

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
COMMERCIAL LIST**

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED AND IN  
THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT  
OF **JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR  
ARRANGEMENT OF **IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LIMITED**  
AND **IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED**

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR  
ARRANGEMENT OF **ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

Applicants

**REPLY AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL  
(Re: Objections of JTIM, JTI-TM and RBH to the Sanction of the M&M Plan)  
(sworn January 27, 2025)**

I, PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, MAKE OATH  
AND SAY:

1. I am a partner of the Montreal law firm Trudel, Johnston & Lespérance ("**TJL**").
2. I am one of the attorneys representing the Conseil Québécois sur le Tabac et la Santé and Cécilia Létourneau (the "**QCAPs**") in two class action lawsuits instituted in Quebec in 1998 against JTI-MacDonald Corp. ("**JTIM**"), Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. ("**Imperial**" or "**ITL**") and Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. ("**RBH**"), (collectively the "**Tobacco Companies**").
3. TJL is one of the four firms designated as Quebec Class Counsel in the Court-Appointed Mediator's and Monitors' Plans of Compromise and Arrangement (all three

plans collectively, the “**M&M Plan**”) in the present proceedings under the *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act*, RSC 1985, c C-36, as amended (the “**CCAA Proceedings**”).

4. I swear the present Affidavit in response to the affidavit of William E. Aziz sworn January 20, 2025 (the “**JTIM Affidavit**”) filed by JTIM in connection with JTIM’s objection to the granting of the Sanction Order and in response to the affidavit of Milena Trentadue sworn January 20, 2025 (the “**RBH Affidavit**”) filed by RBH in connection with RBH’s objection to the granting of the Sanction Order.

5. I have knowledge of all of the matters to which I depose herein.

6. All capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined have the meanings set forth in the M&M Plan.

### **The Tobacco Industry CCAA Filings**

7. In the days following the Quebec Court of Appeal’s landmark judgment in favour of the QCAPs upholding the more than \$13.5 billion joint and several condemnation against the Tobacco Companies, each of them in quick succession filed for initial orders pursuant to the CCAA and an entire industry was placed under Court protection.

8. The three respective CCAA filings proceeded together, with both Court hearings and the mediation process being conducted jointly, in what has effectively become a *de facto* consolidation of the three files.

9. The Tobacco Companies thus filed for protection as an industry, negotiated a settlement as an industry, and now must satisfy the Tobacco Claims against them in the exact manner that they originally conceived - as an industry.

### **The Foundational Building Blocks of the M&M Plan**

10. The M&M Plan was developed on an iterative basis over nearly six years of intensive mediation, and further to the Order of the CCAA Court rendered in October 2023 directing the Court-Appointed Mediator and the Monitors to develop a plan.

11. The QCAPs participated in this mediation process in good faith, with Mark E. Meland of the law firm Fishman Flanz Meland Paquin LLP (“**FFMP**”) and my partner André Lespérance, attending and participating in hundreds of mediation sessions over the past five and a half years presided by the Honourable Warren Winkler in the presence of the three Monitors. Mark Meland and André Lespérance have kept me fully informed of all material developments in the mediation, and I have reviewed the documents exchanged by the parties throughout the mediation.

12. Although consensus was not achieved on every single issue, certain key principles were accepted by all parties during the mediation as essential components of any global resolution to be achieved in these CCAA Proceedings. These included that:

- i. The global settlement would be a made-in-Canada industry-based solution;
- ii. All cash and cash equivalents of each Tobacco Company (less a carve out for working capital) would be paid at plan implementation;
- iii. Each Tobacco Company would grant first-ranking security over its assets to secure its payment obligations under the plan, and JTI-TM will subordinate its position to that first-ranking security;
- iv. Annual Contributions would be based on capacity to pay pursuant to a Metric representing a percentage of net after tax income of each Tobacco Company until the global settlement is paid in full;
- v. Parents and Affiliates would continue to provide shared services to the respective Tobacco Companies; and
- vi. The Tobacco Company Groups would be provided broad releases in the plans (collectively the “**Foundational Building Blocks**”).

13. The Foundational Building Blocks have been faithfully incorporated by the Court-Appointed Mediator and Monitors in the M&M Plan.

14. Without disclosing any more than is required in order to refute certain specific allegations made by JTIM and RBH in their responding materials, the present Affidavit is intended to clarify certain factually incorrect or misleading statements made in the JTIM Affidavit and the RBH Affidavit.

### **JTIM**

15. In the JTIM Affidavit, Mr. Aziz reiterates many of the same statements that he made in his previous affidavit filed to support JTIM's opposition to the granting of the Meeting Order.

16. It is necessary, therefore, to set the record straight with respect to one of the Foundational Building Blocks in respect of which JTIM is now trying to backtrack (the subordination of the JTI-TM security), as well as to remind this Court of the wholly improper nature of the transactions that JTIM is invoking in support of its opposition to the requested Sanction Order.

17. At the outset, it must be noted that JTIM agrees with ITL that the issue of "allocation" has already been decided. In criticising RBH's position, Mr. Aziz states in paragraph 43 of his Affidavit:

*RBH's position completely changes the business terms of the global settlement underlying the CCAA plans and was not the basis of prior negotiations as understood by JTIM. Thus, such a position would effectively put the parties back to square one.*

18. At paragraph 46, he further states:

*...Changing this to a different methodology threatens the viability of the Tobacco Companies, and so undermines the payment assurances that the Claimants have negotiated. It would also be contrary to the fundamental principle of the negotiation as repeatedly stated by all the Tobacco Companies;*

19. While JTIM is critical of RBH for attempting to renege on the fundamental principles of the negotiation as repeatedly stated by all the Tobacco Companies, JTIM is doing the exact same thing with respect to the JTI-TM issue.

### ***Treatment of the JTI-TM matter in the CCAA Proceedings and Referral to Mediation***

20. Following the Comeback Hearing in April 2019, Justice McEwen referred the JTI-TM interest and royalty issue to the Court-Appointed Mediator for resolution.

21. When the TM Receiver sought to apply a deposit of \$1.3 million it held against accrued unpaid royalties, the QCAPs filed a further motion to prevent such set-off. On June 26, 2019, Justice McEwen issued another endorsement (the “**June 2019 Endorsement**”) wherein he directed that the: “*QCAPs’ motion regarding the TM set-off amounts is deferred to the Hon. W. Winkler on a without prejudice basis to the ability of the parties to return the motion to this court if need be*”. A copy of the June 2019 Endorsement is attached hereto as **Exhibit “A”**.

22. Mr. Aziz affirms that the Mediator was not prepared to address the payment of royalties as a discrete issue at the beginning of the mediation, and as support for that statement, indicates that such position was reported with the consent of the Mediator in the JTIM Monitor’s Fifth Report. However, the JTIM Monitor’s Fifth Report does not say that at all - rather, it indicates that this issue was no longer being pursued as a discrete issue.

*On June 26, 2019, the Court issued an endorsement referring to mediation with the Court Appointed Mediator the matters raised by the QCAPs in their motion seeking to prohibit the set-off by the TM Receiver of outstanding royalties against a deposit held by the TM Receiver (the “QCAP Set-Off Dispute”). The Monitor has recently been advised that the QCAP Set-Off Dispute is no longer being pursued as a discrete issue in the mediation.*

An extract of the Monitor’s Fifth Report is attached hereto as **Exhibit “B”**.

23. In fact, all mediation parties accepted that the issue would be resolved as part of the overall global mediation, which indeed it was as described hereafter.

24. Since June 26, 2019 and during the following five and a half years of mediation, JTIM and JTI-TM (through its “privately-appointed receiver” appointed by JTIM’s parent company) never once sought to bring the matter of the suspended payments of interest

and royalties back before the Court nor did they ask the Court to vary or rescind the March 2019 Endorsement or the June 2019 Endorsement.

***Resolution of the JTI-TM issue in the Mediation***

25. Mr. Aziz states in paragraph 17 that in the absence of “*debtor, secured creditor and critical related party support*”, the M&M Plan cannot be implemented as drafted, even if it is sanctioned by the Court. To suggest that these entities are anything other than one group under the same governing mind is misleading and false.

26. JTIM-TM is the wholly owned subsidiary of JTIM. While JTI-TM is presently subject to a private-receivership, the party that appointed the receiver is the direct parent company of JTIM, namely, JT Canada LLC.

27. Over the years, as the cash being accumulated by each of the Tobacco Companies grew to be more substantial, rather than offering a specific amount of upfront cash to form part of the Upfront Contributions, it was always a bedrock principle of the negotiations that all of the aggregate cash and cash equivalents of the three Tobacco Companies would comprise the Upfront Contributions (less a deduction for a working-capital carve-out), which is exactly what is stipulated in the M&M Plan.

28. Furthermore, from at least December 2019, it has always been the joint position of the three Tobacco Companies that JTI-TM would subordinate its “secured” position until the Global Settlement Amount has been paid in full, which position has been incorporated in section 5.14 of the JTIM M&M Plan in accordance with many proposals to which JTIM was a party.

***No JTI-TM rights have been disregarded***

29. Mr. Aziz states in paragraph 26 that “*JTI-TM’s interests have clearly been disregarded in both the mediation process and the formulation of the JTIM M&M Plan, which attempts to confiscate its cash collateral and subordinate its debt and security to its detriment.*”

30. That is a false statement. In fact, JTI-TM, its related-party creditor JT Canada LLC Inc., and its ultimate parent Japan Tobacco Inc. (as well as the other members of its Tobacco Company Group) will be receiving comprehensive releases of all Tobacco Claims against them. The subordination of its “security” was simply the price it agreed to pay in order to benefit from the comprehensive release.

31. JTIM’s position regarding JTI-TM is also completely inconsistent with the one that it has adopted in respect of its objection to the statement in section 5.2 of the M&M Plan that allocation remains unresolved.

32. JTIM states in paragraph 15 of its Factum dated January 24, 2025 that “*The only allocation issue remaining unresolved is the allocation of the \$750 million working capital carve-out... By suggesting that some other, additional re-allocation may be imposed, the section introduces commercial uncertainty into the M&M Plan that is not acceptable to JTIM.*” In paragraph 20 of its Factum, JTIM suggests that the M&M Plan be amended “*such that it clarifies that the Working Capital Carve Out is the only remaining allocation issue.*”

33. Similarly, in paragraph 40 of the JTIM Affidavit, Mr Aziz states that section 5.2 is unacceptable because the M&M Plan “*already adequately provides for an allocation of the Global Settlement Amount as among the Tobacco Companies (...)*” He further indicates that the only unresolved issue in respect of allocation is the \$750 million carve-out. He then acknowledges in paragraph 41 that the M&M Plan “*requires each Tobacco Company to provide 100% of its cash on hand on the Plan Implementation Date (less a working capital carve out in the total amount of \$750 million).*”

34. There can be no doubt that JTIM is only raising the secured status of JTI-TM as a bargaining chip and doesn’t seriously contemplate that JTI-TM would ever have a claim to its cash on hand since, if it did, that would dramatically alter the allocation between the Tobacco Companies and would contradict JTIM’s above-stated position articulated in its Factum.

***The JTI-TM inter-company transactions were a “sham”***

35. Although the issue of the JTI-TM inter-company transactions was never raised during the negotiations leading to the M&M Plan as JTIM always agreed to subordinate those “claims”, Mr. Aziz is invoking these transactions to try to demonstrate the supposed unfairness or unworkability of the M&M Plan.

36. Mr. Aziz provides the Court with certain details regarding the inter-company transactions, including the TM Debentures, TM Security and Trademark Agreement (the “**TM Transactions**”), in order to put forward the position that JTI-TM has been incorrectly classified as an Unaffected Creditor and that its rights have been unfairly disregarded in the M&M Plan.

37. While he explains that the payments due under the TM Transactions were suspended by an Order of Justice McEwen pending the Comeback Hearing or further order of the Court (the “**March 2019 Endorsement**”), he fails to mention why.

38. I attach hereto as **Exhibit “C”** a copy of the Motion Record of the QCAPs dated March 15, 2019 (excluding Exhibit D - the March 8, 2019 Initial McMaster Affidavit already communicated by Mr. Aziz) in respect of which the March 2019 Endorsement was made. Contained in that Motion Record are the relevant extracts from the Judgment of Justice Brian Riordan of the Superior Court of Quebec dated May 27, 2015 (the “**Riordan Judgment**”) and from the Judgment of the Quebec Court of Appeal dated March 1, 2019 (the “**QCA Judgment**”), referred to in the March 2019 Endorsement, wherein the TM Transactions were addressed.

39. These extracts from the Quebec judgments provide essential context regarding the TM Transactions pursuant to which JTI-TM became a secured creditor of JTIM, which Justice Riordan characterized as: *“a cynical, bad-faith effort by JTM [called JTIM in the M&M Plan] to avoid paying proper compensation to its customers whose health and well-being were ruined, and the word is not too strong, by its wilful misconduct”* (at para 1103).

40. Justice Riordan also stated that: *“this whole tangled web of interconnecting contracts is principally a creditor-proofing exercise undertaken after the institution of the*



*present actions by a sophisticated parent company, Japan Tobacco Inc., operating in an industry that was deeply embroiled in product liability litigation*". He further referred to these transactions as a "sham" (at para 1101).

41. Justice Riordan referenced the fact that during the previous CCAA proceedings of JTIM (2004 to 2010) and thereafter, JTIM either paid or did not pay its subsidiary JTI-TM the amounts due under such agreements depending on what suited its strategic objectives at the time (see Riordan Judgment Schedule J, at paras 2141-2145).

42. For example, in 2007 and 2008, while under previous CCAA protection, JTIM voluntarily stopped paying interest and royalties to JTI-TM. From 2009 to 2012, JTIM amended its debenture agreement to reduce the interest on the loan from 7% to 0%, thereby reducing annual payments by about \$100 million. In 2009, JTIM amended its royalty agreement to reduce the royalties payable to JTI-TM by 50%. In 2012, JTIM once again amended its debenture agreement to increase the interest rate payable to JTI-TM on the loan from 0% to 7%.

43. JTIM tried to appeal Justice Riordan's findings in connection with the TM Transactions and was totally unsuccessful.

44. In its inscription in appeal of the Riordan Judgment before the Quebec Court of Appeal, JTIM provided its grounds for appeal, which included that Justice Riordan erred in law when considering the TM Transactions. An extract of JTIM's Inscription in Appeal is attached hereto as **Exhibit "D"**.

45. In the context of a case management session before Justice Savard J.A., (as she then was), JTIM listed the following issue to be decided by the Quebec Court of Appeal:

5. *The trial judge erred in law in ignoring the effects of the transactions entered into by JTIM in the context of and pursuant to the purchase of RJRTCo's international assets (the "intercompany transactions") by Japan Tobacco Inc. for the purposes of assessing JTIM's capacity to pay punitive damages*

*5.1. He erred in dismissing JTIM's general objection with regard to JTIM's intercompany transactions*

5.2. *He failed to recognize that Justice Mongeon, J.C.S. and Justice Savard, J.C.A. had already confirmed that these transactions had to be considered valid in the circumstances*

5.3. *He failed to take into account the intercompany transactions in assessing JTIM's patrimonial situation when dealing with the quantum of punitive damages*

5.4. *He further compounded these errors by actually increasing JTIM's liability for punitive damages to further sanction what he found to be JTIM's bad faith in entering into these transactions*

5.5. *He erroneously questioned and commented on the legality of the intercompany transactions whose validity had never been challenged by the Respondents and which was not even an issue put before him*

[...]

A copy of such list is communicated herewith as **Exhibit “E”**.

46. After thoroughly reviewing the matter, the QCA Judgment referred to the TM Transactions as follows (Unofficial English Translation):

*(1162) The judge therefore committed no error in taking into account the corporate planning of JTM. After reviewing the grounds of the judge and the proof in support thereof, which is subject to a confidentiality and sealing order, we specifically state that the judgment on appeal contains no error of fact as to that issue.*

47. The confidential evidence referred to by the Quebec Court of Appeal is listed in the Table of Contents of the confidential documentary evidence submitted by JTIM, a copy of which is attached to my affidavit as **Exhibit “F”**, simply to show the volume of materials that was considered by the Quebec Courts on this issue.

48. Accordingly, in the context of a negotiated global resolution, no credibility should be given to these sham transactions as support for an opposition to the sanction of the M&M Plan.

## **RBH**

49. In the RBH Affidavit, Ms. Trentadue states:

*13. Without disclosing the contents of the confidential mediation, I am advised by Peter Luongo (who was the Managing Director of RBH at the time of the initial CCAA filing) and Mindaugas Trumpaitis (who was the Managing Director of RBH after Mr. Luongo), that the Allocation Issue has been a significant issue for RBH throughout these CCAA proceedings.*

*14. RBH would also be content for this Court to consult the mediator about RBH's position on allocation throughout the mediation process.*

50. If the Court accepts RBH's invitation (which, respectfully, I do not think is necessary), the Court should also consult the several global settlement term sheets (and the Power Point presentations which accompanied them) submitted jointly by the three Tobacco Companies to the Claimants, which set forth the formal positions that the Tobacco Companies consistently presented to them over a number of years.

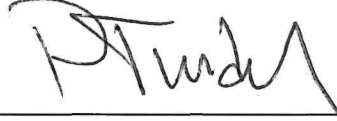
51. Regardless of any purported discussions that may have occurred during the mediation process among the Tobacco Companies and the Mediator (in which the Claimants, including the QCAPs, were not involved), the Tobacco Companies' position on settlement was always premised on the Foundational Building Blocks, including that it would be an industry-wide solution. In that regard, it was always fully understood by the mediation parties that all of the Tobacco Companies' cash would be paid at plan implementation (less a working capital carve-out) and that each of them would continue to pay a percentage of their net after tax income each year until the full Global Settlement Amount was paid.

52. After lengthy negotiations based on those Foundational Building Blocks, the only "unfairness" at this time is that certain Tobacco Companies are now seeking to jeopardize the M&M Plan because they apparently failed to resolve, over the past five and a half years, known issues existing solely among themselves, despite having made several joint offers to the Claimants that the latter were fully entitled to rely upon.

53. Insofar as the QCAPs are concerned, there is no "allocation" issue outstanding and the M&M Plan contains a workable mechanism to determine what each Tobacco Company must pay towards the global settlement and how those monies will be shared by the Claimants.

