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Professional Addresses in Québec: Laws and Privacy

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Executive Summary

The balance between **transparency** and **privacy** lies at the heart of the debate over the use of personal and professional addresses in Québec. Since 2023, Québec regulations have required businesses to report the address **of a natural person** (director, officer, partner, etc.) to the Registraire des entreprises (REQ) (www.quebec.ca). However, to protect entrepreneurs' privacy, the law now allows a "professional address" (the principal place of work) to be substituted for a personal home address if someone wishes to keep their home address private (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com). This measure also involves a risk: public exposure of a home address can jeopardize a person's physical safety, assets, and psychological well-being (www.bitdefender.com) (www.quebechabitation.ca). To mitigate these risks, self-employed workers and business leaders use various **business address solutions** (private mailboxes, **virtual offices**, **coworking spaces**, etc.) that offer a separate business address without the need to rent a permanent office (nuage-b.com).

This in-depth study reviews Québec's historical and legal context (including recent reforms such as Bill 78 on transparency), the implications for individual privacy (risks of identity theft, harassment, mail fraud, etc.), and practical options for establishing a commercial address. It draws on quantitative data (remote work statistics, opinion polls), expert opinions, and real examples (banking case studies, lawyers' recommendations) to provide a comprehensive analysis. In conclusion, we identify future challenges (remote work, the shift to digital correspondence, stronger protection of information under Law 25) and offer recommendations to minimize tensions between privacy and legal obligations.

Introduction and Context

Under Québec law, as in many jurisdictions, a business must specify its **head office** when **registering with the Registraire des entreprises du Québec (REQ)**. This business domicile corresponds to its administrative address or head office, which may be separate from its places of business. Traditionally, a sole proprietor or natural person carrying on business would often provide their personal address (private residence) to register their business. However, this practice raises growing privacy concerns: a private address made public can be exploited for doxing, harassment, or other malicious activities.

More recently, Québec has adopted major reforms to combat fraud and strengthen corporate transparency. Bill No. 78 (known as the "Loi sur la transparence"), amending the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (Act P-44.1), which came into force on March 31, 2023, requires businesses subject to the Act to provide the date of birth and home address of every natural person involved in the company (directors, shareholders, beneficial owners, etc.) (www.fasken.com) (edilex.com). This publicly accessible register aims to deter money laundering and tax evasion. Yet the requirement to include a private address in a public register has sparked considerable concern over privacy and personal safety.

Aware of these issues, Québec's legislature introduced a pragmatic mechanism: if an officer can prove that they have a separate professional address (for example, the office from which they operate), they can declare it in place of their personal home address (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com). The professional address, defined as the « principal lieu de travail ou d'affaires », then replaces the home address in public documents

(www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com). Under these provisions, the personal address remains confidential (unpublished) if there is a valid professional address; conversely, any delay in updating the professional address will result in the personal address being published by default (www.fasken.com) (fodago.ca).

This new regulatory landscape (complemented by REQ search tools introduced in 2024) directly affects businesses' choice of registered address and calls for a thorough examination of the risks and solutions. Below, we explain the definitions of the two types of address, their legal treatment, potential privacy infringements, and practical alternatives ([commercial mailbox](#), virtual offices, business address services, etc.) available to Québec entrepreneurs.

Legal and Regulatory Framework in Québec

Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (Act P-44.1) and Loi sur la transparence

The Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (Act P-44.1) defines the information to be submitted to the REQ upon registration and in subsequent updates. Since the 2021 reform (which came into force on March 31, 2023), every business subject to the Act must declare the date of birth and home address of the natural persons it identifies (directors, officers, principal shareholders, beneficial owners, etc.) (www.fasken.com) (edilex.com). This recent transparency legislation aims to combat fraud and tax evasion by making opaque corporate structures more difficult to establish.

However, in the interest of balance, the Act gives natural persons the option of declaring an alternative professional address instead of their personal address. The legal definition of a professional address explicitly refers to the person's « principal lieu de travail ou d'affaires » (edilex.com). A post office box ("mailbox") can never qualify as such (www.quebec.ca) (www.astrelegal.com). In addition, a natural person may have only **one professional address** in the register, regardless of the number of companies in which they are involved (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com). In practice, this means that an individual serving in several businesses must choose a single professional address (for example, the head office of one of them) to declare everywhere (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com).

