Financially Distressed Suppliers – Applying Best Practices



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Litigation

- 1. Review supply base to detect signs of trouble
 - Consider implementing supplier review program
 - Require financials from key suppliers
 - D&B may be of some help
 - Supplier's performance may be a sign





- Privately-owned suppliers may push back on providing financials
 - Look at contract terms and conditions
 - Possible middle ground resolutions



- If you have concerns about a supplier's financial condition, then review the key terms of the contractual terms and conditions to understand your rights:
 - Requirements contract?
 - Ability to re-source and how long will it take?
 - Duration of the contract?
 - Termination/exit rights?
 - IP issues?
 - Tooling or equipment issues? If so, is there a bailment agreement in place?



- If serious concerns about a supplier, consider making a demand for adequate assurance of performance under UCC 2-609
 - May have limited value if you cannot resource easily





Pre-bankruptcy Strategies

 Consider engaging in negotiations to modify contractual terms (need leverage because supplier may push back)



- 5. Other actions that can be taken include the following:
 - Building parts bank if supplier has capacity
 - Actively review other sources of supply and potentially begin re-sourcing (even building tools if necessary)





- 6. If forced (last resort), provide financial support in return for an access and accommodation arrangement:
 - Reduced payment terms
 - Pay for finished goods and raw materials on hand
 - No setoff
 - Price increase
 - Limitations on resourcing
 - Loans
 - Need to understand other customers' needs (fair allocation)



- 1. The automatic stay may limit exercise of remedies:
 - Likely prohibits resourcing or terminating contracts
 - Limits setoff (but not recoupment)



- 2. Close monitoring of the supplier's bankruptcy is required:
 - DIP (debtor in possession) financing
 - Review monthly operating reports showing financial results
 - Identify signs that the supplier may sell assets as a goingconcern (Section 363 sale) or wind-down operations

- 3. Supplier has the right to "assume" or "reject" contracts
 - Assumption means the supplier will continue the contract. All defaults need to be cured, but it may require prompt action.
 - Supplier could reject "unprofitable" contracts if rejected, will need to negotiate pricing or other terms to continue supply
 - Must be careful to review all possible notices of assumption or rejection

- 4. Consider taking actions that do not violate the automatic stay, including:
 - Building parts bank
 - Exploring alternative vendors (although re-sourcing may be prohibited or limited)

Post-bankruptcy Strategies

5. Bankruptcy court assistance may be limited (tend to be pro-debtor)



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Thank you!





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