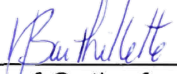
54. The QCAPs strongly support the sanction of the M&M Plan.

**AND I HAVE SIGNED**



**Philippe H. Trudel**

Solemnly declared before me at Montreal,  
Province of Quebec, this 27<sup>th</sup> day of January 2025



Commissioner of Oaths for Quebec

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "A"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*Bouthillette*



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Commission of Oaths for Quebec

June 26, 2019

JTI-MACDONALD CORP.

Court File No. CV-19-615862-00CL

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LIMITED AND IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

Court File No. CV-19-616077-00CL

ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.

Court File No. CV-19-616779-00CL

26 June 19-

A number of motions returned to the Court today. A number of orders were granted as a result as follows:

- ① The Common Service Last Protocol order shall go on consent as per the draft filed/signed
- ② The orders regarding the stay extension shall go on consent as per the drafts filed/signed.
- ③ The stay extension and cash collateral order shall go as per the draft filed & signed - on ~~an~~ imposed basis
- ④ the order approving the Gustar Settlement shall go as per the draft filed/signed w/ reasons to follow on consent
- ⑤ the order re- continuation of Rothmans SRAP and RCA shall go as per the draft filed and signed on an imposed basis (over)

ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

MOTION RECORD  
(Re: Stay Extension Motion)  
(Returnable June 26, 2019)

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(Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs)



⑥ QCAP's motion regarding the TM set-off amounts is deferred to the Hon. W. Winkler on a no prejudice basis to the ability of the parties to return the motion to this court if need be.

Maest

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "B"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*Bouthillette*



Commission of Oaths for Quebec



**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
COMMERCIAL LIST**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS*  
*ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c.C-36 AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF  
COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RESPECT TO  
JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**FIFTH REPORT OF THE MONITOR**

**September 25, 2019**

- (“**QCAPs**”) and to such other parties on the Service List, on written request, certain details regarding the restructuring fees in these CCAA Proceedings (the “**Fee Disclosure Order**”).
22. On May 24, 2019, the Court issued an endorsement approving a communication and confidentiality protocol between the Court and the Court-Appointed Mediator.
  23. On June 26, 2019, the Court granted an Order (the “**Stay Extension and Cash Collateral Order**”) extending the Stay Period to October 4, 2019 and authorized the Applicant to deposit additional cash collateral with Citibank, N.A., Canada Branch (“**Citibank**”) in the amount of \$3 million. Also on June 26, 2019, the Court issued an endorsement approving a common service protocol that prescribed how materials could be served in the CCAA Proceedings and the CCAA proceedings of each of the other CCAA Applicants.
  24. On June 26, 2019, the Court issued an endorsement referring to mediation with the Court-Appointed Mediator the matters raised by the QCAPs in their motion seeking to prohibit the set-off by the TM Receiver of outstanding royalties against a deposit held by the TM Receiver (the “**QCAP Set-Off Dispute**”). The Monitor has recently been advised that the QCAP Set-Off Dispute is no longer being pursued as a discrete issue in the mediation.
  25. On June 27, 2019, the Court granted an Order appointing Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc. as the financial advisor to the Court-Appointed Mediator.
  26. On July 9, 2019, the Court granted an Order to provide for court-to-court communications between the Court, other courts in any province or territory in Canada and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "C"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*Bouthillette*



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Commission of Oaths for Quebec

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, C.C-36 AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE  
OR ARRANGEMENT OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**MOTION RECORD**

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**Lawyers for the Quebec Class Action  
Plaintiffs**

**TO: The Service List**

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, C.C-36 AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE  
OR ARRANGEMENT OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

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D	Affidavit of Robert McMaster sworn March 8, 2019 (without exhibits)
E	Initial Order of Justice Farley dated August 24, 2004
F	TM Debenture Amending Agreement dated August 3, 2017

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR  
ARRANGEMENT OF **JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**Applicant**

**SERVICE LIST  
(as at March 13, 2019)**

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<b>AND TO:</b>	<p><b>DELOITTE RESTRUCTURING INC.</b> Bay Adelaide East 8 Adelaide Street West Suite 200 Toronto, Ontario M5H 0A9 Fax: 416-601-6690</p> <p><b>Paul Casey</b> Tel: 416-775-7172 Email: paucasey@deloitte.ca</p> <p><b>Warren Leung</b> Tel: 416-874-4461 Email: waleung@deloitte.ca</p> <p>The Monitor</p>
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<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>BLUETREE ADVISORS INC.</b> First Canada Place 100 King Street West Suite 5600 Toronto, ON M5X 1C9  <b>William E. Aziz</b> Tel: 416-640-7122 Email: baziz@bluetreadvisors.com
<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>STIKEMAN ELLIOTT LLP</b> Commerce Court West 199 Bay Street Suite 5300 Toronto, ON M5L 1B9 Fax: 416-947-0866  <b>David Byers</b> Tel: 416-869-5697 Email: dbyers@stikeman.com  <b>Maria Konyukhova</b> Tel: 416-869-5230 Email: mkonyukhova@stikeman.com  Lawyers for British American Tobacco p.l.c.
<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>OSLER, HOSKIN &amp; HARCOURT LLP</b> 100 King Street West 1 First Canadian Place Suite 6100, P.O. Box 50 Toronto, ON M5X 1B8 Fax: 416-862-6666  <b>Deborah Glendinning</b> Tel: 416-862-4714 Email: dglendinning@osler.com  <b>Marc Wasserman</b> Tel: 416-862-4908 Email: mwasserman@osler.com  <b>John A. MacDonald</b> Tel: 416-862-5672 Email: jmacdonald@osler.com



	<p><b>Michael De Lellis</b> Tel: 416-862-5997 Email: mdelellis@osler.com</p> <p>Lawyers for Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited</p>
<b>AND TO:</b>	<p><b>MCCARTHY TÉTRAULT LLP</b> 66 Wellington Street West Suite 5300 TD Bank Tower, Box 48 Toronto, ON M5K 1E6 Fax: 416-868-0673</p> <p><b>James Gage</b> Tel: 416-601-7539 Email: jgage@mccarthy.ca</p> <p><b>Heather Meredith</b> Tel: 416-601-8342 Email: hmeredith@mccarthy.ca</p> <p><b>Paul Steep</b> Tel: 416-601-7998 Email: psteep@mccarthy.ca</p> <p>Lawyers for Rothmans, Benson &amp; Hedges, Inc.</p>
<b>AND TO:</b>	<p><b>TORYS LLP</b> 79 Wellington St. West, Suite 3000 Box 270, TD Centre Toronto, ON M5K 1N2 Fax: 416-865-7380</p> <p><b>Scott Bomhof</b> Tel: 416-865-7370 Email: sbomhof@torys.com</p> <p><b>Adam Slavens</b> Tel: 416-865-7333 Email: aslavens@torys.com</p> <p>Lawyers for JT Canada LLC Inc. and PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., in its capacity as receiver of JTI-Macdonald TM Corp.</p>

<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS</b> PwC Tower 18 York St., Suite 2600 Toronto, ON M5J 0B2 Fax: 416-814-3210  <b>Mica Arlette</b> Tel: 416-814-5834 Email: mica.arlette@ca.pwc.com  Receiver and Manager of JTI-Macdonald TM Corp.
<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>BENNETT JONES</b> 100 King Street West Suite 3400 Toronto, ON M5X 1A4 Fax: 416-863-1716  <b>Jeff Leon</b> Tel: 416-777-7472 Email: <a href="mailto:leonj@bennettjones.com">leonj@bennettjones.com</a>  <b>Mike Eizenga</b> Tel: 416-777-4879 Email: <a href="mailto:eizengam@bennettjones.com">eizengam@bennettjones.com</a>  <b>Sean Zweig</b> Tel: 416-777-6254 Email: <a href="mailto:zweigs@bennettjones.com">zweigs@bennettjones.com</a>  Lawyers for the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, in their capacities as plaintiffs in the HCCR Legislation claims
<b>AND TO:</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL</b> Crown Law Office - Civil 720 Bay Street, 8th Floor Toronto, ON M7A 2S9 Fax: 416-326-4181  <b>Jacqueline Wall</b> Tel: 416-325-8435 Email: <a href="mailto:jacqueline.wall@ontario.ca">jacqueline.wall@ontario.ca</a>

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## **Email Service List**

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harvey@chaitons.com;

# **TAB 1**

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, C.C-36 AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE  
OR ARRANGEMENT OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**NOTICE OF MOTION**

The Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs<sup>1</sup> will make a motion to Justice McEwen presiding over the Commercial List on Monday, March 18, 2019 at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the motion can be heard, at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

**PROPOSED METHOD OF HEARING:** The motion is to be heard orally.

**THE MOTION IS FOR:**

1. an order, if necessary, abridging the time for service and filing of this Notice of Motion and the Motion Record of the Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs, and dispensing with service on any person other than those served;
2. an order suspending the operation of paragraphs 8(c) and 8(d) of the Initial Order of Justice Hainey dated March 8, 2019 (the “**Initial Order**”) by prohibiting payments of principal,

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<sup>1</sup> The plaintiffs in the two class action lawsuits instituted in Quebec in 1998 on behalf of approximately 1.1 million members known as *Blais* and *Letourneau*.

interest and royalties to JTI-Macdonald TM Corp. (“**TM**”) pending further order of the Court;

3. an order reserving the rights of the Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs to oppose or seek a variation of the Initial Order at the hearing of the Comeback Motion<sup>2</sup> scheduled for April 4, 2019; and
4. such further and other relief as this Court may deem just.

**THE GROUNDS FOR THE MOTION ARE:**

1. At an *ex parte* hearing before Justice Hainey on March 8, 2019 on an application by the Applicant under the CCAA, the Applicant was granted various extraordinary relief, including but not limited to, the power to make principal and interest payments to its related entity TM, under certain debentures described in the McMaster Affidavit<sup>3</sup>, on the grounds that “there would be potential adverse tax consequences to its senior secured creditor if such payments were suspended for a significant period of time.” Similarly, the Applicant was authorized to make royalty payments to TM on the grounds that the failure to make such payments, if it led to the termination of the Trade Mark Agreement as defined in the McMaster Affidavit, would likely cause the cessation of the Applicant’s business.
2. The event triggering the application for the Initial Order was the unanimous judgment of a bench of five justices of the Court of Appeal of Quebec (the “**Quebec CA**”) released on March 1, 2019 (the “**Appeal Judgment**”) upholding, with very minor exceptions, the

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<sup>2</sup> All capitalized terms not defined herein are used as defined in the Initial Order.

<sup>3</sup> Affidavit of Robert McMaster sworn March 8, 2019.

decision of the lower court rendered on May 27, 2015 (the “**Riordan Judgment**”)<sup>4</sup> which ordered the Applicant, together with Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited (“**ITL**”) and Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. (“**RBH**”) to pay damages to the Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs that, with interest and the additional indemnity provided by law, exceed \$13.5 billion in the aggregate.

3. In the Riordan Judgment, Justice Riordan characterized “the tangled web” of JTIM’s interco contracts as “a creditor proofing exercise”. Those contracts include the debentures and trade mark agreements pursuant to which the Applicant proposes to continue to make payments to its related entity during the pendency of this CCAA proceeding. All of these contracts are subject to review and challenge.
4. There is no reason why the Applicant should be empowered and authorized to make any payments of principal, interest or royalties due to related parties absent a full hearing on all issues arising from the Initial Order, currently scheduled for April 4, 2019. Among other things, no evidence has been submitted by the Applicant to suggest that these payments are required to be made in order to preserve or carry on its business while operating under the protection of this Court.
5. Furthermore, when the Applicant obtained an Initial Order from Justice Farley on its previous CCAA filing on August 24, 2004<sup>5</sup>, these same payments to TM were not permitted.

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<sup>4</sup> Only the Conclusions of the Riordan Judgment were filed as Exhibit X to the McMaster Affidavit, but the reasons of the trial judge were not included.

<sup>5</sup> The Initial Order of Justice Farley was filed as Exhibit FF to the McMaster Affidavit.



6. As appears from the Riordan Judgment, the purpose of the interco transactions was to eliminate the Applicant's average annual earnings through the payment of interest and royalties to related parties in transactions characterized by Justice Riordan, as a "sham".
7. As further appears from the Riordan Judgment, after it sought protection under the CCAA in 2004, and in respect of essentially the same obligations:
  - (a) the Applicant made no interest or royalty payments in 2004 and 2005;
  - (b) in 2006, the Applicant paid interest and royalties after furnishing the CCAA Monitor with letters of credit issued on the strength of a related party;
  - (c) no interest or royalty payments were paid by the Applicant in 2007 and 2008;
  - (d) from 2009 through 2012, the interest rate on the debentures due to TM was reduced from 7% to zero;
  - (e) in 2009, TM "amended" the Trade Mark Agreement to reduce the rate of royalty payments by 50%; and
  - (f) in 2012, TM once again "amended" its debentures to increase the rate of interest from zero to 7%, thereby reinstating an obligation on the part of the Applicant to pay approximately \$100 million per annum starting in 2013.
8. In a 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement<sup>6</sup> dated August 3, 2017, the interest rate payable by the Applicant to TM on the debentures was fixed at the rate of 7.75% per annum.

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<sup>6</sup> Filed as Exhibit N to the McMaster Affidavit.

9. The present motion is urgent as the next interest payment to TM in the amount of \$7.648 million is to be paid by the Applicant during the week of March 18, 2019 according to the Applicant's 13-week cash flow statement.
10. Rules 37.14(1) and 39.01(6) of the Rules of Civil Procedure (Ontario).
11. Such further grounds as counsel may advise and this Honourable Court may permit.

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE** will be used at the hearing of the motion:

1. The Affidavit of Amy Casella sworn on March 15, 2019 and the documents attached thereto; and
2. Such further and other materials as counsel may advise and this Honorable Court may permit.

March 15, 2019

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**Lawyers for the Quebec Class Action  
Plaintiffs**

# **TAB 2**

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, C.C-36 AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE  
OR ARRANGEMENT OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**AFFIDAVIT OF AMY CASELLA**

I, Amy Casella, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, **MAKE OATH AND  
SAY AS FOLLOWS:**

1. I am a Legal Secretary in the law firm of Chaitons LLP, lawyers for the Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs, and as such have knowledge of the matters hereinafter deposed.

2. Attached hereto and marked are copies of the following exhibits

**Exhibit "A"** Initial Order of Justice Hainey dated March 8, 2019

**Exhibit "B"** Extracts from Judgment of Justice Riordan dated May 27, 2015

**Exhibit "C"** Extracts of Judgment of Court of Appeal of Quebec (Unofficial Translation)

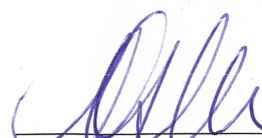
**Exhibit "D"** Affidavit of Robert McMaster sworn March 8, 2019 (without exhibits)

**Exhibit "E"** Initial Order of Justice Farley dated August 24, 2004

**Exhibit "F"** TM Debenture Amending Agreement dated August 3, 2017

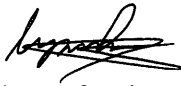
SWORN before me at the City )  
of Toronto, Province of )  
Ontario, this 15<sup>th</sup> day )  
of March, 2019 )  
 )  
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 )  
 )  
 )  
 )

  
A Commissioner, Etc.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Amy Casella

# **TAB A**

This is Exhibit "A" to the Affidavit of Amy Casella  
sworn on March 15, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name of the Commissioner.

A Commissioner for the taking of affidavits, etc.



**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

THE HONOURABLE ) FRIDAY, THE 8TH  
JUSTICE HAINEY ) DAY OF MARCH, 2019  
)  
)  
)



IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED  
AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR  
ARRANGEMENT OF **JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**INITIAL ORDER**

**THIS APPLICATION**, made by JTI-Macdonald Corp. (the "**Applicant**"), pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "**CCAA**") was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

**ON READING** (i) the affidavit of Robert McMaster sworn March 8, 2019 and the exhibits thereto (the "**McMaster Affidavit**") and (ii) the pre-filing report dated March 8, 2019 (the "**Pre-Filing Report**") of Deloitte Restructuring Inc. ("**Deloitte**") in its capacity as the proposed Monitor of the Applicant (the "**Monitor**") and on being advised that JTI-Macdonald TM Corp. and JT Canada LLC Inc., the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the charges created herein (the "**Secured Creditors**") were given notice, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Applicant, the Secured Creditors, Deloitte and on reading the consent of Deloitte to act as the Monitor,

**SERVICE**

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service and filing of the Notice of Application and the Application Record is hereby abridged and validated so that this Application is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.

**APPLICATION**

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES** that the Applicant is a company to which the CCAA applies.

**PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT**

3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall have the authority to file and may, subject to further order of this Court, file with this Court a plan of compromise or arrangement (hereinafter referred to as the “**Plan**”).

**DEFINITIONS**

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that for purposes of this Order:

- (a) “**JTI Group**” means entities related to or affiliated with the Applicant;
- (b) “**Pending Litigation**” means any and all actions, applications and other lawsuits existing at the time of this Order in which the Applicant is a named defendant or respondent (either individually or with other Persons (as defined below)), relating in any way whatsoever to a Tobacco Claim (as defined below), including, without limitation, the Quebec Class Actions (as defined below), the Additional Class Actions and the HCCR Actions (as each of those terms is defined in the McMaster Affidavit);
- (c) “**Quebec Class Actions**” means the proceedings in the Quebec Superior Court and the Quebec Court of Appeal in (i) *Cécilia Létourneau et al. v. JTI-Macdonald*

*Corp., Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited and Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc.*  
and (ii) *Conseil Québécois sur le Tabac et la Santé and Jean-Yves Blais v. JTI-Macdonald Corp., Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited and Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc.* and all decisions and orders in such proceedings;

- (d) “**Sales & Excise Taxes**” means all goods and services, harmonized sales or other applicable federal, provincial or territorial sales taxes, and all federal excise taxes and customs and import duties and all federal, provincial and territorial tobacco taxes;
- (e) “**Tobacco Claim**” means any right or claim (including, without limitation, a claim for contribution or indemnity) of any Person against or in respect of the Applicant or any member of the JTI Group that has been advanced (including without limitation, in the Pending Litigation), that could have been advanced or that could be advanced, and whether such right or claim is on such Person’s own account, on behalf of another Person, as a dependent of another Person or on behalf of a certified or proposed class or made or advanced as a government body or agency, insurer, employer or otherwise under or in connection with:
- (i) applicable law, to recover damages in respect of the development, manufacture, production, marketing, advertising, distribution, purchase or sale of Tobacco Products (as defined below), the use of or exposure to Tobacco Products or any representation in respect of Tobacco Products in Canada or, in the case of the Applicant, anywhere else in the world; or
- (ii) the HCCR Legislation (as defined in the McMaster Affidavit),

excluding any right or claim of a supplier relating to goods or services supplied to, or the use of leased or licensed property by, the Applicant or any member of the JTI Group; and

- (f) **“Tobacco Products”** means tobacco or any product made or derived from tobacco or containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part, or accessory of or used in connection with a tobacco product, including cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, roll your own tobacco, smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes, vaping liquids and devices, heat-not-burn tobacco, and any other tobacco or nicotine delivery systems and shall include materials, products and by-products derived from or resulting from the use of any tobacco products.

