

Wise Business Canada: Address Requirements and Proof of Address

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Executive Summary

Wise Business collects two distinct addresses from every applicant, a **registered address** matched to the entity's official incorporation document and a **trading address** describing where the business actually operates: at signup, Wise requires a business registration number plus "registered and trading addresses, industry, online presence" for the business and its key people (wise.com). Wise's help centre states the two addresses can differ, and explicitly names a co-working space as an acceptable trading address, while excluding a virtual office, a PO Box, a mail forwarding or receiving service, a solicitor's or attorney's office, and a business registration agency. The practical distinction is occupancy: Wise will accept an address where the business genuinely works, and will reject an address that exists only to receive or forward mail on its behalf.

For a non-resident founder incorporating in Quebec, this creates a specific compliance path rather than a single yes/no answer. FINTRAC publishes registration requirements for money services businesses with a place of business in Canada ([FINTRAC](https://fintrac.ca)). FINTRAC registration is not a licence or endorsement; Wise's separate registered-

and trading-address fields and its excluded-address rules are Wise-specific policy ([Wise](#)). Federally, Canada's Business Corporations Act still requires that at least twenty-five per cent of a corporation's directors be resident Canadians ([laws-lois.justice.gc.ca](#)), a residency condition Quebec's own incorporation statute does not impose on directors ([legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca](#)).

At the provincial level, Quebec's Registraire des entreprises (REQ) assigns a ten-digit **Numéro d'entreprise du Québec (NEQ)** on registration, and for a corporation the address field on the public register is the "adresse du domicile," meaning the address of its siège, or head office ([quebec.ca](#)). Stripe and PayPal expressly state in the cited material that they require a physical address and do not accept PO Boxes. The reviewed Payoneer material confirms requirements for a company's legal registered address, but does not expressly confirm Payoneer's treatment of PO Boxes or virtual-office and mail-forwarding services. Wise's own policy expressly permits a co-working space as a trading address while excluding mail-forwarding services and virtual offices.

Introduction and Background

A recognizable scenario is playing out for thousands of founders incorporating Canadian companies while living outside Canada: the incorporation paperwork is filed, the company has a name and a number, and the next screen in the Wise Business signup flow asks for a **registered address** and a **trading address** in a country where the founder has never set foot. Getting this step wrong can delay verification. Wise states that a transfer may be paused while verification is pending and may request additional documentation if it cannot verify the submitted information.

This guide answers, with direct citations to Wise's own help centre, Canada's financial-crime regulator, Quebec's business registry, and the equivalent policies at Stripe, PayPal, Payoneer, and a major Canadian bank, exactly what Wise Business requires, what counts as acceptable proof of address, and where a virtual office or coworking address fits into that picture. The article is written primarily for a **non-resident founder** who has incorporated, or is incorporating, a company in Quebec and needs a Canadian trading address that will hold up to Wise's Know Your Business (KYB) verification, not just pass a first-glance signup form.

Two threads run through everything that follows. First, FINTRAC's identity-verification obligations help explain why financial institutions verify business information, including an entity's existence and address where applicable ([fintrac-canafe.gc.ca](#)). Wise's separate registered-address and trading-address fields, and its exclusion of virtual offices and mail-forwarding services, are Wise policy choices ([wise.com](#)). Second, Wise expressly permits a co-working space as a trading address but does not guarantee approval of any particular arrangement.

What Address Does Wise Business Actually Require?

Wise Business separates address data into two fields with different legal functions. As Wise's help centre puts it, "For all businesses, we collect two addresses" ([wise.com](#)): the **registered address**, defined as where the business is officially registered and listed on its official registration document, and the **trading address**, defined as where the business actually runs day to day. For a Quebec corporation, the registered address maps to the REQ's declared "adresse du domicile." The two fields may hold identical addresses, but Wise states plainly that it is also acceptable for them to differ.