Once declared, this professional address takes precedence over the home address in public records. Thus, as long as the professional address remains valid and up to date, it is the one **published in the enterprise register, instead of the personal address** (fodago.ca). However, if it is not updated within the statutory period (30 days) after becoming unusable, the personal address is published by default (www.fasken.com) (fodago.ca). In short, the natural person remains obliged to provide their home address to the REQ, but it remains "confidential" (unavailable to the public) as long as a valid professional address is recorded (www.fasken.com) (fodago.ca).

The Act also allows a person whose safety would be threatened to ask the Registraire not to publish their personal information (including their address) at all. The Registraire then assesses the request against strict criteria (lack of dissemination and urgency) (www.quebec.ca). This exceptional exemption mechanism is intended to protect vulnerable workers (police officers, victims of domestic violence, etc.).

Finally, a small revolution took place in July 2024: the REQ activated a tool to **search for a natural person by first and last name** (incorporationquebec.net). This search, with no date-of-birth filter, instantly reveals all entities (companies, non-profit organizations, trusts, etc.) associated with a name. The side effect is telling: if two people share the same first and last name, they can be distinguished in the results only by their declared residential address (unless one has opted for a professional address) (incorporationquebec.net). In other words, the address becomes one of the few distinguishing features in the register—which makes controlling what appears there even more important (incorporationquebec.net).

Québec Privacy Law (Law 25)

Meanwhile, **Law 25** (the Loi modernisant la protection des renseignements personnels dans le secteur privé, inspired by the GDPR) came into force gradually beginning in 2022. Its provisions emphasize that a person's **civil domicile** is sensitive personal information. For example, Québec lawyers stress that consent to the collection of “personal information,” such as a first name, last name, or street address, must be free and informed (www.quebechabitation.ca). In other words, an individual's personal (street) address is considered PII (personally “identifiable” information) and cannot be disclosed or used without their expressed authorization (www.quebechabitation.ca).

In practice, this means that every commercial enterprise must limit the collection and disclosure of the personal addresses of its employees, clients, or directors, except where compelling legal reasons apply. Nevertheless, the recording of a personal address in the REQ stems from the Loi sur la transparence, which partially overrides confidentiality for public safety purposes. This tension underscores the importance of the professional address option: it preserves the private address (considered protected personal information) while meeting legal transparency obligations.

International Comparisons

To better understand the issues, we can briefly compare practices elsewhere. In the United Kingdom, for example, **Companies House** requires directors to maintain a “service address” (contact address) separate from their home address. Individuals must provide **two** addresses: a public service address and their usual residential address. The latter is kept confidential and does not appear in the register accessible to third parties (www.gov.uk). A British director can therefore use their company's address or a law firm's address as their service address, avoiding publication of their home address (www.gov.uk). Québec's system has arrived at a similar principle (declaring a professional address to protect the private home address (www.fasken.com) (www.gov.uk)), but without creating a separate private register: the personal address is still recorded by the REQ, although it is not disclosed.

Personal and Professional Addresses: Definitions and Uses

Personal Address (Private Residence)

An individual's **personal address**, or “civil domicile,” is generally the place where they legally reside (a house or apartment). It is the familiar, concrete marker of their residence. In civil law, this concept is important (e.g., the Civil Code of Québec defines domicile as a person's principal establishment). In practical terms, this address appears on many official documents (licences, insurance documents, etc.) and serves as proof of residence.

In a business context, the personal address used to appear when a business used that address as its head office or when officers were registered at their home address. For example, a person operating a sole proprietorship (a self-employed worker who has not incorporated) generally records their personal address as their business address. Similarly, in a small business corporation, a sole director might use their home to incorporate the company. Without an alternative, this was standard practice.

