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Can a Virtual Office Hold Your Quebec Minute Book?

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Executive Summary

Yes, a virtual office can be the place where a Quebec corporation's minute-book records are held, but the address alone does not create custody. The buyer must separate five functions: the registered office shown in the registry, receipt of mail and official notices, physical custody, electronic access, and professional corporate maintenance. For a corporation formed under Quebec's Business Corporations Act, section 31 starts with specified books at the registered office, while section 35 permits books to be physically off site if their information remains accessible on a suitable medium during normal hours at the registered office or another board-designated place in Quebec (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

The answer changes by record. Articles, bylaws, unanimous shareholder agreements, shareholder minutes and resolutions, director information, and the securities register fall within Quebec section 31 (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Accounting books and board or committee minutes have a different rule: section 34 allows them at the registered office or another board-designated place, and accounting books carry a **six-year** statutory retention period (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

For a federally incorporated company using a Montreal address, Canada Business Corporations Act section 20 permits the prescribed corporate records at the registered office or another place in Canada designated by directors (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Federal electronic systems must reproduce required information in intelligible written form within a reasonable time (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). A federal registered-office change must be reported within **15 days** (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca); Quebec registry information generally must be updated within **30 days** (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

The purchasing conclusion is practical. Obtain written confirmation of custody, authorized access, retrieval time, scanning specifications, backups, export, and termination. **2727 Coworking** publicly offers a real Montreal street address and mailbox service from **$35 per month**, with scanning available on higher plans, but its public page does not state that minute-book custody or corporate maintenance is included (2727coworking.com) (2727coworking.com). A buyer should therefore treat storage as unconfirmed until it appears in a signed service schedule. Where the provider handles only address and mail, keep records with the company, a lawyer, or a dedicated digital-record service, then document the location and test retrieval.

Introduction and Background

The phrase **“minute book”** can mislead because it sounds like one binder governed by one location rule. In practice it is a collection of different records. Corporations Canada notes that companies often gather corporate records in a single book called the minute book (ised-isde.canada.ca). Quebec’s notarial professional body similarly describes it as the place where the corporation’s decisions are collected over time (cnq.org). Neither description means that every component has identical access, retention, or location requirements.

That distinction matters when an owner-manager buys a Montreal virtual office. The service might provide a street address, accept envelopes, scan incoming mail, or offer meeting space. None of those functions necessarily means the operator will accept a corporate binder, safeguard originals, let an eligible requester inspect statutory records during office hours, or maintain annual resolutions. A professional corporate-record service can also be distinct from legal advice. One Canadian digital provider expressly separates its subscription service from legal services under a separate engagement (minuted.ca).

This report applies the rules current on **September 19, 2026** to Quebec-incorporated companies and federally incorporated companies using a Quebec address. It is a decision framework, not a substitute for advice on a corporation’s specific articles, shareholder agreement, tax files, regulated industry, or disputed access request.

What a Virtual Office Does, and What It Does Not Do

Five services that buyers should separate

The fastest way to avoid a custody gap is to write five separate answers in the onboarding file:

- **Registry address:** The civic address disclosed as the head office or registered office.
- **Mail and notice handling:** Who accepts envelopes, signature-required items, government correspondence, and service during stated hours (canadapost-postescanada.ca).
- **Physical custody:** Who possesses original articles, certificates, signed resolutions, registers, seals, and any binder (cba.org).
- **Electronic access:** Which system is the authoritative copy, where it is hosted, and how eligible people receive intelligible records (emergent.ca).
- **Corporate maintenance:** Who prepares annual resolutions, updates registers, records issuances and transfers, and determines when legal review is needed (lette.ca).

These functions are commercially separable. A Montreal address provider advertises that its address can serve as a Quebec head office, but that statement does not itself promise minute-book custody (incorpdirect.ca). A corporate-secretarial firm, by contrast, may expressly list both registered-head-office service and records-office service, while separately listing annual minute-book maintenance and corporate filings (lette.ca) (lette.ca).

