

Guarantee scope comparison

An offline reading and arithmetic aid. Do not use the illustrations as legal drafting. No personal financial information needs to be included. Record exact references rather than uploading signed guarantees or account details.

Reading question	Document A: exact clause / interpretation	Document B: exact clause / interpretation	Unresolved difference and requested answer
Guarantor/indemnifier and beneficiary; separate signature capacity	☐	☐	☐
Payment, performance and loss categories covered	☐	☐	☐
Aggregate, per-person or per-event cap	☐	☐	☐
Rent definition, months and reference date	☐	☐	☐
Interest, tax, enforcement and performance costs inside/outside cap	☐	☐	☐
Prior recoveries reduce cap permanently or replenish?	☐	☐	☐
Covered-obligation period and surviving accrued claims	☐	☐	☐
Demand deadline, if any-distinct from coverage end	☐	☐	☐
Burn-off test, cure, evidence and confirmation	☐	☐	☐
Renewal/extension/overholding/amendment/assignment	☐	☐	☐
Deposit application or order of recourse	☐	☐	☐
Multiple signers and contribution arrangements	☐	☐	☐
Release: person, agreement, scope, date and signed evidence	☐	☐	☐

Three invented promises, not three standard forms

Common assumed recoverable basket (CAD): base rent 4 x \$4,500 = \$18,000; additional rent 4 x \$1,500 = \$6,000; restoration \$8,000; enforcement \$5,000. Total \$37,000. No tax, interest, credits or prior recoveries. Real recoverability and timing are not decided by this sheet.

Illustration	Deliberately specified scope	Calculation	Comparison amount
A	All four categories; one \$30,000 lifetime aggregate cap including enforcement; no previous recoveries	$\min(\$37,000, \$30,000)$	\$30,000
B	Base rent only; maximum six months at fixed \$4,500; \$5,000 recoverable enforcement outside rent cap; no other category covered	$\min(\$18,000, 6 \times \$4,500) + \$5,000$	\$23,000
C	Same categories and aggregate cap as A, only obligations arising through 2027-12-31; those accrued obligations survive; no demand cut-off assumed	$\min(\$20,000 \text{ assumed in-period obligations, } \$30,000); \text{ exclude } \$17,000 \text{ assumed later}$	\$20,000

A's \$7,000 difference is not a write-off of the tenant's debt. B's six-month cap is not six months automatically owed. C is not zero when an otherwise valid demand arrives in January. These are conditional arithmetic comparisons, not predictions of an award or collection.

Recalculate without hiding an unknown

Actual covered claim by category: []. Actual cap and type: []. Confirmed earlier recoveries relevant to aggregate cap: []. Excluded or disputed category: []. Applicable period and evidence that obligation arose then: []. Demand provision: [].

Only if the document creates a non-replenishing all-in lifetime cap and earlier payments count toward it: remaining cap = $\max(0, \text{cap} - \text{relevant earlier payments})$. Compare a new covered claim with that remaining cap. Do not add the earlier payment to the new demand; track cumulative recovery separately. Example: \$30,000 cap less \$12,000 earlier recovery leaves \$18,000; a new \$25,000 covered claim compares with \$18,000.

If a cap, covered category, period or credit is unknown, write "unresolved," not \$0 or "unlimited" as a legal conclusion. Do not assume deposits must first reduce the claim. Do not divide a joint amount among signers without support. Keep other creditors' guarantees in separate records.

Exit evidence

Proposed event and date: [sale / assignment / renewal / scheduled reduction / other].

What stops for future obligations: []. What accrued obligations remain: [].

Required conditions and evidence: []. Who can grant release: [].

Actual signed release or reduction confirmation, version/date/location: [].

An internal buyer-seller reimbursement promise is not labelled a landlord release here.