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Quebec Food Business Address Requirements: REQ and MAPAQ

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Executive Summary

Quebec food business address requirements should be resolved field by field. The current MAPAQ application separates the **food-preparation premises** from the **permit applicant's correspondence address**; its guide permits different addresses and a postal-box entry for correspondence. This does not establish that an arbitrary private mail service is accepted. **A coworking mailbox or desk is not a permitted food-preparation site**, and buying an administrative address does not authorize cooking there. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

The legal business record requires a separate check. REQ distinguishes enterprise domicile, elected domicile and establishments; the domicile entry depends on the legal structure. (quebec.ca) For a home-based food operation, Quebec guidance sets a **100 kg monthly production limit**, requires direct consumer sales rather than wholesale distribution, and restricts simultaneous personal kitchen use. (quebec.ca) For Montreal premises, the city instructs applicants to verify zoning before renting or purchasing. An existing kitchen arrangement therefore needs review against the proposed operation, rather than reliance on its postal address. (montreal.ca)

As of this report, MAPAQ's listed annual charges are **CAD $367** for general preparation, **CAD $283** for hot/cold holding and **CAD $566** for restaurant categories with buffet, plus **CAD $144** when opening a first-application file. (quebec.ca) The practical budget must also contain actual kitchen, storage, mail and approval quotes. Outsourced production needs an agreement defining processing and packaging responsibilities; Ontario's official manufacturing guide supports that contracting practice, without determining Quebec permit eligibility. (ontario.ca) Packaged-food labels need another address check: CFIA expressly rejects virtual addresses as principal-place-of-business declarations. (inspection.canada.ca)

The recommended purchase gate is to identify the operator, classify the activity, confirm the physical site with MAPAQ and the borough, and obtain acceptance of the proposed correspondence arrangement. Preserve the responses. Canada Post's shared-address forwarding restrictions make exit and continuity terms particularly relevant to a private mailbox contract. (canadapost-postescanada.ca) After a change, MAPAQ requires

notification within **15 days**; REQ's general updating deadline is **30 days**. (quebec.ca) (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) The report's crosswalk, scenario matrix and quote-based worksheet turn those distinctions into a reviewable decision.

Introduction and Background

A food founder choosing a **Quebec business address** is making several decisions at once: who operates the business, where food is prepared, where official correspondence arrives, and what location appears on packaging. These decisions interact, but the relevant forms ask different questions. For the Registraire des entreprises du Québec (**REQ**, Quebec enterprise registrar), start by identifying the legal structure and reviewing the proposed registration fields. Keep questions about domicile, establishments and document delivery separate in the working file.

The Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (**MAPAQ**, Quebec agriculture and food ministry) adds a practical distinction: its application guide allows the correspondence address to differ from the preparation address. That separation is the starting point for a caterer cooking at home, a founder renting kitchen time, or a packaged-food company outsourcing production. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

This report treats address selection as an **approval sequence**. The proposed method is to describe activities, establish the legal applicant, identify the actual production site, check municipal permission, and only then select a correspondence service. An attractive postal address should follow those decisions. It should not determine the answers entered into unrelated regulatory fields.

Terminology deserves particular care in bilingual transactions. Quebec's official terminology distinguishes domicile from workplace and corporate head-office addresses. A provider's English phrase "business address" therefore needs to be translated into the precise field the customer intends to complete. (vitrinelinguistique.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca) The Canada Revenue Agency (**CRA**) likewise distinguishes physical and mailing addresses, expressly allowing them to differ. (canada.ca)

The practical audience is Montreal founders preparing food somewhere other than an administrative desk. The analysis concerns address allocation and approval evidence, rather than a complete food-business launch plan. Recommendations below are proposed purchasing and recordkeeping practices. Statements about official requirements identify their source, while unresolved acceptance questions remain matters for the relevant authority.