A one-minute decision tree

1. **Identify the incorporating statute.** A Quebec enterprise number or a Montreal address does not answer whether the corporation is governed by Quebec or federal corporate law.
2. **Inventory records by legal category.** Do not ask only where “the minute book” is. Ask where shareholder records, securities registers, board materials, accounting books, and beneficial-ownership records are (cnq.org).
3. **Choose paper, digital, or hybrid authority.** If paper originals remain authoritative, name their custodian. If digital records are authoritative, document the system, export format, controls, and access point (oba.org).
4. **Compare the legal access point with the storage site.** Quebec section 35 can separate physical storage from the place where information is made accessible. Federal section 20 can separate the registered office from a director-designated Canadian records location.
5. **Get provider acceptance in writing.** If custody is not in the contract, assume the provider is handling only the services it expressly lists (cai.gouv.qc.ca).

Quebec Corporations: Record-by-Record Rules

Quebec’s Business Corporations Act uses **“head office”** in English and **“siège”** in French. The key mistake is to read section 31 without sections 34 to 37. Section 31 identifies books kept at the head office. Section 34 treats accounting and board materials differently. Section 35 then provides a controlled off-site mechanism, while sections 36 and 37 address local financial visibility, production, preservation, and accuracy.

Table 1 summarizes the practical location and access result. “Off site” does not mean unavailable, and “at the address” does not mean a receptionist may disclose it to anyone.

Record category	Quebec location rule	Who can access under these provisions	Operational consequence
Articles, bylaws, unanimous shareholder agreement	Section 31 places these in books at the head office; section 35 permits controlled off-site keeping. Quebec’s notarial professional body also describes the book as containing original articles and share-capital details (cnq.org).	Shareholders may inspect and obtain extracts during normal office hours; they may request free copies of these constitutive records (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	The provider needs an access protocol or the company needs another designated Quebec access point.
Shareholder minutes and resolutions	Included in the section 31 books; Quebec startup guidance describes a register containing shareholder meeting minutes and signed resolutions (barreau.qc.ca).	Shareholder inspection applies during normal office hours.	Identity verification and supervised access should be designed before a request arrives.
Directors and securities registers	Section 31 includes director information and the securities register. Quebec startup guidance says the director register records directors’ names and addresses (barreau.qc.ca).	Section 32 shareholder access applies to the section 31 books.	A mailing scan is not a maintained securities register. Updates require a controlled corporate process.

Record category	Quebec location rule	Who can access under these provisions	Operational consequence
Accounting books	Section 34 permits the head office or another board-designated place and requires **six years** of retention after the relevant year end (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	Generally directors and the auditor under section 34.	The bookkeeping platform can be elsewhere, subject to Quebec quarterly visibility when accounting is outside Quebec.
Board and committee minutes and resolutions	Section 34 permits the head office or another board-designated place.	Generally directors and the auditor, unless another law provides otherwise.	Do not expose these records through a general shareholder portal merely because shareholder minutes are inspectable.
Off-site or electronic representation of any required book	Section 35 permits off-site physical keeping if information is accessible on a suitable medium during normal hours at the head office or another board-designated place in Quebec.	The underlying record's access entitlement still governs.	The corporation must supply the technical help required for consultation.

The table shows why a single contract sentence such as "business address included" is insufficient. A valid operating model might keep an original binder with counsel, maintain a controlled digital representation, and make eligible section 31 information accessible at a board-designated Quebec location. It might instead keep the binder in secured storage at the virtual office. Both models depend on facts and controls, not the label "virtual office."

Electronic books and off-site storage

Quebec law does not reduce the analysis to paper versus cloud. The province's technology-document statute gives an integrity-protected document the same legal value whether it is on paper or another medium (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Integrity must remain protected throughout the document life cycle, not only when a file is first scanned (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).

Section 37 adds an outcome test. The corporation must produce book information in intelligible form within a reasonable time (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Practical preservation controls should also protect records against loss and maintain a usable authoritative copy, qualities reflected in federal digitization guidance (canada.ca). A link that only one former employee can open, an unreadable proprietary export, or an untested backup is therefore an operational warning even before legal advice is considered.

