Court File No. CV-17-11846-00CL

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 SEARS CANADA INC., CORBEIL ÉLECTRIQUE INC., S.L.H. TRANSPORT INC., THE CUT INC., SEARS CONTACT SERVICES INC., INITIUM LOGISTICS SERVICES INC., INITIUM COMMERCE LABS INC., INITIUM TRADING AND SOURCING CORP., SEARS FLOOR COVERING CENTRES INC., 173470 CANADA INC., 2497089 ONTARIO INC., 6988741 CANADA INC., 10011711 CANADA INC., 1592580 ONTARIO LIMITED, 955041 ALBERTA LTD., 4201531 CANADA INC., 168886 CANADA INC., AND 3339611 CANADA INC.

APPLICANTS

BOOK OF AUTHORITIES OF THE APPLICANTS

(Motion for Approval of Asset Purchase Agreement – Garden City Property)

August 16, 2017

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2010 CarswellQue 4082, 2010 QCCS 1742, 190 A.C.W.S. (3d) 679, 71 C.B.R. (5th) 220, J.E. 2010-962, EYB 2010-173333

In the Matter of A Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of: AbitibiBowater Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Bowater Canadian Holdings Inc. and The other Petitioners listed on Schedules "A", "B" and "C" (Debtors) and Ernst & Young Inc. (Monitor) and The Land Registrar for the Land Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montmorency, The Land Registrar for the Land Registry Office for the Registration Division of Portneuf, The Land Registrar for the Restigouche County Land Registry Office, The Land Registrar for the Thunder Bay Land Registry Office and The Registrar of the Register of Personal and Movable Real Rights (mis en cause)

Clément Gascon, J.C.S.

Heard: April 26, 2010
Judgment: May 3, 2010
Docket: C.S. Montréal 500-11-036133-094

Counsel: Me Sean Dunphy, Me Guy P. Martel, Me Joseph Reynaud, for the Debtors
Me Avram Fishman for the Monitor
Me Robert E. Thornton for the Monitor
Me Serge F. Guérette for the Term Lenders
Me Nicolas Gagné for Ville de Beaupré
Me Éric Vallière for the Intervenor, American Iron & Metal LP
Me Marc Duchesne for the Ad hoc Committee of the Senior Secured Noteholders and U.S. Bank National Association, Indenture Trustee for the Senior Secured Noteholders
Me Frederick L. Myers for the Ad hoc Committee of Bondholders
Me Bertrand Giroux for the Intervenor, Recyclage Arctic Béluga Inc.

Subject: Insolvency; Civil Practice and Procedure

MOTION by corporation seeking Court's approval of sale.

***Clément Gascon, J.C.S*:**

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT AND VESTING ORDER IN RESPECT OF THE BEAUPRÉ, DALHOUSIE, DONNACONA AND FORT WILLIAM ASSETS (#513)

Introduction

1 This judgment deals with the approval of a sale of assets contemplated by the Petitioners in the context of their CCAA restructuring.

2 At issue are, on the one hand, the fairness of the sale process involved and the appropriateness of the Monitor's recommendation in that regard, and on the other hand, the legal standing of a disgruntled bidder to contest the approval sought.

The Motion at Issue

3 Through their Amended Motion for the Issuance of an Order Authorizing the Sale of Certain Assets of the Petitioners (Four Closed Mills)(the "*Motion*"), the Petitioners seek the approval of the sale of four closed mills to American Iron & Metal LP ("*AIM*") and the issuance of two Vesting Orders [1] in connection thereto.

4 The Purchase Agreement and the Land Swap Agreement contemplated in that regard, which were executed on April 6, 15 and 21, 2010, are filed in the record as Exhibits R-1, R-1A and R-2A.

5 In short, given the current state of the North American newsprint and forest products industry, the Petitioners have had to go through a process of idling and ultimately selling certain of their mills that they no longer require to satisfy market demand and that will not form part of their mill configuration after emergence from their current CCAA proceedings.

6 So far, the Petitioners, with the assistance of the Monitor, have in fact undertaken a number of similar sales processes with respect to closed mills, including:

> (a) the pulp and paper mill in Belgo, Quebec that was sold to Recyclage Arctic Beluga Inc. ("*Arctic Beluga*"), as approved and authorized by the Court on November 24, 2009;
>
> (b) the St-Raymond sawmill that was sold to 9213-3933 Quebec Inc., as approved and authorized by the Court on December 11, 2009; and
>
> (c) the Mackenzie Facility that was sold to 1508756 Ontario Inc., as approved and authorized by the Court on March 23, 2010.