At signup, Wise also asks applicants for a business registration number, industry information, and details about the business's key people, alongside personal details for whoever opens the account. If the person opening the account is not a listed director, Wise requires proof of authorization, which can be "a signed letter of authorisation, power of attorney, or board resolution" (wise.com). In many regions, including Canada, a mandatory one-time setup fee (detailed in the Data Analysis section below) is what triggers Wise's substantive verification review of everything submitted at signup.

A detail specific to Canada deserves emphasis: Wise states outright that "your personal residential address cannot be the same as your registered business address" for Canadian applicants (wise.com). This is a meaningful contrast with the United States, where Wise explicitly allows a personal residential address to be the same as the registered business address if the applicant is a sole proprietor. Registered and trading addresses can also sit in two different countries, in which case Wise limits the account to whichever services are available in both jurisdictions, so a Quebec-registered company with a trading address abroad, or vice versa, does not automatically fail verification but may see a narrower feature set.

Can You Use a Virtual Office or Coworking Address for Wise Business?

This is the question with the most consequence for non-resident founders, and Wise's own help centre answers it with an explicit, if narrow, list. Under "What can't my trading address be?", Wise states the trading address "must be a physical location," and cannot be a PO Box, a mail forwarding or receiving service, "a virtual office" (wise.com), a solicitor's or attorney's office, or a business registration agency. In the same breath, Wise names the one address type that most closely resembles a "virtual" solution and is nonetheless acceptable: "This can also be a co-working space" (wise.com).

The operative distinction in Wise's policy is whether the trading address is the physical location where the business actually runs day to day. Wise says that location can be a co-working space, but excludes virtual offices and mail-forwarding or receiving services. Workspace access or a mailing product alone does not establish where a particular business operates.

Table 1 below applies this test to the address options a non-resident founder is likely to be weighing, including the practical difference between a coworking desk and a mail-only virtual mailbox from the same provider.

Table 1: Canadian Address Options and Wise's Trading-Address Test

Address source	Real, staffed physical location?	Likely to satisfy Wise's trading-address rule	Typical monthly cost
Pure mail-forwarding or virtual mailbox subscription (mail receipt and scanning only)	No	Generally fails; matches Wise's excluded "mail forwarding or receiving service" and "virtual office" categories described above	Roughly \$35 to \$135, e.g. 2727 Coworking's Mailbox and Virtual Address plans in Montreal (2727coworking.com)
Registered-agent or incorporation-service address	No	Fails; explicitly excluded as "a business registration agency"	Varies

Address source	Real, staffed physical location?	Likely to satisfy Wise's trading-address rule	Typical monthly cost
Solicitor's or accountant's office used as a courtesy address	No	Fails; explicitly excluded	Varies
Coworking membership with an assigned desk, office, or day-use access	Yes	Matches Wise's own stated example, "This can also be a co-working space"	e.g. a hot desk from \$300, a private office from \$600, at 2727 Coworking in Montreal (2727coworking.com)
Leased or owned commercial office	Yes	Meets the requirement	Market rate
Home address of a Canadian-resident co-founder or employee, genuinely worked from	Yes	Can qualify as a trading address, but Wise's Canada-specific rule (described above) blocks it from also serving as the account's registered business address	N/A

For Wise, the relevant question is whether the submitted trading address accurately reflects where the business actually runs day to day. A provider's product description, workspace access, or civic details do not by themselves establish that fact. Whether an arrangement is suitable as a QBCA head office requires fact-specific Quebec legal advice: the head office must be permanently situated in Québec, and the Act requires specified corporate records to be kept there ([QBCA](#)). If Wise requests address evidence, provide only documents that meet its published requirements; Wise directs applicants not to send documents unless specifically requested.

It is worth noting Wise does not publish a guarantee that any specific address type will pass verification; every submission is reviewed case by case, and the outcome depends on whether Wise's team can independently confirm the address functions as a real place of business.

