germany and the US only, the jurisdiction where the business is registered (help.etsy.com). The page does not define "Legal business

address" further, and its per-country document table, as read on 22 November 2026, had no Canada row. If verification fails, Etsy says it cannot say which item failed and tells the seller to re-enter details that match the government documentation (help.etsy.com).

Role 3: Taxpayer and reporting record

Etsy's confirmation help says that if an address is requested, it must be the taxpayer address and not a PO or postal box (help.etsy.com). The Etsy help text read for this report describes the tax ID as not public. Etsy's reporting article separates what is shared with tax authorities by whether the seller is registered as an individual or a business entity. For Canadian sellers the table lists a "Primary address" in both columns. The article does not say how Etsy chooses which stored address becomes the primary address, so the mapping between "taxpayer address", "home address", "legal business address" and "primary address" is not documented in the pages reviewed.

Role 4: Buyer-facing seller contact

Etsy's seller-details announcement from November 2023 says it looks at the trader distinction as well as the seller type when deciding what buyers see, and that it added an open-ended box whose content is shown to buyers whatever the seller type (community.etsy.com). Etsy's EU-law help adds that the business address is shown only if it differs from the personal home address and that the information is pulled from the Legal and tax information page (help.etsy.com). This is the role with the most seller-type and destination conditions, and the announcement dates from 2023, so it is not a new 2026 change.

Role 5: Parcel origin and return

Shipping is a separate workflow. Etsy offers labels to sellers in Canada, the UK and the US, and the label-purchase page shows a "Shipping from" address with an option to edit it (help.etsy.com). Canada Post requires a Canadian return address on parcels (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca). Etsy's seller policy lists an accurate dispatched-from representation among its listing requirements. The Etsy pages reviewed do not say whether the label's from-address is auto-filled from the Legal and tax record, and Etsy-purchased return labels are documented only for buyers and sellers in the US.

How the Address Travels: Field-by-Field Walk-Through

Table 1 below follows each field from the fact it represents to the recipient, the buyer surface and the open question. It combines what the sources state with what they leave out. A blank "documented" cell would not mean "no"; it means the pages reviewed did not say.

Field (Etsy English label; French in parentheses is the editor's translation, not observed Etsy wording)	Seller type	Fact represented and document	Recipient / buyer surface	Edit control	Unresolved acceptance question
Home address (translation: adresse du domicile)	Individual or sole proprietor	Where the person lives; ID and identity checks	Etsy and its verification provider; not described as buyer-facing	Legal shop information form (Edit path documented for the phone field only)	Whether a non-residential address passes is not documented
Legal business address (translation: adresse légale de l'entreprise)	Incorporated business	Registered location of the entity; government business document	Etsy; may feed buyer display where the seller type or trader rules apply	Legal and tax information page; contact Support if reported data is inaccurate	Whether a commercial contact address that is not the registered office passes
Taxpayer address (translation: adresse du contribuable)	Whoever Etsy asks to confirm	Address for tax records; no PO or postal box	Etsy and tax authorities; tax ID not public	Not mapped to a named field in the pages reviewed	Whether it is the same field as Home address or Legal business address
Primary address reported to CRA (translation: adresse principale)	Individual and entity	Residence for individuals, registered office for entities (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca)	CRA only; annual copy to the seller (www.canada.ca)	Update the account data; contact Support	How Etsy picks the primary address from stored addresses
Seller details "other" text box	All sellers	Free text chosen by the seller	Shown to buyers per Etsy's announcement	Shop Manager, shop policies	Whether visibility is limited to EU or UK buyers (etsy.com)
Business address in order confirmation	Registered legal entity above the stated sales level	Business address if different from home (help.etsy.com)	Order confirmation emails	Follows the underlying record	Whether the rule applies to Canada-based sellers
Shipping from (translation: adresse d'expédition)	All label buyers	Physical dispatch origin	Printed on carrier label; Canada Post requires a Canadian return address	Edit on the label purchase page	Whether it is separate from the Legal and tax record

Two observations follow. The same street may sit in four of these rows for a home-based sole proprietor, so one change can have effects the seller did not intend. And the "unresolved" column lists the questions Etsy's pages leave open: a seller who cannot resolve them from Etsy's text should ask Support in writing and keep the reply.