7 The transaction at issue here includes pulp and paper mills located in Dalhousie, New Brunswick (the "*Dalhousie Mill*"), Donnacona, Quebec (the "*Donnacona Mill*"), Fort William, Ontario (the "*Fort William Mill*") and Beaupré, Quebec (the "*Beaupré Mill*") (collectively, the "*Closed Mills*").

8 The assets comprising the Closed Mills include the real property, buildings, machinery and equipment located at the four sites.

9 The Closed Mills are being sold on an "as is/where is" basis, in an effort to (i) reduce the Petitioners'ongoing carrying costs, which are estimated to be approximately CDN$12 million per year, and (ii) mitigate the Petitioners'potential exposure to environmental clean-up costs if the sites are demolished in the future, which are estimated at some CDN$10 million based on the Monitor's testimony at hearing.

10 The Petitioners marketed the Closed Mills as a bundled group to maximize their value, minimize the potential future environmental liability associated with the sites, and ensure the disposal of all four sites through their current US Chapter 11 and CCAA proceedings.

11 According to the Petitioners, the proposed sale is the product of good faith, arm's length negotiations between them and AIM.

12 They believe that the marketing and sale process that was followed was fair and reasonable. While they did receive other offers that were, on their faces, higher in amount than AIM's offer, they consider that none of the other

bidders satisfactorily demonstrated an ability to consummate a sale within the time frame and on financial terms that were acceptable to them.

13 Accordingly, the Petitioners submit that the contemplated sale of the Closed Mills to AIM is in the best interest of and will generally benefit all of their stakeholders, in that:

> a) the sale forms part of Petitioners' continuing objective and strategy to elaborate a restructuring plan, which will allow them (or any successor) to be profitable over time. This includes the following previously announced measures of (a) disposing of non-strategic assets, (b) reducing indebtedness, and (c) reducing financial costs;
>
> b) the Closed Mills are not required to continue the operations of the Petitioners, nor are they vital to successfully restructure their business;
>
> c) each of the Closed Mills faces potential environmental liabilities and other clean-up costs. The Petitioners also incur monthly expenses to maintain the sites in their closed state, including tax, utility, insurance and security costs;
>
> d) the proposed transaction is on attractive terms in the current market and will provide the Petitioners with additional liquidity. In addition to realizing cash proceeds from the Closed Mills and additional proceeds from the sales of the paper machines, the projected sale will also relieve the Petitioners of potentially significant environmental liabilities; and
>
> e) the Petitioners' creditors will not suffer any prejudice as a result of the proposed sale and the issuance of the proposed vesting orders since the proceeds will be remitted to the Monitor in trust and shall stand in the place and stead of the Purchased Assets (as defined in the contemplated Purchase Agreement). As a result, all liens, charges and encumbrances on the Purchased Assets will attach to such proceeds, with the same priority as they had immediately prior to the sale.

14 In its 38th Report dated April 24, 2010, the Monitor supports the Petitioners' position and recommends that the contemplated sale to AIM be approved.

15 Some key creditors, notably the Ad Hoc Committee of the Bondholders, also support the Motion. Others (for instance, the Term Lenders and the Senior Secured Noteholders) indicate that they simply submit to the Court's decision.

16 None of the numerous Petitioners' creditors opposes the contemplated sale. None of the parties that may be affected by the wording of the Vesting Orders sought either.

17 However, Arctic Beluga, one of the unsuccessful bidders in the marketing and sale process of the Closed Mills, intervenes to the Motion and objects to its conclusions.

18 It claims that its penultimate bid [2] for the Closed Mills was a proposal for CDN$22.1 million in cash, an amount more than CDN$8.3 million greater than the amount proposed by the Petitioners in the Motion.

19 According to Arctic Beluga, the AIM bid that forms the basis of the contemplated sale is for CDN$8.8 million in cash, plus 40% of the proceeds from any sale of the machinery (of which only CDN$5 million is guaranteed within 90 days of closing), and is significantly lower than its own offer of over CDN$22 million in cash.

20 Arctic Beluga argues that it lost the ability to purchase the Closed Mills due to unfairness in the bidding process. It considers that the Court has the discretion to withhold approval of the sale where there has been unfairness in the sale process or where there are substantially higher offers available.

21 It thus requests the Court to 1) dismiss the Motion so that the Petitioners may consider its proposal for the Closed Mills, 2) refuse to authorize the Petitioners to enter into the proposed Purchase Agreement and Land Swap Agreement, and 3) declare that its proposal is the highest and best offer for the Closed Mills.

22 The Petitioners reply that Arctic Beluga has no standing to challenge the Court's approval of the sale of the Closed Mills contemplated in these proceedings.

