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Chapter 11 and CCAA

A Cross-Border Comparison

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Canadian
Lawyers



About Blakes

The Blakes Restructuring & Insolvency group is recognized as one of Canada's leading domestic and cross-border restructuring practices. We combine our unmatched experience and depth to meet the immediate and critical needs of our clients with expert practitioners in each of Canada's four main business centres.

Chapter 11 and CCAA

A Cross-Border Comparison

This guide highlights the key differences between Chapter 11 of the *U.S. Bankruptcy Code* and Canada's *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*.

 Chapter 11	Concept	 CCAA Equivalent
<p>A debtor need not be “insolvent” to file a voluntary Chapter 11 petition. Generally, however, the filing must be made in good faith and genuine financial distress is required.</p>	Insolvency Prerequisite	<p>A debtor may make a voluntary application for relief under the <i>Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act</i> (CCAA) and, to be granted such relief, the debtor must, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) be “insolvent”, “bankrupt” or have committed an “act of bankruptcy”, each as defined in the federal <i>Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act</i> (BIA); and (ii) have in excess of C\$5-million in liabilities (or in the case of a corporate group, have in excess of C\$5-million in the aggregate). <p>In certain circumstances, a debtor may be able to satisfy the insolvency requirement by showing it is facing a “looming liquidity crisis.”</p> <p>Although less common, a creditor (secured or unsecured), or certain other interested parties can initiate an involuntary CCAA proceeding.</p>
<p>The <i>Bankruptcy Code</i> is a federal statute with national application, which purports to have worldwide jurisdiction. Enforcement and recognition of this worldwide jurisdiction depend on principles of comity and local law.</p>	Jurisdiction	<p>The CCAA is a federal statute with national application, which purports to have worldwide jurisdiction. Enforcement and recognition of this worldwide jurisdiction depend on principles of comity and local law.</p>
<p>Chapter 11 cases are brought before United States Bankruptcy Courts, units of the District Courts with subject matter jurisdiction over bankruptcy cases.</p>	Court System	<p>CCAA cases are brought before the Superior Court of the applicable province. Some provinces have specialized commercial branches of the court where CCAA applications may be brought.</p>



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Chapter 11 protection is obtained by the filing of a petition with the appropriate Bankruptcy Court.

Generally, within 24-72 hours after filing the petition, the Bankruptcy Court holds a hearing on the debtor's "first day" motions, which typically seek interim relief to allow the debtor to continue operating with Chapter 11 protection.

Although unusual, unsecured creditors with liquidated, noncontingent claims that are not subject to a bona fide dispute can initiate an involuntary Chapter 11 proceeding.

There is no advance notice period to creditors for the filing of the petition.

Commencing Proceedings

CCAA protection is obtained when an initial order is granted by the Superior Court of a Province with jurisdiction over the debtor pursuant to an application (generally made by the debtor), which can be on a "no notice" basis. The application is usually made in the province where the debtor's head office or principal place of business is located and can be made on a "no notice" basis.

In practice, very short notice is generally given to secured lenders and major stakeholders (although they are usually consulted in advance). An initial order is limited to relief that is reasonably necessary for the continued operations of the debtor company in the ordinary course of business for no longer than an initial 10-day stay period. Debtors can then "come back" within 10 days on notice to seek more robust relief on more complete notice. Initial orders routinely include a clause allowing interested parties to seek to amend or vary the terms of the initial order or seek other appropriate relief.

With limited exceptions, a broad, immediate and automatic stay is granted upon the filing of the petition, which includes a stay of enforcement actions and contractual remedies.

Although there is no time limit on the stay, which generally continues throughout the pendency of the Chapter 11 proceeding, parties may move to lift the stay for cause.

Stay of Proceedings

Although the stay of proceedings is not automatic, courts typically exercise their discretion and issue orders on the initial hearing, providing a broad initial stay up to a maximum of 10 days. The scope of the stay is ultimately within the court's discretion, but enforcement actions and contractual remedies are typically stayed.