Which screen disclosed the address

Before changing anything, identify the surface. A home address in a buyer's email, on a label, on a packing slip or in the seller-details area is four different problems. The email and seller-details surfaces follow Etsy's display rules above, the label follows the "Shipping from" setting, and packing slips are seller-customized, with Etsy stating that neither packing slips nor order receipts are invoices for buyers. Buyers also see the shop policies as of the time of purchase in their receipt email, so policy text is carried into the receipt.

Account type is not trader status

The business or individual choice in Etsy Payments is not automatically the same as being a trader under European consumer law. Etsy's announcement says it looks at the trader distinction and the seller type as separate inputs. In the Digital Services Act (Regulation (EU) 2022/2065), a trader is any natural or legal person acting for purposes relating to trade, business, craft or profession, and the Article 30 duty to collect the trader's name, address, telephone number and email applies where a trader offers products to consumers located in the Union (eur-lex.europa.eu). A Quebec seller who ships only within Canada is outside that text on its face, but Etsy's EU pages say it may display business information to visitors who indicate they are in the EU. The practical consequence is conditional: the same Legal and tax record can reach EU buyers if the seller makes listings available there.

Canada Reporting: A Separate Recipient

What the CRA collects and what it does not

Canada's digital-platform reporting rules sit in Part XX of the Income Tax Act. The CRA lists "Seller's primary address" among the identification information a platform operator reports, and says operators send each seller an annual copy by January 31 (www.canada.ca). Etsy's reporting article says it gives sellers a summary of what was reported by the same date. The Canadian mechanism is an operator-filed information return with a seller copy, and the seller does not file it.

The statute is specific about the address. Part XX defines the primary address of an individual seller as the address of the seller's principal place of residence and that of an entity seller as the address of its registered office, and it requires the operator to collect the individual's primary address (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) (laws.justice.gc.ca). The CRA guidance adds that an operator should tell new individual sellers that the address sought is where they live and consider their primary residence (www.canada.ca). An operator may rely on earlier due diligence only if the primary address was collected and verified or confirmed within the last 36 months, and if aware of a change it cannot rely on previous due diligence (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) (www.canada.ca). The seller's country of residence for reporting is the jurisdiction of the primary address (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). The consequence for sellers is plain: a mailbox is not a principal residence, so for an individual the reportable record cannot truthfully be a commercial address.

Etsy's trigger is not the income-tax rule

Etsy tells sellers it reports to the CRA when a seller completes 30 or more physical-goods transactions in a calendar year or sells CAD $2,800 or more after taxes and fees (help.etsy.com). The CRA's own exclusion covers a seller with fewer than 30 relevant activities for the sale of goods and consideration of no more than $2,800 in the period (www.canada.ca). Neither number is a threshold for owing income tax. The CRA lists Etsy among common platforms and says to report all peer-to-peer income as self-employment income, and an incorporated business completes the T2 corporation return instead (www.canada.ca). Revenu Québec also says income from the digital economy generally must be reported (www.revenuquebec.ca).

Sales taxes and the address link

Whether a seller registers for the Goods and Services Tax / Harmonized Sales Tax (GST/HST) and the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) changes who collects at checkout. The CRA's peer-to-peer page states the general rule at more than $30,000 over four calendar quarters, and Revenu Québec says a small supplier need not register or collect (www.canada.ca) (www.revenuquebec.ca). Etsy says that if no GST/HST or QST ID is on the account it collects those taxes from Canadian and Quebec buyers on physical goods (help.etsy.com). Sellers can add the IDs in a Canadian Taxpayer IDs section, and Etsy says it cannot give specific tax advice. Address enters indirectly: Etsy's tax table ties Quebec collection to a Canadian seller address and a Quebec buyer address.

Where a Commercial Address Helps and Where It Cannot

The Quebec registry is where choice is documented

The clearest documented choice in the sources is in the Quebec enterprise register, not in Etsy. Under the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises, a registrant who must declare a natural person's domicile may also declare a professional address for that person, and when one is declared the domicile cannot be consulted in the register (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). The government explainer says a person may declare a professional address if they have one, defines it as the principal place of work or business, and states that a PO box cannot serve as one (www.quebec.ca). It also says that if the professional address is not kept valid, the home address is published (www.quebec.ca). A separate route exists for a serious threat to safety (www.quebec.ca). The registration declaration itself must contain the registrant's name and domicile, plus the birth date for a natural person, and the register has a distinct "domicile élu" field for the person mandated to receive the enterprise's documents, which is neither the home nor the business address (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.quebec.ca).

