



Spouses as Shareholders: The Intersection of Family Law and Shareholder Remedies

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Spouses as Shareholders: The Intersection of Family Law and Shareholder Remedies

- Spouses are often also business partners
- Spouse often works in the business even where not an equal shareholder
- Income splitting
- Shareholders' rights
- Shareholders remedies
- Corporation and other shareholders may have independent interests
- Spouses may have unvalued interests in the business



Is it Family Law or Corporate Law? Usually, it's both!

- Family Law
 - Family Law Judge
 - Family Law Rules
 - Family Law Act
 - Financial Statement
 - Questioning
 - Disbursements, Costs
 - Impact on NEFP
 - **Equalization Payment**
 - Source of Support

- Corporate Law
 - Commercial List
 - Rules of Civil Procedure
 - OBCA
 - Cross-Examination
 - Advance on Legal Fees
 - Shareholder Position
 - Fraud and Tax issues
 - Notice or Severance
 - Derivative Action
 - Oppression
 - Winding-up



Corporate Issues to Consider on Marriage Breakdown

- Structure of the business
 - Partnership
 - Corporation, Joint Venture
 - Holdco, Opco, other corporations
- Who are the shareholders?
- Who are the officers and directors?
- Is there a "USA"?
 - Unanimous Shareholders' Agreement
 - Does it have a shotgun buyout clause?
- Has the USA been observed?
- Have the shares been valued?
- Is there a valuation formula in the USA?



More Corporate Issues to Consider on Marriage Breakdown

- Do both spouses work in the business?
- Can the spouses still co-operate?
- Is wife's salary reflective of her work?
- Notice / Severance on leaving employment
- CRA's review of income splitting/undeclared income
- Have dividends been paid?
- Does the corporation have redundant assets?
- How will the shares be valued?
- Will other shareholders be affected?
- Are there other relatives or partners in the business?
- Is independent representation required for any other party or for the corporation itself?



Corporate Finance Issues to Consider on Marriage Breakdown

- Business is primary source of revenue for support.
- How will corporate action affect it?
- Will attack on corporate activities give rise to:
 - a CRA audit
 - charges under ITA
 - Insolvency
 - Receivership or demand by creditors?
- Will disclosure in family dispute provide fodder for fraud claim by another partner?
- Undisclosed income and its impact on corporate value
- If spouse is a partner, will a voluntary disclosure to CRA be necessary?



Sources of Shareholders' Rights

- Corporate Statutes
 - Business Corporations Acts
 - Securities Acts
 - Extra-Provincial Corporations Act
- Articles of Incorporation
- By-Laws of the Corporation
- Shareholders' Agreements
- Government Agencies OSC, etc.
- Self-Regulating Organizations IDA, etc.



OBCA and Securities Acts

- OBCA, CBCA and other Business Corp. Acts deal with set up, operation and dissolution of all for-profit corporations
- Securities Acts in each province control the sale of securities to the public as overseen by the Ont. Sec. Comm. and self-regulation by IDA and other groups.



Shareholders' Rights

- Voting
- Attendance at Meetings
- Access to Information
 - Information as to what corporation is doing
 - Information to form a reasoned opinion
- Fair treatment of all shareholders
- Protection against fraud by brokers, etc.



🦞 Voting Rights

- Exercisable by a quorum majority or agreed number: OBCA s. 101(1)
- Election of Board of Directors to manage affairs of the corporation
- Participate in major business decisions affecting the corporation's business
- Subject to limitations in articles of incorporation, by-laws or shareholders agreement



Access to Information #1

- Records required to be kept under OBCA
 - Articles and by-laws and all amendments
 - Unanimous shareholders agreements
 - Minutes of meetings
 - Director and shareholder resolutions
 - Register of directors with info as in s.140(1)
 - Securities register with info as in s.141



Access to Information #2

- Shareholders, directors, creditors may view records at corporation's registered office
- Notices must contain documents / info so shareholders can form reasoned judgment
- Proxy and Information Circulars must also give full disclosure. Drafts are not enough
- When information is deficient, results of meeting may be voided by the Court



Shareholders' Remedies

- Court-ordered Meetings
- **Derivative Action**
- Oppression Remedy
- Investigations and Audits
- Appraisals
- Winding-Up
- Complaints to OSC, IDA and other SROs

SRO – Self-Regulatory Organizations such as MFDA



Court-ordered Meetings

- Quorum required for a meeting
- Failure to attend may thwart the meeting
- Director or shareholder may seek relief
- OBCA s. 106: Court may order a meeting where "impracticable" to call a meeting
- Court has wide discretion as to purpose and structure of the meeting



Oppression Remedy #1

- The most effective and frequently-used shareholder remedy
- Intended to prevent tyranny by the majority
- Came into effect in most Canadian provinces in 1983. A large body of jurisprudence has developed.



Oppression Remedy #2

- Court has a very broad authority where oppressive conduct exists to remedy oppression by appropriate order, including
 - setting aside a transaction
 - amending a shareholder agreement
 - amending corporate articles or by-laws
 - directing purchase of shares or an auction
 - winding-up the corporation
 - directing the trial of an issue



Oppression Remedy #3

- What is oppressive? It's very broad
 - Conduct which is unfairly prejudicial
 - Conduct unfairly taken in disregard of the interests of a shareholder or security holder
 - Conduct which is inconsistent with the reasonable expectations of the parties
 - But . . . It does *not* have to be illegal
 - It does not have to be in bad faith



Oppression Remedy #4

- The oppression remedy is also available to non-shareholders, including
 - officers and directors
 - employees
 - security holders
 - creditors to prevent fraud by shareholders
 - anyone the court considers a "proper person"



Oppression v. Arbitration

- Many shareholders' agreements have arbitration clauses.
- Is oppression remedy available when there is a mandatory arbitration clause in a shareholders' agreement.
- Deluce v. Air Canada (1992 Ont. S.C.) said yes where majority shareholder (AC) managed feeder airline in AC's interest not in Air Ontario's and tried to squeeze out the minority shareholder



Derivative Action

- Powerful remedy to deal with fraud, abuse or breach of fiduciary duty
 - "Complainant", including, shareholder, officer, director, employee, creditor or "proper person"
 - Seeks permission from Court to sue or defend a suit in name of corporation
 - Claim can be vs. shareholder or management
 - Can be defence of a suit management is unwilling to defend



Derivative Action #2

- Complainant seeks permission to sue or defend in name of the Corporation
- Court has to consider:
 - Fairness to complainant
 - Fairness to corporation
 - Who will bear the legal cost
 - Corporation's exposure to legal costs
 - Management of corporation going forward



Derivative Action #3

- Four part test for leave to commence
 - Directors' refusal to prosecute or defend
 - Notice to directors of intention to seek leave
 - Complainant is acting in good faith
 - Court is persuaded that the proceeding is in the interests of the corporation



Other OBCA remedies

- Investigations, OBCA s.161
 - Looking for instances of fraud
- Appraisal Remedy, OBCA, s.188
 - To require corp. to buy shares of dissenting shareholders' where right of dissent to fundamental change exists
- Winding up, OBCA, s. 207
 - Just and equitable termination of the corp. where deadlock exists between "partners"