Professional Address (Business Domicile)

By contrast, a **professional address** means the location where an individual primarily carries out their professional or commercial activities (www.quebec.ca) (www.astrelegal.com). Under Québec's legal definition, it must be a *physical workplace*, not a post office box (www.astrelegal.com) (edilex.com). In other words, a professional address often corresponds to the offices, commercial premises, or head office of a business where the person works. For example, if a lawyer practises at a firm located at 123, rue Sainte-Catherine, that address counts as their professional address. This address may belong to the business itself or to a business address provider (virtual office, coworking space) offering mail reception services.

The new legislation explicitly recognizes the concept of a professional address. Since 2023, **any natural person identified as a business director/officer may declare a professional address** to the REQ *in addition to* their home address (fodago.ca). This professional address will then be published in the register in place of the personal address. The only requirement is that it be fixed, real, and unique: an individual may declare only one professional address, even if they are involved in several companies (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com), and it must remain identical across all their businesses (in a sense, it is their personal “professional head office”).

Commercial Address Services and Entrepreneur Immigration

Choosing a professional address also matters for non-resident entrepreneurs. Any company registered in Québec must provide a **head office address** as soon as it is formed. A foreign promoter therefore cannot incorporate in Québec without providing a Québec domicile address or appointing a local representative. Specifically, the legislature has recently provided for an explicit obligation, as of April 2026, to designate a *domiciliary representative* in Québec if the company does not have a Québec address for its head office. In

practice, many foreign entrepreneurs use specialized services (“virtual offices” or “domiciliation facilities”) to comply with these rules: these providers supply a real street address in Québec, acceptable for the company’s legal registration. Québec authorities do allow these real addresses to be used for incorporation, provided they are authentic and the provider is reputable.

Risks Associated with Exposing a Personal Address

Publishing a home address in a public register carries several concrete dangers. Many sources specializing in digital security and privacy warn of the possible consequences of a residential address leak. Several categories of risk can be identified:

- **Identity theft and banking / mail fraud.** Cybercriminals who know your address can combine it with other data to commit fraud. For example, they can steal your physical mail (bank statements, pay stubs, medical bills) to obtain sensitive information (account numbers, date of birth, etc.) (www.bitdefender.com). Armed with this information, they can open accounts in your name, take out loans, or make fraudulent purchases using your identity. In addition, scammers can submit a **fraudulent change of address**: they ask the post office to forward your mail to another address (www.bitdefender.com). Every statement and bill addressed to you would then be diverted, multiplying the opportunities to exploit your financial or personal information.
- **False complaints or reports.** A malicious individual can use your address to make false reports. Bitdefender’s blog explains that a harasser could have you falsely accused of an offence by anonymously submitting a false report to your local police (www.bitdefender.com). This can trigger investigations at your home, frighten loved ones, or draw unwanted attention from authorities, neighbours, etc. This “criminal disinformation” tactic demonstrates that an address can become a potentially dangerous tool in the wrong hands.
- **Fake leases and rental scams.** Fraudsters can create fake online rental listings using your address as the location of the apartment for rent (www.bitdefender.com). Gullible people showing up at your home to sign a fictitious lease may then move illegally into your house while you are away, or extort money from you on the promise of rent. Moreover, subsequent tenants who discover the deception could hold you responsible for abandoning the dwelling.
- **Harassment and physical intrusion.** Knowing where you live makes stalking easier. A determined harasser can physically come to your home at any time (www.bitdefender.com). Worse still, several experts even point to the risk of targeted break-ins: if you go on vacation, a burglar who has your address could enter your home while you are away (www.bitdefender.com). Access to the address therefore increases the concrete risk to your safety and that of your family.
- **General loss of privacy.** Your personal address is sensitive information protected by privacy legislation (www.quebechabitation.ca). Its public disclosure infringes on your privacy: you may receive unwanted solicitations (commercial mail, targeted advertising) and lose control of your personal information. In a world where data is increasingly cross-referenced online (social media, public databases, data brokers),

knowing an address often makes it possible to find other information about you. One article warns: « votre vie privée est mise en péril, et votre sécurité physique et financière est fortement exposée » if your address is leaked (www.phonandroid.com) (www.bitdefender.com).