Federal Corporations Using a Quebec Address

The federal framework is similar in purpose but not identical in wording. A Canada Business Corporations Act corporation must maintain a registered office in the province named in its articles (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). The registered office cannot be a post office box, according to Corporations Canada's filing instructions (ised-isde.canada.ca). Its address is public corporate information (ised-isde.canada.ca).

Section 20 allows required corporate records at that office **or another place in Canada designated by the directors**. Those records include articles, bylaws, amendments, unanimous shareholder agreements, shareholder minutes and resolutions, notices, and a compliant securities register (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Accounting records and board or committee materials are separately maintained, and directors may inspect them at all reasonable times (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca).

Shareholders, creditors, their personal representatives, and the federal Director may inspect section 20(1) records during usual business hours (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Corporations Canada clarifies that shareholders and creditors do not thereby receive access to board or committee minutes, their resolutions, or accounting records (ised-isde.canada.ca).

Federal corporations also maintain an individuals-with-significant-control register with their corporate records. The corporation must review that information at least once each financial year and record newly learned information within **15 days** (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca) (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). This is another reason that passive shelf space is not corporate maintenance.

Choosing a Custody Model and Provider

Compare scope before price

Table 2 is the primary purchasing comparison. Prices are included only where a current public first-party page states them. “Not publicly stated” is a prompt to obtain a written answer, not a negative finding.

Option	Address and mail	Minute-book custody	Maintenance or legal work	Evidence to require
2727 Coworking Montreal address service	Real street address, envelope notification, pickup with photo identification, and optional scanning. Mailbox pricing starts at **$35 per month** (2727coworking.com) (2727coworking.com).	Not stated on the cited public pages. Do not infer it from the address or mailbox plan.	Not stated as part of mailbox plans.	Signed addendum naming accepted record types, storage location, access hours, retrieval target, authorized people, and return at termination.
Company self-custody	Separate address provider may still receive mail.	Company controls paper or digital originals.	Directors and officers coordinate updates; professionals are engaged as needed.	Board designation, inventory, access log, backup test, succession contact (cba.org).
Lawyer or corporate-secretarial custodian	May offer a records office or head-office service.	Can be expressly included. Professional guidance treats original minute books held by a lawyer as client property (cba.org).	May prepare resolutions, review changes, and make filings under the engagement.	Engagement scope, response time, fees, owner of originals, release process, and substitute contact.

Option	Address and mail	Minute-book custody	Maintenance or legal work	Evidence to require
Dedicated digital minute-book platform	Usually separate from mail.	Digital repository and export can be core functions. One provider describes document-level permissions; another promises a complete electronic copy on exit (emergent.ca) (minuted.ca).	Varies. A platform may organize records without supplying legal advice (tobuso.ca).	Export format, audit history, access roles, hosting location, backups, support, and termination assistance.
Hybrid custody	Virtual office handles public address and mail.	Original binder with company or counsel; controlled digital copy available at the legal access point.	Separate professional engagement for annual maintenance.	A single custody map identifying the authoritative copy, any originals, system owner, and inspection procedure.

The comparison favours no universal model. A one-shareholder corporation may operate a sound self-custody system. A company with frequent financings or ownership changes may value professional maintenance. The key is that every legal and operational function has an identified owner. An inexpensive address plan should not be evaluated as though it included services the page never claims.

Provider due-diligence matrix

Ask each candidate to complete the following pass, fail, and evidence schedule:

- **Physical acceptance:** Will the provider accept binders, certificates, seals, and oversized or signature-required deliveries? Canada Post notes that forwarding cannot isolate individual mail received through a shared business address (canadapost-postescanada.ca).
- **Exact location:** What civic address, room, cabinet, or professional office holds each original (cyber.gc.ca)?
- **Office-hours access:** Can an authorized corporate representative arrange inspection during the hours required by the applicable statute (cai.gouv.qc.ca)?
- **Requester screening:** Who checks shareholder, creditor, director, auditor, or representative status, and against which current register?
- **Retrieval target:** What contractual elapsed time applies to routine, urgent, and statutory requests (canada.ca)?
- **Scanning specification:** Are pages complete, legible, correctly ordered, indexed, and checked against the source (archives.gov)?
- **Access control:** Does every user have an individual account, appropriate role, and prompt revocation procedure? Canadian baseline guidance recommends unique individual accounts (cyber.gc.ca).
- **Security:** Are paper areas access-controlled and are stored files and transmissions encrypted?