Proof of Business Address: Accepted Documents and Common Rejection Reasons

Once an address is entered, Wise may ask for supporting documentation, either during the initial review or during a later request. Wise's help centre specifies that an accepted document must "clearly [show] your business or business owner's name, full trading address, an issue date" ([wise.com](#)), and, during the standard business-verification flow, Wise's guidance lists the baseline example as "a recent utility bill, lease agreement, or bank statement addressed to the business at that location" ([wise.com](#)).

Wise says the document must show the business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and the sender's name or logo. Business licences, registration documents, utility bills, and bank statements must be less than three months old; other documents, including tax bills and insurance policies, must be less than twelve months old. Utility bills may cover gas, electricity, broadband or internet, or a landline phone, but not a mobile phone. A lease or rental agreement must be current and signed by the applicant and landlord. For sole traders, freelancers, and significant owners or directors working from home, Wise may accept specified personal-name documents if the address matches the trading address on the account.

Common rejection reasons include an out-of-date document, a document containing a Social Security Number, required information that is not visible, a mismatch with the Wise account, an incomplete upload, an unsupported document type such as a mobile bill, or an unsupported file format. For personal identity verification (as distinct from business address verification), Wise separately confirms it cannot accept "address proofs that have been issued to a business," reflecting the same personal-versus-business document logic applied in the opposite direction (wise.com).

Table 2 consolidates the accepted document types and their conditions.

Table 2: Wise Business Proof-of-Address Documents

Document type	Must show	Recency window	Notes
Utility bill (gas, electricity, broadband/internet, landline phone)	Business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo	Under 3 months	Mobile phone bills are not accepted
Business licence or registration document	Business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo	Under 3 months	Must be an official government-issued document
Bank or credit-card statement	Business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo	Under 3 months	Wise lists statements from most traditional banks and neobanks, with exceptions stated in its help centre
Tax document or business insurance policy	Business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo	Under 12 months	Wise lists tax returns, tax filings, official tax-authority correspondence, and several business-insurance policy types
Signed lease or rental agreement	Business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo	Must be current	Must be signed by the applicant and landlord
Personal-name document for qualifying home workers	Personal name and an address matching the Wise trading address	As applicable to the document	Wise lists utility bills, council-tax bills, bank statements, tenancy agreements, addressed ID, and HMRC notifications

If Wise's initial review is inconclusive, the case escalates to a fuller documentation request, and Wise states this deeper review "usually takes up to 10 working days" (wise.com), giving founders a concrete planning window rather than an open-ended wait.

Why Wise Verifies Business Addresses

Wise states that it verifies where a business operates to comply with regulations and protect customers; its specific two-address structure and trading-address exclusions are its own published policy. Under the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act, FINTRAC requires that reporting entities offering money services and having a place of business in Canada "must register with FINTRAC before they begin to operate" (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca). A business qualifies as an MSB under this regime if it offers a qualifying service and meets

criteria that include being incorporated in Canada or having "a physical location in Canada" (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca), which is itself a signal of how central address data is to the regulatory definition of the businesses FINTRAC oversees. Registration applicants must submit documents that confirm the corporation's existence and include its "name, address, and the names of its directors" (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca). FINTRAC states that some information provided during registration is made available to the public through its registry (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca).

FINTRAC's client-identification guidance allows reporting entities to use a current record confirming an entity's existence that contains its name and address, and to confirm a corporation's name, address, and directors through a publicly accessible database (fintrac-canafe.gc.ca). The guidance does not prescribe Wise's registered-address and trading-address fields, virtual-office exclusion, or any particular outcome for an address submitted to Wise.

MSB registration with FINTRAC is free of charge (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca), and the resulting public Money Services Business Registry is updated by FINTRAC "on a monthly basis" (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca). These are general FINTRAC requirements and registry practices for businesses that meet the applicable MSB definition; they do not determine the requirements of the providers compared later in this guide.