Key Changes: Separate Identity, Production and Mail

The important change is in the decision process

"Key changes" here means changes a founder should make to an address-selection process, rather than an assertion that Quebec recently created a new address regime. The current MAPAQ guidance is dated **October 26, 2026**; the linked application has no visible revision identifier in the retrieved form. Download the official form when applying rather than reusing an older saved copy. (quebec.ca) (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

The form's first section concerns the enterprise's **preparation location**. Its second concerns the **permit applicant and correspondence**. The application guide explicitly contemplates different addresses. **A coworking mailbox or desk is not a permitted food-preparation site.** An administrative-address purchase does not establish the installation commitments made in the food-permit application. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

Table 1 maps the fields to their purposes. The "evidence" column is a proposed file checklist, not a claim that every attachment must accompany every application.

Record or form field	Purpose and location	Evidence to retain or question to resolve	When information changes
MAPAQ section 1, fields 1 and 2	Enterprise name and telephone for the preparation operation. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Match the trading identity to the applicant; retain a contact sheet.	Notify MAPAQ using its change process.
MAPAQ field 3	Actual premises address, including civic number, street, city and postal code; domestic-kitchen checkbox where applicable. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Keep the exact unit, kitchen agreement and municipal response.	A different kitchen requires a site-specific review.
MAPAQ fields 4 and 5	Vehicle plate where applicable, and intended start date. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Identify the actual operating arrangement rather than an administrative office.	Ask how a vehicle or start-date change affects the file.
MAPAQ section 2, fields 6 to 8	Applicant identity, Quebec enterprise number and telephone; the enterprise number is mandatory for legal persons. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Confirm the legal operator and signing authority.	Distinguish a new operator from a simple address correction.
MAPAQ field 9	Correspondence address, which can differ from the preparation site and includes a postal-box option. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Obtain written confirmation for the particular mail service proposed.	Update correspondence without misdescribing production.
REQ enterprise domicile and establishments	Legal-structure-dependent domicile and places where activities occur. (quebec.ca)	Review the appropriate REQ fields, rather than copying the mailing address everywhere.	File the required REQ update separately.

The crosswalk exposes a common purchasing error: selecting a mailing service before deciding which field needs an address. The proper question is whether the proposed address truthfully answers that field, with acceptance confirmed where necessary.

Classify the activity before buying the address

MAPAQ says permit needs depend on the **activity**, lists exemptions such as reselling unrefrigerated prepackaged foods, and requires applicants who need a permit to receive it before starting. It would therefore be inaccurate to say that every food startup needs the same permit, or any permit under this particular regime. (quebec.ca)

Packaged-food founders also face a separate label-address decision. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (**CFIA**) says the principal place of business must lead to a physical location and that virtual addresses are not acceptable declarations. A mailing arrangement acceptable for correspondence does not establish label compliance. (inspection.canada.ca)

REQ Records, Legal Identity and Public Addresses

Match the address to the legal person

REQ defines a legal person's domicile as its **head-office address**. For a natural person operating a sole proprietorship, the relevant domicile is the individual's domicile. An establishment is a Quebec location where the enterprise carries on activities. Those definitions should guide the registration review before a founder asks whether a virtual-office contract is usable. (quebec.ca)

An **elected domicile** serves another purpose: it identifies the person mandated to receive enterprise documents under the enterprise publicity rules. It should not be treated as a new name for every operating location. (quebec.ca) A useful working document therefore lists the legal applicant, the enterprise's relevant address fields, the preparation premises and the intended correspondence recipient separately.

The CRA makes the same general distinction operationally clear: its physical business address identifies where day-to-day activities occur, while its mailing address can be different. It does not accept a post-office box as a physical business location. This is a tax-record rule, not a ruling on a particular REQ filing. (canada.ca)

Privacy is field-specific

REQ permits an eligible individual's **professional address** to limit ordinary publication of that person's domicile. The professional address must correspond to the principal workplace or place of business; a postal box cannot fill that role. This is not a general guarantee that any paid address service protects a founder's home address. (quebec.ca)

The enterprise publicity statute separately addresses restricted consultation of an individual's domicile where a professional address is declared. The distinction matters because protecting an individual's address does not establish that an enterprise address or establishment record disappears from public view. (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

MAPAQ also operates a public permit-list interface with geographic search and downloadable results. The retrieved interface does **not** establish that an applicant's separate correspondence address is published. Founders should ask which submitted address fields become visible rather than assuming either complete confidentiality or complete publication. (web.mapaq.gouv.qc.ca)

Before filing, the proposed identity check is:

- **Applicant:** identify the person or entity actually requesting the permit.
- **Authority:** confirm who signs for that applicant.
- **Domicile:** identify the REQ field applicable to the legal structure.
- **Establishments:** list actual locations where activities occur.

