



2727 COWORKING / RESEARCH & PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

Montreal Coworking Office Signage Requirements: 2026 Guide

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Published by 2727 Coworking · 2026-10-30 · montreal coworking office signage requirements · coworking signage · montreal sign permits · quebec french signage · office door signage · virtual office identification · business names · le sud-ouest

Original article: <https://2727coworking.com/articles/montreal-coworking-signage-permits-french-rules>



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Executive Summary

A company can request identification at a Montreal coworking office, but should secure written display rights before commissioning artwork. The decision involves **four separate gates**: the coworking agreement, property authorization, municipal permission, and French-language rules. Montreal requires permits for commercial-sign installation, replacement and alteration. An occupancy permit concerns the establishment and its operator, so a mailing address alone does not establish the relevant municipal permission. (montreal.ca)

The first design question is **where the sign can be seen**. Public signage includes messages in publicly accessible places; an indoor directory therefore deserves review. Quebec's current framework took effect on **June 1, 2025**. For applicable signs, French must occupy **at least twice the space** devoted to another language in the same visual field, with equivalent permanent visibility and legibility. "Outside the premises" extends beyond a street-facing façade. An office-door sign viewed from outside that office needs a layout-specific assessment. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) (www.quebec.ca) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)

In **Le Sud-Ouest**, the published sign fee is **CAD \$355 minimum per sign**, using a **CAD \$40/m²** surface rate, plus **CAD \$203 per sign** where the architectural integration process applies. (montreal.ca) No verified borough issuance estimate was established in this research. A budget and opening date should use an actual borough response and vendor quotation; these permit figures exclude unquoted design, fabrication and installation costs.

The practical path is to choose the least extensive identification that solves the visitor problem: a controlled directory entry, an interior nameplate, window lettering, or an exterior sign. Submit a location photograph and wording proposal to the operator, identify the occupancy arrangement, and establish the borough's application requirements. Review the entire visible composition before fabrication, as the Sign Association of Canada recommends. If signage is unavailable, use appointment instructions and reception arrangements. A virtual

address also requires separate consideration for online maps: Google excludes virtual-office mailing locations where the business does not operate. **A sign is neither an automatic membership entitlement nor a substitute for the other approvals.** (sac-ace.ca) (support.google.com)

Introduction and Background

A request to put a company's name on a Montreal coworking office is best answered with a proposed location and an approval request. A founder may need clients to identify a private suite, distinguish a booking from another company's meeting, or find an entrance. Those needs call for different solutions. Start with the visitor's route and the point where uncertainty arises, then decide whether a permanent company display is necessary.

This report examines **Montreal coworking office signage requirements as of October 30, 2026**. It separates official requirements from suggested operating practices and identifies questions public sources cannot settle for a particular membership. Specialist guidance explicitly recommends reviewing directories and other internal public-facing displays. (www.blg.com) The practical inventory should therefore extend beyond the exterior wall.

There is also an identity question. The **Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO)** distinguishes a trade name, identifying a business, from a trademark identifying goods or services. Federal guidance separately describes trade-name registration as a provincial or territorial responsibility. Neither document should be treated as an approval of a particular sign's language or location. (ised-isde.canada.ca) (www.canada.ca)

For a workspace provider such as **2727coworking.com**, the useful comparison concerns the proposed agreement and actual premises. This report establishes no entitlement to a mailbox label, directory entry, door plate or exterior display there. The same documentary questions should be put to every candidate operator.

The analysis draws on municipal and provincial sources, federal intellectual-property guidance, Google's own listing policy, and professional implementation commentary. Professional commentary helps interpret and organize the work; the cited legislation and public guidance remain the basis for the regulatory discussion. Site-specific uncertainty should become an explicit question for the borough or the **Office québécois de la langue française (OQLF)**, rather than an assumption embedded in artwork. The signage industry likewise recommends consulting the OQLF when compliance is uncertain. (sac-ace.ca)

Key Changes

Public-facing identification needs a visibility assessment

The important boundary is broader than “inside versus outdoors.” OQLF guidance defines public signage through public accessibility. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) For a shared corridor, record the proposed premises boundary and visitor access. Ask the reviewer to classify that actual arrangement instead of relying on the label 'interior sign'.

Make a simple visibility record:

- **Observer position:** Identify where a visitor first sees the proposed message.
- **Access:** Describe whether clients, delivery staff or the general public can enter.