The initial stay is typically extended by way of a stay extension motion by the debtor. To obtain an extension of the stay, the debtor must demonstrate that it is acting in good faith and with due diligence. There is no prescribed limit to any stay extension or the number of extensions that may be sought. Parties may move to lift the stay for cause.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Generally, the debtor's existing management remains in control of the business and coordinates the reorganization effort. A chief restructuring officer may also be appointed to carry out certain of the debtor's management functions.

A Chapter 11 trustee may be appointed upon request of a party in interest in extraordinary cases. If appointed, a trustee operates (or liquidates) the estate in the debtor's place.

An examiner may also be appointed by the Bankruptcy Court to investigate, among other things, certain allegations of fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, misconduct, mismanagement, or irregularity in the management of the debtor's affairs.

Supervision of the Debtor

Generally, the debtor's existing management remains in control of the business and coordinates the reorganization effort. A chief restructuring officer may be appointed to carry out certain of the debtor's management functions.

A licensed insolvency trustee is appointed as "Monitor" by the Court to supervise the debtor, periodically report to the Court and stakeholders on the debtor's business and affairs, and assist with the restructuring. In some CCAA proceedings, the Monitor is authorized by the Court to direct certain of the debtor's corporate functions (known colloquially as a "Super Monitor").

The U.S. Trustee, a division of the Department of Justice, is the "watchdog" of the U.S. bankruptcy system and acts to prevent fraud, dishonesty and overreach. It also conducts the meeting of creditors, monitors the debtor-in-possession's operation of the business and reviews operating reports and professional fees. The U.S. Trustee also imposes certain requirements on the debtor with respect to reporting its monthly income and operating expenses, and paying current employee withholding and other taxes.

Government Oversight

The CCAA does not have a direct equivalent to the U.S. Trustee, although the Monitor and Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy (OSB) (a department of the federal government) perform some of the same oversight functions.

The OSB licenses insolvency trustees that act as monitors, supervises the administration of insolvencies in Canada, maintains a public record of bankruptcy and insolvency proceedings and has certain investigative powers.

The filing of a Chapter 11 petition creates a separate legal bankruptcy estate. The estate contains all legal or equitable interests of the debtor in property as of the commencement of the case.

Creation of a Separate Legal Bankruptcy Estate

A CCAA filing does not create a separate legal estate.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Although setoff rights that exist under applicable non-bankruptcy law are preserved, creditors are generally prohibited from setting off pre-petition claims against post-petition obligations (or vice versa). By contrast, the debtor may assert pre- and post-petition set-off rights defensively to the extent such rights arise under the relevant state law and are not otherwise limited by the *Bankruptcy Code*.

Set-off

Although the right to set-off pre-filing obligations against pre-filing obligations is expressly preserved under the CCAA, the right to set-off pre-filing obligations against post-filing obligations is subject to the stay routinely provided in Initial Orders commencing CCAA proceedings. It is within the discretion of the supervising judge, however, to allow pre/post set-off in exceptional circumstances.

The *Bankruptcy Code* provides that interest that is unaccrued as of the petition date generally does not form part of either a secured or an unsecured claim.

Interest on Claims

Post-filing interest accrues on secured claims. Generally, interest stops accruing on unsecured claims at the filing date, but may, in certain circumstances, accrue on and form part of unsecured claims where pre-filing unsecured claims are paid in full.

The *Bankruptcy Code* provides that a lien on accounts or after-acquired property is effective only as to proceeds from those accounts or property existing as of the petition date, and not against accounts or property generated or acquired post-petition, which is the property of the separate legal bankruptcy estate. Accordingly, as adequate protection against the diminution of the value of a pre-petition secured creditor's collateral (see *Adequate Protection* below), the Bankruptcy Court may grant the pre-petition secured creditor a replacement lien on post-petition acquired property (such as new inventory or accounts receivable).

Replacement Liens

Canadian courts do not need to grant "replacement liens" because a pre-filing secured creditor's security, if granted over after-acquired property (as typically would be the case), continues to apply and automatically extends to post-filing assets (such as new inventory or accounts receivable) acquired by the debtor.

The *Bankruptcy Code* permits the creation of an official committee of unsecured creditors and, where appropriate, an official committee of equity security holders. In each case, the fees and expenses of the committee are paid by the estate. The committees consult with the debtor about the administration of the estate, investigate the debtor's conduct and operation of the business, and participate in the formulation of a plan of reorganization. The Bankruptcy Court may also authorize the formation of other representative committees to represent the interests of other groups (e.g., tort claimants, retirees, employees).