## **POSSESSION OF PROPERTY AND OPERATIONS**

5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall remain in possession and control of its current and future assets, undertakings and properties of every nature and kind whatsoever, and wherever situate including all proceeds thereof (the **“Property”**). Subject to further Order of this Court, the Applicant shall continue to carry on business in a manner consistent with the preservation of its business (the **“Business”**) and Property. The Applicant is authorized and empowered to continue to retain and employ the employees, independent contractors, consultants, agents, experts, accountants, counsel and such other persons (collectively **“Assistants”**) currently retained or employed by it, with liberty to retain such further Assistants as it deems reasonably necessary or desirable in the ordinary course of business, to preserve the value of the Property or the Business, or for the carrying out of the terms of this Order.

6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall be entitled to continue to utilize the central cash management system currently in place as described in the McMaster Affidavit or replace it with another substantially similar central cash management system (the “**Cash Management System**”) and that any present or future bank providing the Cash Management System shall not be under any obligation whatsoever to inquire into the propriety, validity or legality of any transfer, payment, collection or other action taken under the Cash Management System, or as to the use or application by the Applicant of funds transferred, paid, collected or otherwise dealt with in the Cash Management System, shall be entitled to provide the Cash Management System without any liability in respect thereof to any Person (as hereinafter defined) other than the Applicant, pursuant to the terms of the documentation applicable to the Cash Management System, and shall be, in its capacity as provider of the Cash Management System, an unaffected creditor under the Plan with regard to any claims or expenses it may suffer or incur in connection with the provision of the Cash Management System.

7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall be entitled but not required to pay the following expenses whether incurred prior to, on or after the date of this Order:

- (a) all outstanding and future wages, salaries, commissions, compensation, vacation pay, bonuses, incentive plan payments, employee and retiree pension and other benefits and related contributions and payments (including, without limitation, expenses related to employee and retiree medical, dental, disability, life insurance and similar benefit plans or arrangements, employee assistance programs and contributions to or any payments in respect of the Pension Plans (as defined in the McMaster Affidavit), reimbursement expenses (including, without limitation, amounts charged to corporate credit cards), termination pay, salary continuance

and severance pay, all of which is payable to or in respect of employees, independent contractors and other personnel, in each case incurred in the ordinary course of business and consistent with existing compensation policies and arrangements or with Monitor approval; and

- (b) the fees and disbursements of any Assistants retained or employed by the Applicant at their standard rates and charges.

8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, except as otherwise provided to the contrary herein, the Applicant shall be entitled but not required to pay all reasonable expenses incurred by the Applicant in carrying on the Business in the ordinary course prior to, on or after the making of this Order, and in carrying out the provisions of this Order, which expenses shall include, without limitation:

- (a) all expenses and capital expenditures reasonably necessary for the preservation of the Property or the Business including, without limitation, payments on account of insurance (including directors and officers insurance), maintenance and security services;
- (b) capital expenditures other than as permitted in clause (a) above to replace or supplement the Property or that are otherwise of benefit to the Business, provided that Monitor approval is obtained for any single such expenditure in excess of \$1 million or an aggregate of such expenditures in a calendar year in excess of \$10 million;
- (c) all interest due and payable on the Applicant's secured obligations; and
- (d) payment for goods or services supplied or to be supplied to the Applicant (including the payment of any royalties or shared services).

9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant is authorized to complete outstanding transactions and engage in new transactions with the members of the JTI Group and to continue, on and after the date hereof, to buy and sell goods and services, and to allocate, collect and pay costs, expenses and other amounts from and to the members of the JTI Group, including without limitation in relation to finished, unfinished and semi-finished materials, personnel, administrative, technical and professional services, and royalties and fees in respect of trademark licences (collectively, all transactions and all inter-company policies and procedures between the Applicant and any member of the JTI Group, the “**Intercompany Transactions**”) in the ordinary course of business or as otherwise approved by the Monitor. All Intercompany Transactions in the ordinary course of business between the Applicant and any member of the JTI Group, including the provision of goods and services from any member of the JTI Group to the Applicant, shall continue on terms consistent with existing arrangements or past practice or as otherwise approved by the Monitor.

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall remit, in accordance with legal requirements, or pay (whether levied, accrued or collected before, on or after the date of this Order):

- (a) any statutory deemed trust amounts in favour of the Crown in right of Canada or of any Province thereof or any other taxation authority which are required to be deducted from employees' wages, including, without limitation, amounts in respect of (i) employment insurance, (ii) Canada Pension Plan, (iii) Quebec Pension Plan, and (iv) income taxes;
- (b) all Sales & Excise Taxes required to be remitted by the Applicant in connection with the Business; and

- (c) any amount payable to the Crown in right of Canada or of any Province thereof or any political subdivision thereof or any other taxation authority in respect of municipal realty, municipal business or other taxes, assessments or levies of any nature or kind which are entitled at law to be paid in priority to claims of secured creditors and which are attributable to or in respect of the carrying on of the Business by the Applicant.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant is authorized to post and to continue to have posted cash collateral, letters of credit, performance bonds, payment bonds, surety bonds, guarantees and other forms of security from time to time, in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$18 million (the “**Bonding Collateral**”), to satisfy regulatory or administrative requirements to provide security that have been imposed on it in the ordinary course and consistent with past practice in relation to the collection and remittance of federal excise taxes and customs and import duties and federal, provincial and territorial tobacco taxes, whether the Bonding Collateral is provided directly or indirectly by the Applicant as such security, and the Applicant is authorized to post and to continue to have posted surety bonds with Chubb Insurance Company of Canada (f/k/a ACE INA Insurance) and any other issuers of Bonding Collateral as security therefor.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Canadian federal, provincial and territorial authorities entitled to receive payments or collect monies from the Applicant in respect of Sales & Excise Taxes are hereby stayed during the Stay Period (as defined below) from requiring that any additional bonding or other security be posted by or on behalf of the Applicant in connection with Sales & Excise Taxes or any other matters for which such bonding or security may otherwise be required.



13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that until a real property lease is disclaimed or resiliated in accordance with the CCAA, the Applicant shall pay all amounts constituting rent or payable as rent under real property leases (including, for greater certainty, common area maintenance charges, utilities and realty taxes and any other amounts payable to the landlord under the lease) or as otherwise may be negotiated between the Applicant and the landlord from time to time (“**Rent**”), for the period commencing from and including the date of this Order, at such intervals as such Rent is usually paid in the ordinary course of business. On the date of the first of such payments, any Rent relating to the period commencing from and including the date of this Order shall also be paid.

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, except as specifically permitted herein, the Applicant is hereby directed, until further Order of this Court: (a) to make no payments of principal, interest thereon or otherwise on account of amounts owing by the Applicant or claims to which it is subject to any of its creditors as of this date and to post no security in respect of any such amounts or claims, including pursuant to any order or judgment; (b) to grant no security interests, trust, liens, charges or encumbrances upon or in respect of any of its Property; and (c) to not grant credit or incur liabilities except in the ordinary course of the Business.

#### **RESTRUCTURING**

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall, subject to such requirements as are imposed by the CCAA, have the right to:

- (a) permanently or temporarily cease, downsize or shut down any of its business or operations, and to dispose of redundant or non-material assets not exceeding \$5 million in any one transaction or \$10 million in the aggregate;

- (b) terminate the employment of such of its employees or temporarily lay off such of its employees as it deems appropriate;
- (c) pursue all avenues of refinancing of the Business or Property, in whole or part, subject to prior approval of this Court being obtained before any material refinancing; and
- (d) pursue all avenues to resolve any of the Tobacco Claims, in whole or in part,

all of the foregoing to permit the Applicant to proceed with an orderly restructuring of the Business.

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall provide each of the relevant landlords with notice of the Applicant's intention to remove any fixtures from any leased premises at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the intended removal. The relevant landlord shall be entitled to have a representative present in the leased premises to observe such removal and, if the landlord disputes the Applicant's entitlement to remove any such fixture under the provisions of the lease, such fixture shall remain on the premises and shall be dealt with as agreed between any applicable secured creditors, such landlord and the Applicant, or by further Order of this Court upon application by the Applicant on at least two (2) days' notice to such landlord and any such secured creditors. If the Applicant disclaims or resiliates the lease governing such leased premises in accordance with Section 32 of the CCAA, it shall not be required to pay Rent under such lease pending resolution of any such dispute (other than Rent payable for the notice period provided for in Section 32(5) of the CCAA), and the disclaimer or resiliation of the lease shall be without prejudice to the Applicant's claim to the fixtures in dispute.

17. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that if a notice of disclaimer or resiliation is delivered pursuant to Section 32 of the CCAA, then (a) during the notice period prior to the effective time

of the disclaimer or resiliation, the landlord may show the affected leased premises to prospective tenants during normal business hours, on giving the Applicant and the Monitor 24 hours' prior written notice, and (b) at the effective time of the disclaimer or resiliation, the relevant landlord shall be entitled to take possession of any such leased premises without waiver of or prejudice to any claims or rights such landlord may have against the Applicant in respect of such lease or leased premises, provided that nothing herein shall relieve such landlord of its obligation to mitigate any damages claimed in connection therewith.

### **STAY OF PROCEEDINGS**

18. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that until and including April 5, 2019, or such later date as this Court may order (the “**Stay Period**”), no proceeding or enforcement process in any court or tribunal (each, a “**Proceeding**”), including but not limited to the Pending Litigation and any other Proceeding in relation to a Tobacco Claim, shall be commenced, continued or take place against or in respect of the Applicant or the Monitor, or affecting the Business or the Property, except with the written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor, or with leave of this Court, and any and all Proceedings currently under way or directed to take place against or in respect of the Applicant or affecting the Business or the Property are hereby stayed and suspended pending further Order of this Court. All counterclaims, cross-claims and third party claims of the Applicant in the Pending Litigation are likewise subject to this stay of Proceedings during the Stay Period.

19. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, (i) none of the Pending Litigation or any Proceeding in relation thereto shall be commenced, continued or take place against or in respect of any Person named as a defendant or respondent in any of the Pending Litigation (such Persons, the “**Other Defendants**”); and (ii) no Proceeding in Canada that relates in any way to a

Tobacco Claim or to the Applicant, the Business or the Property shall be commenced, continued or take place against or in respect of any member of the JTI Group or R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company or R. J. Reynolds Tobacco International, Inc.; except, in either case, with the written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor, or with leave of this Court, and any and all such Proceedings currently underway or directed to take place against or in respect of any of the Other Defendants or any member of the JTI Group, or affecting the Business or the Property are hereby stayed and suspended pending further Order of this Court.

20. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Order, the Applicant is authorized to continue, and the applicable Other Defendants are not stayed from continuing, to contest the Quebec Class Actions during the Stay Period (the “**Further Quebec Class Action Proceedings**”), including without limitation by way of an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and an appeal on the merits to the Supreme Court of Canada if leave is granted. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Person from responding to the Further Quebec Class Action Proceedings, provided that during the Stay Period this paragraph does not, without further order of this Court, permit the Applicant to post security or grant any security interest, or permit any Person to seek security from the Applicant in relation to the Further Quebec Class Action Proceedings.

21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, to the extent any prescription, time or limitation period relating to any Proceeding against or in respect of the Applicant, any of the Other Defendants or any member of the JTI Group that is stayed pursuant to this Order may expire, the term of such prescription, time or limitation period shall hereby be deemed to be extended by a period equal to the Stay Period.

**NO EXERCISE OF RIGHTS OR REMEDIES**

22. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, all rights and remedies of any individual, firm, corporation, governmental body or agency, or any other entities (all of the foregoing, collectively being “**Persons**” and each being a “**Person**”) against or in respect of the Applicant or the Monitor, or affecting the Business or the Property (including for greater certainty, any enforcement process or steps or other rights and remedies under or relating to the Quebec Class Actions or any enforcement process or other steps in respect of the Applicant or the JTI Group’s trademarks or other intellectual property used by the Applicant), are hereby stayed and suspended except with the written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor, or leave of this Court, provided that nothing in this Order shall (i) empower the Applicant to carry on any business which the Applicant is not lawfully entitled to carry on, (ii) affect such investigations, actions, suits or proceedings by a regulatory body as are permitted by Section 11.1 of the CCAA, (iii) prevent the filing of any registration to preserve or perfect a security interest, or (iv) prevent the registration of a claim for lien.

**NO INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS**

23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, no Person shall discontinue, fail to honour, alter, interfere with, repudiate, terminate or cease to perform any right, renewal right, contract, agreement, licence or permit in favour of or held by the Applicant, except with the written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor, or leave of this Court.

**CONTINUATION OF SERVICES**

24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, all Persons having oral or written agreements with the Applicant or statutory or regulatory mandates for the supply of goods and/or

services, including without limitation all computer software, communication and other data services, centralized banking services, payroll services, insurance, transportation services, utility, customs clearing, warehouse or logistical services, or other services to the Business or the Applicant, are hereby restrained until further Order of this Court from discontinuing, altering, interfering with or terminating the supply of such goods or services as may be required by the Applicant, and that the Applicant shall be entitled to the continued use of its current premises, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet addresses and domain names, provided in each case that the normal prices or charges for all such goods or services received after the date of this Order are paid by the Applicant in accordance with normal payment practices of the Applicant or such other practices as may be agreed upon by the supplier or service provider and each of the Applicant and the Monitor, or as may be ordered by this Court.

#### **NON-DEROGATION OF RIGHTS**

25. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding anything else in this Order, no Person shall be prohibited from requiring immediate payment for goods, services, use of leased or licensed property or other valuable consideration provided on or after the date of this Order, nor shall any Person be under any obligation on or after the date of this Order to advance or re-advance any monies or otherwise extend any credit to the Applicant. Nothing in this Order shall derogate from the rights conferred and obligations imposed by the CCAA.

#### **SALES AND EXCISE TAX CHARGE**

26. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Canadian federal, provincial and territorial authorities that are entitled to receive payments or collect monies from the Applicant in respect of Sales & Excise Taxes shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a charge (the “**Sales and Excise Tax Charge**”) on the Property, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount of

\$127 million, as security for all amounts owing by the Applicant in respect of Sales & Excise Taxes. The Sales and Excise Tax Charge shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 41 and 43 herein.

#### **PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

27. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, and except as permitted by subsection 11.03(2) of the CCAA, no Proceeding may be commenced or continued against any of the former, current or future directors or officers of the Applicant with respect to any claim against the directors or officers that arose before the date hereof and that relates to any obligations of the Applicant whereby the directors or officers are alleged under any law to be liable in their capacity as directors or officers for the payment or performance of such obligations.

#### **DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' INDEMNIFICATION AND CHARGE**

28. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall indemnify its directors and officers against obligations and liabilities that they may incur as directors or officers of the Applicant after the commencement of the within proceedings, except to the extent that, with respect to any officer or director, the obligation or liability was incurred as a result of the director's or officer's gross negligence or wilful misconduct.

29. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the directors and officers of the Applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a charge (the "**Directors' Charge**") on the Property, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount of \$4.1 million, as security for the indemnity provided in paragraph 28 of this Order. The Directors' Charge shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 41 and 43 herein.

30. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding any language in any applicable insurance policy to the contrary, (a) no insurer shall be entitled to be subrogated to or claim the benefit of the Directors' Charge, and (b) the Applicant's directors and officers shall only be entitled to the benefit of the Directors' Charge to the extent that they do not have coverage under any directors' and officers' insurance policy, or to the extent that such coverage is insufficient to pay amounts indemnified in accordance with paragraph 28 of this Order.

### **CRO APPOINTMENT**

31. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that

- (a) the agreement dated as of April 23, 2018 pursuant to which the Applicant has engaged BlueTree Advisors Inc. ("**BlueTree**") to provide the services of William E. Aziz to act as chief restructuring officer to the Applicant (the "**CRO**"), a copy of which is attached as Confidential Exhibit "1" to the McMaster Affidavit (the "**CRO Engagement Letter**"), and the appointment of the CRO pursuant to the terms thereof is hereby approved, including, without limitation, the payment of the fees and expenses contemplated thereby;
- (b) the CRO shall not be or be deemed to be a director or employee of the Applicant;
- (c) neither BlueTree nor the CRO shall, as a result of the performance of their respective obligations and services in accordance with the terms of the CRO Engagement Letter, be deemed to be in Possession (as defined below) of any of the Property within the meaning of any Environmental Legislation (as defined below);
- (d) BlueTree and the CRO shall not have any liability with respect to any losses, claims, damages or liabilities, of any nature or kind, to any Person from and after the date of this Order except to the extent such losses, claims, damages or liabilities result from the negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of BlueTree or the CRO;



- (e) no action or other proceeding shall be commenced directly, or by way of counterclaim, third party claim or otherwise, against or in respect of BlueTree and the CRO, and all rights and remedies of any Person against or in respect of them are hereby stayed and suspended, except with the written consent of the CRO or with leave of this Court on notice to the Applicant, the Monitor and the CRO. Notice of any such motion seeking leave of this Court shall be served upon the Applicant, the Monitor and the CRO at least seven (7) days prior to the return date of any such motion for leave; and
- (f) the obligations of the Applicant to BlueTree and the CRO pursuant to the CRO Engagement Letter shall be treated as unaffected and may not be compromised in any Plan or proposal filed under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, R.S.C, 1985, c. B-3, as amended (the “**BIA**”) in respect of the Applicant.