- **Boundary:** Mark the office, shared area and building entrance on the plan.
- **Surroundings:** Photograph neighbouring words and logos in the same view.
- **Installation:** Identify the surface, attachment and responsibility for removal.

These are recommended evidence-gathering steps. Their purpose is to make the layout intelligible to someone reviewing it remotely, rather than ask for an abstract ruling about all coworking signs.

The language review concerns the composition

For applicable bilingual displays, the regulation tests space and visual impact, alongside permanent visibility and legibility. It is unsafe to reduce the task to choosing a slightly larger French font. Osler's discussion of the adopted regulation distinguishes the surface-area approach from the earlier font-size proposal. Ask the designer to document the composition's measurements. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.osler.com)

The same visual field concerns elements readable together without the observer moving. (www.aqie.ca) A French description around a corner should therefore trigger a layout question. Miller Thomson's explanation similarly emphasizes simultaneous visibility from the observer's position. (www.millerthomson.com) For a shared entrance, review the view a client actually encounters, not isolated files supplied by different tenants.

A business name and a trademark need separate classification

An English company name does not necessarily require replacing the identity everywhere. The regulation permits a non-French distinctive element in a business name with a French generic term; a recognized trademark has its own framework. OQLF guidance recognizes marks established through use. The applicable accompaniment and visibility rules still require attention. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)

Miller Thomson notes that distinguishing a business name from a trademark can be difficult. The request should identify whether the proposed lettering is a registered business name, a brand, a logo or an ordinary service description. Do not assume a graphic treatment answers that legal classification question. (www.millerthomson.com)

Finally, keep sign work separate from product-packaging projects. Dentons recommends separate tracking for packaging and inventory compliance. For an office move, that means assigning a distinct decision record to the premises, rather than waiting for a broader brand or product project to finish. (www.dentons.com)

Choose the Sign Type Before Requesting Approval

A founder should describe the requested identification in physical terms: what is printed, where it goes, who sees it and how it is attached. BLG's inclusion of directories in its review checklist supports checking small identification displays alongside prominent signs. The table below is a **decision aid**, not a borough-issued exemption schedule. (www.blg.com)

Table 1 compares sign placements. "Confirm" means the actual arrangement needs a decision, rather than that a permit has already been established as necessary.

Identification	Visibility question	Operator or property question	Municipal gate	French-language review
Mailbox label or directory listing	Who can access and read it?	Who controls the label, template and updates?	Confirm classification and any applicable exemption.	Public-access and name rules need review. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)
Interior door or nameplate	Can it be seen from outside the office?	Is the door or wall available for a member's use?	Confirm the proposed fixture and installation.	The interior exception depends on being invisible from outside the premises. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)
Window lettering or display	Can people see it through glazing or from a shared area?	Who controls the glazing and removal?	Ask whether the proposal requires a commercial-sign application.	Check outside visibility and the complete composition.
Exterior wall sign	What views expose the message?	Obtain the necessary property and installation permissions.	Resolve the borough's permit requirements before ordering.	Review French accompaniment and visibility. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

The matrix deliberately avoids a universal “no permit” cell. The official material reviewed did not establish a current Le Sud-Ouest exemption covering every coworking mailbox, corridor plate or window display. Request a determination for the precise proposal and preserve the response.

Directory and mailbox identification

A directory request should include the exact display name, entry length, location, update process and visitor access. Ask whether the operator manages a common directory or permits individual additions. Establish who changes the entry when a membership ends. These are contractual and operational questions, not a promise that every workspace offers the service.

Avoid treating every directory as a multi-name pylon. The regulation's relevant exclusion concerns a **freestanding structure displaying more than two names or trademarks**. That description does not by itself classify a wall-mounted lobby board. Obtain advice on the actual structure instead of counting neighbouring entries and assuming the exception applies. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

Door, window and exterior identification

For a door plate, photograph the approach with the door in its normal position. For window lettering, show the view from each relevant side. For an exterior sign, include its position relative to the entrance and neighbouring signage. These records help the reviewer assess visibility and help the vendor quote the intended work.

Language planning belongs in the design brief. The Sign Association of Canada recommends considering it early in design and permitting. That advice supports asking for an adjustable preliminary layout, followed by a final production file only after the relevant decisions are recorded. (sac-ace.ca)

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

Establish which agreement grants display rights

Ask for a written answer tied to the actual placement. A general statement that the company can “use the address” leaves the signage question unanswered. The approval should identify the display, responsible parties, removal requirements and any conditions that must be satisfied before installation.