Non-Resident Founders: Directors Abroad, No Canadian Personal Address

The scenario that motivates most of the questions in this guide is straightforward to state and less straightforward to resolve: a company is incorporated in Canada, its directors live outside the country, none of them has a Canadian home address, and no Canadian entity has issued a utility bill in the company's name. Three structural facts shape the available options.

First, the **Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)** treats non-resident-owned businesses differently from the outset. The CRA's standard Business Registration Online portal, used by resident-owned businesses to obtain a Business Number, explicitly cannot be used to "register a Canadian business with only non-resident owners" (canada.ca). An all-non-resident-owned Canadian business therefore needs to use the CRA registration route that fits its circumstances. CRA lists its Non-Resident Business Registration process for businesses incorporated or located outside Canada, individuals with a SIN beginning with 0, or individuals without a SIN ([CRA](https://cra.ca)).

Second, at the federal level, a company incorporated under the **Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA)** must maintain a registered office that is "at all times... in the province" stated in its articles (laws-lois.justice.gc.ca), and Corporations Canada's own instructions confirm "the registered office address cannot be a post office box" (ised-isde.canada.ca). More consequentially for an all-foreign founding team, the CBCA still requires that at least twenty-five per cent of a corporation's directors be resident Canadians, with a narrower exception for small boards, where "at least one of them must be a resident Canadian" if the board has fewer than four directors (ised-isde.canada.ca). This residency rule was not eliminated federally; it remains a live obstacle for founding teams with zero Canadian-resident directors who choose federal incorporation. Separately, each director's filed address "must be a residential address or other address for service" (ised-isde.canada.ca), which allows a compliant business address, rather than a home address, to serve this purpose for individual directors.

Third, and this is the detail that pushes many all-foreign founding teams toward provincial incorporation, **Quebec's own Business Corporations Act (QBCA)** imposes no such residency requirement. Its director-eligibility provision states that "any natural person may be a director of a corporation, except persons disqualified" under the Civil Code or by a foreign court finding of incapacity (legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca), with no Canadian citizenship or residency condition anywhere in the provision. In practical terms, a non-resident-only founding team that incorporates under the QBCA rather than the CBCA avoids the federal resident-director requirement entirely, while still needing a genuine Quebec address for registration purposes.

For a founder in this position with no Canadian home address and no utility account in the company's name, Wise's documented conclusion is limited: a co-working space can be a trading address, while a virtual office and mail-forwarding service cannot (wise.com). Whether a particular occupancy arrangement can also serve as a QBCA head office, a location for corporate records, or a CRA address is a separate legal and tax question that should be confirmed with Quebec legal and accounting advisers.

Quebec Specifics: NEQ, the REQ, and How the Registered Address Interacts with Wise

Quebec's business registration system runs on its own vocabulary, which matters when translating a Quebec filing into what Wise's forms expect. Registering, or "immatriculating," a business with the **Registraire des entreprises du Québec (REQ)** results in the assignment of a ten-digit **Numéro d'entreprise du Québec (NEQ)** (quebec.ca). Registration is required once a business meets any one of several independent triggers, including that "elle possède une adresse au Québec" (it has an address in Quebec) (quebec.ca), or that it maintains "un établissement ou une case postale au Québec" (an establishment or a post office box in Quebec) (quebec.ca). Notably, this trigger is broader than Wise's rule: the REQ's own list of what makes a business "carry on activity in Quebec" includes maintaining a PO Box, even though a PO Box will not satisfy Wise as a trading address on its own.

On the public register itself, the REQ does not use "siège social" as the label shown for a private corporation's address. The REQ's glossary specifies that for a legal person it is the address of the siège that appears under the field labelled "adresse du domicile," and clarifies that "le siège social ne s'affiche que pour les autorités publiques" (the "siège social" field is displayed only for public authorities) (quebec.ca). In other words, when a founder pulls up their own company on the REQ's public search tool, the address they see is labelled "adresse du domicile," even though it functions as what most founders informally call the head-office or registered address. This is the address Wise's registered-address field should match.