23 Subsidiarily, in the event that Arctic Beluga is entitled to participate in the Motion, they consider that any inquiry into the integrity and fairness of the bidding process reveals that the contemplated sale to AIM is fair, reasonable and to the advantage of the Petitioners and the other interested parties, namely the Petitioners' creditors.

24 To complete this summary of the relevant context, it is worth adding that at the hearing, in view of Arctic Beluga's Intervention, AIM also intervened to support the Petitioners' Motion.

25 It is worth mentioning as well that even though he did not contest the Motion *per se*, the Ville de Beaupré's Counsel voiced his client's concerns with respect to the amount of unpaid taxes [3] currently outstanding in regard to the Beaupré Mill located on its territory.

26 Apparently, part of these outstanding taxes has been paid very recently, but there is a potential dispute remaining on the balance owed. That issue is not, however, in front of the Court at the moment.

Analysis and Discussion

27 In the Court's opinion, the Petitioners' Motion is well founded and the Vesting Orders sought should be granted.

28 The sale process followed here was beyond reproach. Nothing justifies refusing the Petitioners' request and setting aside the corresponding recommendation of the Monitor. None of the complaints raised by Arctic Beluga appears justified or legitimate under the circumstances.

29 On the issue of standing, even though the Court, to expedite the hearing, did not prevent Arctic Beluga from participating in the debate, it agrees with Petitioners that, in the end, its legal standing appeared to be most probably inexistent in this case.

30 This notwithstanding, it remains that in determining whether or not to approve the sale, the Court had to be satisfied that the applicable criteria were indeed met. Because of that, the complaints raised would have seemingly been looked at, no matter what. As part of its role as officer of the Court, the Monitor had, in fact, raised and addressed them in its 38th Report in any event.

31 The Court's brief reasons follow.

The Sale Approval

32 In a prior decision rendered in the context of this restructuring [4], the Court has indicated that, in its view, it had jurisdiction to approve a sale of assets in the course of CCAA proceedings, notably when such a sale was in the best interest of the stakeholders generally [5].

33 Here, there are sufficient and definite justifications for the sale of the Closed Mills. The Petitioners no longer use them. Their annual holding costs are important. To insure that a purchaser takes over the environmental liabilities relating thereto and to improve the Petitioners' liquidity are, no doubt, valid objectives.

34 In that prior decision, the Court noted as well that in determining whether or not to authorize such a sale of assets, it should consider the following key factors:

- whether sufficient efforts to get the best price have been made and whether the parties acted providently;
- the efficacy and integrity of the process followed;
- the interests of the parties; and
- whether any unfairness resulted from the process.

35 These principles were established by the Ontario Court of Appeal in the *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* [6] decision. They are applicable in a CCAA sale situation [7].

36 The *Soundair* criteria focus first and foremost on the "integrity of the process", which is integral to the administration of statutes like the CCAA. From that standpoint, the Court must be wary of reopening a bidding process, particularly where doing so could doom the transaction that has been achieved [8].

37 Here, the Monitor's 38th Report comprehensively outlines the phases of the marketing and sale process that led to the outcome now challenged by Arctic Beluga. This process is detailed at length at paragraphs 26 to 67 of the Report.

38 The Court agrees with the Monitor's view that, in trying to achieve the best possible result within the best possible time frame, the Petitioners, with the guidance and assistance of the Monitor, have conducted a fair, reasonable and thorough sale process that proved to be transparent and efficient.

39 Suffice it to note in that regard that over sixty potential purchasers were contacted during the course of the initial Phase I of the sale process and provided with bid package information, that the initial response was limited to six parties who submitted bids, three of which were unacceptable to the Petitioners, and that the subsequent Phase II involved the three finalists of Phase I.

40 By sending the bid package to over sixty potential purchasers, there can be no doubt that the Petitioners, with the assistance of the Monitor, displayed their best efforts to obtain the best price for the Closed Mills.

41 Moreover, Arctic Beluga willingly and actively participated in these phases of the bidding process. The fact that it now seeks to nevertheless challenge this process as being unfair is rather awkward. Its active participation certainly does not assist its position on the contestation of the sale approval [9].

42 In point of fact, Arctic Beluga's assertion of alleged unfairness in the sale process is simply not supported by any of the evidence adduced.

43 Arctic Beluga was not treated unfairly. The Petitioners and the Monitor diligently considered the unsolicited revised bids it tendered, even after the acceptance of AIM's offer. It was allowed every possible chance to improve its offer by submitting a proof of funds. However, it failed to do enough to convince the Petitioners and the Monitor that its bid was, in the end, the best one available.