Table 2 compares the questions to put to the publisher's workspace option and other arrangements. It compares **documents to request**, not verified product entitlements or advertised packages.

Workspace option	Identification rights established by this report	Document to request before choosing it
2727coworking.com, proposed agreement	No site-specific signage entitlement established.	Written terms for the requested directory, door, window or exterior placement.
Another coworking provider, proposed agreement	No entitlement assumed from an address or suite description.	The equivalent written display permission and responsibility allocation.
Virtual-address-only arrangement	Physical display rights require a separate answer.	Address-service terms and explicit permission for any requested identification.
Conventional office lease	The proposed lease and property conditions need examination.	Signage provisions, approved surfaces and the owner's approval process.

The publisher appears because a founder may be comparing its workspace agreement with alternatives. No row represents an affirmative claim that a provider supplies signs. Evaluate each response against the same proposed artwork and location; otherwise apparently comparable answers may concern different requests.

Use the following recommended contract checklist:

- **Scope:** Name the permitted sign and precise surface.
- **Control:** Identify who approves wording, dimensions and materials.
- **Applicant:** Name the party responsible for municipal submissions.
- **Property:** Identify any owner or co-ownership approval still required.
- **Cost:** Allocate design, applications, fabrication, installation and removal.
- **Duration:** Record what happens when the room or membership changes.
- **Maintenance:** Assign repair, cleaning and replacement responsibility.
- **Evidence:** Keep the approved artwork and written decisions together.

These are proposed questions for negotiation, not statements about what any operator's standard agreement contains. For contract interpretation or uncertainty about a name's legal treatment, obtain advice from a Quebec lawyer familiar with the proposed arrangement.

Prepare the Municipal Sign Application

Identify the occupancy arrangement and applicant

Montreal's occupancy guidance ties the permit to the establishment and operator. In Le Sud-Ouest, a change of operator is among the triggers for a new permit; the borough's occupancy checklist also requests owner or co-ownership authorization. Ask how the member's activity and proposed suite relate to the existing record.

(montreal.ca)

Useful requests include:

- **Existing record:** Ask for the current permit reference and holder.
- **Actual activity:** Describe client visits and work conducted on site.
- **Space:** Identify the room and shared areas the team will use.
- **Change:** Explain whether a new operator or altered arrangement is proposed.
- **Representation:** Establish who communicates with the borough.
- **Decision:** Obtain confirmation of any additional application required.

The public evidence does not settle whether a particular independent member is covered by a coworking operator's permit. Nor does it establish the applicant for every shared-office configuration. Put the actual facts to the borough's permit counter, which is the relevant municipal information and application service.

(montreal.ca)

Build a reviewable submission

For Le Sud-Ouest signage, the City lists scaled plans, photographs, a proposed-sign photomontage and a certificate of location. Prepare a single dossier rather than disconnected messages. An initial concept can identify missing decisions before the vendor develops a production drawing. (montreal.ca)

A recommended submission package includes:

- **Identity:** Business name, trademark status and contact person.
- **Placement:** Marked photographs showing the proposed surface and views.
- **Layout:** Wording, dimensions and surrounding visible messages.
- **Construction:** Materials, attachment and installation proposal.
- **Authority:** Operator consent and any requested property authorization.
- **Occupancy:** Permit reference or application evidence relevant to the site.
- **Responsibilities:** Proposed applicant, vendor and maintenance contact.
- **Conditions:** Unresolved questions for the borough and language review.

The signage industry recommends review before fabrication or installation. Make the final release a recorded decision: the parties should know which version has been approved and which conditions remain outstanding. A vendor quotation can then refer to the same drawing the operator and reviewers considered. (sac-ace.ca)

French-Language Review of the Finished Composition

Start with the general rule, then assess exceptions

Public signs and commercial advertising must be in French. Other-language content needs the relevant French treatment; the existence of a recognizable brand does not make the whole display exempt. Review ordinary informational text separately from the business name and trademark. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)

OQLF describes an exception to marked predominance for names or trademarks displayed inside premises and invisible from outside them. Its guidance retains a French-generic requirement for business names. This is a narrower question than whether a sign sits under a roof. Ask the OQLF to assess ambiguous shared-suite boundaries. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