- **Resilience:** Are backups separate, restore-tested, and included in a documented continuity process (cyber.gc.ca)?
- **Inventory:** Does the corporation keep its own list of boxes, binders, original instruments, and digital exports? Canadian Bar Association guidance recommends keeping the box inventory in the organization's own database (cba.org).
- **Incident handling:** Who notifies whom, through which channel, and how quickly if confidentiality or availability is affected?
- **Exit:** Are all originals and complete exports returned, in what format, by what deadline, and at what fee (cyber.gc.ca)?
- **Destruction:** Is destruction prohibited without written corporate authorization and documented completion?
- **Professional boundary:** Who prepares corporate actions, and when is a lawyer, notary, or accountant engaged? The Barreau du Québec identifies drafting legal documents as a lawyer's professional service (barreau.qc.ca).

These are evidence questions. Quebec's privacy regulator recommends limiting access to personnel whose duties require it and encrypting communications and stored information (cai.gouv.qc.ca) (cai.gouv.qc.ca). Its destruction guidance calls for a written contract when an outside provider destroys confidential records and contemplates return of information if commitments are not met (cai.gouv.qc.ca) (cai.gouv.qc.ca).

Implementation: Resolution, Transfer, and Digital Controls

Document the decision

A board record should identify the statute, the categories moving, the authorized physical and digital locations, the custodian, the access point, and effective date. For federal corporations, use the statutory language of a place in Canada designated by directors. For Quebec section 34 records, identify the other place designated by the board. For a Quebec section 35 model, specify the Quebec access point and technical-assistance process.

The resolution should not pretend to create facts. First obtain the provider's written acceptance and verify that it can deliver the promised access. Quebec startup guidance describes directors using organizational resolutions to confirm the head-office address and organize the minute book (barreau.qc.ca). Because that source is a PDF, the link has no text fragment and should be reviewed directly with professional advice where the resolution affects a specific company.

Use a controlled change-of-custody workflow

1. **Freeze and inventory:** List every binder, register, certificate, seal, signed resolution, digital folder, and missing item (cba.org).

2. **Reconcile:** Compare the securities register with issued certificates and signed approvals; compare directors and addresses with registry information.
3. **Approve:** Adopt the necessary board or shareholder resolution for the legal location change and service arrangement.
4. **Transfer:** Record sender, recipient, date, courier or secure channel, package identifier, and receipt. Library and Archives Canada recommends chain-of-custody logs for source records and digitized copies (canada.ca).
5. **Validate:** Open files, sample pages against originals, confirm indexes and permissions, and calculate checksums where appropriate. Federal archival guidance identifies a checksum as fixity information that can show whether files changed during transfer (canada.ca) (archives.gov).
6. **File address updates:** A Quebec corporation reports a head-office address change to the enterprise registrar; the ordinary current-update filing carries no fee (quebec.ca). A same-province federal registered-office change is listed as free with a **one-day** service standard (ised-isde.canada.ca).
7. **Notify stakeholders:** Give directors, officers, the auditor, counsel, and the provider a custody map and escalation contact without broadening access rights (lawsociety.bc.ca).
8. **Test and close:** Perform a retrieval drill, preserve the acceptance evidence, and remove old access only after the new copy is verified.

Minimum digital controls

A usable digital minute book needs more than a shared drive:

- **Named accounts and multi-factor authentication:** Multi-factor authentication requires at least two different factors (cyber.gc.ca).
- **Role separation:** Directors, shareholders, the auditor, administrators, and outside advisers should see only what their role requires (emergent.ca).
- **Immutable or logged changes:** Preserve version history, approvals, upload identity, and timestamps. Archival guidance recommends activity and audit logs during digitization (canada.ca).
- **Separate backups:** Canada’s Cyber Centre recommends regular backups to an external secure location, restricted to people responsible for testing and restoration (cyber.gc.ca) (cyber.gc.ca).
- **Restore and export tests:** A backup is evidence only if it can be restored. The Cyber Centre advises regularly verifying restoration mechanisms (cyber.gc.ca).
- **Format longevity:** Keep a complete, intelligible export and a migration schedule as software changes. Library and Archives Canada recommends planned migration for long-term storage (canada.ca).