#### **APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR**

32. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Deloitte Restructuring Inc. is hereby appointed pursuant to the CCAA as the Monitor, an officer of this Court, to monitor the business and financial affairs of the Applicant with the powers and obligations set out in the CCAA or set forth herein and that the Applicant and its shareholders, officers, directors, and Assistants shall advise the Monitor of all material steps taken by the Applicant pursuant to this Order, and shall co-operate fully with the Monitor in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its obligations and provide the Monitor with the assistance that is necessary to enable the Monitor to adequately carry out the Monitor's functions.

33. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor, in addition to its prescribed rights and obligations under the CCAA, is hereby directed and empowered to:

- (a) monitor the Applicant's receipts and disbursements;
- (b) report to this Court at such times and intervals as the Monitor may deem appropriate with respect to matters relating to the Property, the Business, and such other matters as may be relevant to the proceedings herein;
- (c) advise the Applicant in its preparation of the Applicant's cash flow statements, which information shall be reviewed with the Monitor;
- (d) advise the Applicant in its development of the Plan and any amendments to the Plan;
- (e) assist the Applicant, to the extent required by the Applicant, with the holding and administering of creditors' or shareholders' meetings for voting on the Plan;
- (f) have full and complete access to the Property, including the premises, books, records, data, including data in electronic form, and other financial documents of the Applicant, to the extent that is necessary to adequately assess the Applicant's business and financial affairs or to perform its duties arising under this Order;
- (g) be at liberty to engage independent legal counsel or such other persons as the Monitor deems necessary or advisable respecting the exercise of its powers and performance of its obligations under this Order;
- (h) assist the Applicant, to the extent required by the Applicant, in its efforts to explore the potential for a resolution of any of the Tobacco Claims; and
- (i) perform such other duties as are required by this Order or by this Court from time to time.

34. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor shall not take possession of the Property and shall take no part whatsoever in the management or supervision of the management of the Business and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations hereunder, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession or control of the Business or Property, or any part thereof.

35. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing herein contained shall require the Monitor to occupy or to take control, care, charge, possession or management (separately and/or collectively, "**Possession**") of any of the Property that might be environmentally contaminated, might be a pollutant or a contaminant, or might cause or contribute to a spill, discharge, release or deposit of a substance contrary to any federal, provincial or other law respecting the protection, conservation, enhancement, remediation or rehabilitation of the environment or relating to the disposal of waste or other contamination including, without limitation, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the *Ontario Environmental Protection Act*, the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, the *Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act* the *Quebec Environment Quality Act*, the *Quebec Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety* and regulations thereunder (the "**Environmental Legislation**"), provided however that nothing herein shall exempt the Monitor from any duty to report or make disclosure imposed by applicable Environmental Legislation. The Monitor shall not, as a result of this Order or anything done in pursuance of the Monitor's duties and powers under this Order, be deemed to be in Possession of any of the Property within the meaning of any Environmental Legislation, unless it is actually in possession.

36. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor shall provide any creditor of the Applicant with information provided by the Applicant in response to reasonable requests for information made in writing by such creditor addressed to the Monitor. The Monitor shall not have any

responsibility or liability with respect to the information disseminated by it pursuant to this paragraph. In the case of information that the Monitor has been advised by the Applicant is confidential, the Monitor shall not provide such information to creditors unless otherwise directed by this Court or on such terms as the Monitor and the Applicant may agree.

37. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to the rights and protections afforded the Monitor under the CCAA or as an officer of this Court, the Monitor shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of its appointment or the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, save and except for any gross negligence or wilful misconduct on its part. Nothing in this Order shall derogate from the protections afforded the Monitor by the CCAA or any applicable legislation.

38. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor, counsel to the Monitor and counsel to the Applicant shall be paid their reasonable fees and disbursements, in each case at their standard rates and charges, by the Applicant as part of the costs of these proceedings and the CRO shall be paid its fees and expenses pursuant to the CRO Engagement Letter. The Applicant is hereby authorized and directed to pay the accounts of the Monitor, counsel for the Monitor and counsel for the Applicant on a bi-weekly basis and the fees and expenses of the CRO pursuant to the CRO Engagement Letter.

39. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor and its legal counsel shall pass their accounts from time to time, and for this purpose the accounts of the Monitor and its legal counsel are hereby referred to a judge of the Commercial List of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice.

40. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor, counsel to the Monitor, the CRO and counsel to the Applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a charge (the “**Administration Charge**”) on the Property, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount

of \$3 million, as security for their professional fees and disbursements incurred at the standard rates and charges of the Monitor and such counsel, both before and after the making of this Order in respect of these proceedings and the CRO, other than in respect of any success fee provided for in the CRO Engagement Letter. The Administration Charge shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 41 and 43 hereof.

#### **VALIDITY AND PRIORITY OF CHARGES CREATED BY THIS ORDER**

41. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the priorities of the Administration Charge, the Directors' Charge, and the Sales and Excise Tax Charge (collectively, the "**Charges**" and each individually, a "**Charge**"), as among them, shall be as follows:

First – Administration Charge (to the maximum amount of \$3 million);

Second — Directors' Charge (to the maximum amount of \$4.1 million); and

Third – Sales and Excise Tax Charge (to the maximum amount of \$127 million).

42. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the filing, registration or perfection of the Charges shall not be required, and that the Charges shall be valid and enforceable for all purposes, including as against any right, title or interest filed, registered, recorded or perfected subsequent to the Charges coming into existence, notwithstanding any such failure to file, register, record or perfect.

43. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Charges shall constitute a charge on the Property and such Charges shall rank in priority to all other security interests, trusts, liens, charges, encumbrances and claims of secured creditors, statutory or otherwise (collectively, the "**Encumbrances**") in favour of any Person in respect of such Property, save and except for

- (a) purchase-money security interests or the equivalent security interests under various provincial legislation and financing leases (that, for greater certainty, shall not include trade payables);
- (b) statutory super-priority deemed trusts and liens for unpaid employee source deductions;
- (c) deemed trusts and liens for any unpaid pension contribution or deficit with respect to the Pension Plans, but only to the extent that any such deemed trusts and liens are statutory super-priority deemed trusts and liens afforded priority by statute over all pre-existing Encumbrances granted or created by contract;
- (d) liens for unpaid municipal property taxes or utilities that are given first priority over other liens by statute; and
- (e) cash collateral deposited with a financial institution as security for letters of credit or bank guarantees issued by the financial institution at the request of the Applicant.

44. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, or as may be approved by this Court, the Applicant shall not grant any Encumbrances over any Property that ranks in priority to, or *pari passu* with, any of the Charges, unless the Applicant also obtains the prior written consent of the Monitor and the beneficiaries of the Charges affected thereby (collectively, the “**Chargees**”), or further Order of this Court.

45. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Charges shall not be rendered invalid or unenforceable and the rights and remedies of the Chargees shall not otherwise be limited or impaired in any way by (a) the pendency of these proceedings and the declarations of insolvency

made herein; (b) any application(s) for bankruptcy order(s) issued pursuant to the BIA, or any bankruptcy order made pursuant to such applications; (c) the filing of any assignments for the general benefit of creditors made pursuant to the BIA; (d) the provisions of any federal or provincial statutes; or (e) any negative covenants, prohibitions or other similar provisions with respect to borrowings, incurring debt or the creation of Encumbrances, contained in any existing loan documents, lease, sublease, offer to lease or other agreement (collectively, an “**Agreement**”) which binds the Applicant, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any Agreement:

- (a) the creation of the Charges shall not create or be deemed to constitute a breach by the Applicant of any Agreement to which it is a party;
- (b) none of the Chargees shall have any liability to any Person whatsoever as a result of any breach of any Agreement caused by or resulting from the creation of the Charges; and
- (c) the payments made by the Applicant pursuant to this Order and the granting of the Charges, do not and will not constitute preferences, fraudulent conveyances, transfers at undervalue, oppressive conduct, or other challengeable or voidable transactions under any applicable law.

46. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any Charge created by this Order over leases of real property in Canada shall only be a Charge in the Applicant's interest in such real property leases.

#### **SERVICE AND NOTICE**

47. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor shall (i) without delay, publish in The Globe and Mail (National Edition) and La Presse a notice containing the information prescribed under the CCAA as well as the date of the Comeback Motion (as defined below), (ii) within five days

after the date of this Order or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, (A) make this Order publicly available in the manner prescribed under the CCAA, (B) send, in the prescribed manner, a notice (which shall include the date of the Comeback Motion) to every known creditor, except employees, who has a claim (contingent, disputed or otherwise) against the Applicant of more than \$5,000, except with respect to (I) plaintiffs in the Pending Litigation, in which cases the Monitor shall only send a notice to counsel of record as applicable, and (II) beneficiaries of the Pension Plans in which case the Monitor shall only send a notice to the trustees of each of the Pension Plans and the Financial Services Commission of Ontario and the Régie Des Rentes Du Québec as applicable, and (C) prepare a list showing the names and addresses of those creditors and the estimated amounts of those claims, and make it publicly available in the prescribed manner, all in accordance with Section 23(1)(a) of the CCAA and the regulations made thereunder. The list referenced at subparagraph (C) above shall not include the names, addresses, or estimated amounts of the claims of those creditors who are individuals or any personal information in respect of an individual.

48. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the E-Service Guide of the Commercial List (the “**Guide**”) is approved and adopted by reference herein and, in this proceeding, the service of documents made in accordance with the Guide (which can be found on the Commercial List website at: [www.ontariocourts.ca//scj/practice/practice-directions/toronto/eservice-commercial/](http://www.ontariocourts.ca//scj/practice/practice-directions/toronto/eservice-commercial/)) shall be valid and effective service. Subject to Rule 17.05 this Order shall constitute an order for substituted service pursuant to Rule 16.04 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Subject to Rule 3.01(d) of the Rules of Civil Procedure and paragraph 13 of the Guide, service of documents in accordance with the Guide will be effective on transmission. This Court further orders that a Case Website shall be established by the Monitor in accordance with the Guide with the following URL ‘ [www.insolvencies.deloitte.ca/en-ca/JTIM](http://www.insolvencies.deloitte.ca/en-ca/JTIM)’.



49. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that if the service or distribution of documents in accordance with the Guide is not practicable, the Applicant and the Monitor are at liberty to serve or distribute this Order, any other materials and orders in these proceedings and any notices or other correspondence, by forwarding true copies thereof by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery, facsimile or other electronic transmission to the Applicant's creditors or other interested parties at their respective addresses as last shown on the records of the Applicant and that any such service or notice by courier, personal delivery or facsimile or other electronic transmission shall be deemed to be received on the date of forwarding thereof, or if sent by ordinary mail, on the third business day after mailing.

50. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant is authorized to rely upon the notice provided in paragraph 47 to provide notice of the comeback motion to be heard on a date to be set by this Court upon the granting of this Order (the "**Comeback Motion**") and shall only be required to serve motion materials relating to the Comeback Motion, in accordance with the Guide, upon those parties who serve a Notice of Appearance in this proceeding prior to the date of the Comeback Motion.

51. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor shall create, maintain and update as necessary a list of all Persons appearing in person or by counsel in this proceeding (the "**Service List**"). The Monitor shall post the Service List, as may be updated from time to time, on the case website as part of the public materials to be recorded thereon in relation to this proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Monitor shall have no liability in respect of the accuracy of or the timeliness of making any changes to the Service List.

52. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant and the Monitor and their counsel are at liberty to serve or distribute this Order, any other materials and orders as may be reasonably

required in these proceedings, including any notices, or other correspondence, by forwarding true copies thereof by electronic message to the Applicant's creditors or other interested parties and their advisors. For greater certainty, any such distribution or service shall be deemed to be in satisfaction of a legal or juridical obligation, and notice requirements within the meaning of clause 3(c) of the Electronic Commerce Protection Regulations, Reg. 8100-2-175 (SOR/DORS).

53. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, subject to paragraph 54, all motions in this proceeding are to be brought on not less than seven (7) calendar days' notice to all persons on the Service List. Each Notice of Motion shall specify a date (the "**Return Date**") and time for the hearing.

54. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that motions for relief on an urgent basis need not comply with the notice protocol described herein.

55. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any interested Person wishing to object to the relief sought in a motion must serve responding motion material or, if they do not intend to file material, a notice in all cases stating the objection to the motion and the grounds for such objection in writing (the "**Responding Material**") to the moving party, the Applicant and the Monitor, with a copy to all Persons on the Service List, no later than 5 p.m. on the date that is four (4) calendar days prior to the Return Date (the "**Objection Deadline**").

56. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, if no Responding Materials are served by the Objection Deadline, the judge having carriage of the motion (the "**Presiding Judge**") may determine:

- (a) whether a hearing is necessary;
- (b) whether such hearing will be in person, by telephone or by written submissions only; and
- (c) the parties from whom submissions are required

(collectively, the “**Hearing Details**”). In the absence of any such determination, a hearing will be held in the ordinary course.

57. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, if no Responding Materials are served by the Objection Deadline, the Monitor shall communicate with the Presiding Judge regarding whether a determination has been made by the Presiding Judge concerning the Hearing Details. The Monitor shall thereafter advise the Service List of the Hearing Details and the Monitor shall report upon its dissemination of the Hearing Details to the Court in a timely manner, which may be contained in the Monitor's next report in the proceeding.

58. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that if any party objects to the motion proceeding on the Return Date or believes that the Objection Deadline does not provide sufficient time to respond to the motion, such objecting party shall, promptly upon receipt of the Notice of Motion and in any event prior to the Objection Deadline, contact the moving party and the Monitor (together with the objecting party and any other party who has served Responding Materials, the “**Interested Parties**”) to advise of such objection and the reasons therefor. If the Interested Parties are unable to resolve the objection to the timing and schedule for the motion following good faith consultations, the Interested Parties may seek a scheduling appointment before the Presiding Judge to be held prior to the Return Date or on such other date as may be mutually agreed by the Interested Parties or as directed by the Presiding Judge to establish a schedule for the motion. At the scheduling appointment, the Presiding Judge may provide directions including a schedule for the delivery of any further materials and the hearing of the contested motion, and may address such other matters, including interim relief, as the Court may see fit. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Presiding Judge may require the Interested Parties to proceed with the contested motion on the Return Date or on any other date as may be directed by the

Presiding Judge or as may be mutually agreed by the Interested Parties, if otherwise satisfactory to the Presiding Judge.

### **SEALING**

59. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Confidential Exhibit "1" to the McMaster Affidavit be and is hereby sealed pending further Order of the Court and shall not form part of the public record.

### **GENERAL**

60. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant or the Monitor may from time to time apply to this Court to amend, vary, supplement or replace this Order or for advice and directions concerning the discharge of their respective powers and duties under this Order or the interpretation or application of this Order.

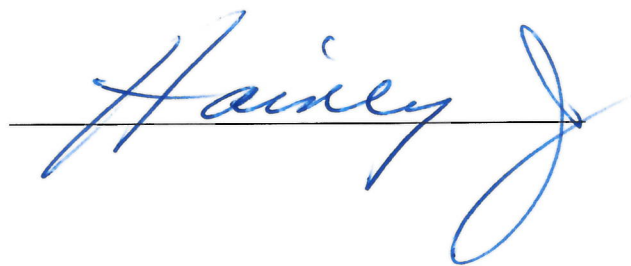
61. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing in this Order shall prevent the Monitor from acting as an interim receiver, a receiver, a receiver and manager, or a trustee in bankruptcy of the Applicant, the Business or the Property.

62. **THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or outside of Canada, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Applicant, the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals and regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Applicant and to the Monitor, as an officer of this Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the Applicant and the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

63. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Applicant and the Monitor be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order, and that the Monitor is authorized and empowered to act as a representative in respect of the within proceedings for the purpose of having these proceedings recognized in a jurisdiction outside Canada.

64. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any interested party (including the Applicant and the Monitor) may apply to this Court to vary or amend this Order on not less than seven (7) days notice to any other party or parties likely to be affected by the order sought or upon such other notice, if any, as this Court may order.

65. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that this Order and all of its provisions are effective as of 12:01 a.m. Eastern Standard/Daylight Time on the date of this Order (the “**Effective Time**”) and that from the Effective Time to the time of the granting of this Order any action taken or notice given by any creditor of the Applicant or by any other Person to commence or continue any enforcement, realization, execution or other remedy of any kind whatsoever against the Applicant, the Property or the Business shall be deemed not to have been taken or given, as the case may be.



ENTERED AT / INSCRIT A TORONTO  
ON / BOOK NO:  
LE / DANS LE REGISTRE NO:

MAR 08 2019

PER / PAR: 

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED  
AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.

Court File No.: 19-CV-615462-00CL

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

Proceedings commenced at Toronto

**INITIAL ORDER**

**Thornton Grout Finnigan LLP**  
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Suite 3200  
TD West Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre  
Toronto, ON M5K 1K7

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Lawyers for the Applicant

# **TAB B**

This is Exhibit "B" to the Affidavit of Amy Casella  
sworn on March 15, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Casella".

A Commissioner for the taking of affidavits, etc.



**SUPERIOR COURT  
(Class Action Division)**

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC  
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

N° : 500-06-000076-980  
500-06-000070-983

DATE : May 27, 2015

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**PRESIDING: THE HONORABLE BRIAN RIORDAN, J.S.C.**

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**N° 500-06-000070-983**

**CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**  
Plaintiff

v.

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP. ("JTM")**  
and  
**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LIMITED. ("ITL")**  
and  
**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC. ("RBH")**  
Defendants (collectively: the "**Companies**")

AND

**N° 500-06-000076-980**

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ**  
and  
**JEAN-YVES BLAIS**  
Plaintiffs

v.

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**  
and  
**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LIMITED.**  
and  
**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**  
Defendants

---

**JUDGMENT**

---

that it be dealt with in the same manner as the punitive damages payable in the Létourneau File.

#### **IX.E RBH'S LIABILITY FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

[1090] Concerning RBH, the only element that appears to stand out is Rothmans' efforts to stifle the initiative of Mr. O'Neill-Dunne in 1958, as discussed in section IV.B.1.a. That type of behaviour is not exclusive to RBH. It typifies what all the Companies and their predecessors were doing and is part of the fundamental reason for awarding punitive damages in the first place. As such, we do not see that it warrants a condemnation beyond the base amount.