For recognized trademarks, confirm the exact mark and whether a French version is registered. OQLF says a registered French version must be displayed inside and outside. CIPO also explains that trademark registration is not mandatory in general; that federal point should not be confused with satisfying Quebec signage requirements. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) (ised-isde.canada.ca)

Professional explanations can help frame the issue. McCarthy notes that use of a non-French trademark remains permissible, while Dentons discusses recognized common-law marks. OQLF's recognized-mark guidance includes marks established through use. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) These explanations support reviewing the mark's status rather than automatically translating every logo. They do not certify a proposed sign. (www.mccarthy.ca) (www.dentons.com)

Measure what contributes to French predominance

For the relevant composition, French accompaniment can include a generic term, a description of the products or services, or a slogan. Opening hours, telephone numbers, addresses, figures, percentages and articles do not contribute to the marked-predominance assessment. Filling unused space with contact details therefore does not solve the language-design question. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

Give the designer these instructions:

- **Meaning:** Propose French wording that describes the actual activity.
- **Measurement:** Show the space devoted to each language.
- **View:** Document what can be read together from the observer's position.
- **Permanence:** Explain how the French wording remains present.
- **Legibility:** Check material, contrast, placement and lighting in context.
- **Version:** Retain the approved composition for future replacement work.

These are implementation prompts derived from the rule, not a substitute measurement standard. An OQLF-authored guide hosted by the **Association québécoise de l'industrie de l'enseigne (AQIE)** illustrates simultaneous, continuing readability. Its examples can help a team discuss the proposal with a specialist. (www.aqie.ca)

Fasken's resource centre also highlights the same-visual-field requirement, which the regulation defines through simultaneous readability without movement. (www.fasken.com) (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) A practical review should therefore use a photograph or combined elevation, rather than separate screenshots of a logo and a distant French message. Keeping them in the same design packet makes the visibility question easier to resolve.

Control later changes

An approved concept should become an operating reference. BLG recommends updating brand guidelines and retaining photographs. Apply that approach to door replacements, directory revisions and member moves: check whether the approved arrangement is still the one actually displayed before reproducing an old file. (www.blg.com)

Osler explains that an existing trademark sign may sometimes be retained with additional French signage. Assess that possibility before assuming a complete replacement is necessary. Whether it works depends on the final configuration and the applicable requirements, not merely the availability of spare wall space. (www.osler.com)

Data Analysis and Evidence

This topic's useful quantitative evidence concerns **regulatory design and project inputs**, rather than coworking market size. No retrieved source established a representative Montreal coworking signage price or a guaranteed Le Sud-Ouest review duration. Treat an unquoted production allowance as a budgeting assumption, not a market average.

Table 3 separates published inputs from an illustrative calculation. All monetary amounts are **Canadian dollars**. The borough must confirm charges for the actual application.

Input or scenario	Amount or rule	How to interpret it
Le Sud-Ouest sign permit	Minimum \$355 per sign , surface rate \$40/m² . (montreal.ca)	A permit fee, not a fabricated-sign quotation.
Architectural integration addition	\$203 per sign when applicable. (montreal.ca)	Confirm applicability with the borough.
Office occupancy permit	Published \$348 for the relevant general-use category. (montreal.ca)	Include only if the arrangement requires that permit.
French space requirement	At least 2:1 relative to other-language space. (www.aqje.ca) (www.quebec.ca)	Also assess the visual field and continuing legibility.
One 2 m ² sign (Hypothetical Example)	$\max(\$355, \$40 \times 2) = \mathbf{\$355}$. (montreal.ca)	Author calculation using the published fee inputs.
Same sign with architectural addition (Hypothetical Example)	$\$355 + \$203 = \mathbf{\$558}$. (montreal.ca)	Excludes unquoted production and other project costs.

For a small proposed sign, the minimum rather than the area multiplication may determine the fee. The illustrative total is not a complete project budget. Request separate quotations for design, translation or legal review if needed, fabrication, installation, maintenance and removal. Do not include an occupancy charge automatically merely because a member requests a nameplate.

Le Sud-Ouest allows several signs in an application when they concern the same activity or use. That administrative provision does not establish the maximum permissible sign quantity for a member or building. Confirm the physical allowance and fee treatment for the proposed set. (montreal.ca)

Estimate lead time without inventing a service standard

Use a dependency schedule: **document preparation + borough review + vendor production + installation + contingency**. Where tasks overlap, show the overlap explicitly. The review duration should remain an open variable until the borough provides an applicable estimate; production should come from the selected vendor.