- **Privacy:** assess any professional-address option against its eligibility rules.
- **Consistency:** reconcile spelling, unit identifiers and recipient names across records.

The checklist is a review aid. Where corporate domicile or professional-address eligibility remains unclear, a Quebec legal adviser can assess the proposed arrangement before it is entered into a public record.

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

Obtain municipal clearance for the actual activity

Montréal instructs businesses to check whether zoning authorizes their planned activity **before renting or buying premises**. The city also says an occupancy-permit procedure is necessary when part of a home is used as an office. A home-based founder should therefore ask about the administrative activity as well as food preparation. (montreal.ca)

The city's occupancy guidance says the permit attaches to **both the establishment and its operator**. Its instructions also identify changes of operator, premises area or activities as reasons a new permit can be required. An existing kitchen's address or occupancy document should consequently be reviewed against the proposed operator and activity. (montreal.ca)

A borough inquiry should describe the real operation. "Food company" is less useful than a description of preparation, storage, deliveries, customer collection and administrative work. The proposed inquiry package includes:

- **Premises:** the full civic address, unit and proposed work area.
- **Activities:** the food processes and administrative functions planned there.
- **Access:** delivery, collection and working-hour assumptions.
- **Storage:** ingredients, finished products and equipment kept on site.
- **Works:** any proposed alterations before opening.
- **Operator:** the legal business that will use the premises.

These are suggested discussion points, rather than a universal municipal attachment list. The city's borough-specific guidance requests location details including the suite or unit in the applicable application. Select the actual borough when reviewing its instructions. (montreal.ca)

Make approvals part of the purchasing decision

Montréal notes that renovation authorization may be required with an occupancy application. That possibility should be resolved before a founder relies on an apparently suitable existing space. (montreal.ca) BDC recommends reviewing a commercial lease with a lawyer and tenant broker and checking restrictions on construction. (bdc.ca)

Local support can make this review more concrete. **PME MTL's commercial-lease checklist** recommends legal advice before signature. (pmemtl.com) The **Conseil québécois du commerce de détail** describes individual commercial-lease work sessions with a lawyer through its PME en mouvement program. The availability and suitability of that support should be checked for the applicant. (cqcd.org)

A useful commitment sequence is:

- **Describe:** send the same activity description to the kitchen and borough.
- **Check:** resolve permitted use and any required occupancy application.
- **Verify:** ask MAPAQ to confirm the relevant activity and site.
- **Contract:** clarify access, storage, responsibility and cancellation terms.
- **Record:** retain the responses alongside the signed agreement.

This sequence is a proposed control for spending decisions, not a promise about approval speed. Futurpreneur's business-plan guide asks founders to identify required permits and legal documents and when they will obtain them. Treat the approval timetable as part of the operating plan rather than an administrative task left until opening. (futurpreneur.ca)

Kitchen Scenarios and Permit Responsibility

Home, rented production space and outsourced manufacturing

For domestic-kitchen production, Quebec's guidance sets a **100 kg monthly limit**, prohibits wholesale sales through intermediaries and requires compliance with food-hygiene rules. It also says the kitchen cannot be used for personal purposes at the same time; production above that limit requires space devoted to preparation for sale. These restrictions concern the actual kitchen, regardless of the mailing address chosen. (quebec.ca)

A shared kitchen presents a different issue: who performs the work and whose authorization covers that work? **La Fermette de Pointe-Saint-Charles** explicitly makes renters responsible for manager training and their MAPAQ permit when transforming food for sale. That is the operator's stated rental condition, rather than a universal ruling for every shared kitchen. (fermettepsc.org)

Table 2 applies the address map to common operating arrangements. The questions are approval gates, not statements that the hypothetical business is already authorized.