Creditors' Committees and Representative Counsel

The CCAA does not provide for unsecured creditors' committees, although they have been formed on an ad hoc basis. Courts have, on several occasions, ordered the appointment of representative counsel to act on behalf of classes of claimants (e.g., pensioners, employees, investors).



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Bankruptcy Courts commonly authorize debtor-in possession (DIP) financing and grant super-priority liens over the assets of the debtor in favour of the DIP lender as long as the Bankruptcy Court is satisfied that:

- (i) the debtor cannot obtain such financing on less burdensome terms, and
- (ii) non-consenting pre-petition secured lenders that are primed are “adequately protected” (see *Adequate Protection* below).

DIP Financing

Canadian courts generally authorize DIP financing and grant super-priority charges over the assets of the debtor in favour of the DIP lender as long as the court is satisfied that additional financing is required for the continued operations of the business. The court will consider the recommendation of the Monitor, the duration of the proceedings, the debtor’s property and management, whether the debtor has the confidence of its lenders and whether any creditor will be “materially prejudiced” by the security to be granted.

Where DIP financing is sought under an initial order, the relief must be limited to the amount that is reasonably necessary for the continued operation of the debtor during the initial stay period of no more than 10 days. Approval of a full DIP facility for the duration of the proceedings must be sought on a subsequent motion.

The *Bankruptcy Code* provides that a pre-petition creditor is entitled to “adequate protection” against diminution of the value of such creditor’s collateral during the Chapter 11 case.

The *Bankruptcy Code* does not define adequate protection, but provides that adequate protection may be provided by:

- (i) periodic cash payments,
- (ii) an additional or replacement lien, or
- (iii) such other relief as will result in the realization by the creditor of the “indubitable equivalent” of the creditor’s interest in the property.

Adequate Protection

There is no concept of adequate protection in Canadian law, although Canadian courts may provide protective relief to address material prejudice to a debtor’s creditors. For example, a court may authorize payment of interest on a primed pre-filing loan.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Parties generally negotiate a carve-out from the DIP lender's lien for the payment of professional fees.

Administrative expense claims (including professional fees incurred during the Chapter 11 case) are unsecured but receive priority status over pre-petition general unsecured claims.

Professional Fees

The CCAA provides for a court-ordered priority charge on the debtor's property to secure payment of professional costs, including legal counsel to the debtor, the Monitor and its counsel and, in some cases, a chief restructuring officer or a financial adviser to the debtor or court-appointed representative counsel, in priority to unsecured creditors as well as all other priority creditors.

With certain limited exceptions, clauses in agreements purporting to alter or terminate the agreement solely because of a Chapter 11 filing, insolvency or financial condition of a debtor ("*ipso facto* clauses") are unenforceable in bankruptcy.

Ipso Facto Clauses

With certain limited exceptions, *Ipso facto* clauses purporting to alter or terminate agreements, or to claim an accelerated payment or forfeiture of the term under any agreement solely because of a CCAA filing are unenforceable.

Except with respect to certain executory contracts (i.e., normal course trade agreements), no party can be required to advance further credit after the stay is in place (i.e., no party can be required to make a loan or provide financial accommodation to a debtor).

Advancing Further Credit

Generally, no party can be required to advance further credit to the debtor after the commencement of CCAA proceedings, subject to certain provisions dealing with critical suppliers (see *Critical Vendors/Suppliers* below).

The debtor may request that the Bankruptcy Court authorize it to immediately pay the pre-petition claims of "critical vendors" in exchange for such critical vendor selling to the debtor post-petition or continuing to provide services to the debtor.

Critical Vendors/Suppliers

Courts can order critical suppliers to continue supplying goods and services on terms and conditions consistent with the supply relationship, or on terms and conditions that the court considers appropriate, with or without payment of pre-filing claims. The court may grant the critical supplier(s) a priority charge over the debtor's property to secure payment of post-filing supply. In addition, the court may also permit the payment of pre-filing claims of certain critical vendors to ensure uninterrupted supply (e.g., offshore vendors not subject to the stay, parties without supply contracts).