For example, assuming a vendor quotes **10 business days** after final approval is a **Hypothetical Example**, not an observed market lead time. Add that quoted or assumed period after the outstanding approval steps. Avoid calculating a fixed opening date from the City's six-month completion period, which concerns approved work. (montreal.ca)

Maintain the following planning distinctions:

- **Quote validity:** How long the vendor holds the price.
- **Review estimate:** What the borough says about this application.
- **Production start:** The event authorizing fabrication.
- **Installation access:** The agreed building-access window.
- **Contingency:** An explicit allowance chosen by the team.

This separates measurable inputs from uncertainty. It also prevents a low permit fee from obscuring the practical cost of an unresolved location or a late wording change.

A Private-Suite Request (Hypothetical Example)

Consider an invented consultancy, **North Harbor Analytics**, moving from an address service to a private office where it will receive clients. It wants an entrance-window logo and a door plate. This example supplies questions for a review, not approved language or a compliant design.

The team first documents the route from the building entrance to the office. It asks whether the operator offers an existing directory entry and whether that would solve the immediate wayfinding problem. The team compares the directory proposal with its original request before paying for a more extensive design.

Next, the team supplies the operator with a marked photograph and requests written permission for each proposed surface. It asks who controls the window, who will submit any application, and how the suite relates to the existing occupancy arrangement. The team records the holder's name and asks the borough to resolve any uncertainty about the proposed arrangement.

For language review, the team identifies the proposed name and any claimed trademark status. It describes its services and asks a language professional to develop appropriate French wording. A description or slogan is among the recognized forms of French accompaniment, but selecting the words does not resolve the finished display's visibility or measurements. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.nortonrosefulbright.com)

The designer then supplies a combined view of the proposed logo, French wording and neighbouring messages. The team asks the OQLF whether the door plate's corridor visibility brings it within the outside-premises framework. It does not infer that an indoor corridor guarantees an exception. (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)

Finally, the team records the answers, confirms the municipal submission path and releases the agreed production file. It photographs the completed arrangement for its records, following BLG's practical recommendation. If the window proposal cannot proceed, it considers a directory entry and appointment instructions separately. A rejection of a particular placement need not determine every other wayfinding option. (www.blg.com)

Implications and Future Directions

The useful procurement shift is to evaluate **permission before prominence**. When comparing shared offices, ask each operator to respond to the same physical request. A detailed answer about a small directory entry can be more decision-useful than a general assurance about branding. The remaining choice is whether that approved solution meets the team's actual visitor needs.

For longer-term administration, keep sign decisions with the premises records. Norton Rose Fulbright recommends proactive review of business practices, and Fasken presents its resources around operational impact. Apply that approach by making responsibility explicit when staff, space or branding changes, rather than leaving sign files solely with the original designer. (www.nortonrosefulbright.com) (www.fasken.com)

Separate wayfinding from online listing eligibility

Google's policy adds a distinct gate. A coworking office must maintain clear signage, receive customers during business hours and be staffed during those hours by the business's own staff to qualify under its coworking rule. A virtual-office mailing location where the business does not operate is ineligible. Address services and occasional room bookings should therefore not be assumed to satisfy the policy. (support.google.com)

Google also says businesses displaying their address should maintain permanent fixed signage bearing the business name. A permitted sign can be relevant evidence, but it does not settle the other listing conditions. Review the intended business operation against the whole policy before treating signage expenditure as a route to eligibility. (support.google.com)

Use current guidance and preserve the decision trail

The **Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB)** resource points readers toward OQLF signage materials. The West Island chamber likewise provides example-based resources. Use such directories to locate help, then check the current official requirements rather than relying on an older saved summary. (www.cfib-fcei.ca) (www.ccoim.ca)

A sensible future-proofing strategy is procedural: preserve measurements, approvals and photographs; identify who may authorize a replacement; and set a review trigger when the message, room or installation changes. This creates a usable record without promising that today's design will answer every later question.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Can a company put its name on a Montreal coworking office?

It can request permission for a specified placement. The agreement, property rights, municipal classification and language treatment require separate answers. Obtain the operator's written response to the actual proposal before ordering. The signage industry recommends reviewing the design before fabrication or installation. (sac-ace.ca)

Does every office-door sign need a permit?

The research did not establish a universal rule for every coworking nameplate. Provide the borough with the size, placement and attachment details and ask how it is classified. Do not treat uncertainty as an exemption. Send a location photograph with the dimensions and ask for the answer in writing.