Scenario	Preparation location to identify	Separate administrative mail	Question that must be settled
Home caterer (Hypothetical Example)	The actual domestic kitchen. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Potentially separate correspondence, subject to acceptance. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Does the activity fit domestic-kitchen limits and local permitted use?
Founder renting kitchen time (Hypothetical Example)	The rented production premises, not the mailbox. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)	Keep correspondence independent of bookings if accepted.	Who holds the required permit for this founder's work? La Fermette expressly assigns permit responsibility to its renter. (fermettepsc.org)
Founder using a co-packer (Hypothetical Example)	Identify the contracted production facility and describe who does each operation.	A brand's administrative location may be separate.	Does the contract cover manufacturing, packaging, labelling and the relevant responsibilities? (ontario.ca)

Scenario	Preparation location to identify	Separate administrative mail	Question that must be settled
Founder storing or relabelling elsewhere (Hypothetical Example)	Describe the additional location and actual tasks.	Do not infer authorization from the administrative address.	Do those additional activities change provincial or federal requirements? CFIA ties licensed activities to identified establishments. (inspection.canada.ca)

The important variable is the work allocation. A founder using someone else's equipment, a contractor manufacturing on the founder's behalf, and a business storing finished goods are different descriptions. They should not receive the same address answer without review.

Read the kitchen agreement as an operating document

Published Montreal options illustrate why the contract matters. **Food Factory** describes an equipped production kitchen for rent, including the possibility of booking all equipment for a team. (food-factory.ca) **Le Kitch's published model** describes simultaneous hourly use by multiple companies; its future-tense wording does not verify current availability. (lekitch.ca) **Aliments Condé** advertises hourly, weekly and monthly kitchen rental. (alimentsconde.ca) It offers kitchen, equipment and storage visits before commitment. (alimentsconde.ca)

These descriptions establish rental models, not independent permit verification. Ask how reserved time, cleaning, ingredient storage and finished-product collection work in the proposed arrangement. At La Fermette, the basic rental excludes storage while contract packages specify storage allocations, demonstrating why a booking quote alone may leave an operational need unresolved. (fermettepsc.org)

Outsourcing is also distinct from renting. Ontario's official manufacturing guide defines co-packing as processing or packaging to a customer's specifications in the contractor's facility for a fee. This is useful production terminology, not Quebec permitting law. (ontario.ca) Locally, **Aliments Alfapac** describes packaging clients' products, while **Central Kitchen BP** describes manufacturing and labelling under the customer's brand. (alimentsalfapac.com) (centralkitchenbp.com)

For applicable interprovincial or export activities, CFIA's food-hub examples assign processing and packaging licensing according to whose staff performs the work. Its federal examples must not be presented as MAPAQ permit decisions. (inspection.canada.ca)

Correspondence Services and Address Changes

Evaluate the mail function on its own terms

A separate mail service can be useful when the business wants correspondence handled independently of kitchen access. That is an operational benefit to assess, not an official finding that the service qualifies for every address field. MAPAQ's guide supplies the basis for asking about separate correspondence, including its postal-box option. It does not approve a specific private provider. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

Canada Post advertises Postal Box rental starting at **CAD $69 for three months**, with price depending on location, size and term. This is a starting offer, not a Montreal-wide quote. (canadapost-postescanada.ca) It requires identification and applicable organizational proof from business applicants. (canadapost-postescanada.ca) Compare a postal box with a private service by the tasks each contract actually performs.

Before purchase, request a written answer covering:

- **Recipient names:** which legal and trading names the service accepts.
- **Handling:** collection, scanning or provider forwarding actually included.
- **Exceptions:** treatment of registered items, oversized mail and parcels.
- **Access:** pickup hours and procedures for authorized colleagues.
- **Continuity:** what happens after cancellation or a provider move.
- **Address use:** the exact contractual permissions for the proposed filing.
- **Acceptance:** the authority's response about that specific address role.

This checklist describes questions, not assumed service features. Canada Post says its own Mail Forwarding service cannot forward mail received through shared postal addresses and includes privately administered mailboxes among the restrictions. Obtain the provider's own continuity terms rather than assuming a standard postal-forwarding purchase solves departure from a shared address. (canadapost-postescanada.ca)

Update each authority separately

The recommended change workflow begins with a list of affected records. Distinguish a kitchen move, an administrative-mail change and a change of legal operator. Keep the previous and new address, effective date, supporting agreement and confirmation for each record.