[1091] We shall condemn RBH to punitive damages equal to its average annual before-tax earnings, an amount of \$460,000,000. The division of this amount between the two files shall be the same as for ITL: The 10% for Létourneau represents \$46,000,000.

#### **IX.F JTM'S LIABILITY FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

[1092] As further discussed in section XI.D, JTM's situation takes a different turn as a result of the Interco Contracts. The Plaintiffs' position is the same with respect to using before-tax earnings as a base, but JTM's case differs from that of the other Companies.

[1093] It argues that the payments due under the Interco Contracts, totalling some \$110 million a year in capital, interest and royalties (the "**Interco Obligations**"), should be accepted at face value. The result would be to reduce JTM's annual earnings to a deficit, since its average before-tax earnings are "only" \$103 million. This would also have the advantage of rendering the choice between before and after-tax figures moot, although JTM favours the latter.

[1094] As a result of our approving the Entente in Chapter XI below, paragraphs 2138-2145 of the Plaintiffs' Notes become public<sup>481</sup>. There we find many of the relevant facts around how the Interco Contracts work to impose, artificially in the Plaintiffs' view, the Interco Obligations on JTM.

[1095] For example, the Japan Tobacco group caused JTM to transfer its trade marks valued at \$1.2 billion to a new, previously-empty subsidiary, JTI-TM, in return for the latter's shares. This "Newco" charges JTM an annual royalty of some \$10 million for the use of those trade marks. It is hard to conceive of a more artificial expense.

[1096] There is also a loan of \$1.2 billion from JTI-TM to JTM for which JTM is charged \$92 million a year in interest. One of the curious aspects of this loan is that JTM appears never to have received any funds as a result of it<sup>482</sup>, although we must admit that Mr. Poirier's clear answer in this regard at page 115 of the transcript<sup>483</sup> became less clear later in his testimony.

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<sup>481</sup> Paragraphs 2138-2145 of the Plaintiffs' Notes are reproduced in Schedule J to the present judgment.

<sup>482</sup> Testimony of Michel Poirier, May 23, 2014, at page 115.

<sup>483</sup> 189Q-Is it not a fact, sir, that JTIM never received one dollar (\$1) of a loan in respect of that one point two (1.2) billion dollars of debentures?  
A- Yes, I think that's correct.

[1097] Our analysis of this matter leads us to agree with Mr. Poirier who, when reviewing some of the planning behind the Interco Contracts, was asked if "that sounds like creditor proofing to you". He candidly replied: "Yes".<sup>484</sup>

[1098] Shortly thereafter, the following exchange ensued in Mr. Poirier's cross examination:

[172]Q." [...]The modifications suggested will enhance our ability to protect our most valuable assets." Most valuable assets in this context are the trademarks valued at one point two (1.2) billion dollars?

A- Yes. Yes.

[173]Q-And it's to protect your most valuable assets from creditors, creditors like perhaps the plaintiffs in this lawsuit?

A- Perhaps the plaintiffs. It's a tobacco company.

[174]Q-It's a what?

A- It's a tobacco company.<sup>485</sup>

[1099] To be clear, no one has attacked the validity or the legality of the tax planning behind the Interco Contracts, or the contracts themselves, for that matter. That is not necessary for the point the Plaintiffs wish to score. Because something might be technically legal for tax purposes, something on which we give no opinion, does not automatically mean that it cannot be one of "the appropriate circumstances" that article 1621 obliges us to consider.

[1100] The Interco Contracts affair is clearly an appropriate circumstance to consider when assessing punitive damages against JTM and we shall consider it, not once, but twice: quantitatively and qualitatively.

[1101] In the first, we cannot but conclude that this whole tangled web of interconnecting contracts is principally a creditor-proofing exercise undertaken after the institution of the present actions by a sophisticated parent company, Japan Tobacco Inc., operating in an industry that was deeply embroiled in product liability litigation. Even Mr. Poirier could not deny that. And on paper, the sham may well succeed.

[1102] Unless the Interco Contracts are overturned, something that is not the subject of the present files, JTM appears to be nothing more than a break-even operation. So be it, but that is an artificial state of affairs that does not reflect the company's true patrimonial situation. Absent these artifices, JTM is earning an average of \$103,000,000 a year before taxes and that is the patrimonial situation that we will adopt for the purpose of assessing punitive damages.

[1103] Then there is the qualitative side. The Interco Contracts represent a cynical, bad-faith effort by JTM to avoid paying proper compensation to its customers whose health and well-being were ruined, and the word is not too strong, by its wilful conduct.

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<sup>484</sup> Testimony of Michel Poirier, May 23, 2014, at page 108.

<sup>485</sup> *Ibidem*, at pages 108-109.

This deserves to be sanctioned and we shall do so by setting the condemnation for punitive damages above the base amount<sup>486</sup>.

[1104] We shall thus condemn JTM to punitive damages equal to approximately 125% of its average annual before-tax earnings, an amount of \$125,000,000.<sup>487</sup> The division of this amount between the two files shall be the same as for ITL: The 10% for Létourneau represents \$12,500,000.

[1105] Before closing on JTM, the Court will deal with its argument that it never succeeded to the obligations of MTI, as set out in paragraphs 2863 and following of its Notes.

[1106] Summarily, it argues that, in light of the contracts signed when the RJRUS group acquired it in 1978 and of the dissolution of MTI in 1983, the provisions of the Quebec Companies Act and the applicable case law dictate that "Plaintiffs' right of action, assuming they have any, can only be directed at MTI's directors and not its successor".<sup>488</sup> This applies in its view to "any alleged wrongdoing that could have been committed on or before (October 27, 1978) by MTI".<sup>489</sup>

[1107] The Court does not see how this can assist JTM in avoiding liability under the present judgment, and this, for two reasons.

[1108] First, under a General Conveyancing Agreement of October 26, 1978 (Exhibit 40596), MTI "transfers, conveys, assigns and sets over" the essential parts of its business to an RJRUS-controlled company, RJR-MI. At page 4 of that agreement, RJR-MI "covenants and agrees to assume and discharge all liabilities and obligations now owing by MTI", which included specifically:

- (e) all claims, rights of action and causes of action, pending or available to anyone against MTI.

[1109] In connection with the phrase "now owing" in that contract, in 1983, both MTI and RJRUS had long known that MTI's customers were being poisoned by its products, as discussed at length above. As such, any reasonable executive of those companies had to realize that the other shoe would soon be dropping and lawsuits would start appearing in Canada, as had already happened in other countries. The future Canadian lawsuits can thus be seen to be part of the "claims, rights of action and causes of action ... available to anyone against MTI" in 1978. These were assumed by RJR-MI.

[1110] Moreover, the General Conveyancing Agreement foresees the dissolution of MTI in its opening clause. The potential liability of the directors of a dissolved company would have been well known to MTI and its legal advisors. It could not have been the intention

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<sup>486</sup> See Claude DALLAIRE and Lisa CHARMANDY, *Réparation à la suite d'une atteinte aux droits à l'honneur, à la dignité, à la réputation et à la vie privée*, op. cit., Note 462, at paragraph 97, referring to *Gillette v. Arthur* and *G.C. v. L.H.* (references omitted).

<sup>487</sup> The fact that the sum of the condemnations for the three Companies comes to a round number of \$1.3 billion is pure coincidence.

<sup>488</sup> Paragraph 2889 of JTM's Notes.

<sup>489</sup> Paragraph 2890 of JTM's Notes.

of the very people who were approving the deal to transfer the risk of inevitable and onerous product liability litigation to themselves.

[1111] In any event, even if JTM could escape liability for MTT's obligations, it makes no similar assertion with respect to RJRM's liability as of 1978. All of the faults attributed to the Companies in the present judgment continued throughout most of the Class Period, including the years where JTM was operating as RJRM.

[1112] We reject JTM's submissions on this point.

## **X. DEPOSITS AND DISTRIBUTION PROCESS**

[1113] Table 1113 incorporates the deposits for moral damages in Blais with the condemnations for punitive damages in both files<sup>490</sup> to show the amounts to be deposited by each Company by file and by head of damage.

**TABLE 1113**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>MORAL DAMAGES BLAIS</u>	<u>PUNITIVE DAMAGES BLAIS</u>	<u>PUNITIVE DAMAGES LÉTOURNEAU</u>
ITL	\$670,000,000	\$30,000	\$72,500,000
RBH	\$200,000,000	\$30,000	\$46,000,000
JTM	\$130,000,000	\$30,000	\$12,500,000

[1114] On the issue of interest and the additional indemnity, for punitive damages they run only from the date of the present judgment. They must be added to the deposits indicated in columns 3 and 4 of the table when the deposits are made. For the Blais moral damages, although they run from the date of service of the action, they do not affect the amount of the deposits indicated in column 2 for reasons already explained.

[1115] A question remains as to the possible effect of prescription on these amounts. Since we assume that the TRDA applies, there is no prescription of claims for moral damages. We have also held that the Létourneau claims for punitive damages are not prescribed. We shall therefore analyze this issue only with respect to punitive damages in Blais.

[1116] From Table 910 we see that Blais claims for punitive damages that accrued before November 20, 1995 are prescribed. This effectively "wipes out" 45 years of

<sup>490</sup> A reminder: punitive damages do not vary by subclass in Blais and no moral damages are awarded in Létourneau.

## **SCHEDULE J – PARAGRAPHS 2138-2145 OF THE PLAINTIFFS' NOTES**

**2138.** The Financial Statements of JTI-M do not tell (or purport to tell) the whole story and do not reflect the "patrimonial situation" of the company.

**2139.** The evidence before the Court revealed that JTI was able to manipulate its patrimonial situation in order to suits its interests. JTI has the capacity to pay a substantial amount even though such capacity is not reflected per se in their financial statements. The patrimonial situation of JTI-M is not affected nor diminished by the strategic movement of funds, trademarks, etc. within its family of companies.

**2140.** The amount of punitive damages sought is certainly justifiable "in light of all the appropriate circumstances including the patrimonial situation of JTI-M".<sup>522</sup>

**2141.** Here are some of the facts established at trial which support this point of view:

- (a) Both class actions were filed in September/November 1998 against JTI-M's predecessor RJR-M;
- (b) In March 1999, RJR-M was independently and professionally valued at \$2.2 billion, of which its trademarks were independently valued at \$1.2 billion;<sup>523</sup>
- (c) The Company (RJR-M) which became JTI-M was and still is a manufacturer and distributor of cigarettes; its manufacturing facility was and still is located on Ontario Street East in Montreal;<sup>524</sup> its market share was and still is approximately 19.59%;<sup>525</sup> its annual earnings from operations were and still are in the \$100 million range and it did not and still does not have any (significant) long-term debt owed to any party at arm's length;<sup>526</sup>
- (d) JTI-TM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JTI-M;<sup>527</sup> it was created for the sole purpose of holding the trademarks for creditor-proofing purposes;<sup>528</sup> its business address is the same as that of JTI-M;<sup>529</sup> all of its officers are employees of JTI-M and it does not carry on any business activities;<sup>530</sup>
- (e) For tax and/or creditor-proofing purposes it has "parked" the trademarks in its wholly-owned subsidiary (JTI-TM), it has "loaded" JTI-M with debt

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<sup>522</sup> Article 1621 C.C.Q.

<sup>523</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 53-54, Qs. 23-25; pp. 64-64, Qs. 55-56.

<sup>524</sup> *Ibidem*, p 82, Q. 109; Exhibit 1749-r-CONF.

<sup>525</sup> Exhibit 1437A.

<sup>526</sup> Testimony of Michel Poirier, May 23, 2014, p. 71, Q. 62; pp. 166, Q. 388.

<sup>527</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 81, Qs. 103-105.

<sup>528</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 85-87, Qs. 121-127; p. 95, Q. 145; pp. 166-167, Qs. 389-394; Exhibit 1750-r-CONF.

<sup>529</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 82, Qs. 108-109; Exhibit 1749-r-conf; Exhibit 1749.1-r-conf.

<sup>530</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 165, Qs. 382-384.

through a circular exchange of cheques and complex inter-corporate transactions, etc.;<sup>531</sup>

- (f) However the "patrimonial situation" of JTI-M remains the same – it was and still is a highly profitable \$2 billion company with annual earnings from operations (well) in excess of \$100 million.<sup>532</sup>
- (g) The evidence has shown that notwithstanding the constantly changing inter-corporate structure, the transactions and the \$200 Million (plus) deficit on JTI-M's 2003 – 2013 Financial Statements, JTI-M has been fully able of paying or not paying huge sums of money to its subsidiary JTI-TM, whenever it suits JTI-M:<sup>533</sup>

2004	JTI-M sought protection under CCAA and it requested the presiding judge in Ontario (Justice James Farley) to issue a Stay Order to prevent JTI-M from paying principal, interest, royalties and dividends (in excess of \$100 Million per year) to its subsidiary (JTI-TM) and related companies; <sup>534</sup>
2005	No interest or royalty payments were made to JTI-TM; <sup>535</sup>
2006	JTI-M paid JTI-TM \$186 Million in interest and royalties after furnishing the CCAA Monitor with Letters of Credit issued on the strength of a related company; <sup>536</sup>
2007 - 2008	No interest or royalty payments were made to JTI-TM; <sup>537</sup>
2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012	JTI-M "amended" the Debenture Agreement with JTI-TM to reduce the rate of interest on the "loan" of \$1.2 billion from 7% to 0% (approximately) thereby reducing the interest payment from \$100 Million (approximately) to zero (approximately); <sup>538</sup>
2009	JTI-M "amended" its Royalty Agreement with JTI-TM to reduce the rate of royalty payments by 50%; <sup>539</sup>
2010	JTI-M paid \$150 million to the Quebec and Federal Governments as its contribution toward the settlement of the

<sup>531</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 107-109, Qs. 168-176; pp. 114-115, Qs. 188-189; Exhibit 1751.2-r-conf (according to Plaintiffs) or 1751.1.8-r-CONF (according to Defendants).

<sup>532</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 166, Q.388; Exhibit 1731-1998-r-conf to Exhibit 1731-2013-r-conf.

<sup>533</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 160-167, Qs. 362-394.

<sup>534</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 128-129, Qs. 249-254; p. 131, Q.265.

<sup>535</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 141-142, Q. 289.

<sup>536</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 152-153, Qs. 318-321.

<sup>537</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 153-154, Qs. 323-324.

<sup>538</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 156-158, Qs. 340-352.

<sup>539</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 155-156, Qs. 333-337.

	smuggling claims; <sup>540</sup>
Dec. 2012	JTI-M once again "amended" its Debenture Agreements with JTI-TM so as to increase the interest rate from 0% - 7% per annum, thereby resulting in an obligation to pay approximately \$100 Million in "interest" to JTI-TM starting in 2013; <sup>541</sup>
2012	JTI-M "wiped out" a \$410 million debt owed by JTI-TM. <sup>542</sup>

**2142.** In the case of JTI, the term "capacity" to pay punitive damages may be misleading; it would be more appropriate to talk of its "ability" to do so. While JTI may not have the "capacity" to pay punitive damages based on its financial statements and its obligations to its subsidiary, the evidence shows that it has the "ability" to pay notwithstanding its theoretical "incapacity" to do so. By way of example, in 2010, JTI did not have the "capacity" to pay \$150 million to settle the smuggling claim based on its financial statements which showed a deficit and based on its "obligation" to pay JTI-M \$100 million in "interest".<sup>543</sup> Nevertheless, the evidence showed that it had the "ability" to pay and did pay \$150 million to settle the smuggling claim despite its theoretical "incapacity" to do so.

**2143.** Here, the Court is not being asked to "ignore" the inter-corporate transactions nor to pronounce on their legality, nor to annul them. On the contrary, the Court is invited to take those transactions and their stated purpose into account when assessing the award for punitive damages "in light of all the appropriate circumstances and, in particular, the patrimonial situation" of the company.

**2144.** For example, the following answers from Michel Poirier during his examination in chief need to be taken into account to conclude that an exemplary high amount of punitive damages is warranted against JTI here<sup>544</sup>:

[172]Q." [...]The modifications suggested will enhance our ability to protect our most valuable assets." Most valuable assets in this context are the trademarks valued at one point two (1.2) billion dollars?

A- Yes. Yes.

[173]Q-And it's to protect your most valuable assets from creditors, creditors like perhaps the plaintiffs in this lawsuit?

A- Perhaps the plaintiffs. It's a tobacco company.

[173]Q-It's a what?

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<sup>540</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 159-160, Qs. 358-360.

<sup>541</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 162-163, Q. 374; pp. 165-166, Q.386; Exhibit 1752-r-conf (according to Plaintiffs) or Exhibit 1748.1-r-conf (according to Defendants).

<sup>542</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 250, Qs. 602-603; Exhibit 1748.2-R-CONF, pdf 14.

<sup>543</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 159, Q. 358.

<sup>544</sup> Mr. Poirier was asked to comment on the stated purpose of those transactions as mentioned in Exhibit 1751.2-R-CONF (according to Plaintiffs) or Exhibit 1751.1.8-R-CONF (according to Defendants).



A- It's a tobacco company.<sup>545</sup>

**2145.** JTI-M will satisfy the judgment awarding punitive damages or it will file for bankruptcy (or, once again, seek CCAA protection). A Trustee (or Monitor) will be appointed and, if necessary, appropriate measures taken.

(Emphasis in the original)

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<sup>545</sup> *Ibidem*, at pages 108-109.

**TAB C**

This is Exhibit "C" to the Affidavit of Amy Casella  
sworn on March 15, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lynn M. [unclear]", written over a horizontal line.

A Commissioner for the taking of affidavits, etc.