Whether a Montreal virtual-office address qualifies as the "principal place of work or business" of a maker who actually works at home is a factual and legal question that the sources do not answer, and this report does not answer it. A qualified lawyer or the registrar should confirm eligibility.

Incorporated sellers: the registered office is the anchor

For an incorporated business, two documented rules point the same way. Etsy asks for a legal business address that must be supported by government business documentation, and Part XX treats the entity's primary address as its registered office. For a federal corporation the Canada Business Corporations Act requires a registered office in the province named in its articles, and Corporations Canada's form says the address must be a street address, a P.O. Box is not acceptable, and the address is public even if it is also a residential address (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) (ised-isde.canada.ca). A corporation formed under Quebec law follows Quebec's own rules, which this report did not verify. If the registered office is genuinely at a commercial address that the provider authorizes for that use, the Etsy legal business address, the CRA primary address and the registry record can be the same fact. If the registered office is the founder's home, entering a commercial address in only one place creates a mismatch, and Etsy says it cannot say which detail failed verification.

Sole proprietors and individuals: the home address stays

For an individual, Etsy's verification form lists a home address, Part XX defines the primary address as the principal place of residence, and Etsy's identity help ties the name on the ID to the taxpayer address. A commercial address cannot substitute for those facts. What a sole proprietor can sometimes control is the buyer-facing side: not typing the home address into the optional seller-details box, and checking which address sits in the "Shipping from" setting. The CRA separately allows a business mailing address that differs from the physical address, such as an accountant's, but the physical address must be where day-to-day activities take place and cannot be a PO box (www.canada.ca).

Parcels: origin is a fact, return reception is a service

Etsy's seller policy lists an accurate representation of where an item is dispatched from among the listing requirements (www.etsy.com). If parcels physically leave the home, a commercial address cannot honestly be the origin. A return address is different: Canada Post requires a Canadian return address placed in a stated location on the item, and the pages reviewed do not say whether a postal-box or commercial-suite address is acceptable as that return address; a postal box appears in Canada Post's guidance only as a destination address format (www.canadapost-postescanada.ca). Whether a provider accepts and forwards parcels is a service term to confirm in writing. Etsy's own return labels exist only for US buyers and sellers, so a Canadian seller's return workflow runs mostly between seller, buyer and carrier.

Options compared

Table 2 below summarizes four address options against the five roles. It states only what the sources show, and the last column says what remains unproven. The publisher is included as a direct provider of one option, with no price, because pricing and permitted uses are provider terms that readers must obtain themselves.

Option	Individual home-address field	Legal business address (incorporated)	Buyer-facing surfaces	Parcel origin and returns	Evidence status
Home address	Required for individuals	Allowed only if it is genuinely the registered office	Shown to buyers only where Etsy's display rules apply, and avoidable in the free-text box	True origin if goods ship from home	Documented, but privacy is limited
PO box or postal box	Not accepted for the taxpayer address	Not accepted as a Quebec professional address (www.quebec.ca)	Not a physical business location	Carrier rule on return-address use not found in pages reviewed	Excluded in two fields
Commercial address at a lawful business location (for example a Montreal virtual-office or coworking provider such as 2727coworking.com, the publisher of this report, which offers business addresses and virtual offices)	Cannot replace residence	Possible only if it is the real registered office and the provider permits that use	Possible to show publicly if the provider permits	Reception of parcels and returns depends on the provider's written terms	Etsy acceptance not established in any source reviewed
Accountant or other representative address	Mailing use only	Mailing use only	Not a business location	Not applicable	CRA allows mail delivery there; Etsy acceptance not established

The documented exclusions are specific (PO boxes in two fields), while the documented permissions depend on the underlying fact being true. No row can be marked "accepted by Etsy", because no Etsy page reviewed addresses virtual or mailbox addresses either way, and an address that passes one authority's test need not pass another's.