Data Analysis and Evidence

The available quantitative evidence is primarily statutory and operational, not a market-wide price benchmark. No authoritative universal price or retrieval service level was found. That makes a reader-entered comparison more honest than a fabricated average.

Table 3 converts the sourced deadlines and a buyer's own prices into measurable tests.

Measure	Sourced threshold or formula	How to test
Quebec accounting retention	**6 years** after the relevant financial year ends (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	Inventory year ends and identify the earliest permitted disposal date, subject to other applicable rules.
Federal accounting retention	**6 years** after the financial year ends, subject to longer requirements elsewhere (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca).	Reconcile the platform's retention setting with tax and transaction holds.
Quebec registry update	Generally **30 days** after changed information (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	Log decision date, effective date, submission date, and accepted filing.
Federal registered-office update	**15 days** after an address change (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca).	Compare the effective date with the filed notice and confirmation.
Federal shareholder-list request	**10 days** after receipt of the prescribed affidavit and fee (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca).	Keep request intake, identity/affidavit review, payment, production, and delivery timestamps.
Quebec privacy incident records	The applicable incident-register regulation says at least **5 years** (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca).	Confirm which privacy regime applies, then configure the required period.
Annual custody cost	`12 × monthly custody fee + retrieval fees + scan fees + courier fees + software fees + annual professional maintenance + expected exit cost`	Use written quotes. Keep taxes and one-time setup separate.
Retrieval drill	`produced timestamp minus complete request timestamp`	Test one shareholder record, one director-only record, and one full export; record elapsed hours and errors.

This evidence changes the buying conversation. The monthly address price is only one input. A lower address fee can coexist with separate custody, software, professional, retrieval, courier, or exit charges. Conversely, a bundled professional service can appear more expensive while replacing several line items. Annualize every recurring fee, apply realistic retrieval frequency, and include a one-time exit test.

The operational benchmark should be the corporation's obligation, not an invented industry average. Quebec section 37 uses **reasonable time**, while federal inspection rights use usual business hours. Therefore, each corporation should set a tighter internal target suited to its ownership, financing, and adviser needs. Record `requested_at`, `identity_verified_at`, `records_ready_at`, and `delivered_at`. The elapsed time from a complete request to usable production is the relevant measurement.

Implications and Future Directions

Financing, sale, audit, and shareholder requests

Custody becomes visible when someone else needs the records. Business Development Bank of Canada guidance identifies commercial, financial, and legal review as three types of acquisition due diligence and lists certificates of incorporation, bylaws, and shareholder agreements among the legal documents reviewed (bdc.ca) (bdc.ca). A seller is advised to have records current, properly signed, and complete before the process begins (bdc.ca).

The same readiness helps with lender requests, auditor work, ownership changes, and statutory inspection. It also reveals why “stored” is not the same as “maintained.” A custodian can promptly return a perfectly preserved but incomplete binder. A maintenance provider can prepare updates but still depend on the corporation to disclose transactions. Quebec guidance says the book should reflect the enterprise’s current state (educaloi.qc.ca). Directors remain responsible for ensuring that approvals and registers reflect reality.

Annual inventory and review checklist

- **Constitutive records:** Articles, certificates, amendments, bylaws, and unanimous shareholder agreements.
- **Ownership:** Securities register, share issuances, transfers, cancellations, certificates, and shareholder agreements.
- **Governance:** Signed shareholder, director, and committee minutes and resolutions.
- **People and authority:** Current directors, officers, terms, signing authorities, and beneficial-ownership records where applicable.
- **Filings:** Annual returns, registry updates, confirmations, and deadlines.
- **Financial records:** Retention schedule, year-end files, and auditor access.
- **Custody:** Physical location, digital system, authoritative-copy designation, provider contact, and alternate contact.
- **Access:** Eligible requester workflow, identity checks, normal hours, and escalation.
- **Resilience:** Backup date, last successful restore, full export, checksum or validation record, and continuity owner.
- **Exit readiness:** Contract end date, notice period, return/export format, fees, and destruction prohibition.