MAPAQ's help page requires notification within **15 days** after declared information changes. (quebec.ca) Its guidance allows online renewal where no changes are needed or only the correspondence address changes, with that change reported through its inquiry form. A move in preparation premises should not be treated as a correspondence-only renewal. (quebec.ca)

REQ generally requires a current updating declaration within **30 days**, with no fee for ordinary filing; priority treatment is separate. (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca) (quebec.ca) Revenu Québec says the business must notify it of a new address even with postal forwarding active. The CRA likewise maintains distinct physical and mailing address information. (revenuquebec.ca) (canada.ca)

A practical closeout record should capture:

- **Submission:** which authority or supplier received the update.
- **Receipt:** the confirmation number or retained response.
- **Effective date:** when the revised arrangement begins.
- **Residual mail:** how old-address correspondence will be handled.
- **Recheck:** whether packaging, contracts or public records also need attention.

Changing a mail contract is therefore the beginning of a records review. It is not evidence that regulatory records have updated automatically.

Data Analysis and Evidence

Official fees and a quote-based startup worksheet

MAPAQ currently lists annual fees of **CAD $367** for general preparation, **CAD $283** for hot/cold holding and **CAD $566** for restaurant categories with buffet. A first application adds **CAD $144** for opening the file. (quebec.ca) These figures are official permit charges, not the cost of making a site suitable.

Table 3 separates the official calculation from reader-entered commercial and municipal amounts. All amounts are Canadian dollars. The publisher-associated option appears only as an administrative-address quote line, without a claimed price or regulatory acceptance.

Cost item	Amount or calculation	How to use the entry
General-preparation permit, first application	**$367 + $144 = $511**. (quebec.ca)	Calculation from official fees, subject to correct category selection.
Hot/cold-holding permit, first application	**$283 + $144 = $427**. (quebec.ca)	Applies to the relevant holding category rather than automatically to every startup.
Restaurant permit with buffet, first application	**$566 + $144 = $710**. (quebec.ca)	Use only where that restaurant category fits.
Kitchen and storage	Enter written kitchen quote plus separately quoted storage.	Confirm the inclusions; La Fermette's basic rental excludes storage. (fermettepsc.org)
Canada Post Postal Box	Advertised starting offer **$69 for three months**; obtain location-specific quote. (canadapost-postescanada.ca)	A postal product price does not establish regulatory eligibility.
2727coworking.com administrative-address option	Enter a written quote; no price or regulator acceptance established here.	Compare contractual mail handling only after the address role is confirmed.
Municipal approval, works, training and other setup	Enter applicable official fee and supplier quotes.	Keep unconfirmed amounts marked "pending," rather than treating them as zero.

The calculated permit totals are **subtotals**, not complete startup budgets. The worksheet deliberately avoids hourly kitchen benchmarks, assumed mail-service prices or a universal municipal fee. These expenses depend on the proposed arrangement and the actual borough.

For planning, use the following equation: **initial cash requirement = applicable permit subtotal + site and storage commitments + administrative-mail commitment + confirmed approval and setup costs**. This is a budgeting method, not a measured market average. Record deposits, cancellation exposure and recurring commitments separately so that an apparently inexpensive monthly quote does not obscure the amount payable before launch.

Time and evidence quality

MAPAQ publishes **two to six weeks** for processing a new application or renewal. Use the range as a planning estimate, not a guaranteed opening date, and confirm what remains outstanding before committing to production. (quebec.ca)

No representative market dataset was collected for Montreal kitchen or mail-service charges. Provider pages establish particular operating models, not an industry average. Food Factory's equipment-booking description and Aliments Condé's visit process are useful evidence about questions to ask, but do not support a claim about typical startup cost. (food-factory.ca) (alimentsconde.ca)

The evidence supports a more defensible financial decision: obtain the regulatory classification first, then compare written quotes on the same operating assumptions. Futurpreneur's prompt to schedule permits and legal documents supplies a useful planning discipline for that sequence. (futurpreneur.ca)