Procurement sheet for a commercial address

If a seller concludes that a commercial address fits a role, these are the questions to settle in writing with the provider, because none of them is answered by Etsy or the authorities:

- **Public-use permission:** may the address be shown to buyers, on a label and in a public register?
- **Entity-document compatibility:** can the provider supply the agreement or letter that the registration and Etsy's business documentation may require?
- **Correspondence reception:** are government letters (CRA, Revenu Québec, registrar) accepted and how fast are they scanned or forwarded?
- **Scanning and forwarding:** how is the seller notified, how fast, and at what charges and destination limits?

- **Parcel acceptance:** are parcels from marketplace buyers accepted, and are returns handled for the seller, with what authorization?
- **Destination geography:** which country does the address sit in?

Annual cost is the current quoted subscription plus the actual forwarding, scanning and authorized return-handling charges for a year, with any refundable deposit tracked separately. This report states no benchmark price, no avoided-tax saving and no privacy-risk percentage, because none of the sources reviewed provides one.

Implementation: A Preview Audit and Checklists

A documented preview audit (no live account changes)

This worksheet changes nothing and is completed from the seller's own screens.

1. **Name the account.** Record whether Etsy Payments onboarding was individual or incorporated, using Etsy's own choice.
2. **List every address on file.** Home address, legal business address, taxpayer address, shipping-from address, seller-details text. Note the screen where each appears.
3. **Open each buyer surface.** Use a test purchase or a seller-side preview where available: shop page seller details, order confirmation email, shipping label preview, packing slip. Mark each as "seen" or "untested".
4. **Compare to the sources.** Mark whether the display is explained by Etsy's stated rules (business entity above the stated level, EU or UK visitor, free-text box) or is unexplained.
5. **Flag mismatches.** An address that differs between the registry, the CRA account and Etsy is a mismatch to fix with true data, not to hide.
6. **Write to Support.** For every "unexplained" or "untested" item, send a written question and keep the reply, because Etsy's pages say to contact Support when reported information is inaccurate.

(Hypothetical Example) A fictional sole proprietor, "Atelier Exemple", lists 1234 Rue Fictive, Montréal, as home, taxpayer and shipping-from address. The audit finds the optional text box empty, the label preview showing the home address, and a test email not yet seen. The fictional result: three of four surfaces untested, one confirmed home exposure, and two written questions for Support about whether the taxpayer address is a separate field. No mailbox is bought until Support's reply and the registry eligibility question are answered.

Table 3: buyer-surface audit

Table 3 below gives the audit grid with the status that the sources support. "Untested" means this report did not observe the surface.

Surface	Documented by	Conditions stated	Status
Shop seller details (public page)	Etsy announcement and help	Depends on trader distinction and seller type; EU or UK visibility stated for seller details	Canadian screen untested

Surface	Documented by	Conditions stated	Status
Order confirmation email	Etsy confirmation help	Registered entity, above the stated level, only if different from home	Applicability to Canada-based sellers unresolved
Shop policies in receipt	Etsy shop-policy help	Policy text as of purchase	Untested
Shipping label	Etsy label help	"Shipping from" editable at purchase	Source of default address undocumented for Canadian labels
Packing slip and receipt	Etsy help	Seller-customizable; not an invoice	Address field untested

The grid is useful mainly for what it refuses to claim: only the seller can complete the untested rows on their own account.

Checklist after a genuine address or entity change

- **Update the registry first.** Quebec enterprise-register updates are separate from tax updates (www.revenuquebec.ca).
- **Notify tax authorities.** Revenu Québec says to notify it promptly of address changes, even when Canada Post forwarding is set up (www.revenuquebec.ca).
- **Update Etsy.** Use the Legal and tax information area and contact Support if reported information is inaccurate.
- **Expect re-verification.** The CRA guidance says an operator that learns of an address change must repeat its due diligence.
- **Re-check the shipping-from address and any public text.** A changed residence may not change the label.
- **Keep records.** Registry extract, lease or provider agreement, Support replies and screenshots.

Checklist before accepting physical orders

- **Confirm the account type** matches the legal structure, and do not misclassify an operating business as a private seller.
- **Confirm the true dispatch origin** and set shipping profiles to it.
- **Check the public text box** is empty of private details.
- **Check Canadian disclosure duties** separately. Quebec's Consumer Protection Act requires a merchant to disclose its address before a distance contract is concluded, and the Office de la protection du consommateur wording refers to a geographic address, so a PO box alone is a risk to confirm with the Office (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.opc.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Check the pre-contract list** that Quebec's consumer office publishes: it names the business's name, address, telephone number and email among the mandatory disclosures (www.opc.gouv.qc.ca).
- **Confirm the sales-tax position** and whether a GST/HST and QST ID belongs on the account.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The numbers that appear around the address question come from different regimes, and the central analytical point is that they are not interchangeable. This section lists each figure with its originator and scope.