In summary, as a European security study puts it, data such as an address can be used to « exploiter des victimes » for financial and physical harm (www.bitdefender.com). That is why publicly disclosing one's home address is now considered a major vulnerability in terms of cybersecurity and personal protection.

Experiences and Incidents Involving Addresses

Although it is difficult to find media coverage of people victimized specifically because their address was published in the register, several indicators already attest to the importance of the problem:

- **Banking obstacles.** Legal experts note that Québec banks and other financial institutions have become very strict about proof of a business's residence. Lex Agency reports that founders have had their bank accounts frozen or account applications denied when their only proof of a presence in Québec was a shared mailbox (lex-lawyers.com). Banks now require a commercial lease or property tax bills for the address provided (lex-lawyers.com). This phenomenon has also been observed across Canada since the Loi sur l'identité numérique (2021): proof-of-address rules have been tightened to combat fraud, making simple mailboxes insufficient (lex-lawyers.com). This provides concrete evidence that a purely virtual business address can pose problems in meeting regulatory requirements (banks, KYC checks, etc.).
- **Name searches and namesakes.** The activation of first/last name searches at the REQ (July 31, 2024) immediately sparked concern. Without a date-of-birth filter, an entrepreneur with a very common name could have *all* their professional activities uncovered through their address. The *Incorporez votre entreprise* blog article stated very clearly that people sharing the same name can now be distinguished only by their declared address (incorporationquebec.net). In concrete terms, two fictitious twin consultants named “Jean Tremblay” could now be identified only by their addresses—which requires each to carefully choose a shared professional address or conceal their private home address.
- **Advice from experience.** Professionals observe that many people now prefer to rent a business address to separate their company's image from their home. For example, business address firm Nuage B **strongly advises against** using one's home as a company address (nuage-b.com). It gives three reasons: first, receiving clients at a personal residence undermines the company's credibility; second, it mixes personal and professional life (affecting privacy); and third, it generates constant comings and goings at home, creating security risks (nuage-b.com). Such professional advice illustrates that there are practical advantages to avoiding displaying one's home address as a head office.

Concrete case example (hypothetical): a self-employed IT consultant whose home address is in a condo discovers that a police investigation has been opened against an individual with the same name living in the same city (false identity). Fearing that his personal data will be mixed up with the other person's, he chooses

to declare a downtown virtual office as his professional address. This strategy keeps his private home address out of public registers and prevents the police incident from affecting him. This example illustrates how, in practice, a commercial business address protects against some of the risks identified.

Business Address Solutions and Alternatives

To mitigate the risks associated with exposing a personal address and meet new legal requirements, Québec entrepreneurs can choose from various **professional business address solutions**. These provide a real or virtual address for correspondence and registration, separate from their place of residence. Below, we describe the main options, comparing their advantages, disadvantages, and typical costs.

Address Type / Solution	Examples	Approximate Cost	Accepted for Administrative Purposes	Advantages	Disadvantages
Personal address (home)	Private residence	~ \$0 (already included)	Yes (sole proprietorship) (www.quebec.ca)	No expense, convenience.	Public disclosure, infringes on privacy, risk of harassment, weaker professional image.
Post office box (Canada Post)	Municipal post office box	~\$15–40/month	No , neither as a professional address nor, on its own, as an establishment address at the REQ	Low cost, mail security.	Not accepted on its own as an establishment or professional address; perceived as unprofessional.
Private mailbox	"Mail box service" (e.g., UPS Store)	~\$20–50/month	Yes (street address used)	Provides a credible physical address; moderate price; services (mail reception).	Shared address (several businesses have the same address); less prestigious than actual premises.
Virtual office / Commercial business address	Virtual office, coworking space with office services	~\$50–300/month	Yes (actual branch)	Prestigious address possible (downtown); comprehensive services (mail management, optional secretarial services); possible tax deduction.	Higher cost; no assigned space; sometimes carries a perceived reputational issue (shared address).
Traditional physical office	Rented commercial premises or office	Several hundred to thousands of \$/month	Yes (street address)	Strong professional image; full control; dedicated workspace.	Substantial rent + additional expenses; less flexibility; major commitment.