The REQ separately tracks an "adresse du domicile élu," the address of whoever is mandated to receive the entity's legal documents, distinct from the entity's own domicile address. For individuals named on a filing (directors, officers, or shareholders holding voting rights), Quebec's transparency reforms allow a declared "adresse professionnelle" instead of a home address, but the REQ is explicit that "il n'est pas possible de fournir une case postale à titre d'adresse professionnelle" (a post office box cannot serve as a professional address) (quebec.ca). That REQ rule addresses only whether a PO Box may be used as a professional address; it does not determine whether a coworking or virtual-office arrangement meets a corporation's separate head-office or record-keeping obligations.

Two further registration steps sit alongside the REQ filing. Revenu Québec requires GST and QST registration once "vos revenus d'entreprise ainsi que ceux de vos associés" (your business revenues, together with those of your associates) exceed \$30,000 in taxable supplies (revenuquebec.ca), which is a revenue-based trigger independent of the address question. Because CRA's standard Business Registration Online portal cannot register a Canadian business with only non-resident owners, the company should use the CRA registration route applicable to its circumstances to obtain a federal Business Number before or alongside opening a Wise Business account.

How Wise Compares to Stripe, PayPal, Payoneer, and Canadian Banks

Wise, Stripe, PayPal, and CIBC each publish some address-related verification requirements, but the scope and terminology differ. The comparison below identifies only policies that are explicit in the cited provider documentation; where the reviewed documentation is silent, the table says so.

Stripe verifies business addresses as part of its Know Your Customer process, and for Canadian accounts states unambiguously that "Stripe requires a valid physical Canada address and we cannot accept a P.O. Box" (support.stripe.com). Stripe also cross-references submitted data, noting it "will check the business name and business address on your account against information available with the provincial and/or federal registries" (support.stripe.com), a practice that parallels FINTRAC's guidance encouraging reporting entities to confirm business details against public registries. Where a rental or lease agreement is used as proof, Stripe requires "the signature of the owner/landlord and the tenant" (support.stripe.com). For products with a physical-presence requirement, Stripe states it "no longer allow[s] addresses associated with mailbox services and virtual address services as a physical presence" (support.stripe.com), a distinction that mirrors Wise's own line between a coworking space and a mail-forwarding service. Across all these checks, submitted documents generally must "include business name, address, and company registration number or VAT number" (support.stripe.com).

PayPal's help centre states it "can only confirm physical addresses, not PO Box addresses" (paypal.com), and explicitly rejects "invoices, receipts, all waybills" as proof documents (paypal.com). For Canadian identity verification specifically, PayPal accepts documents such as a "Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) statement such as a requirement to pay, installment notice, benefits statement" (paypal.com/ca), and notes that "the same document cannot be provided as both Proof of Identify and Proof of Address" (paypal.com/ca).

Payoneer requires proof-of-address documents for registered companies to "show the legal registered address of the company" (payoneer.custhelp.com), accepting instruments such as "Certificate of Registration" among several company verification options (payoneer.custhelp.com), including an "IRS document including EIN" for US-registered entities (payoneer.custhelp.com), and, for individual proof of residence, a "utility bill (gas, water, electricity, landline phone, internet or cable bills are acceptable)" that is current (payoneer.com). Payoneer also states it "cannot accept visas or stamps in your passport as a proof of residence" (payoneer.custhelp.com).

CIBC's business-account guidance states the business address supplied "cannot be a P.O. Box" (cibc.com), and requires corporations older than one year to supply an additional registry document, such as the "most recent notice of assessment" (cibc.com). RBC's application process similarly asks for "a business registration document such as" the articles of incorporation or a master business licence (rbccroyalbank.com), and its onboarding checklist requires businesses over a year old to provide an additional government-issued document alongside the articles of incorporation (<https://www.rbccroyalbank.com/business/pdf/paying-and-receiving/aam-onboardingchecklist-en.pdf>).