- **Etsy display rule:** more than $20,000 USD in sales over 12 consecutive months for a registered business entity, per Etsy's help text (help.etsy.com). Etsy frames its INFORM text as applying to sellers who made 200 or more sales in the US.
- **US INFORM Consumers Act, collection tier:** 200 or more discrete sales or transactions of new or unused consumer products, and $5,000 or more in gross revenues, in any continuous 12-month period during the previous 24 months (www.govinfo.gov).
- **US INFORM, disclosure tier:** $20,000 or more in annual gross revenues (www.govinfo.gov). The statute lets a marketplace at the seller's request disclose only country and state where the seller says it has no business address and only a residential street address, but the text uses "may", so it is discretionary (www.govinfo.gov). The Federal Trade Commission describes this as a limited exception for sellers operating only from their homes, and says the Act sets a floor, not a ceiling (www.ftc.gov). The statute ties scope to consumer products in the United States (www.govinfo.gov). The FTC adds that a physical address for product returns shown on the listing satisfies the address-disclosure part of the rule (www.ftc.gov).
- **EU Digital Services Act, Article 30:** name, address, telephone number and email of the trader, collected before products are offered to consumers located in the Union, with trade-register details where the trader is registered (eur-lex.europa.eu). Platforms that qualify as micro or small enterprises are exempt from the section, which concerns the platform's size and not the seller's (eur-lex.europa.eu).
- **EU DAC7 (Council Directive 2021/514):** a reportable seller is an active seller that is resident in a Member State, so a Quebec resident is outside that definition on its face (eur-lex.europa.eu).
- **CRA Part XX:** exclusion for fewer than 30 relevant activities and consideration not above $2,800; Etsy's trigger of 30 transactions or CAD $2,800 after taxes and fees; copy to sellers by January 31; address reconfirmation every 36 months (www.canada.ca).
- **GST/HST and QST small supplier:** the federal test is $30,000 or less in any single calendar quarter and in the last four consecutive quarters (www.canada.ca).
- **Self-employment context:** Statistics Canada reported for 2023 that close to half (46.2%) of self-employed workers ran unincorporated businesses, which is general context and not specific to online sellers (www150.statcan.gc.ca).

Three conclusions follow. The $20,000 figure appears in two regimes with different scopes and should not be merged. The 30-transaction and $2,800 figures concern reporting to the CRA, not public display. And no source states how many Quebec home-based sellers are affected, so no prevalence claim is made.

Implications and Future Directions

For sellers, the main implication is to decide address by role, not by product. A sole proprietor who works from home should assume that the home address stays in the personal and tax records, and should focus on the controllable surfaces: the optional text box, the shipping-from setting and any policy text. An incorporated seller

has more room because the registered office can be a genuinely used commercial location, but only when that fact is true and documented.

For advisers and bookkeepers, the gap in Etsy's documentation is itself useful: the pages do not define "Legal business address", do not map "taxpayer address" to the other fields and do not state a position on virtual addresses, so a short written Support answer is evidence worth filing with the client's records.

Privacy characterization matters too. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada has noted, in a submission on federal privacy law, that for sole proprietorships contact information is often both business and personal information, which supports giving a sole proprietor's home address the care given to personal information (www.priv.gc.ca).

Dates matter. Etsy's seller-details announcement dates from 2023 and the CRA overview page from 2024, so display rules may change. A seller reading this after November 2026 should re-check the live help pages in their own Canadian account. Third-party mailbox guides need the same test, including provider geography.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Is an Etsy seller's address public?

Not as a rule, but conditional surfaces exist: the optional seller-details text is shown to buyers, and a registered business above the stated sales level has its business address in order confirmation emails if it differs from the home address.

Can a virtual address be used on Etsy?

No source reviewed says yes or no. Etsy excludes a PO or postal box for the taxpayer address, and no Etsy page addresses virtual or mailbox addresses. For an incorporated business whose registered office is at the address, the registered-office fact supports the use; for an individual, the home address stays.