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Subject to certain conditions, a seller who has sold goods to the debtor in the ordinary course of the seller's business while the debtor was insolvent may demand reclamation of such goods, in writing, within:

- (i) 45 days after receipt of the goods by the debtor, or
- (ii) 20 days of the commencement of the Chapter 11 proceedings if the 45-day period expires after commencement of the Chapter 11 proceedings.

Reclamation Claims

The CCAA does not contain reclamation rights for sellers of goods.

The availability of non-consensual releases of claims against U.S. non-debtors by U.S. releasees is precluded by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Harrington, United States Trustee, Region 2 v. Purdue Pharma L.P. et al.*

Third-Party Releases

The availability of non-consensual third-party releases by court order is well-established. Courts require a debtor to show that any such release is rationally connected to the proposed restructuring and is fair, reasonable and not overly broad.

The *Bankruptcy Code* provides that, subject to Bankruptcy Court approval (and other specific limitations), the debtor may assume or reject most executory contracts. The Bankruptcy Court must approve the assumption of an executory contract, while rejection is generally automatic if the contract is not assumed before a plan is confirmed.

Rejection of an executory contract is deemed to be a breach of said contract, and counterparties to rejected executory contracts can assert an unsecured claim for breach of contract damages and will be entitled to share in any distribution of proceeds on a *pro rata* basis along with other unsecured creditors.

Assumption and Rejection / Disclaimer of Executory Contracts

The debtor is not required to expressly assume or reject executory contracts. Generally, the debtor must fulfill its post-filing obligations under all agreements unless the debtor disclaims (i.e., rejects) the agreement in accordance with the CCAA. Disclaimers by the debtor are subject to approval by the Monitor and/or by the court. Disclaimers approved by the Monitor are still subject to review by the court if the counterparty objects.

Disclaimer of a contract is essentially to be a breach of said contract and counterparties to disclaimed considered agreements can assert an unsecured claim for damages and will be entitled to share in any distribution of proceeds on a *pro rata* basis along with other unsecured creditors.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Even where a contract does not permit assignment or imposes contractual restrictions on assignment, the debtor will generally have the right to assign the contract with Bankruptcy Court approval. The *Bankruptcy Code* does require the curing of pre-petition defaults and adequate assurance of future performance by the assignee.

Assignment of Contracts

Even where a contract does not permit assignment or imposes contractual restrictions on assignment, the debtor will generally have the right to assign the contract with court approval. As part of any non-consensual assignment, pre-filing monetary defaults must be cured, and the court will consider the proposed assignee's ability to perform the debtor's obligations.

The *Bankruptcy Code* provides that if the debtor rejects an executory contract in which the debtor is a licensor of a right to intellectual property (other than trademarks), the licensee may elect to:

- (i) treat such contract as terminated by such rejection, or
- (ii) retain its rights under such contract for the duration of the contract, including the right to enforce any exclusivity provision of such contract.

Treatment of Intellectual Property Licenses

Licensees of intellectual property (including trademarks) have protections that are analogous to those in the *Bankruptcy Code*. A disclaimer does not affect the counterparty's right to use intellectual property, including the right to enforce the exclusive use of the intellectual property during the term of the relevant agreement, provided that the counterparty continues to perform its obligations under the agreement. Further, licensees can continue to use intellectual property where that intellectual property is sold in a CCAA restructuring.

The debtor may assume or reject an "unexpired" lease of residential real property at any time before confirmation of a plan, but the Bankruptcy Court may order the debtor to determine whether to assume such lease within a specified period of time.

The debtor has 120 days (or 300 days with court approval) from the petition date to assume or reject an unexpired lease of non-residential real property. If the debtor does not assume or reject the unexpired lease by that time, the lease will be deemed rejected.

Where a lease is rejected, there is a cap on damages that may be asserted.

Treatment of Real Property Leases

Treatment of real property leases is the same as the treatment of other contracts, except where the debtor is the lessor, in which case disclaimer is not available.