Table 3 summarizes the comparison.

Table 3: Business Address Verification Across Wise, Stripe, PayPal, Payoneer, and a Canadian Bank

Provider	Address structure	Explicitly rejects PO Box	Explicitly excludes virtual/mail-forwarding address	Typical proof-of-address documents
Wise Business	Registered address + trading address, can differ	Yes	Yes, by name, for the trading address	Utility bill, lease, bank or credit-card statement, business licence/registration document, tax document, or business insurance policy; current document rules vary by type
Stripe	Single verified business address, cross-checked to registries	Yes (Canada-specific)	Yes, for physical-presence-dependent products	Lease agreement, utility bill, tax return, incorporation document
PayPal	Confirmed physical business/individual address	Yes	Not explicitly stated in reviewed documentation	Utility/phone bill, insurance/tax statement, business licence, bank statement
Payoneer	Legal registered company address	Not explicitly stated in reviewed documentation	Not explicitly stated in reviewed documentation	Certificate of incorporation/registration, utility bill, tax document
Canadian bank (e.g., CIBC, RBC)	Business address on registration filings	Yes (CIBC explicit)	Not explicitly stated in reviewed documentation	Articles of incorporation, certificate of status/existence, notice of assessment

The comparison shows Wise is, if anything, the most explicit of the five about excluding virtual offices and mail-forwarding services by name, while still carving out a clear exception for coworking spaces. Founders who assume a bank's accepted address will automatically satisfy Wise may be surprised: a bank's document checklist does not always spell out whether a virtual or coworking address is acceptable, whereas Wise's help centre states its position directly. The safest strategy is to satisfy the strictest documented standard among the accounts being opened, which in this comparison is Wise's own trading-address rule.

Data Analysis and Evidence

The quantitative details of Wise's Canadian offering help translate the address rules above into a concrete cost and timeline picture. Wise Business registration itself is free, but "all in for 55 CAD" describes the one-time setup fee that unlocks Wise's full Canadian feature set, including local account details for receiving money in 22 currencies (wise.com/ca/pricing). This fee, not the address submission itself, is what triggers Wise's main verification review, meaning a founder should expect the address check to run in parallel with or shortly after payment rather than before it.

On timing, Wise's own guidance sets expectations at up to ten working days for an escalated verification review. Document recency requirements compress that timeline further: because most accepted proof-of-address documents must be less than three months old, a founder gathering paperwork for a fresh incorporation should expect to request an occupancy or utility document close to the date of the Wise application, rather than relying on paperwork issued at the time of incorporation months earlier.

On the regulatory side, FINTRAC's Money Services Business Registry is refreshed monthly, and MSB registration carries no government fee, though it does carry ongoing recordkeeping obligations. FINTRAC's recordkeeping guidance for MSBs requires that large-transaction records include, for any entity involved, its "nature of their principal business" (fintrac-canafe.canada.ca), underscoring that address and business-activity data collected at onboarding continues to feed compliance obligations well after an account is opened, not just at the sign-up stage.

On the Quebec registration side, the \$30,000 taxable-supply threshold is one important GST/QST registration rule. It is not the only rule: Revenu Québec identifies circumstances in which registration may be required regardless of that threshold. A newly incorporated company should confirm its own registration obligations before relying on the threshold. Founders who sequence their paperwork around the \$30,000 threshold rather than around incorporation date risk opening payment accounts with placeholder or unverifiable addresses that later require correction. For a company with only non-resident owners, that sequencing should account for the CRA registration route applicable to its circumstances. CRA's non-resident process is available in the circumstances it lists, including where the business is incorporated or located outside Canada ([CRA](#)).

