

Weathering the storm of COVID-19

The webinar will begin shortly

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP April 23, 2020



NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT

Weathering the storm of COVID-19

Margaret Mason, QC Partner, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Vancouver

Michael Blatchford Partner, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Vancouver

Brian Milne Of Counsel, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Calgary

James Goulden, QC Partner, Dispute resolution and litigation Vancouver

Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP April 23, 2020





- Welcome and introductions
- How (and when) to hold an AGM during a pandemic
- What the emergency wage subsidy means for our charities and nonprofits
- Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible
- Closing remarks



Welcome and introductions



How (and when) to hold an AGM during a pandemic

Michael Blatchford Partner, Charities and tax-exempt organizations

Postponing or deferring the AGM

- Deadlines for holding AGM depend on governing legislation
 - Federal/ON: annually and within 15 months of previous
 - AB/BC/QC: annually/at least once in each calendar year
- Check your bylaws for specific timing requirements
- Deferral to later in the year is a realistic option for many
- Issues to consider
 - cancellation notice to members
 - additional financial reporting may be required
 - may affect timing of directors taking office



Can we skip the AGM?

- Generally not recommended
- Some jurisdictions have enacted a policy of leniency during the pandemic. Others haven't (yet):
 - Federal: no exemption for AGM requirement electronic meeting or apply to defer beyond deadlines
 - BC: no exemption to AGM requirement electronic meeting or defer to later in the calendar year
 - AB: deadlines for AGMs and filings are suspended by ministerial order
 - SK: Registry will not strike off societies for failure to hold AGM or file documents
 - ON: extension of time granted by ministerial order to max of 90 days after state of emergency ends
 - QC: no exemption or extensions at present
 - **NS**: ministerial order allowing deferral to max of 90 days after state of emergency ends
- Don't plan for this use only as a last resort if other options are not possible



Holding a virtual AGM

- Permitted under statute: BC, ON, SK
- Available under statute if bylaws expressly permit: Federal, AB, QC
- Permitted by ministerial order: AB, BC, NS, ON
- Board determines whether or not to hold a virtual AGM
- Notice to members providing instructions for access
- "telephonic, electronic or other communication facility/medium"
- "able to communicate (adequately) with one another"
 - does not require video or audio, but does require real time communication



Issues to consider for virtual meetings

- Many possible platforms can accommodate a virtual AGM
 - e.g. Gotowebinar, Zoom, Lumi, Adobe Connect, MS Teams
- Practice makes perfect don't wing it!
 - prepare and use a meeting script
 - do a dry-run before the day
- Everything takes longer plan accordingly
- Think about the agenda and what members will need to do
 - hear/see presentations
 - make/second motions
 - engage in discussion/debate
 - cast vote/secret ballot



What the emergency wage subsidy means for our charities and nonprofits

Brian Milne Of Counsel, Charities and tax-exempt organizations



What is the CEWS?

- A subsidy for wages paid to <u>employees</u> during "qualifying periods" starting on March 15, 2020 and ending June 6, 2020 (with possible extension to September 2020 if needed):
 - Period 1: March 15 to April 11
 - Period 2: April 12 to May 9
 - Period 3: May 10 to June 6
- Subsidy is generally available up to 75% of an employee's salary, capped at a maximum of \$847 per week
- Contrast with the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), which provides support to individuals who have lost their employment



Who can benefit?

- Registered charities and a limited number of other tax-exempt entities (other than public institutions)
- Eligible tax-exempt entities include: (i) agricultural organizations, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce (149(1)(e)) (ii) non-profit corporations for scientific research and development (149(1)(j)), (iii) labour organizations (149(1)(k)), and (iv) non-profit organizations (149(1)(l))
- "Public institutions" are excluded from the subsidy generally defined to include:
 - crown-controlled (i.e., federal and provincial-controlled) and municipal-controlled corporations
 - schools, school boards, hospitals, health authorities, <u>public</u> universities and colleges
- An employer must have a registered payroll account on March 15, 2020



What's required?