44 Turning to the analysis of the bids received, it is again explained in details in the Monitor's 38th Report, at paragraphs 45 to 67.

45 In short, the Petitioners, with the Monitor's support, selected AIM's offer for the following reasons:

(a) the purchase price was fair and reasonable and subjected to a thorough canvassing of the market;

(b) the offer included a sharing formula, based on future gross sale proceeds from the sale of the paper machines located at the Closed Mills, that provided for potential sharing of the proceeds from the sale of any paper machines;

(c) AIM confirmed that no further due diligence was required;

(d) AIM had provided sufficient evidence of its ability to assume the environmental liabilities associated with the Closed Mills; and

(e) AIM did not have any financing conditions in its offer and had provided satisfactory evidence of its financial ability to close the sale.

46 Both the Petitioners and the Monitor considered that the proposed transaction reflected the current fair market value of the assets and that it satisfied the Petitioners'objective of identifying a purchaser for the Closed Mills that was capable of mitigating the potential environmental liabilities and closing in a timely manner, consistent with Petitioners'on-going reorganization plans.

47 The Petitioners were close to completing the sale with AIM when Arctic Beluga submitted its latest revised bid that ended up being turned down.

48 The Petitioners, again with the support of the Monitor, were of the view that it would not have been appropriate for them to risk having AIM rescind its offer, especially given that Arctic Beluga had still not provided satisfactory evidence of its financial ability to close the transaction.

49 The Court considers that their decision in this respect was reasonable and defendable. The relevant factors were weighed in an impartial and independent manner.

50 Neither the Petitioners nor the Monitor ignored or disregarded the Arctic Beluga bids. Rather, they thoroughly considered them, up to the very last revision thereof, albeit received quite late in the whole process.

51 They asked for clarifications, sometimes proper support, finally sufficient commitments.

52 In the end, through an overall assessment of the bids received, the Petitioners and the Monitor exercised their business and commercial judgment to retain the AIM offer as being the best one.

53 No evidence suggests that in doing so, the Petitioners or the Monitor acted in bad faith, with an ulterior motive or with a view to unduly favor AIM. Contrary to what Arctic Beluga suggested, there was no "fait accompli" here that would have benefited AIM.

54 The Petitioners and the Monitor rather expressed legitimate concerns over Arctic Beluga ultimate bid. These concerns focused upon the latter's commitments towards the environmental exposures issues and upon the lack of satisfactory answers in regard to the funding of their proposal.

55 In a situation where, according to the evidence, the environmental exposures could potentially be in the range of some CDN$10 million, the Court can hardly dispute these concerns as being anything but legitimate.

56 From that perspective, the concerns expressed by the Petitioners and the Monitor over the clauses of Arctic Beluga penultimate bid concerning the exclusion of liability for hazardous material were, arguably, reasonable concerns [10]. Mostly in the absence of similar exclusion in the offer of AIM.

57 Similarly, their conclusion that the answers [11] provided by that bidder for the funding requirement of their proposal were not satisfactory when compared to the ones given by AIM [12] cannot be set aside by the Court as being improper.

58 In that regard, the solicitation documentation [13] sent to Arctic Beluga and the other bidders clearly stated that selected bidders would have to provide evidence that they had secured adequate and irrevocable financing to complete the transaction.

59 A reading of clauses 4 and 5 of the "funding commitment" initially provided by Arctic Beluga [14] did raise some question as to its adequate and irrevocable nature. It did not satisfy the Petitioners that Arctic Beluga had the ability to pay the proposed purchase price and did not adequately demonstrate that it had the funds to fulfill, satisfy and fund future environmental obligations.

60 The subsequent letter received from Arctic Beluga's bankers [15] did appear to be somewhat incomplete in that regard as well.

61 Arctic Beluga's offer, although highest in price, was consequently never backed with a satisfactory proof of funding despite repeated requests by the Petitioners and the Monitor.

62 In the situation at hand, the Phase I sale process was terminated as a result of the decision to remove the Mackenzie Mill from the process. However, prior to that, the successful bidder had failed to provide satisfactory evidence that it would be able to finance the transaction despite several requests in that regard.

63 If anything, this underscored the importance of requesting and appraising evidence of any bidder's financial wherewithal to close the sale.

64 The applicable duty during a sale process such as this one is not to obtain the best possible price at any cost, but to do everything reasonably possible with a view to obtaining the best price.

65 The dollar amount of Arctic Beluga's offer is irrelevant unless it can be used to demonstrate that the Petitioners, with the assistance of the Monitor, acted improvidently in accepting AIM's offer over theirs [16].