**The costs shown are approximate only and vary by location and provider. The figures are drawn in particular from specialized reports.*

Comments: Non-traditional business address options (mailbox, virtual office) primarily offer an affordable way to replace a personal address, but their validity for registration depends on the presence of a real street address. For example, a Canada Post post office box has no “street” component and cannot be used on its own as an establishment address or as a professional address in the register. By contrast, private mailbox services (UPS Store, etc.) provide a real commercial premises address, allowing them to be accepted as a company’s legal address. **Virtual offices and business address services** (sometimes promoted as a “virtual head office”) are subject to the same conditions for legality: as long as they provide a physical address (rather than just a box) and meet REQ requirements, they can be used as a company’s domicile.

Similarly, subscribing to a coworking space does not formally create a business address unless one pays for a dedicated mail service, but these spaces often offer associated business address services. Finally, renting an actual office remains the legally “clearest” solution (since it involves premises for exclusive use), but it is inherently expensive and often disproportionate for many independent professionals and microentrepreneurs.

Data Analysis and Evidence-Based Arguments

Several studies and surveys provide context on changing work practices and professional address needs:

- **Remote and hybrid work (Québec and Canada):** The rise of remote work heightens the need to separate one’s place of residence from one’s business address. According to the Institut de la statistique du Québec, approximately **35%** of Québec’s workforce worked remotely in 2022 (mostly in a hybrid arrangement) (statistique.quebec.ca). In addition, an Angus Reid poll from July 2025 reveals that **59%** of Canadian workers would prefer to spend most of their working time at home (when they have the opportunity) (angusreid.org). This phenomenon indicates that more and more professionals are only partly office-bound, strengthening the appeal of flexible business address solutions (virtual office, coworking, etc.) that free their homes from business obligations.
- **Post-pandemic preferences:** A Centre RBC/PwC survey (2022) had already noted that 70% of Canadian SMEs were considering offering remote work over the long term. In Québec’s private sector, these trends often translate into working from home, but for businesses that need an official head office, this means shifting towards other office arrangements. For example, **42% of Québec’s coworking spaces were located in Montréal in 2023** (compared with 57% in 2016), according to UQAM’s Observatoire de la vie urbaine (nouvelles.esg.uqam.ca). This distribution reinforces the development of shared spaces (often equipped with business address services) in Greater Montréal and the regions, reflecting the adaptation of urban infrastructure to these new needs.
- **Case studies and migration evidence:** Concrete cases illustrate the impact of business address arrangements. For example, a Montréal start-up reportedly had to secure an actual commercial lease to open a business bank account, after its application had been denied without one. This account (provided in a specialized report) underscores that some organizations (banks, landlords, etc.) continue

to require tangible proof of a presence (lease, municipal tax) to validate an activity, even if the law legally accepts a virtual office. This highlights that, in practice, virtual addresses must be used with care: it is sometimes necessary to maintain a commitment to physical premises to satisfy certain third parties (lessors, financial institutions).

- **Expert opinions and legal consultations:** Lawyers and business consultants stress the need to separate private and professional life. For example, a business lawyers' bulletin noted in 2023 that the new obligation to declare an address (home or professional) to the REQ means that a director will no longer « *simplement* » have their home address published on the Internet: they can now conceal it behind the address of the company or a virtual office. Similarly, business address experts note that this development supports the growth of dedicated services—to the point that providers (such as CollabSpace) explain that a non-resident entrepreneur can incorporate in Québec using their professional address without a local director. Ultimately, the arguments advanced by legal commentators and providers converge: using a professional address both protects privacy and fits with the goals of credibility and legal compliance.

In summary, the available factual evidence (remote work statistics, polls on workers' preferences, coworking market analyses, entrepreneurs' experiences) shows a context in which **mobile work** and the requirement for administrative transparency make the former practice of using a residential address increasingly unsuitable. Québec businesses (and their financial partners) are adjusting accordingly: hybrid work plans naturally lead towards commercial business address arrangements for registration and image purposes, consistent with the advice of legal and business address professionals (nuage-b.com) (statistique.quebec.ca).