- An employer (including a charity or other eligible tax-exempt) must be able to demonstrate a decline in revenue for any period in which the subsidy is being claimed:
 - Period 1: 15% decline in revenue from March 2019 to March 2020
 - Period 2: 30% decline in revenue from April 2019 to April 2020
 - Period 3: 30% decline in revenue from May 2019 to May 2020
- Option to compare current revenues against average revenues from January and February 2020
- Deeming rule where sufficient revenue decline is demonstrated in one period
- Employer may elect to determine revenue using cash method



What's revenue?

- Generally, "inflow of cash, receivables or other consideration arising in the course of the ordinary activities of the [employer]... in Canada..."
- Excludes extraordinary items and amounts received from non-arm's length sources
- For registered charities, includes:
 - revenue from a "related business"
 - gifts and other amounts received in the course of its ordinary activities
- For other tax-exempt entities, includes:
 - membership fees and other amounts received in the course of its ordinary activities
- Registered charities and other tax-exempts may elect to <u>exclude</u> funding from government sources in the determination of their revenues

Other considerations

- Subsidy is not available for contractors
- Applications must be made for each period
- Group context
- Timing of subsidy
- Eligibility criteria
- Other programs?



Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible

James Goulden, QC Partner, Dispute resolution and litigation



Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible

What is force majeure?

 It is a clause in a contract that excuses a party from performing its contractual obligations due to an event generally beyond the party's control that results in the obligations becoming practically impossible to perform



Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible

Key considerations

- What does your force majeure clause actually say?
- Does COVID-19 qualify under a *force majeure* clause?
- Is performance of your contractual obligations "impossible"?



Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible

Other considerations

- Mitigation
- Termination versus postponement
- Notice



Force majeure and frustration: Options for when contractual compliance is not possible

Frustration

- Non-contractual
- Unforeseeable event that results in the core of the contract becoming incapable of being performed in accordance with the contract



Closing remarks



Moderator



Margaret Mason, QC

Partner, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Vancouver Tel: +1 604 641 4905 <u>margaret.mason@nortonrosefulbright.com</u>



Speakers



Michael Blatchford

Partner, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Vancouver Tel: +1 604 641 4854 <u>michael.blatchford@nortonrosefulbright.com</u>



Brian Milne Of Counsel, Charities and tax-exempt organizations Calgary Tel: +1 403 267 9448 brian.milne@nortonrosefulbright.com



James Goulden, QC Partner, Dispute resolution and litigation Vancouver Tel: +1 604 641 4934 james.goulden@nortonrosefulbright.com



Norton Rose Fulbright COVID-19 resources

- For the latest insights, webinars, blogs and media www.nortonrosefulbright.com/coronavirus
- Send your questions: covidsupport@nortonrosefulbright.com

View our latest on-demand webinars

Part one | What Canadian employers need to consider in a global epidemic
Part two | Canadian legal implications for business leaders
Part three | Considering the economic fallout in Canada
Part four | Canadian developments in government funding, supply chain, disputes, and employment law
Part five | Keeping Canadian businesses protected in uncertain times
Part six | Building business resiliency in Canada – Legal considerations for the new normal



Law around the world nortonrosefulbright.com

Norton Rose Fulbright Verein, a Swiss verein, helps coordinate the activities of Norton Rose Fulbright members but does not itself provide legal services to clients. Norton Rose Fulbright has offices in more than 50 cities worldwide, including London, Houston, New York, Toronto, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Sydney and Johannesburg. For more information, see nortonrosefulbright.com/legal-notices. The purpose of this communication is to provide information as to developments in the law. It does not contain a full analysis of the law nor does it constitute an opinion of any Norton Rose Fulbright entity on the points of law discussed. You must take specific legal advice on any particular matter which concerns you. If you require any advice or further information, purpose to the context at Norton Rose Fulbright.