OATMEAL SEMINAR: COLLECTIONS 101

December 15, 2020



GOOD MORNING

- Your microphones have been muted
- If you feel comfortable we welcome you to turn on your webcam
- Breakout rooms will automatically start after the main session
- Q&A chat function is available



WHAT PROACTIVE STEPS CAN MY BUSINESS TAKE TO LIMIT THE POSSIBILITY OF BAD DEBTS BUT ALSO INCREASE THE CHANCES OF COLLECTING ON SUCH DEBTS WHEN THEY ARISE?

- Set up customer [debtor] paperwork
- Ensure that all information about debtor/bank details/customers is properly completed
- Conduct due diligence on debtor (i.e. credit application)
- Consider any other sales/security documentation
- Consider guarantees/correct parties



QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION PRIOR TO COMMENCING A CLAIM AGAINST A DEBTOR

- Does debtor have any assets?
- Where are the assets located?
- Does extent of debt greatly exceed the assets?
- Are there other claims against the debtor?
- What is the nature of the debtor's business?
- Is bankruptcy an option for debtor?



OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEBTOR

- Credit search
- PPSA searches
- Bankruptcy search
- PIN search
- Web searches
- Social media searches
- Writ searches
- Word of mouth



POSSIBLE RESOLUTION PRIOR TO LITIGATION

- Consider a demand letter
- Possible negotiation
- Agreement on installment plan
- Debtor consent to a judgment
- Cost-benefit analysis regarding fees
 - Consideration of disbursements, unforeseen expenses and commencing litigation



TIME LIMITS TO COMMENCE A CLAIM

- Two years from date the debt was first due/incurred
- Claim begins from date debt first becomes due
- Keep track of your accounts receivable
- Consider commencing a claim early
- A formal written acknowledgment of indebtedness will restart the limitation period



JURISDICTION

A claim can be brought in the province if:

- The debtor is domiciled in the province
- The debtor carries on business in the province
- A contract connected with the dispute was made in the province



PROPER FORUMS

- Small Claims Court \$35,000 and under
- Simplified Procedure \$200,000 and under
- Superior Court of Justice over \$200,000



SERVICE OF A CLAIM ON A DEBTOR

- Locating the debtor
- Personal service on the debtor
- Alternatives to personal service
- Requesting validation of service



COMMENCING A CLAIM

- Proper legal name of debtor
 - Is the debtor an individual?
 - Is the debtor a corporation?
 - Complete corporate profile search or business name search
- Precise relief requested
- Consider contract and other damages



NEXT STEPS IN LITIGATION – IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

- Statement of defence Admit, deny, no knowledge
- Other potential pleadings reply, counterclaim, crossclaim, and third party claim
- Litigation continues via Courts



PREJUDGMENT REMEDIES- IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

- Caution
- Certificate of Pending Litigation
- Preservation Orders
 - Mareva Injunction
 - Anton Piller Order
 - Norwich Pharmacal
- Appointment of Receiver

- Liening the debtor's property
- Assignment and Preferences Act
- Fraudulent Conveyances Act



DISCOVERY STAGE- IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

Affidavit of Documents/Document Brief

- Schedule "A"
- Schedule "B"
- Schedule "C"
- Schedule "D"

Examinations

- At an official examiner's office
- Under oath by opposing counsel



PRE-TRIAL/TRIAL – IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

- Pre-trial conference hears summary of the evidence
- Pre-trial conference entertains brief arguments of the law
- Judge usually renders opinion "without prejudice" as to the potential outcome of a trial
- Trial



OFFERS TO SETTLE – IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

- At any stage, either party can make an offer to settle
- Consider costs to date, and chance of recovery
- Incentive of parties to settle litigation



LEGAL COSTS – IF DEBTOR RESPONDS

- Costs are awarded to meet three fundamental purposes:
 - To indemnify successful litigant for the costs of litigation
 - > To encourage settlement
 - Discourage and sanction inappropriate behaviour by litigants
- Difficult to predict how much Court will order
- Judges have broad discretion



DEFAULT – IF DEBTOR DOES NOT RESPOND

Without further notice to the debtor:

- Note debtor in default¹
- Obtain a default judgment
 - Signing default judgment liquidated damages
 - Motion for judgment non-liquidated damages



AFTER I OBTAIN JUDGMENT, HOW DO I COLLECT?