# COUR D'APPEL

CANADA  
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC  
GREFFE DE MONTRÉAL

N° : 500-09-025385-154, 500-09-025386-152 et 500-09-025387-150  
(500-06-000070-983 et 500-06-000076-980)

DATE : 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2019

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**CORAM : LES HONORABLES YVES-MARIE MORISSETTE, J.C.A.**  
**ALLAN R. HILTON, J.C.A.**  
**MARIE-FRANCE BICH, J.C.A.**  
**NICHOLAS KASIRER, J.C.A.**  
**ÉTIENNE PARENT, J.C.A.**

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N° : 500-09-025385-154

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTÉE**  
APPELANTE / INTIMÉE INCIDENTE – défenderesse  
c.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ**  
**JEAN-YVES BLAIS**  
**CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**  
INTIMÉS / APPELANTS INCIDENTS – demandeurs  
Et  
**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**  
**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**  
MISES EN CAUSE – défenderesses

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500-09-025385-154, 500-09-025386-152 et  
500-09-025387-150

PAGE : 2

N° : 500-09-025386-152

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

APPELANTE / INTIMÉE INCIDENTE – défenderesse

c.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ**

**JEAN-YVES BLAIS**

**CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

INTIMÉS / APPELANTS INCIDENTS – demandeurs

Et

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTÉE**

**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

MISES EN CAUSE – défenderesses

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N° : 500-09-025387-150

**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

APPELANTE / INTIMÉE INCIDENTE – défenderesse

c.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ**

**JEAN-YVES BLAIS**

**CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

INTIMÉS / APPELANTS INCIDENTS – demandeurs

Et

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTÉE**

MISES EN CAUSE – défenderesses

**Unofficial English Translation from Judgment of Court of Appeal of Quebec**

...

(1161) The judge retained the testimony of Mr. Poirier, who admitted unambiguously that the subject transactions were intended by JTM to make itself creditor proof:

(1097) Our analysis of this matter leads us to agree with Mr. Poirier who, when reviewing some of the planning behind the Interco Contracts, was asked if "that sounds like creditor proofing to you". He candidly replied "Yes".

(1162) The judge therefore committed no error in taking into account the corporate planning of JTM. After reviewing the grounds of the judge and the proof in support thereof, which is subject to a confidentiality and sealing order, we specifically state that the judgment on appeal contains no error of fact as to that issue.

# **TAB E**

This is Exhibit "E" to the Affidavit of Amy Casella  
sworn on March 15, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Casella", with a horizontal line drawn through the bottom of the signature.

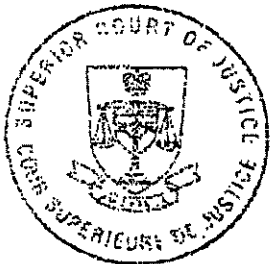
A Commissioner for the taking of affidavits, etc.



Court File No. 04 CL 5530  
*JM*

**ONTARIO**  
**SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**  
**(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

THE HONOURABLE MR. )  
JUSTICE FARLEY )  
TUESDAY, THE 24<sup>TH</sup>  
DAY OF AUGUST, 2004



IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS  
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED  
AND IN THE MATTER OF JTI - MACDONALD CORP.

Applicant

**INITIAL ORDER**

**THIS APPLICATION** made by JTI-MACDONALD CORP. (the "Applicant"), for an Order substantially in the form attached to the Notice of Application herein was heard this day, at 393 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

**ON READING** the Notice of Application, the Affidavit of Michel Poirier sworn August 24, 2004 and the Exhibits thereto (the "Poirier Affidavit"), and the consent of Ernst & Young Inc. as proposed Monitor, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Applicant and counsel to the proposed Monitor and counsel to JTI Canada LLC Inc., but that no other person was served with the Application Record:

**SERVICE**

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service of the Notice of Application and Application Record is abridged and that this Application is properly returnable today and further that service thereof upon any interested party not served is hereby dispensed with.

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## APPLICATION

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES** that the Applicant is a company to which the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "CCAA") applies.

## STAY OF PROCEEDINGS

3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall remain in possession and control of its property, assets and undertaking, including without limitation any present or future property, rights, assets or undertaking of the Applicant wheresoever located, and whether held by the Applicant in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, as principal or nominee, beneficially or otherwise, whether in the possession of the Applicant, or subleased to another entity, any and all real property, personal property and intellectual property of the Applicant, and any and all securities, instruments, debentures, notes or bonds issued to, or held by or on behalf of the Applicant (the "Property"), and shall continue to carry on business in the ordinary course and in a manner consistent with the preservation of the Applicant's business (the "Business") and Property.

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, until and including September 22, 2004, or such later date as the Court may Order (the "Stay Period"),

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph no suit, action, enforcement process, extra-judicial proceeding or other proceeding (including a proceeding in any court, statutory or otherwise), right or remedy (judicial or extra-judicial, statutory or non-statutory) (a "Proceeding") shall be commenced by any person, firm, corporation, government, administrative or regulatory body or other entity or organization (including, without limitation, creditors, customers, suppliers, employees, pensioners, unions, regulators, contracting parties, lessors, licensors, co-venturers or partners of the Applicant) (collectively, "Persons" and individually a "Person") against or in respect of the Applicant or the Property, and any and all Proceedings against or in respect of the Applicant or the Property

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already commenced be and are hereby stayed and suspended and the continuation thereof is restrained unless the prior written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor is obtained or leave of this Court is granted, and

(b) unless the prior written consent of the Applicant and the Monitor is obtained or leave of this Court is granted, all Persons are enjoined and restrained from:

(i) commencing or continuing realization steps or Proceedings in respect of any security interest, encumbrance, lien, charge, mortgage or other security held in relation to, or any trust attaching to, any of the Property (including, without limitation, the right of any Person to take any step in asserting or perfecting any right or interest therein or to exercise any right of registration of securities, distress, seizure, repossession, revendication, stoppage in transit, foreclosure or sale); and

(ii) asserting, enforcing or exercising any right, option or remedy available to it arising by law, under any agreement or otherwise (including, without limitation, any right under section 224 (1.2) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) or substantially similar provision under provincial law (subject to section 11.4 of the CCAA) any right of dilution, buy-out, divestiture, forced sale, demand, acceleration, termination, suspension, modification, cancellation, set-off or consolidation of accounts; any right of first refusal; any right to give notice of assignment of a claim; or any right to revoke any qualification or registration), against or in respect of any of the Applicant or any of the Property or arising out of, relating to or triggered by the occurrence of any default or non-performance by or the insolvency of any of the Applicant, the making or filing of these proceedings or any allegation, admission or evidence in these proceedings (for greater certainty, rights under the *Loi sur le ministère du Revenu* of Quebec including the right to make demand for payment on third parties pursuant to section 15 thereof and similar remedies under the statutes of any province, and any such demands are, from the Effective Time, of no effect),

provided that nothing in this Order shall have the effect of staying, impairing or delaying the conduct of criminal proceedings commenced against the Applicant in the Province of Ontario on February 27, 2003, charging JTI-Macdonald Corp. and others with fraud, conspiring to commit the indictable offence of fraud contrary to section 380(1)(a) of the Criminal Code of Canada, and with the possession of property and/or proceeds of crime contrary to sections 354(1) and 355(a) (the "Criminal Proceedings"), however the taking of any Proceedings to enforce or collect any fines, restitution orders or other claims or awards resulting from such Criminal Proceedings shall be stayed as set out in paragraphs 4(a) and (b) above.

5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, no ~~Person, firm, corporation, governmental authority, or other entity shall~~, without leave of this Court, ~~discontinue, fail to renew, renew on terms more onerous to those existing prior to the Effective Time, alter, suspend, modify, cancel, or interfere with or terminate any right, contract, arrangement, agreement, licence or permit in favour of the Applicant or the Property or held by or on behalf of the Applicant, including as a result of any default or non-performance by the Applicant prior to the making of this Order, the making or filing of these proceedings or any allegation contained in these proceedings or the making of this Order.~~

6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, subject to the provisions of s.11.3 of the CCAA, during the Stay Period, all Persons having oral or written agreements with the Applicant or statutory or regulatory mandates for the supply of goods and/or services, including without limitation, the sale of inventory, all computer software, communication and other data services, centralized banking services, payroll services, insurance, transportation services, utility or other services to the Applicant or any of the Property are hereby restrained until further Order of this Court from discontinuing, failing to renew on reasonable terms, altering, interfering with or terminating the supply of such goods or services as may be required by the Applicant, and that the Applicant shall be entitled to the continued use of their current telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet addresses and domain names, provided in each case that the normal prices or charges for all such goods or services received after the date of this Order are paid by the Applicant in

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accordance with their current payment practices or such other practices as may be agreed upon by the supplier or service provider and the Applicant.

7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding anything else contained in this Order, any persons who provided letters of credit, standby letters of credit, performance bonds or guarantees (the "Issuing Party") at the request of the Applicant (whether provided for the payment of suppliers of goods or services or otherwise) shall be required to continue honouring, in accordance with the terms thereof, any and all such letters of credit, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, payment bonds and/or guarantees, issued on or before the date of this Order subject to the Issuing Party being entitled to retain the bills of lading and/or shipping or other documents relating thereto until paid therefore. For greater certainty, the Issuing Party shall be prohibited from terminating, suspending, modifying, determining, refusing to honour (otherwise than in accordance with their terms) or cancelling any such letters of credit, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, payment bonds or guarantees, and the beneficiaries of such letters of credit, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, payment bonds or guarantees for the supply and delivery of goods shall be entitled to draw on such letters of credit, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, payment bonds or guarantees, as the case may be, in accordance with their respective terms and conditions, without the prior written consent of the Applicant or leave of this Court.

8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Persons may exercise only such rights of set-off as are permitted under Section 18.1 of the CCAA.

9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, *subject to s. 11.3 of the CCAA, and* without limiting the generality of paragraph 8 hereof, all banks and financial institutions at which the Applicant maintains a bank account are hereby restrained from stopping, withholding, redirecting, consolidating, combining accounts or otherwise interfering with any amount in such account(s) against any indebtedness owing to that bank or financial institution by the Applicant, or from discontinuing, failing to renew on terms no more onerous than those existing prior to these proceedings, altering, interfering with or terminating such banking arrangements. *JL*

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10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that during the Stay Period, and except as permitted by Subsection 11(2) of the CCAA, no action may be commenced or continued against any of the former, current or future directors of the Applicant with respect to any claim against the directors that arose before the date hereof and that relates to any obligations of the Applicant whereby the directors are alleged under any law to be liable in their capacity as directors for the payment or performance of such obligations.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that no person shall commence or continue any proceeding against the Applicant's directors, officers, employees, legal counsel or financial advisors, without first obtaining leave of this Court, upon (7) seven days' written notice to the Applicant's counsel of record and to all those referred to in this paragraph whom it is proposed be named in such proceedings.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, for greater certainty, no person shall withhold or refuse to make all required payments as they become due to the Applicant in respect of Agreements with the Applicant, whether written or oral, solely by virtue of the Applicant's insolvency or the commencement of these proceedings.

13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding anything else contained herein, the Applicant with the consent of the Monitor may, by written consent of its counsel of record herein, agree to waive any of the protections provided to it herein.

#### **EFFECTIVE TIME**

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, from 12:01 a.m. (Toronto time) on the date of this Order (the "Effective Time") to the time of the granting of this Order, any act or action taken or notice given by the Applicant's creditors or other persons in furtherance of their rights to commence or continue realization or to take or enforce any other step or remedy will be deemed not to have been taken or given, as the case may be, subject to the right of any such person to further apply to this Court on seven days' notice to the Applicant and the Monitor in respect of such step, act, action or notice given.

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**POSSESSION OF PROPERTY AND OPERATIONS**

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall be authorized and empowered to continue to retain and employ, and terminate the retention and employment of, the agents, advisors, contractors, employees, solicitors and other assistants, consultants and valuers currently in its employ, with liberty to retain such further agents, advisors, contractors, employees, solicitors, assistants, consultants and valuers including, without limitation, those who were formerly, are now or may in the future be retained, employed or paid by the Applicant or any person, firm, corporation or other entity related to or affiliated with the Applicant, as they deem reasonably necessary or desirable in the ordinary course of business or the carrying out of the terms of this Order.

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, after the date hereof and except as otherwise provided to the contrary herein the Applicant shall be entitled to pay all reasonable expenses incurred by the Applicant in carrying on the Business in the ordinary course both prior to and after the Effective Time and in carrying out the provisions of this Order, operating the Business or preserving the Property, and which expenses, pending any further Order of this Court, include, without limitation, payment:

- (a) of all expenses reasonably necessary for the operation and preservation of the Property or the Business including, without limitation, payments on account of insurance (including directors and officers insurance), maintenance, security, and normal course individual capital expenditures of \$2.5 million or less, and, with the Monitor's prior approval, individual capital expenditures exceeding \$2.5 million;
- (b) of all outstanding and future wages, salaries, employee, retirement and pension benefits, vacation pay, bonuses and expenses, in each case incurred in the ordinary course of business and consistent with existing compensation policies and arrangements, and retention and severance payments accruing due to employees, provided that any such retention or severance payments to be paid to

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officers and directors of the Applicant may only be made upon further Order of this Court;

- (c) of all rent payable under any lease (or as otherwise may be negotiated by the Applicant from time to time) including, for greater certainty, common area maintenance charges, utilities and realty taxes and any other amounts payable to the landlord;
- (d) of the reasonable fees and disbursements of the Monitor, including the reasonable fees and disbursements of any counsel retained by the Monitor;
- (e) of the reasonable fees and disbursements of any auditor, financial advisor or other professional retained by the Applicant in respect of these proceedings, the operation of the Business or the preservation of the Property;
- (f) of all of the reasonable fees and disbursements, of counsel retained by the Applicant in respect of these or any other proceedings (including the Criminal Proceedings), the operation of the Business, or the preservation of the Property;
- (g) of all outstanding and future amounts due from any Applicant under any credit card arrangements; and
- (h) of expenses incurred in relation to goods or services actually supplied to the Applicant either before or following the date of this Order, including payments in respect of outstanding documentary credits or deposits.

**17. THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall remit, in accordance with legal requirements, or pay:

- (a) any statutory deemed trust amounts in favour of the Crown in right of Canada or of any Province or Territory thereof or any other taxation authority which are required to be deducted from employees' wages, including, without limitation,



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amounts in respect of employment insurance, Canada Pension Plan, and income taxes;

- (b) amounts accruing and payable by the Applicant in respect of employment insurance, Canada Pension Plan, and any other public or private pension plans, workers compensation, employer health taxes and similar obligations of any jurisdiction with respect to employees; and
- (c) all goods and services or other applicable duties or taxes payable or required to be paid by the Applicant on or in connection with the ordinary course manufacture and/or sale of goods and services by the Applicant, incurred or arising from and after the Effective Time.

**18. THIS COURT ORDERS** that, except as otherwise permitted herein, the Applicant is hereby directed, until further Order of this Court: (a) to make no payments of principal, interest thereon, or otherwise on account of amounts owing by the Applicant to any of their creditors as of this date; (b) to grant no mortgages, charges, hypothecs, liens or other security upon or in respect of any of their present or future Property; and pending further order of this Court no payments of principal, interest, royalties or dividends to related parties shall be made, however payments in relation to transactions described in paragraph 20(d) of this Order are permitted.

**19. THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing herein shall be construed as in any way limiting the terms and conditions of any licence, permit or approval granted to the Applicant.

**20. THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall have the right, with the consent of the Monitor to:

- (a) permanently or temporarily cease, downsize or shut down any of their businesses or operations;
- (b) sell or otherwise dispose of redundant or non-material assets with an individual value of more than \$1 million; and

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- (c) terminate or suspend such of its arrangements or agreements of any nature whatsoever, whether oral or written, as the Applicant deems appropriate; and
- (d) engage in usual and ordinary course transactions with other related parties.

#### **DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' INDEMNIFICATION AND CHARGE**

21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to any existing indemnities, the Applicant shall indemnify each of its directors and each Person who was or in the future is requested by the Applicant to act, and who is acting or did or does act or is deemed or treated by applicable legislation to be acting or to have acted, as a director, officer or person of a similar position (a "Responsible Person") of another entity in which the Applicant has a direct or indirect interest (an "Associated Entity") from and against the following:

- (a) all costs (including, without limitation, full defence costs), charges, expenses, claims, liabilities and obligations of any nature whatsoever which may arise as a result of his or her association with the Applicant or Associated Entity as a director or Responsible Person in each case on or after the date hereof (including, without limitation, an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment in a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action or proceeding to which such director or Responsible Person may be made a party by reason of being or having been a director or Responsible Person (as the case may be), provided that such director or Responsible Person (i) acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Applicant or Associated Entity (as the case may be) and (ii) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by monetary penalty, such director or Responsible Person had reasonable grounds for believing his or her conduct was lawful) except to the extent that such director or Responsible Person has actively participated in the breach of any related fiduciary duties or has been grossly negligent or guilty of wilful misconduct; and
- (b) all costs (including without limitation, full defence costs), charges, expenses, claims, liabilities and obligations relating to the failure of the Applicant or an

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Associated Entity at any time to make payments of the nature referred to in paragraphs 16 or 17 of this Order or to pay amounts in respect of employee or former employee entitlements to wages, vacation pay, termination pay, severance pay, pension or other benefits or any other amount for services performed, whether incurred or accruing prior to, on or after the date of this Order and that he or she sustains or incurs by reason of or in relation to his or her association with the Applicant or Associated Entity as a director or Responsible Person (as the case may be), except to the extent that such director or Responsible Person has actively participated in the breach of any related fiduciary duties or has been grossly negligent or guilty of wilful misconduct,

(collectively, "D&O Claims") provided that the foregoing shall not constitute a contract of insurance and shall not constitute other valid and collectible insurance as such term may be used in any existing policy of insurance issued in favour of the Applicant or Associated Entities or any of the directors or Responsible Persons. For greater certainty, no person shall be entitled by way of subrogation to enforce the indemnity contained in this paragraph.