Implications and Future Directions

The central implication is that a professional administrative address should be purchased for a **defined role**. It may separate correspondence from production, but its usefulness depends on the exact field, the contract and authority acceptance. The CRA's express distinction between mailing and physical addresses illustrates why copying an address indiscriminately is a weak filing method. (canada.ca)

For a growing packaged-food business, expansion can change the questions that need review. CFIA identifies specified manufacturing and related activities for food sold at retail in another province as activities requiring federal licensing, while also describing category-specific exceptions. Importing has its own licensing requirements and exceptions. Growth beyond the original sales pattern should trigger a fresh activity review. (inspection.canada.ca)

The label decision deserves its own approval record. CFIA allows the responsible party to be the person for whom food was manufactured, rather than only the physical manufacturer. However, it still requires a physical principal place of business and rejects virtual-address declarations. A co-packer agreement therefore does not, by itself, answer what address belongs on the brand's label. (inspection.canada.ca)

A useful maintained file would contain:

- **Address register:** each address, its role and the authority using it.
- **Activity description:** the actual processes and selling channels.
- **Approval evidence:** municipal responses and permit correspondence.
- **Contract evidence:** kitchen, manufacturing, storage and mail agreements.
- **Change triggers:** planned moves, new activities and supplier changes.

This is a proposed management tool, not an additional government form. It should help a founder explain the arrangement consistently when changing suppliers or premises. Ontario's production guide recommends specifying required food-safety standards before approaching manufacturers and putting processing and packaging expectations into an agreement. That purchasing advice is transferable; Quebec authorization still requires Quebec-specific answers. (ontario.ca)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Can a Quebec food business use a virtual office?

Potentially for an administrative purpose, subject to the precise field and authority acceptance. MAPAQ's guide allows separate correspondence. It does not establish blanket acceptance of private services, authorize food preparation at a desk, or settle the food-label address. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca) (inspection.canada.ca)

Can the commercial kitchen address differ from the registered business address?

Yes, the roles can differ: REQ identifies a legal person's domicile as its head office, while MAPAQ asks for the actual preparation premises. (quebec.ca) Confirm each proposed entry with the relevant authority; a kitchen agreement alone does not settle the registration address. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

Does a shared kitchen's permit automatically cover every renter?

The research does not establish such a rule. La Fermette expressly places MAPAQ permit responsibility on its renter. For another arrangement, obtain a direct answer describing the operator, work allocation and site. (fermettepsc.org)

Will buying a mailbox hide a home address?

No general privacy outcome follows from that purchase. The enterprise publicity statute provides a specific professional-address mechanism affecting consultation of an individual's domicile. Check eligibility and the particular public-record fields before relying on a privacy claim. (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca)

Conclusion

Quebec food-business address requirements are best handled as a set of linked, field-specific decisions. Identify the legal applicant, the real preparation location and the intended correspondence recipient before choosing an administrative service. The MAPAQ form and guide provide the clearest operational distinction: preparation belongs in the site section, while correspondence can be separate. (cdn-contenu.quebec.ca)

The registration review deserves its own documented decision. Keep the proposed field entries and the reasoning for each address together. A purchased address should be entered only where it truthfully fits the applicable role, with uncertain eligibility resolved before filing.

The practical approval gate is straightforward: describe the operation, confirm the actual premises with the borough and MAPAQ, settle responsibility in the kitchen or manufacturing agreement, and then select mail handling. Montréal's instruction to check zoning before renting provides a sound starting point for that sequence. (montreal.ca)

The final purchasing decision should rest on retained evidence: an accurate activity description, an identified operator, the approved operating arrangement, written contractual terms and a plan for changes. A coworking mailbox or desk remains an administrative resource, not a permitted food-preparation site. Keeping that boundary explicit helps a founder evaluate mail services without confusing a convenient address with authorization to prepare food.

Source links

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

1. https://cdn-contenu.quebec.ca/cdn-contenu/adm/min/agriculture-pecheries-alimentation/alimentation/permis-restauration-vente-detail/FO_demande_permis_restauration_vente_detail_MAPAQ.pdf
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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.

Website: https://2727coworking.com

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