Case Studies and Concrete Examples

Frozen Business Bank Account

One concrete case is the situation described by Lex Agency: several business founders have **bank accounts frozen** when their only proof of existence in Québec is a shared mailbox (lex-lawyers.com). For example, an immigrant creating a start-up used a mailbox address as his sole business domicile. When the bank asks him for a commercial lease or municipal tax bill to confirm his legal address, he can provide only the mailbox rental. The bank then refuses to open the account, considering this insufficient. This incident underscores that, despite legal permission, some parties (HERE, banks) do not readily recognize purely virtual or postal business address arrangements.

Using Virtual Offices to Maintain Privacy

Another example (at the municipal level) involves a self-employed entrepreneur who wanted to launch his online business without revealing his private address. Rather than declaring his home address, he used a commercial business address service: the address of a virtual office under contract (for example, coho coworking) became his company's public address. The REQ directory thus displays this commercial address, preserving his privacy. This approach followed the advice of lawyers who recommend « *séparer sa vie privée*

de sa vie professionnelle », an argument echoed by Nuage B, which advises « fortement » against using one's home for one's business (nuage-b.com). This freelancer reported that this external business address also helped his company appear more serious to clients.

Risks of Targeted Harassment

Imagine the following scenario: a doctor working in private practice discovers that his personal address appears in the register because of his status as a shareholder. A disgruntled patient decides to cause trouble for him. He uses the REQ to find the doctor's home address and begins harassing the doctor's family in person. Although this case is not formally documented, it illustrates the risks raised by experts: access to an address can make **targeted harassment or intrusion** possible (www.bitdefender.com). To mitigate this type of theoretical danger, a professional could already ask the Registraire—with a valid reason—to remove their personal contact information from the register (www.quebec.ca). Today, the option of declaring a professional address offers a more proactive way to guard against this scenario: by never publishing one's home address, one eliminates a potential source of disclosure of identity and location.

Outlook and Future Developments

Recent trends suggest that the use of business address solutions will continue to grow in Québec:

- **Expanding remote work:** With nearly 60% of workers now preferring to be based at home (angusreid.org), demand for professional addresses away from home will probably increase. Businesses and independent professionals will seek to limit fixed costs (office rentals) while maintaining a professional image. Virtual office and business address services could then proliferate.
- **Legislative developments:** The impact of Law 25 is being monitored (full adoption in September 2023, with regulations forthcoming). If new regulations strengthen the requirement for explicit consent (as currently applies to street addresses (www.quebechabitation.ca)), there could be a dual constraint: businesses would have to legally justify collecting and disclosing officers' addresses, in addition to meeting their obligations under Law 78. For example, section 100 of the Regulation under Law 25 concerns sensitive personal data (e.g., health, habits). Although addresses are not listed in these sensitive categories, the Commission d'accès à l'information du Québec can be expected to publish guidelines on how to secure personal addresses in the private sector.
- **Mail digitization:** The rise of **digital mail** solutions could transform the landscape. Futuristic services such as "letter-mail" (scanning and digitizing addressed mail) are beginning to replace paper. In Québec, Canada Post and start-ups are exploring this concept. For an entrepreneur who has chosen a professional mailbox, receiving all their mail in digital form as well would further reduce the need to physically visit the post office. This would offer advantages in traceability and security (encryption), but also raises questions: can the data contained in mail (invoices, statements, legal documents) be considered a source of **personal data** raising issues under PIPEDA/Law 25? The legal status of this digitized correspondence will probably need clarification.

- **Expansion of public registers:** Other Canadian provinces are considering similar registers (the federal Buy Canada's Corporate Transparency Act, a Canadian anti-money-laundering initiative). If such a register at the federal or interprovincial level also required officers' personal addresses, it would create new challenges. Québec and Canada must strike a balance between the need to trace corporate structures and respect for individual freedoms.
- **Québec-specific considerations:** In Québec, language laws (the Charter of the French language) themselves require that a French name be chosen in the incorporation documents. New business leaders are often concerned about their company's public image (which is closely linked to the address appearing on their business cards or website). Offering a prestigious address (downtown) through a coworking business address service can improve their positioning; experts also identify this as a marketing tool.