**22. THIS COURT ORDERS** that as security for the obligation of the Applicant to indemnify the directors and Responsible Persons pursuant to paragraph 21, the directors and Responsible Persons be and they are hereby granted a fixed lien on, mortgage and hypothec of, and security interest in the Property (the "Directors' Charge"), having the priority established by paragraphs 32 and 35. Such Directors' Charge, notwithstanding any language in any applicable policy of insurance to the contrary, shall only apply to the extent that the directors and Responsible Persons do not have coverage under the provisions of any applicable directors' and officers' insurance which shall not be excess insurance to the Directors' Charge. In respect of any D&O Claim that is asserted against any of the directors and Responsible Persons, if the directors and Responsible Persons against whom the D&O Claim is asserted (collectively, the "Respondent Directors") do not receive satisfactory confirmation from the applicable insurer within 21 days of delivery of notice of the D&O Claim to the applicable insurer confirming that the applicable insurer will provide coverage for and indemnify the Respondent Directors against the D&O Claim then, without prejudice to the subrogation rights hereinafter referred to, the

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Applicant shall pay the amount of the D&O Claim as it becomes payable by the Respondent Directors and, failing such payment, the Respondent Directors shall be entitled to enforce the Directors' Charge; provided that the Respondent Directors shall reimburse the Applicant to the extent that they subsequently receive insurance proceeds in respect of the D&O Claim paid by the Applicant, and provided further that the Applicant shall, in the event of such payment being made, be subrogated to the rights of the Respondent Directors to pursue recovery thereof from the applicable insurer as if no such payment had been made.

23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant shall and does hereby indemnify the Monitor and the legal counsel and the financial advisors to the Applicant and the Monitor, of and from all claims, liabilities and obligations of any nature whatsoever, including, without limitation, legal fees and disbursements, which may arise out of their involvement with the Applicant from and after the date hereof, save and except such as may arise from wilful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of any of them.

#### **APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR**

24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Ernst & Young Inc. be and is hereby appointed pursuant to the CCAA as the Monitor and an officer of this Court, to monitor the Property and Business and the Applicant's conduct of the Business and affairs of the Applicant with the powers and obligations set forth in the CCAA and hereinafter set forth and that the Applicant and its shareholders, officers, directors, advisors, employees, servants, agents and representatives shall co-operate fully with the Monitor in the exercise of its power and discharge of its obligations, subject to the limitations contained in this Order.

25. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor, in addition to its prescribed rights and obligations under the CCAA, is hereby directed and empowered to:

- (a) deliver to the Applicant and file with this Court, such reports as the Monitor considers appropriate or relevant to these proceedings or as the Court directs;
- (b) monitor the Applicant's receipts and disbursements;

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- (c) have full and complete access to the books and records, management, employees, agents, and advisors of the Applicant and to the Property to the extent required to perform its duties arising under this Order, subject to the limitations contained in this Order;
- (d) be at liberty to engage independent legal counsel to advise and to represent the Monitor in relation to the exercise of its powers and discharge of its obligations under this Order;
- (e) be at liberty to retain, engage, and utilize the services of such other persons as the Monitor deems necessary to perform its duties and obligations under this Order; and
- (f) perform such other duties as are required by this Order or by this Court from time to time.

26. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in response to any reasonable request for information made in writing by the Applicant's creditors addressed to the Monitor, the Monitor shall request such information from the Applicant and shall provide such creditor with such information as may be supplied by the Applicant in response to the request. In the case of information which the Monitor has been advised by the Applicant is or may be confidential (whether because it is subject to formal confidentiality obligations, because it represents sensitive business information, or otherwise), is privileged, or, whether or not confidential or privileged has been collected or assembled in relation to the defence of the Criminal Proceedings currently outstanding against the Applicant, the Monitor shall not provide such information to the requesting creditor unless otherwise directed by this Court or consented to by the Applicant.

27. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor is not empowered to take possession of the Property or to manage any part of the Business and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations hereunder, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession or control of the Property, or any part thereof. In addition, and notwithstanding anything else in this Order, the Monitor shall not, without leave of this Court seek or obtain access to any information, documents or material in

*subject to further order of this Court, JG*

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the possession of the Applicant or counsel for the Applicant which relate to the Criminal Proceedings, including individual docket entries in such counsel's accounts.

**28. THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor and counsel to the Monitor shall be paid their reasonable fees and disbursements by the Applicant as part of the cost of these proceedings, whether incurred before or after the making of this Order.

**29. THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to the rights and protections afforded to the Monitor under the CCAA or as an officer of this Court, the Monitor shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of its appointment or the fulfilment of its duties in the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, save and except where it has been grossly negligent or wilfully misconducted itself, and no action or other proceeding shall be commenced against the Monitor in any Court or other tribunal as a result of or relating in any way to its appointment as Monitor, the fulfilment of its duties as Monitor or the carrying out of any of the Orders of this Court, unless the leave of this Court is first obtained on motion on at least seven (7) days' notice to the Monitor and the Applicant. Related entities of the Monitor shall also be entitled to the protections, benefits and privileges of this paragraph 29, *mutatis mutandis*.

**30. THIS COURT ORDERS** that the appointment of the Monitor shall not constitute the Monitor to be an employer, successor employer, sponsor or payor within the meaning of any agreement or other contract between the Applicant and any of its present or former employees or any legislation governing employment or labour standards or pension benefits or health and safety or any other statute, regulation or rule of law or equity for any purpose whatsoever and, further, that the Monitor shall be deemed not to be an owner or in possession, care, control, or management of the Property of the Applicant or of the Business and affairs of the Applicant, whether pursuant to any legislation enacted for the protection of the environment, health and safety, the regulations thereunder, or any other statute, regulation or rule of law or equity under any federal, provincial or other jurisdiction for any purpose whatsoever.

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### **ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE**

31. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor, counsel to the Monitor, and counsel to the Applicant, shall be paid their fees and disbursements by the Applicant as part of the costs of these proceedings. The Applicant are hereby authorized and directed to pay the Monitor, any counsel to the Monitor and the Applicant's own counsel on a weekly basis and to pay retainers to the Monitor and to the Applicant's own counsel in the amount of up to \$1 million each as security for payment of their fees and disbursements from time to time. The indemnity provided in paragraph 23 of this Order and the fees and disbursements of the Monitor, counsel to the Monitor and counsel to the Applicant shall be secured by a charge on the Property (the "Administrative Charge"), without the requirement to file, register, record or perfect the charge.

### **PRIORITY OF CHARGES**

32. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Administrative Charge and the Directors' Charge shall have priority over all present and future charges, encumbrances and security in the Property, in the following priority:

- (a) first, the Administrative Charge up to a maximum of \$3 million; and
- (b) second, the Directors' Charge up to a maximum of \$10 million.

33. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the filing, registration or perfection of the Directors' Charge or the Administrative Charge (collectively, the "Charges") shall not be required, and that the Charges shall be valid and enforceable for all purposes, including as against any right, title or interest filed, registered, recorded or perfected subsequent to the Charges coming into existence, notwithstanding any such failure to file, register, record or perfect.

34. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, or as may be approved by this Court, the Applicant shall not grant any encumbrances over any Property that rank in priority to, or *pari passu* with, either of the Directors' Charge or the Administrative Charge, unless the Applicant obtains the prior written consent of the directors and the Monitor.

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35. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Directors' Charge and the Administrative Charge (as constituted and defined herein) shall constitute a fixed and floating charge, mortgage, hypothec, lien and security interest in all of the Property and such Charges shall rank in priority to any and all other charges, mortgages, hypothecs, liens, security interests, encumbrances or security of whatever nature or kind affecting any of the Property.

36. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Directors' Charge and the Administrative Charge shall not be rendered invalid or unenforceable and the rights and remedies of the chargees entitled to the benefit of the Charges (collectively, the "Chargees") thereunder shall not otherwise be limited or impaired in any way by (i) the pendency of these proceedings and the declarations of insolvency made herein; (ii) any petitions for receiving orders issued pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (the "BIA"), or any receiving orders made pursuant to such petitions; (iii) the filing of any assignments for the general benefit of creditors made pursuant to the BIA; (iv) the provisions of any federal or provincial statutes; or (v) any negative covenants, prohibitions or other similar provisions with respect to borrowings, incurring debt or the creation of encumbrances, contained in any existing agreement, lease, sublease, offer to lease or other arrangement (collectively, an "Agreement") which binds the Applicant, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any Agreement:

- (a) the creation of the Charges shall not create or be deemed to constitute a breach by the Applicant of any Agreement or to which it is a party;
- (b) none of the Chargees shall have any liability to any Person whatsoever as a result of any breach of any Agreement caused by or resulting from the creation of the Charges; and
- (c) the payments made by the Applicant pursuant to this Order and the granting of the Charges, do not and will not constitute fraudulent preferences, fraudulent conveyances, oppressive conduct, settlements or other challengeable, voidable or reviewable transactions under any applicable law.



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**SERVICE AND NOTICE**

37. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Monitor shall, within ten (10) business days of the date of entry of this Order post the Order on a publicly available website and send notice of this Order to any known creditor or other party advancing a claim (contingent, disputed or otherwise) which will not be paid in the ordinary course pursuant to the terms of this Order, and the amount of whose claim might, in the reasonable estimation of the Applicant, exceed \$10,000, at their addresses as they appear on the Applicant's records, and shall promptly send a copy of this Order (a) to all parties filing a Notice of Appearance in respect of this Application, and (b) to any other interested Person requesting a copy of this Order, and the Monitor is relieved of its obligation under Section 11(5) of the CCAA to provide similar notice, other than to supervise this process.

38. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to the right to serve documents pursuant to the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, the Applicant shall be at liberty to serve all materials in these proceedings (including, without limitation, application records, motion material, and facts,) on all represented parties electronically, by e-mailing a PDF copy (other than any Book of Authorities) to counsel's e-mail addresses as recorded on the service list maintained by the Monitor and by posting a copy of the materials to its website as soon as practicable; and provided that the Applicant shall deliver hard copies of such material to any party requesting same as soon as practicable thereafter.

39. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to the right to serve documents pursuant to the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, any party in these proceedings (other than the Applicant) may serve all materials (including, without limitation, application records, motion material, facts and orders) electronically, by e-mailing a PDF copy (other than a Book of Authorities) to counsels' e-mail addresses as recorded on the service list maintained by the Monitor; provided that such party deliver both PDF and hard copies of full material to counsel of the Applicant and the Monitor and any other party requesting same and the Applicant shall post a copy on the website, all as soon as practicable thereafter.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

40. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Order, the Applicant or the Monitor may, from time to time, apply to this Court for advice and directions in the discharge of its powers and duties hereunder or to seek any further relief.

41. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding any provision of this Order, the Applicant may apply at any time to this Court to vary this Order or seek further relief including, without limitation, directions in respect of the proper execution of this Order.

42. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Order any interested party may apply to this Court to vary or amend this Order or seek other relief on seven (7) days' notice to the Applicant and the Monitor and to any other party likely to be affected by the Order sought or upon such other notice, if any, as this Court may Order.

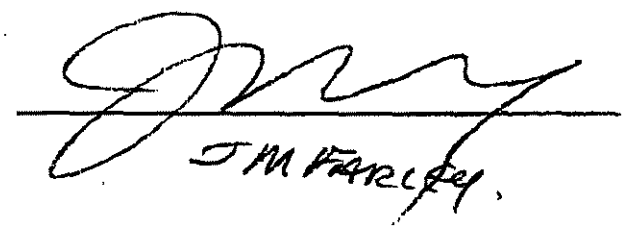
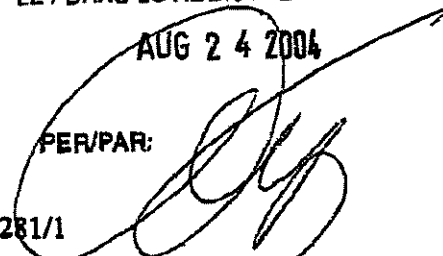
43. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Applicant and the Monitor be at liberty and are hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any judicial, regulatory or administrative body or any other Court in any other jurisdiction, whether in Canada or elsewhere, for an Order recognizing this Order or these proceedings in such other forums and in such other jurisdictions or to take such steps, actions or proceedings as may be necessary or desirable for the receipt, preservation, protection and maintenance of the Property, including the seeking of an Order recognizing the Monitor as foreign representative of the Applicant. All Courts of other jurisdictions and all judicial, regulatory or administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such Orders and provide such other aid and assistance to the Applicant or to the Monitor, as an officer of this Court, as they may deem necessary or appropriate in furtherance of this Order.

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544281/1



J.M. Farley

Court File No: 04-CL-5530

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, C. C-36, AS AMENDED  
AND IN THE MATTER OF JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)  
  
PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT TORONTO**

**INITIAL ORDER**

**BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP**  
Barristers and Solicitors  
Scotia Plaza  
40 King Street West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5H 3Y4

**FRANK J.C. NEWBOULD, Q.C.**  
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Fax: (416) 361-2729  
LSUC# 11398R

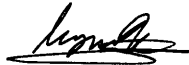
**MICHAEL MACNAUGHTON**  
Tel: (416) 367-6646  
Fax: (416) 682-2837  
LSUC# 25889U

**CRAIG HILL**  
Tel: (416) 367-6156  
Fax: (416) 361-7301  
LSUC# 31888K

Solicitors for the Applicant

**TAB F**

This is Exhibit "F" to the Affidavit of Amy Casella  
sworn on March 15, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "L. Casella", written over a horizontal line.

A Commissioner for the taking of affidavits, etc.

**THIS 2017 DEBENTURE AMENDING AGREEMENT** dated as of the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 2017.

**BETWEEN:**

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**, a company existing under the laws of Canada

(hereinafter called the “**Corporation**”)

**OF THE FIRST PART**

**AND:**

**JTI-MACDONALD TM CORP.**, a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Nova Scotia

(hereinafter called the “**Debentureholder**”)

**OF THE SECOND PART**

**WHEREAS** JT Nova Scotia Corporation (the “**Predecessor Corporation**”) and the Debentureholder entered into a certain Convertible Debenture Subscription Agreement dated November 23, 1999 providing for the subscription by the Debentureholder, and the issue by the Predecessor Corporation, of convertible debentures in the original aggregate principal amount of \$1,200,000,000 in lawful money of Canada (the “**1999 Subscription Agreement**”), and the Predecessor Corporation issued to the Debentureholder ten (10) convertible debentures nos. 1 to 10, inclusively, each in the original principal amount of \$120,000,000 in lawful money of Canada, dated November 23, 1999 bearing interest at the annual rate of 7.76% (as amended from time to time, collectively, the “**Debentures**”).

**AND WHEREAS** on November 27, 1999 the Predecessor Corporation amalgamated with RJR-Macdonald Corp. under the *Companies Act* (Nova Scotia), the Corporation being the company continuing from such amalgamation, and the Corporation expressly assumed, among other things, all indebtedness, liabilities and other obligations of the Predecessor Corporation under and pursuant to the 1999 Convertible Debentures and 1999 Subscription Agreement.

**AND WHEREAS** on December 12, 2000, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the 1999 Subscription Agreement (the “**2000 Subscription Agreement Amendment**”);

**AND WHEREAS** on December 30, 2008, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the Debentures pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** on December 16, 2009, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the Debentures pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** on December 14, 2010, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the Debentures pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** on December 20, 2011, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the Debentures pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** on December 23, 2014, the Corporation and the Debentureholder amended the Debentures pursuant to a debenture amendment agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** on July 9, 2015, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. (the “**Receiver**”) was privately appointed by a secured creditor of the Debentureholder, JT Canada LLC INC. (the “**Appointing Creditor**”), as receiver and manager of all the properties, assets and undertakings of the Debentureholder;

**AND WHEREAS** as at July 28, 2017, the Corporation has committed a Default in accordance with Section 13 of the 1999 Subscription Agreement;

**AND WHEREAS** the Debentureholder is concerned that the Corporation could become exposed to enforcement steps by judgment creditors resulting in its need to file for creditor protection to preserve value for all stakeholders, including the Debentureholder;

**AND WHEREAS** if such steps were to occur prior to the payment accommodation contemplated herein, the Debentureholder would be exposed to a credit risk it now views as excessive and intolerable to the Debentureholder;

**AND WHEREAS** concurrent with the execution of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement, the Debentureholder and the Corporation are entering into a forbearance agreement,

**AND WHEREAS** the Appointing Creditor has instructed the Receiver to execute this Agreement in its capacity as receiver and manager of all the properties, assets and undertakings of the Debentureholder;

**AND WHEREAS** each of the Corporation and the Debentureholder (through its Receiver) wish to further amend the terms of the Debentures on a commercially reasonable basis consistent with the Debentureholder’s rights and interests and the current circumstances of the Corporation.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the premises, the terms and conditions of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, the Corporation and the Debentureholder agree as follows:

## **ARTICLE I INTERPRETATION**

**1.01 Incorporation of Convertible Debenture.** This 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement is supplemental to and shall henceforth be read in conjunction with the Debentures (as amended from time to time), and this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement and the

Debentures shall henceforth be read, interpreted, construed and have effect as, and shall constitute, one agreement with the same effect as if the amendments made by this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement had been contained in the Debentures as of the date of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement.

**1.02 Defined Terms.** In this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement (including the recitals), unless something in the subject matter or context is inconsistent:

- (a) terms defined in the description of the parties or the recitals or other expressly incorporated from other agreements have the respective meanings given to them in the description or recitals or as expressly incorporated, as applicable; and
- (b) all other capitalized terms have the respective meanings given to them in the Debentures, as amended by the debenture amendment agreements described in the recitals and this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement.

**1.03 Headings:** The headings of the Articles and Sections of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement are inserted for convenience or reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement.

## **ARTICLE II AMENDMENTS**

**2.01 Frequency of Interest and Repayments.** The following paragraph shall be added to each of the Debentures as Section 1F immediately following Section 1E:

“From and after August 3, 2017, the Corporation promises to pay interest on the outstanding principal amount hereunder at the rate of 7.75 % per annum calculated semi-annually not in advance and payable (after as well as before maturity, default and judgment, with interest on overdue interest and premium, if any, at the same rate) monthly. From and after August 3, 2017, the Corporation shall make separate interest payments (where applicable) and blended interest and principal payments (where applicable) in accordance with the 2017-2070 Repayment Schedule annexed hereto, as such repayment schedule is amended from time to time, to and including the Maturity Date, with any such separate interest payments to be applied first in payment of interest at the rate hereinbefore provided, calculated as aforesaid, on the principal from time to time unpaid, and any such blended instalment payments to be applied first in payment of interest at the rate hereinbefore provided, calculated as aforesaid, on the principal from time to time unpaid, and the balance to be applied in reduction of the principal sum.

From and after August 3, 2017, “Maturity Date” shall mean May 18, 2070, notwithstanding anything else contained in this Debenture.”