Implications and Future Directions

The practical implication for a non-resident founder is to resolve address requirements before filing or applying. Wise permits a co-working space as a trading address but requires the arrangement to be a physical location, not a virtual office or mail-forwarding service (wise.com). A QBCA corporation's head office must be permanently situated in Québec. The QBCA requires specified records at that office, while permitting accounting records and board minutes to be kept elsewhere in circumstances the Act allows; a desk, day-use membership, or occupancy agreement does not by itself establish compliance with those separate requirements ([QBCA](#)). Obtain Quebec legal and accounting advice before using an arrangement for a corporate head office, records, or tax-registration address.

The trend among payment platforms, illustrated by Stripe's tightening of its physical-presence rules around mailbox and virtual-address services, suggests scrutiny of address quality is increasing across the industry rather than easing. A founder building for the medium term should treat a verifiable, occupied Canadian address as durable infrastructure, not a one-time sign-up requirement, particularly since Wise, Stripe, and similar providers reserve the right to request re-verification later in the life of an account. For companies choosing between federal CBCA and Quebec QBCA incorporation, the director-residency gap identified above is likely to remain a live consideration for any founding team without a single Canadian-resident director, independent of how address rules evolve, since it is a matter of corporate law rather than payment-provider policy.

FINTRAC's guidance allows a reporting entity to confirm a corporation's name, address, and directors through a publicly accessible database (fintrac-canafe.gc.ca). It does not prescribe Wise's trading-address field or indicate that matching a registry address will reduce the scope of a provider's verification review.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

What proof of address does Wise Business accept? Wise lists utility bills, business licences or registration documents, bank or credit-card statements, current signed lease or rental agreements, tax documents, and business insurance policies. The document must show the business or business owner's name, full trading address, issue date, and sender name or logo, and meet Wise's document-specific recency rules.

Can I use a virtual address for Wise Business? Wise excludes a mail-forwarding or receiving service and a virtual office as trading addresses. Wise says a co-working space can be a trading address only where it is the physical location where the business actually runs day to day.

What are Wise Business's requirements for a Canadian account? Applicants provide a business registration number, a registered address matching the official registration document, a separate trading address, industry information, details about key people, and, if the account opener is not a director, proof of authorization. A Canada-specific rule bars the registered business address from also being the applicant's personal residential address.

Does Wise verify business addresses in Canada? Yes. Wise's help centre says it verifies where a business operates. Wise collects a registered address and a trading address, and may ask for a document to verify the trading address (wise.com). FINTRAC's identity-verification guidance separately sets out methods reporting entities may use to verify an entity's identity (fintrac-canafe.gc.ca).

What documents does Wise Business need for a Canadian account? Beyond the standard proof-of-address list, Wise may request business registration documents, ownership information, and personal identification for the account's key people, particularly if the initial automated review cannot confirm the details submitted at signup.

What is Wise's registered address requirement? The registered address must match the address on the business's official registration document, such as the REQ's immatriculation record for a Quebec company. It can differ from the trading address, and, for Canadian applicants, cannot be the same as the account holder's personal residential address.

What makes a Canadian company eligible for Wise Business? Wise may require business-registration details, addresses, and information about key people. Its help centre says a fuller documentation review usually takes up to 10 working days; it does not state that every application is resolved within that period.

Conclusion

Wise Business requires two addresses that serve distinct verification purposes. Wise says a trading address must be the physical location where the business actually runs day to day; it excludes virtual offices and mail-forwarding services, while noting that a co-working space can be such a location. Whether any arrangement satisfies Québec corporate, registry, record-keeping, or tax obligations is a separate question that requires appropriate Quebec legal and accounting confirmation. Use addresses the founder can accurately document, ensure the registered address matches the official registration document, ensure the trading address reflects where the business operates, and provide supporting documents only if Wise requests them.

For informational purposes. Verify critical medical, legal, financial, regulatory, and technical information with qualified professionals and primary sources.