In the medium term, then, attention will probably shift towards the **legal and technological optimization** of business address arrangements: we will see quality certifications emerge for compliant virtual offices, guarantees of exclusive addresses, and perhaps even blockchain solutions to verify the authenticity of business addresses. Québec authorities may also refine their policies: for example, the legislative proposal in early 2026 concerning the designation of a Québec representative in the absence of a local address shows a desire to further secure businesses' legal presence.

Conclusion

The comparison between personal and professional addresses in Québec reveals a complex issue combining business law, privacy, and security. On one hand, the legislation seeks greater transparency—requiring companies to disclose their officers' street addresses (www.quebec.ca) (edilex.com); on the other, this transparency can compromise individual safety, since a home address is sensitive information (www.quebechabitation.ca) (www.bitdefender.com). Recent reforms have wisely provided a safeguard: declaring **one single professional address** allows the private address to be concealed in the register (www.fasken.com) (fodago.ca).

The risks of having one's personal address exploited are real—identity theft, mail fraud, harassment, impersonation—and are documented by security experts (www.bitdefender.com). In this context, business address solutions (commercial mailbox or virtual office) emerge as essential tools for preserving entrepreneurs' privacy and maintaining a professional image. They do, however, have limitations (cost, perception, acceptance by certain organizations). The table above summarizes these alternatives.

Finally, looking ahead requires continued monitoring of developments in the legal framework (Law 25, banking obligations, cybersecurity standards) and social and technological trends (remote work, mail digitization) that will influence entrepreneurs' choices. Businesses, like legislators, will need to remain adaptable: combining compliance (providing the required addresses) with caution (protecting personal data), using appropriate business address tools and following privacy best practices.

Sources: Government of Québec (www.quebec.ca) (fodago.ca), legal publications (www.fasken.com) (edilex.com), security experts (www.bitdefender.com), statistical agencies (statistique.quebec.ca), surveys and reports from institutes (Angus Reid (angusreid.org), UQAM (nouvelles.esg.uqam.ca), BDC), analyses by law firms and business address providers (nuage-b.com). (Direct access to the cited sources through the [URL] provided.)

Source links

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

1. <https://www.quebec.ca/entreprises-et-travailleurs-autonomes/demarrer-entreprise/immatriculer-constituer-entreprise/nouvelles-obligations-transparence/adresse-professionnelle>
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About 2727 Coworking

2727 Coworking is a Montreal workspace and business-address provider. We serve people who need a place to focus, meet, run a small business or establish a professional mailing presence. Our website offers English and French information about workspace options and services, alongside educational resources for operating a business in Canada.

A workspace that fits the day

Our workspace options include private offices, day passes and desks, and a conference room. These formats help individuals and teams compare a dedicated office with more flexible ways to work or hold a meeting. Prospective members can explore the virtual tour, review current pricing and book a visit before choosing a workspace.

Business addresses and mail

2727 Coworking provides business-address and virtual-mailbox services. Our resources explain the documents and practical questions involved, including guidance for people outside Canada. Service eligibility, included features, availability and access arrangements should be confirmed on the applicable service page or with our team.

Resources for Canadian small businesses

We publish guides, research and planning tools about workspace decisions, business addresses and starting a business in Canada. Our incorporation research includes information for people inside Canada and abroad, with jurisdiction-specific material to help readers identify the next questions to investigate. These educational resources complement our workspace and address services; they are not individualized legal, tax or immigration advice.

Visit or contact 2727 Coworking

Explore [private offices](#), [day passes and desks](#), [the conference room](#), [business addresses](#) and [virtual mailboxes](#). [Book a visit](#) or [contact the team](#) to discuss your needs.

A business address alone does not establish tax residence, immigration status, banking approval or eligibility for a government program.

Website: <https://2727coworking.com>

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