- 2.02** **Addition of Repayment Schedule.** The 2017-2070 Repayment Schedule annexed hereto shall be deemed to be a schedule to each of the Debentures and shall supersede any prior repayment schedule in respect of the indicated period, including but not limited to the repayment schedule set out in the Debentures.

### **ARTICLE III REPRESENTATIONS**

- 3.01** **Representations.** Each of the parties hereby represents and warrants that (a) it has full power, authority and legal right to enter into and perform this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement, and (b) each of this Debenture Amending Agreement and the Debentures are legal, valid and binding obligations, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms.

### **ARTICLE IV GENERAL**

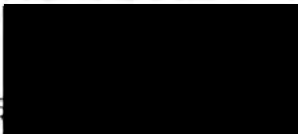
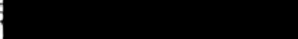
- 4.01** **No Novation of Debt or Release of Security.** The parties expressly agree that nothing contained in this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement shall (a) effect novation of the Debentures or of the debt represented thereby, or (b) release, discharge or diminish in any way any security held by or for the benefit of the Debentureholder or any other Person which may from time to time be or become the registered holder of any or all of the Debentures. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that any court of competent jurisdiction determines that this Amending Agreement effects novation of the Debentures or the debt represented thereby, the Debentureholder expressly reserves, pursuant to and according to Article 1662 of the *Civil Code of Quebec*, all of its rights in any security for the repayment of the Debentures, held or to be held by or for the benefit of the Debentureholder or any other person which may from time to time be or become the registered holder of any or all of the Debentures, which security shall attach to the novated debt and shall secure all present and future obligations of the Corporation related thereto. The Corporation hereby acknowledges and consents to the said reservation.
- 4.02** **Governing Documents.** The Debentures as amended by this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement and all other documents delivered pursuant to or referenced in the Debentures as amended by this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement constitutes the complete agreement of the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersede any other agreements or understandings between the parties. Save as expressly amended by this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement, all other terms and conditions of the Debentures and the Subscription Agreement remain in full force and effect unamended and the Debentures and the Subscription Agreement are hereby ratified and confirmed.
- 4.03** **Severability.** All provisions of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement are severable. Should any part of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the remainder of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

- 4.04 Governing Law.** This 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Quebec and the applicable federal laws of Canada.
- 4.05 Counterparts and Electronic Execution.** This 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and by different parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed shall be deemed to be an original and all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same instrument. Delivery of an executed signature page to this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement by any party by facsimile or any other form of electronic transmission (including pdf form) shall be as effective as delivery of a manually executed copy of this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement by such party.
- 4.06 Language Clause.** The Corporation and the Debentureholder declare that it is their express wish that this 2017 Debenture Amending Agreement and any related documents be drawn up and executed in English. JTI-MACDONALD CORP. et JTI-MACDONALD TM CORP. déclarent qu'il est leur volonté expresse que cette convention et tous les documents s'y rattachant soient rédigés et signés en anglais.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amending Agreement to be executed by their respective representatives thereunto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

Per:   
Name:   
Title: Treasurer

**JTI-MACDONALD TM CORP., by its receiver,  
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS INC.**

Per:   
Name:   
Title: *President*

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**ONTARIO  
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**  
Proceedings commenced at TORONTO

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**MOTION RECORD**

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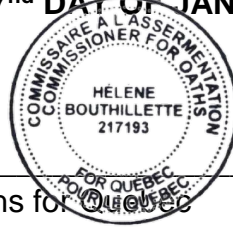
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**George Benchetrit**  
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Email: [george@chaitons.com](mailto:george@chaitons.com)

**Lawyers for the Quebec Class Action Plaintiffs**

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "D"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*Bouthillette*



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Commission of Oaths for Quebec

CANADA

COURT OF APPEAL

---

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

No: 500-06-000076-980

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

APPELLANT-Defendant

v.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET  
LA SANTÉ**

and

**JEAN-YVES BLAIS**

RESPONDENTS- Plaintiffs

and

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTÉE, and  
ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

MIS-EN-CAUSES-Defendants

---

No: 500-06-000070-983

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

APPELLANT-Defendant

v.

**CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

RESPONDENT-Plaintiff

and

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTÉE, and  
ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

MIS-EN-CAUSES-Defendants

---

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP'S INSCRIPTION IN APPEAL  
(Articles 26(1) and 495 of the Code of Civil Procedure)**

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**APPELLANT JTI-MACDONALD CORP. ("JTIM") RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS THE  
FOLLOWING:**

- a) The Judge failed to account, as he should have, for the impact of declining risk among the number of class members whose class disease was found to have been "caused" by smoking, as explained above;
  - b) The Judge failed to account for the effect of "Roll Your Own" cigarettes, which were excluded from the class actions but whose impact was included in disease totals on which the Court relied; and
  - c) The Judge quantified the moral damages for the whole Blais class on the basis of a uniform estimate based on evidence of forensic or typical personal and clinical outcomes for persons suffering from the class diseases, without any evidence of the outcomes actually suffered by any actual members of the class and notwithstanding extensive evidence that the same, in fact, were widely varied in different individual cases;
135. In summary, by his abolition of the "each member rule" for tobacco cases, the Judge closed his mind to anything that smacked of "individual level" evidence, even when its purpose was to show, as it did, that there existed no universal "critical amount", or that even if there was, it was so inaccurate as to be useless. Moreover, by closing his mind to "individual level evidence", the Judge failed to appreciate or give any effect to the incontrovertible evidence that many members of the class smoked regardless of warnings, and knowing the risks. There was no evidence, or any rational basis, for the presumption that all class members smoked because of JTIM's (much contested) failure to warn smokers of the risks of smoking;

### **C. DAMAGES**

136. As mentioned under paragraph 21 of this Inscription, JTIM submits that the Judge committed the following errors with respect to his assessment of damages:
- a) The Judge erred in finding punitive damages based on legal criteria that did not exist or apply until the whole Quebec population was, by the Court's own reckoning, aware of the risks of smoking;
  - b) Failed to recognize that all the elements of civil liability still need to be established and must be present as a prerequisite for a claim for punitive damages to succeed, as opposed to awarding such damages for all class members *in abstracto*, regardless of whether they are entitled to any compensation or were affected by the Appellants' conduct;
  - c) The Judge erred when he quantified moral damages for the whole class on the basis of a best estimate of typical damages, without any evidence of the damages actually suffered by the members of the class, and notwithstanding extensive evidence of the varied outcomes for different individuals;

- d) Similarly, the Judge erred in law regarding punitive damages by failing to reflect the limited time period of the class for which they were available and by failing to take account of the fact that the behaviour had stopped;
- e) The Judge erred when he awarded punitive damages in the Létourneau File despite the fact that he found that those damages could not be distributed to the class; and,
- f) The Judge misinterpreted article 1621 CCQ as allowing him to indirectly question the legality of transactions which validity had never been challenged by the Respondents and was not even put before him. The Judge also wrongly opined on and mischaracterized the legal basis and purpose of the intercompany transactions involving JTIM, and also completely ignored the evidence confirming the legitimacy of these transactions;

### **JTIM's integration transactions**

- 137. More specifically, with respect to the point f) above, the Judge erred in law in failing to take into account JTIM's 1999 transactions when assessing its patrimonial situation to determine the quantum of punitive damages that it had to pay while relying on them to increase this award (paras. 1092 ff.);
- 138. These transactions resulted from the 1999 purchase by Japan Tobacco Inc. of the international assets of RJRTCo. ("**integration transactions**"), which had already been the object of Respondents' Motion for a Safeguard Order dismissed by Justice Mongeon in 2013<sup>33</sup>;
- 139. The Respondents in the present class actions did not challenge the validity of the integration transactions, and this issue was not before the Judge;
- 140. The Judge therefore erred in law when he dismissed JTIM's general objection about the evidence pertaining to the integration transactions, failing to recognize that Justice Mongeon<sup>34</sup>, whose decision was upheld by Justice Savard<sup>35</sup> who refused to grant leave to appeal, had already confirmed that these transactions should be considered valid and had to be taken into account under the circumstances, and could not be ignored when assessing JTIM's patrimonial situation<sup>36</sup> when dealing with the quantum of punitive damages;
- 141. The Judge also erred in law in misinterpreting art. 1621 CCQ as allowing him to indirectly question the legality of the transactions whose validity had never been

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<sup>33</sup> *Conseil québécois sur le tabac et la santé v. JTI-MacDonald Corp.*, 2013 QCCS 6085 (CanLII).

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>35</sup> *Conseil québécois sur le tabac et la santé v. JTI-MacDonald Corp.*, 2014 QCCA 520 (CanLII).

<sup>36</sup> Justice Mongeon stated at paragraph 84 of his Judgment: "The trial judge will not be able to ignore, in his decision to award punitive damages that JTIM will still be indebted towards JTI-TM for the total amount of the reserve in question".



challenged by the Respondents and which was not even an issue put before him. The Judge's findings are therefore *ultra petita*. They were also wrong both legally and factually;

142. The Judge indeed wrongly opined on and mischaracterized the legal basis and purpose of the integration transactions between JTIM and its parent company, and also completely ignored the evidence which confirmed their legitimacy;
143. The Judge also made an overriding and palpable error of fact by relying exclusively on the testimony of a witness who had no personal involvement in these transactions, thereby completely ignoring uncontradicted evidence from persons involved in the transactions confirming their legitimacy, including, *inter alia*:
- a. A detailed affidavit from Ms. Mary-Carol Holbert, a lawyer who was in charge of the conception and implementation of the integration transactions for North America, including Canada, on behalf of Japan Tobacco. This evidence was uncontradicted, and it showed that the structure was used for tax planning purposes. Her testimony, based on first-hand knowledge of these facts, refute that these transactions had any relationship whatsoever with the present class actions<sup>37</sup>;
  - b. A report by a Court-appointed monitor in 2004 in the context of CCAA proceedings, which confirmed that the structure used for the transactions was common for this type of international transaction, and that such transactions were publicly known since that date, including by Respondents<sup>38</sup>;
144. JTIM submits that the Judge's comments in this section of the Judgment are wrong in law and in fact and lead to an erroneous conclusion as to the amount of punitive damages that JTIM ought to pay;

#### D. MISHANDLING OF EXPERT EVIDENCE

145. The Judge made the following errors of law and palpable and overriding errors of fact when he:
- a) Dismissed the evidence of Professors Lacoursière and Flaherty for the purpose for which it was admitted, i.e. to establish when class members were aware of the risks of smoking and the scope of their awareness, but then used it as admissions against the Appellants;

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<sup>37</sup> Exhibit 1751.1-R (the « R » refers to JTIM's general objection as to the relevance of the integration transactions, the filing of these documents having been made under reserve of that objection, with the clear understanding that should the Court dismiss JTIM's objection, which it did, it would then have to take this evidence into account).

<sup>38</sup> Exhibit 1748.3-R (*idem*).

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "E"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*Bouthillette*



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Commission of Oaths for

## Specific Appellate issues to JTI-Macdonald Corp.

1. The trial judge erred in fact in concluding that by the beginning of the class period, MTI knew more about the health risks of smoking than what was already in the public domain

2. The trial judge erred in fact and in law in reaching conclusions as to JTIM's unlawful intentions and attitudes covering a 50 year period based on a single document without any supporting evidence, including none from its author

3. The trial judge erred in fact and in law in determining that JTIM's actions qualified it as a conspirator

3.1. He erred in fact in finding that MTI was a conspirator from 1962 onwards because it was a party to the Policy Statement entered into at that time, thereby ignoring the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Gage on this issue

3.2. He erred in fact in relying on the Appendix to the Policy Statement as evidence that the three Appellants had colluded among themselves, whereas there is no evidence at all demonstrating that MTI received, was aware of, or had agreed to the content of the Appendix, while there was evidence to the contrary

3.3. He erred in fact in concluding that MTI participated in the planning for the LaMarsh Conference in 1963 based on his finding that Mr. De Souza attended the planning meeting for the LaMarsh conference on behalf of MTI

4. The trial judge erred in fact and in law in concluding that RJRMI had succeeded to the rights and obligations of MTI, despite the 1978 corporate restructuring

4.1. He erred in law in interpreting the General Conveyancing Agreement (Exhibit 40596) as creating rights in favour of third parties

4.2. He erroneously concluded that the assumption of "all" liabilities and obligations "now owing" in 1978, as found in the General Conveyancing Agreement, could include any future Canadian lawsuits against MTI, including class actions instituted in 2005 which rely on the abolition of prescription via a statute that came into force in 2009

4.3. He erroneously assumed or guessed what where the intentions of the parties to the agreement

**5. The trial judge erred in law in ignoring the effects of the transactions entered into by JTIM in the context of and pursuant to the purchase of RJRTCo's international assets (the "intercompany transactions") by Japan Tobacco Inc. for the purposes of assessing JTIM's capacity to pay punitive damages**

5.1. He erred in dismissing JTIM's general objection with regard to JTIM's intercompany transactions

5.2. He failed to recognize that Justice Mongeon, J.C.S. and Justice Savard, J.C.A. had already confirmed that these transactions had to be considered valid in the circumstances

5.3. He failed to take into account the intercompany transactions in assessing JTIM's patrimonial situation when dealing with the quantum of punitive damages

5.4. He further compounded these errors by actually increasing JTIM's liability for punitive damages to further sanction what he found to be JTIM's bad faith in entering into these transactions

5.5. He erroneously questioned and commented on the legality of the intercompany transactions whose validity had never been challenged by the Respondents and which was not even an issue put before him

5.6. Alternatively, he wrongly opined on and mischaracterized the legal basis and purpose of the intercompany transactions between JTIM and its parent company, ignoring uncontradicted evidence confirming the legitimacy of the intercompany transactions

5.7. Alternatively, he erred in fact by relying exclusively on the testimony of a witness who had no personal involvement in the intercompany transactions, thereby completely ignoring uncontradicted evidence from persons involved in the transactions and their legitimacy

**6. The trial judge erred in ruling that Exhibit 1702 was no longer protected either by solicitor-client and litigation privilege on the sole basis that it had become public**

**THIS IS EXHIBIT "F"**  
**TO THE AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL**  
**SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS 27<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2025**

*H. Bouthillette*



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Commission of Oaths for Quebec

**500-09-025385-154 – 500-09-025386-152  
500-09-025387-150**

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**COURT OF APPEAL OF QUÉBEC**

(Montréal)

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On appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court, District of Montréal, rendered on May 27, 2015 and rectified on June 9, 2015 by the Honourable Justice Brian Riordan.

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**No. 500-09-025385-154 C.A.M.**  
Nos. 500-06-000076-980 S.C.M.  
500-06-000070-983 S.C.M.

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTD.**

**APPELLANT /  
INCIDENTAL RESPONDENT**  
(Defendant)

v.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ  
JEAN-YVES BLAIS  
CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

**RESPONDENTS /  
INCIDENTAL APPELLANTS**  
(Plaintiffs)

- and -

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.  
ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

**MIS EN CAUSE**  
(Defendants)

(Style of causes continues next page)

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**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.'S  
CONFIDENTIAL SCHEDULE**

**Table of Contents**

**No. 500-09-025386-152 C.A.M.**  
Nos. 500-06-000076-980 S.C.M.  
500-06-000070-983 S.C.M.

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**APPELLANT /  
INCIDENTAL RESPONDENT**  
(Defendant)

v.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ  
JEAN-YVES BLAIS  
CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

**RESPONDENTS /  
INCIDENTAL APPELLANTS**  
(Plaintiffs)

- and -

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTD.  
ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

**MIS EN CAUSE**  
(Defendants)

---

**No. 500-09-025387-150 C.A.M.**  
Nos. 500-06-000076-980 S.C.M.  
500-06-000070-983 S.C.M.

**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

**APPELLANT /  
INCIDENTAL RESPONDENT**  
(Defendant)

v.

**CONSEIL QUÉBÉCOIS SUR LE TABAC ET LA SANTÉ  
JEAN-YVES BLAIS  
CÉCILIA LÉTOURNEAU**

**RESPONDENTS /  
INCIDENTAL APPELLANTS**  
(Plaintiffs)

- and -

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LTD.  
JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**MIS EN CAUSE**  
(Defendants)

**M<sup>e</sup> Guy J. Pratte**  
**M<sup>e</sup> François Grondin**  
**M<sup>e</sup> Patrick Plante**  
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1731-1999 (RJR)-R-CONF	États financiers RJR MacDonald Corp. avril, mai et novembre 1999 <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	1999-04-23	22
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1751.1.3-R-CONF	Copy of Ernst & Young's letter to the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency dated May 31, 1999 (exhibit MCH-3 of the Affidavit of Mary Carol Holbert) <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	1999-05-31	577
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1751.1.5-R-CONF	Copy of relevant extracts of the Power Point presentation used for the June 2, 1999 meeting (exhibit MCH-5 of the Affidavit of Mary Carol Holbert) <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	1999-06-02	594
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1751.1.8-R-CONF	Copy of the July 2, 1999 note to Mr. Mark Hawley accompanied by two Power Point slides to complete the Authorization Request Form (exhibit MCH-8 of the Affidavit of Mary Carol Holbert) <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	1999-07-02	630
1751.1.9-R-CONF	Copy of an email from Mr. Roland Konstantos dated August 9, 1999 containing the JT confirmation email of August 5 (exhibit MCH-9 of the Affidavit of Mary Carol Holbert) <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	1999-08-09	633
1751.1.10-R-CONF	Copy of the complete authorisation request documents for Canada, as signed by the RJRI representatives and the members of the JTIH board (exhibit MCH-10 of the Affidavit of Mary Carol Holbert) <b>[CONFIDENTIAL]</b>	-----	634
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IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c.C-36, AS AMENDED  
AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF:

**JTI-MACDONALD CORP.**

**IMPERIAL TOBACCO CANADA LIMITED AND IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED**

**ROTHMANS, BENSON & HEDGES INC.**

**Court File No. CV-19-615862-00CL**

**Court File No. CV-19-616077-00CL**

**Court File No. CV-19-616779-00CL**

*ONTARIO*  
**SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE  
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**  
Proceeding commenced at Toronto

**REPLY AFFIDAVIT OF PHILIPPE H. TRUDEL  
(Re: Objections of JTIM, JTI-TM and RBH  
to the Sanction of the M&M Plan  
(Sworn January 27, 2025))**

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