How does Etsy address verification work for Quebec sellers?

Etsy lists a home address for individuals and a legal business address plus documentation for incorporated businesses, and asks sellers to re-enter details that match government documents if verification fails. Canadian document lists were not found.

How can a seller hide a home address on Etsy?

Keep it out of the free-text field, review the shipping-from setting and ask Support which surfaces apply. Do not enter false data. For the public Quebec register, a genuinely used professional address may keep the domicile non-consultable, and a PO box does not qualify (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

What are the Etsy business address requirements?

They differ by role: home for personal verification, legal business address for entities, taxpayer address (no PO box) in the confirmation flow, and an accurate dispatch origin for shipping. Quebec distance-sale law adds a merchant address disclosure before the contract, and carriers require a Canadian return address

(www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.opc.gouv.qc.ca).

What taxes and CRA reporting apply to Etsy sellers in Canada?

Sellers report income to the CRA as self-employment income or through the T2 return if incorporated, and Etsy reports to the CRA under Part XX with a seller copy by January 31 (www.canada.ca) (help.etsy.com). GST/HST and QST registration follows the $30,000 small-supplier rule (www.revenuquebec.ca).

Do US or EU seller-disclosure rules force a seller's address to be public?

Each regime has its own scope. The US statute is tied to consumer products in the United States, and the EU Digital Services Act duty concerns traders offering products to consumers located in the Union (www.govinfo.gov) (eur-lex.europa.eu). EU tax reporting under DAC7 concerns sellers resident in a Member State (eur-lex.europa.eu). The US statute lets a marketplace, at a home-based seller's request, disclose only the country and state, but the text is discretionary (www.govinfo.gov). None of these texts says anything about a Quebec seller's address on its own, and Etsy's pages do not say how it applies them to Canada-based sellers.

Is there a Canadian equivalent of the US 1099-K?

Etsy gives sellers a summary of what it reported to the tax authorities by January 31, and the Canadian mechanism is an operator-filed return with a seller copy. This report does not compare the two regimes line by line.

Is a virtual office useful for Etsy sellers in Montreal?

It can serve roles the facts support, mainly an incorporated seller's registered office or a mailing address, and it does not replace a home address in personal verification. Montreal providers, including the publisher of this report, offer business-address and virtual-office services; terms, parcel handling and permitted public use must be confirmed in writing.

Conclusion

Etsy's address data flows are coupled but not identical. The personal home address supports identity, the legal business address supports entity verification, the taxpayer or primary address supports reporting, the buyer-facing seller information is governed by display rules with seller-type and destination conditions, and the shipping origin is a factual setting. A commercial address can serve a role only when the underlying fact is true: a registered office for an incorporated seller, a genuine professional address in the Quebec register, or a mailing address for authorities. It cannot stand in for a residence, and a PO box is excluded in the documented fields.

No source reviewed shows that Etsy accepts a virtual or mailbox address in any named field, the Canadian screens and French labels were not observed, and several surfaces remain untested. Sellers should complete the audit, ask Etsy Support in writing, confirm eligibility with the registrar or a qualified professional, and only then choose an address service on documented terms. For a home-based Quebec maker, that usually means keeping the truthful home address in the personal and tax records, controlling the public text and shipping

settings, and treating any commercial address as an option for the entity or mailing roles it can genuinely serve. The decision belongs to the seller and their advisers, and this report offers no promise of platform approval or complete privacy.

Source links

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

1. https://help.etsy.com/hc/en-us/articles/360001980067-How-to-Verify-Your-Seller-Information-for-Etsy-Payments
2. https://help.etsy.com/hc/en-gb/articles/14553858116759-Etsy-Asked-Me-to-Confirm-My-Seller-Info
3. https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/programs/about-canada-revenue-agency-cra/compliance/reporting-rules-digital-platforms/information-shared.html
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21. https://www.revenuquebec.ca/en/citizens/consumption-taxes/taxable-zero-rated-or-tax-exempt-goods-and-services/gst-and-qst/other-situations/small-suppliers
22. https://help.etsy.com/hc/en-us/articles/6633345416215-What-Does-Etsy-Remit-to-Canadian-Tax-Authorities

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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.

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