Can an English company name remain on the sign?

Potentially. Business names and recognized trademarks follow distinct provisions; neither creates an unrestricted right to English-only public signage. Identify which category applies and review the French accompaniment and actual visibility. The official regulation addresses French generic wording, while OQLF explains recognized trademarks. (www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca)

Is an interior directory automatically exempt from French predominance?

No blanket directory exemption was established. Send photographs from the entrance, corridor and office to the OQLF, identifying the proposed premises boundary. Ask for the actual configuration to be assessed before treating it as exempt.

Who applies for a shared-office sign permit?

Resolve the applicant with the operator and borough, using the occupancy record and actual proposal. The public material does not identify the legally relevant operator for every coworking agreement. Do not put an independent member's name on an application solely because that member pays for the artwork.

Does a virtual-office address include public signage or a map listing?

The display entitlement must be established in the agreement. Separately, Google excludes virtual-office mailing addresses where the business does not operate. A mailing-service contract should not be treated as confirmation of physical-sign rights or eligibility under a platform's independent rules. (support.google.com)

Conclusion

A Montreal founder should begin with a location-specific request that connects the business name, the visitor route and the proposed installation. The objective is a reviewable decision: what identification can be displayed, under whose authority, and subject to which conditions. General assurances about an address or branding should be converted into written terms before the production file is released.

The most useful sequence is to identify the sign type, obtain the operator's answer, clarify the property's and occupancy arrangement's implications, resolve the municipal application, and review the language composition. Keep the same location photographs and artwork version throughout that process so each participant evaluates the same proposal.

Budgeting should distinguish published charges from quotations and assumptions. Scheduling should distinguish approval work from fabrication and installation. Where a public source does not answer a shared-office edge case, preserve the question and the responsible authority's response instead of translating uncertainty into a promised exemption or deadline.

For a team progressing from a virtual address to meetings or a private suite, the right identification is the least extensive approved arrangement that reliably helps clients arrive. If a preferred display is unavailable, reconsider the visitor route and permitted alternatives. The final decision should rest on documented display rights, a site-specific municipal answer and a language review of the finished composition.

Source links

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

1. <https://montreal.ca/en/how-to/get-commercial-sign-permit>
2. <https://www.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/francisation/entreprises/affichage-marques-noms.html>
3. <https://www.quebec.ca/nouvelles/actualites/details/protection-du-francais-entree-en-vigueur-de-nouvelles-obligations-pour-les-entreprises-et-poursuite-de-la-mise-en-oeuvre-du-devoir-d'exemplarite-de-l'administration-63276>
4. <https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/document/rc/c-11%2C%20r.%209>
5. <https://montreal.ca/en/how-to/get-commercial-sign-permit?arrondissement=SO>
6. <https://sac-ace.ca/quebec-commercial-signage-requirements-under-bill-96-what-sign-companies-need-to-know>
7. https://support.google.com/business/answer/3038177?no_link=1
8. <https://www.blg.com/en/insights/2025/ri/quebecs-new-language-law-changes-is-your-business-compliant>
9. <https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/canadian-intellectual-property-office/en/trademarks/trademarks-guide>
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13. <https://www.millerthomson.com/en/insights/marketing-advertising-and-product-compliance/charter-french-language-quebec-publication-final-regulation-respecting-language-commerce-and-business>
14. <https://www.dentons.com/en/insights/articles/2026/september/11/doing-business-in-canada-french-language-requirements-in-the-province-of-quebec>

15. <https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/document/lc/C-11>
16. <https://montreal.ca/en/how-to/get-occupancy-permit-commercial-industrial-or-professional-activity>
17. <https://montreal.ca/en/places/permit-counter-le-sud-ouest>
18. <https://www.mccarthy.ca/en/insights/blogs/consumer-markets-perspectives/french-language-requirements-bill-96-and-june-1-2025-common-misconceptions>
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20. <https://montreal.ca/en/how-to/get-occupancy-permit-commercial-industrial-or-professional-activity?arrondissement=SO>
21. <https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en/knowledge/publications/ea754c00/reform-of-the-charter-of-the-french-language-changes-effective-as-of-june-1>
22. <https://www.cfib-fcei.ca/fr/site/qc-loi-14-projet-de-loi-96>
23. <https://www.ccoim.ca/evenements-et-programmes/affichage>

THE PUBLISHER

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.

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