

Information Sheet for Lawyers Forming a Professional Corporation

Under the *Law Society Act*, one or more persons who are licensed to practise law in Ontario as barristers and solicitors may establish a professional corporation for the purpose of practising law in Ontario. Lawyers intending to form a professional corporation must incorporate under the *Ontario Business Corporations Act*. For forms and instructions on how to incorporate, visit the [Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery website](#) or contact the Ontario Business Registry by calling (416) 314-8880.

Following incorporation, the corporation must apply to the Law Society for a Certificate of Authorization. Without this Certificate, the corporation is not permitted to practise. Information about professional corporations and the online application for a Certificate of Authorization are available on the Law Society's website at <https://lso.ca> on the [Professional Corporations](#) page.

Lawyers applying for a Certificate of Authorization should refer to sections **3.1 to 3.4** of the ***Business Corporations Act***, sections **61.0.1 to 61.0.9** of the ***Law Society Act***, **Part II of By-Law 7** and **Section 4.2** of the ***Rules of Professional Conduct*** to ensure all requirements are met.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to review section **3.4** of the ***Business Corporations Act*** entitled “**No limit on professional liability**”.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION MUST INCLUDE a clause in article 5 restricting the business of the professional corporation in accordance with section 3.2(2) 5 of the *Business Corporations Act* and section 61.0.1(5) of the *Law Society Act*. The following language appears to satisfy the requirements in the *Business Corporations Act* and the *Law Society Act*:

The corporation may not carry on a business other than the practice of law, but this paragraph shall not be construed to prevent the corporation from carrying on activities related to or ancillary to the practice of law, including the investment of surplus funds earned by the corporation.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION MUST INCLUDE a clause in article 8 restricting the issuance of the shares of the professional corporation. Refer to section 3.2(2) 1 of the *Business Corporations Act* and section 61.0.1(4) of the *Law Society Act*. The Law Society has found the following share restriction language acceptable:

All of the issued and outstanding shares of the Professional Corporation shall be legally and beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by one or more persons who are licensed to practise law in Ontario (such person or persons being hereinafter individually and collectively referred to as a "shareholder"), but this paragraph shall not be construed to prevent

such shares from being transferred to, or otherwise owned by the estate trustee (or by the estate trustees, if more than one) of any deceased shareholder in accordance with the *Law Society Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. L.8, or the *Business Corporations Act* R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, for the purposes of administering the shareholder's estate, but not for the practise of law.

Holding companies are permitted as shareholders. The ownership of shares in a holding company must be restricted to licensee(s). Shares in a holding company may not be owned by family members or non-licensees. In addition, the business of a holding company must be restricted to holding the shares of the professional corporation. Applicants who intend to use a holding company must submit the Articles of Incorporation for the holding company along with their Application for a Certificate of Authorization.

All applicants are strongly encouraged to seek appropriate professional advice with respect to establishing a professional corporation suited to their specific circumstances.