- Writ of seizure and sale
- Garnishments
 - Bank accounts/bank funds
 - Wages, salary or fees
 - Money under contract
- Judgment debtor examination cost/benefit analysis
- Tracing money possible claims against third parties, fraudulent conveyances, assignments and preferences



CONCLUSION

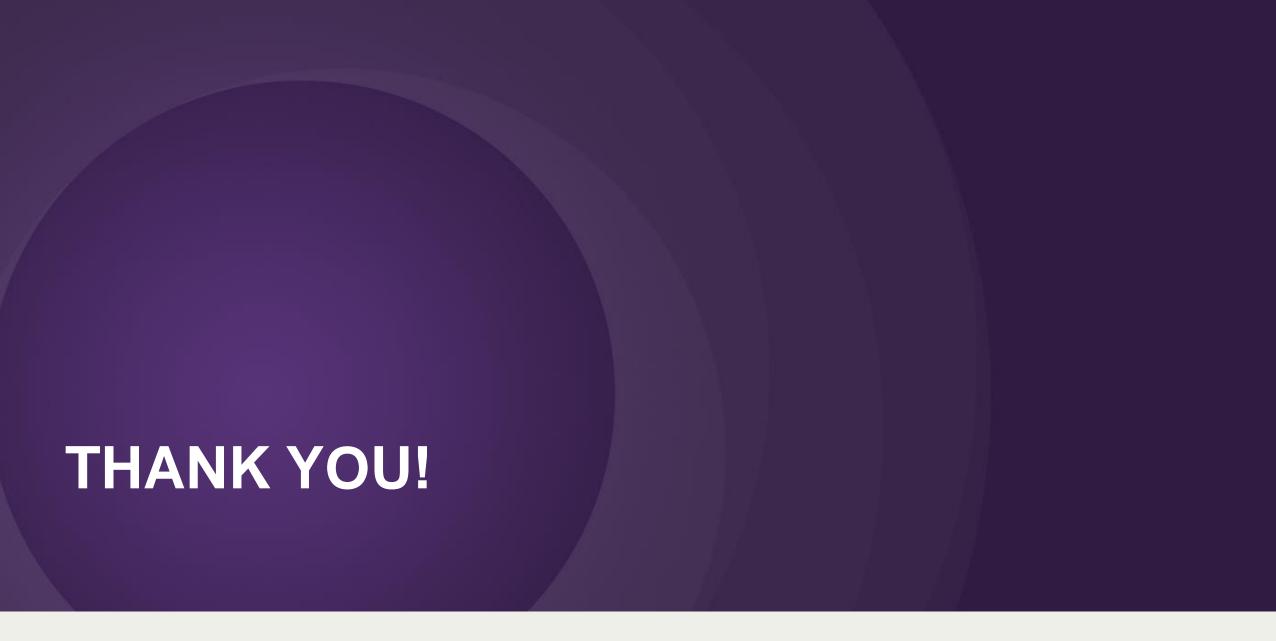
- Protecting yourself prior to the beginning of a debtor/creditor relationship can assist at the end of the relationship
- Understanding the system will help you in your decision about pursuing litigation
- Determining the nature of the debt will determine the route a creditor takes



BREAKOUT ROOMS

- Small Businesses Moderated by Amber Bonnell
- Mid-Sized Businesses Moderated by Jacqueline Armstrong Gates
- Corporate Collections Moderated by Sean Sullivan
- You will be automatically moved to the breakout session you pre-registered for.
- We welcome your questions, comments, and thoughts!







GOWLING WLG