Where a lease is disclaimed, there is no cap on damages under the CCAA, but there is a general duty by the landlord asserting damages to mitigate its losses.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Section 1110 of the *Bankruptcy Code* provides that, for qualifying aircraft creditors, the automatic stay provisions affecting aircraft are limited by the special “60-day” rule for aircraft. Basically, an air carrier has 60 days to affirm the financing contract and cure all defaults or return the aircraft to its creditor (while the U.S. has ratified the *Cape Town Convention*, it did not adopt Alternative A because of the availability of section 1110).

Treatment of Aircraft Objects

As part of its ratification of the *Cape Town Convention and Aircraft Protocol*, Canada adopted Alternative A in respect of remedies for aircraft objects (commercial-size aircraft and engines). Alternative A is an enhanced version of U.S. section 1110, which contains a 60-day stay limitation for aircraft objects but also requires the aircraft operator to maintain the aircraft pursuant to its contract and preserve the value of the aircraft as a condition of the continuing stay.

The debtor may assume or reject a CBA in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Code*, which provide that, among other things, before filing an application to reject a CBA, the debtor shall make a proposal to the authorized representative of the employees and provide the authorized representative with the relevant information required to evaluate such proposal.

Treatment of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs)

The CCAA provides that, if the debtor is unable to reach a voluntary agreement with the bargaining agent to revise a CBA, the debtor may apply to the court for an order authorizing it to serve a notice to bargain under applicable labour laws. However, any CBA that the debtor and bargaining agent have not agreed to revise remains in force. The debtor cannot disclaim the CBA, and the court may not unilaterally alter its terms.

The *Bankruptcy Code* authorizes the debtor to bring avoidance actions, including to void preferences and fraudulent transfers.

Voidable/ Fraudulent Transactions

By incorporating the relevant sections of the BIA, the CCAA authorizes the Monitor to commence an action to void preferences and transfers at undervalue. If the Monitor refuses to pursue the action, a creditor may seek to obtain an order authorizing it to do so in its own name and at its own expense.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Asset sales may be conducted through section 363 of the *Bankruptcy Code* (with no creditor vote) or a plan. Section 363 sales typically involve bidding procedures and may include stalking horse bidding.

The *Bankruptcy Code* expressly provides for credit bidding.

Going Concern Sales/Asset Sales

Asset sales or sales of the debtor as a going concern may be conducted through section 36 of the CCAA (with no creditor vote) or a plan.

The CCAA does not expressly provide for credit bidding, but numerous courts have authorized credit bids. Similarly, courts have routinely established a stalking horse process through court order.

In certain limited circumstances, equity may also be sold pursuant to a reverse vesting order (without a creditor vote), which cleanses the debtor of unwanted liabilities.

A plan may place a creditor claim in a particular class if such a claim is “substantially similar” to the other claims in such a class. The plan must treat all members within a class equally.

Unsecured claims generally constitute one class.

Equity interests may also constitute one class.

Classification of Creditors/ Claims

A debtor may divide creditors into separate classes based on “commonality of interest” for the purpose of voting on a plan. The plan must treat all members within a class equitably.

Unsecured claims generally constitute one class.

Equity interests do not constitute a class and may not vote on the plan unless otherwise ordered by the court.

The debtor has the exclusive right to file a plan for 120 days after the petition date and the exclusive right to solicit acceptances of the plan during the first 180 days after the petition date (the Exclusivity Periods). Bankruptcy Courts may extend the Exclusivity Periods up to 18 months (to file a plan) and 20 months (to solicit acceptances of the plan). After the Exclusivity Periods have expired or are terminated by the Bankruptcy Court, any party in interest may file a plan.

Filing a Plan

There is no period during which the debtor has the exclusive right to file a plan. Plans may be filed by the debtor, any creditor, a trustee in bankruptcy or a liquidator of the debtor. In practice, plans are almost always filed by the debtor or filed by a creditor with the consent of the debtor.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Express provisions in the *Bankruptcy Code* allow for the subordination of claims if certain types of misconduct of the creditor can be established.

Equitable Subordination

Courts have consistently declined to apply the doctrine of equitable subordination in CCAA cases, with one appellate court finding the doctrine does not further the remedial purposes of the CCAA.