Standards will continue to shift from “where is the binder?” toward evidence that information remains authentic, reliable, usable, and intact. Library and Archives Canada uses those four qualities when describing an authoritative digitized record (canada.ca). The annual review should therefore test both legal classification and technical recoverability.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Can a Quebec virtual office keep the physical binder?

Yes, if the legal arrangement permits the location and the provider expressly accepts custody. For Quebec corporations, section 35 can permit physical books outside the head office when the required information remains accessible on a suitable medium during normal hours at the head office or another board-designated place in Quebec. The company should obtain a written custody schedule and confirm the provider’s access and security procedures (committee.iso.org).

Must every Quebec minute-book record be physically at the registered office?

No. Section 34 permits accounting books and board or committee records at the head office or another board-designated place. Section 35 also provides a controlled off-site mechanism for books generally. The permitted location and access requirements must be analyzed by record category.

Can the minute book be electronic?

An electronic system can satisfy the framework if records retain legal integrity, are accessible to entitled people, can be produced in intelligible form within a reasonable time, and are protected against loss, unauthorized alteration, and obsolescence (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca). Keep a complete export and test restoration (minuted.ca).

Does mail scanning count as electronic minute-book custody?

No. Mail scanning converts incoming correspondence. Minute-book custody requires an organized authoritative collection, controlled updates, access rights, retention, integrity, and export (tobuso.ca). A scan plan may support the workflow, but it does not create the registers or maintain corporate actions.

Is the registered office automatically the records office for a federal corporation?

Not necessarily. CBCA section 20 permits the specified records at the registered office or another place in Canada designated by directors (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca). Document the alternate location and make sure inspection and production remain workable.

Who may inspect the records?

For Quebec section 31 books, shareholders have the stated inspection right, while creditors have a narrower right concerning a unanimous shareholder agreement. Quebec section 34 generally limits access to directors and the auditor. Federally, shareholders, creditors, their personal representatives, and the Director may inspect section 20(1) records during usual business hours, but board, committee, and accounting records are not included in that general shareholder and creditor access (ised-isde.canada.ca).

What should happen when the virtual-office contract ends?

Before termination, inventory originals, export all digital records and logs, validate the export, obtain signed receipt at the new custodian, revoke old accounts, and file any registered-office change. The contract should prohibit destruction without written authorization and state return deadlines and fees (cai.gouv.qc.ca).

Conclusion

A virtual office can hold a Quebec corporation’s minute-book records, but it does not do so merely because its address appears in the enterprise register. The legally sound answer comes from four questions: which statute governs, which record is involved, where its information must be accessible, and what the provider has expressly agreed to do.

For Quebec corporations, sections 31 to 37 create a record-specific system. Shareholder and constitutive records, securities registers, accounting books, and board materials do not all have the same location or access rule. For federal corporations, directors can designate another Canadian records location, even when the registered office remains in Montreal. Both regimes demand usable production and reasonable protection of records.

The recommended purchasing sequence is therefore straightforward: inventory the records, select the authoritative paper or digital copy, map each access right, obtain written provider terms, adopt the needed corporate resolution, transfer with a custody log, update the registry if the registered office changes, and run a timed retrieval drill (canada.ca). If a virtual-office provider offers only address and mail services, use it for those services and place custody or maintenance elsewhere. If it offers records custody, verify that function as carefully as the address itself (cba.org).

Source links

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

1. https://2727coworking.com/articles/quebec-incorporation-head-office-address
2. https://2727coworking.com/articles/virtual-mailbox-montreal-mail-forwarding
3. https://www.legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/fr/version/lc/S-31.1?code=se%3A35&historique=20251103
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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