The debtor must act in good faith in connection with the filing of a plan. Entities that vote to accept or reject a plan must do so in good faith, or their vote may be “designated” (i.e., disallowed).

Good Faith

The debtor company must have been found to have acted in good faith to be granted an extension of the stay of proceedings. The CCAA also imposes an express duty of good faith on any interested person participating in any proceedings under the CCAA. Court-appointed monitors must also act in good faith.

Impaired classes of creditors are entitled to vote on the plan; unimpaired classes are deemed to have accepted it. For a plan to be approved by a class, at least 2/3 in value of voting claims and a majority in number of voting creditors in a class must vote in favour of the plan. As long as there is at least one impaired accepting class, the Bankruptcy Court may “cram down” a plan over dissenting classes of creditors as long as the plan is “fair and equitable” to the dissenting classes of creditors (including secured creditors) and does not discriminate unfairly.

Creditor Vote on Plan and Cram Down

Each class of creditors to which the plan is proposed is entitled to vote on the plan. For a plan to be approved by a class, at least 2/3 in value of voting claims and a majority in number of voting creditors in a class must vote in favour of the plan. There is no “cram down” in the CCAA, and the plan must be approved by each class of creditors affected by the plan.

Any class whose members are to receive nothing under the plan is deemed to dissent (or to reject the plan) without a vote.

Generally, the absolute priority rule applies in Chapter 11 proceedings and dictates that the Bankruptcy Court may not approve or confirm a plan unless higher-priority claims, like secured debt, are paid in full before unsecured creditors receive anything. All creditors must be paid in full before equity holders receive a distribution.

Priorities

The CCAA does not contain an explicit priority scheme; however, subject to certain statutory liens and deemed trusts, and super-priority court-ordered charges, the priority of security interests is preserved in CCAA proceedings and must be paid in priority to payment of general unsecured pre-filing claims. Additionally, courts may not approve or sanction a plan that provides for payment of an equity interest unless all creditor claims are paid in full before the payment of such equity interest.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

After requisite creditor approval, the plan must be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court can only confirm a plan if it complies with the relevant provisions of the *Bankruptcy Code*, was proposed in good faith, is feasible, pays creditors more than they would have received in liquidation, and has been accepted by at least one impaired class.

Court Approval

After requisite creditor approval, the plan must be sanctioned by the court. The Monitor files a "fairness" report, and the court will grant the Sanction Order if the plan is "fair and reasonable," and the debtor has complied with required procedural steps. Creditor approval is a significant factor in determining whether the plan is fair and reasonable.

If a plan is rejected, any party in interest can:

- (i) propose another (or an amended) plan,
- (ii) move to lift the automatic stay to exercise its rights, or
- (iii) file a motion to dismiss the Chapter 11 proceedings or convert the case to a Chapter 7 liquidation.

Consequences of Rejection of Plan

If a plan is rejected, any party in interest can:

- (i) propose another (or an amended) plan (although, in practice, usually the debtor proposes another plan), or
- (ii) move to lift the stay to exercise its rights, including seeking to bankrupt the company or seeking to appoint a receiver.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), a federal charter corporation that insures defined benefit plans, may have claims related to a debtor's unfunded benefit liabilities (or employer liability) and unpaid minimum funding contributions (or DUEC).

If the plan is terminated post-petition, these claims are generally unsecured, but PBGC may be able to assert administrative priority in certain circumstances and for certain amounts.

Generally, before a bankruptcy filing, if an employer missed required minimum contributions that exceed US\$1-million, PBGC will have an automatic lien on assets of such employer and all members of its "controlled group."

Priority of Pension Claims

Before enactment of the *Pension Protection Act* (PPA), the BIA and CCAA provided a priority for amounts deducted and not remitted and for unpaid regularly scheduled contributions (i.e., not special contributions of the underfunded liability itself) to a pension plan by creating a priority charge, equal to the amount owing, over all of the debtor company's assets.

On April 27, 2023, the PPA came into force and significantly expanded the super-priority protections under the BIA and CCAA. Those protections now include amounts required to fund any unfunded liability or solvency deficiency of federally or provincially registered defined benefit plans. The PPA, however, contains a four-year transition period for employers that had prescribed pension plans in place before the PPA came into force.

Any plan or proposal must provide for the satisfaction of priority pension claims. Unpaid pension contributions also maintain their priority against proceeds realized in a sale.



Chapter 11

Concept



CCAA Equivalent

Employee claims are generally unsecured. Certain unpaid wages and benefits earned or accrued within the 180-day pre-petition period are entitled, however, to priority status up to US\$15,150 per employee. Any balance exceeding this amount is an unsecured, nonpriority claim.

Priority of Other Employee Claims

Outstanding wages and vacation pay of certain employees (not officers or directors of the debtor), earned or accrued during the six-month period pre-filing, are secured up to C\$2,000 per employee. Any balance exceeding this amount does not have priority over secured creditors. Generally, severance and termination pay are treated as unsecured claims.

If the debtor winds down its Canadian business and a court determines that certain criteria are met, the *Wage Earner Protection Program Act* (WEPPA) applies to certain employee claims.

WEPPA establishes a program run by the federal government through which employees entitled to claim a priority for certain unpaid wages and benefits are compensated directly by the government, up to C\$8,844.22 per employee as of 2025. The government is subrogated to the rights of the unpaid employee for amounts paid under this program.

Chapter 11	Concept	CCAA Equivalent
<p>Foreign insolvency proceedings may be recognized by a U.S. court pursuant to Chapter 15 of the <i>Bankruptcy Code</i>, which largely adopts the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvencies.</p> <p>A foreign representative (typically one of the debtors) is appointed in the foreign insolvency proceeding to seek recognition in other jurisdictions, including the United States.</p> <p>Before seeking formal recognition of the foreign proceeding, a foreign representative will typically seek certain “provisional relief,” including provisional recognition and a temporary stay of proceedings, that will remain in place until notice requirements have lapsed and formal recognition can be sought.</p> <p>On application by the foreign representative, provided certain requirements are met, the U.S. court will recognize the proceeding as a “foreign main proceeding” (a proceeding in a foreign country where the debtor has its “centre of main interests” or “COMI”) or “foreign non-main proceeding”.</p> <p>The key difference between the two types of proceedings is that in a foreign main proceeding, certain relief, including a stay of proceedings, is automatic. No relief is automatic in a foreign non-main proceeding, but discretionary relief, including a stay, is often granted.</p> <p>Once a proceeding has been recognized as a foreign main or foreign non-main proceeding, the foreign representative may return to the U.S. court to seek recognition and enforcement of various steps taken in the foreign proceeding. The U.S. court is guided by comity and deference but may refuse to recognize an order made in a foreign proceeding where such order is “manifestly contrary” to U.S. public policy.</p>	<p>Recognition of Foreign Proceedings</p>	<p>Foreign insolvency proceedings may be recognized by a Canadian court pursuant to Part IV of the CCAA, which largely adopts the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvencies.</p> <p>A foreign representative (typically one of the debtors) is appointed in the foreign insolvency proceeding to seek recognition in other jurisdictions, including Canada.</p> <p>Provided certain technical requirements are met, recognition of a foreign proceeding can be sought in Canada without delay, and no provisional relief is necessary. If there is a delay between the commencement of the foreign proceeding and formal appointment of the foreign representative, the proposed foreign representative may seek an order for an interim stay of proceedings that will remain in place until recognition of the foreign proceeding can be sought.</p> <p>On application by the foreign representative, the Canadian court will recognize the proceeding as a “foreign main proceeding” (a proceeding in a foreign country where the debtor has its “centre of main interests” or “COMI”) or “foreign non-main proceeding” (a proceeding in a foreign country where the debtor does not have its COMI).</p> <p>The key difference between the two types of proceedings is that in a foreign main proceeding, certain relief, including a stay of proceedings, is automatic. No relief is automatic in a foreign non-main proceeding, but discretionary relief, including a stay, is often granted.</p> <p>Once a proceeding has been recognized as a foreign main or foreign non-main proceeding, the foreign representative may return to the Canadian court to seek recognition and enforcement of various steps taken in the foreign proceeding. The Canadian court is guided by comity and deference and will only refuse to recognize an order made in a foreign proceeding where such order is contrary to Canadian public policy.</p>

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