66 Nothing in the evidence suggests that this could have been the case here.

67 In that regard, Arctic Beluga's references to the findings of the courts in *Beauty Counsellors of Canada Ltd., Re* [17] and *Selkirk, Re* [18] hardly support its argument.

68 In these decisions, the courts first emphasized that it was not desirable for a purchaser to wait to the last minute, even up to the court approval stage, to submit its best offer. Yet, the courts then added that they could still consider such a late offer if, for instance, a substantially higher offer turned up at the approval stage. In support of that view, the courts explained that in doing so, the evidence could very well show that the trustee did not properly carry out its duty to obtain the best price for the estate.

69 This reasoning has clearly no application in this matter. As stated, the process followed was appropriate and beyond reproach. The bids received were reviewed and analyzed. Arctic Beluga's bid was rejected for reasonable and defendable justifications.

70 That being so, it is not for this Court to second-guess the commercial and business judgment properly exercised by the Petitioners and the Monitor.

71 A court will not lightly interfere with the exercise of this commercial and business judgment in the context of an asset sale where the marketing and sale process was fair, reasonable, transparent and efficient. This is certainly not a case where it should.

72 In prior decisions rendered in similar context [19], courts in this province have emphasized that they should intervene only where there is clear evidence that the Monitor failed to act properly. A subsequent, albeit higher, bid is not necessarily a valid enough reason to set aside a sale process short of any evidence of unfairness.

73 In the circumstances, the Court agrees that the Petitioners and the Monitor were "entitled to prefer a bird in the hand to two in the bush" and were reasonable in preferring a lower-priced unconditional offer over a higher-priced offer that was subject to ambiguous caveats and unsatisfactory funding commitments.

74 AIM has transferred an amount of $880,000 to the Petitioners' Counsel as a deposit required under the Purchase Agreement. It has the full financial capacity to consummate the sale within the time period provided for [20].

75 As a result, the Court finds that the Petitioners are well founded in proceeding with the sale to AIM on the basis that the offer submitted by the latter was the most advantageous and presented the fewest closing risks for the Petitioners and their creditors.

76 All in all, the Court agrees with the following summary of the situation found in the Monitor's 38th Report, at paragraph 79:

> (a) the Petitioners have used their best efforts to obtain the best purchase price possible;
>
> (b) the Petitioners have acted in a fair and reasonable manner throughout the sale process and with respect to all potential purchasers, including Arctic Beluga;
>
> (c) the Petitioners have considered the interests of the stakeholders in the CCAA proceedings;
>
> (d) the sale process with respect to the Closed Mills was thorough, extensive, fair and reasonable; and
>
> (e) Arctic Beluga had ample opportunity to present its highest and best offer for the Closed Mills, including ample opportunity to address the issues of closing risk and the ability to finance the transaction and any future environmental liabilities, and they have not done so in a satisfactory manner.

77 The contemplated sale of the Closed Mills to AIM will therefore be approved.

The Standing Issue

78 In view of the Court's finding on the sale approval, the second issue pertaining to the lack of standing of Arctic Beluga is, in the end, purely theoretical.

79 Be it as a result of Arctic Beluga's Intervention or because of the Monitor's 38th Report, it remains that the Court had, in any event, to be satisfied that the criteria applicable for the approval of the sale were met. In doing so, proper consideration of the complaints raised was necessary, no matter what.

80 Even if this standing issue does not consequently need to be decided to render judgment on the Motion, some remarks are, however, still called for in that regard.

81 Interestingly, the Court notes that in the few reported decisions [21] of this province's courts dealing with the contestation of sale approval motions, the standing issue of the disgruntled bidder has apparently not been raised or analyzed.

82 In comparison, in a leading case on the subject [22], the Ontario Court of Appeal has ruled, a decade ago, that a bitter bidder simply does not have a right that is finally disposed of by an order approving a sale of a debtor's assets. As such, it has no legal interest in a sale approval motion.

83 For the Ontario Court of Appeal, the purpose of such a motion is to consider the best interests of the parties who have a direct interest in the proceeds of sale, that is, the creditors. An unsuccessful bidder's interest is merely commercial:

> 24 [...] If an unsuccessful prospective purchaser does not acquire an interest sufficient to warrant being added as a party to a motion to approve a sale, it follows that it does not have a right that is finally disposed of by an order made on that motion.
>
> 25 There are two main reasons why an unsuccessful prospective purchaser does not have a right or interest that is affected by a sale approval order. First, a prospective purchaser has no legal or proprietary right in the property being sold. Offers are submitted in a process in which there is no requirement that a particular offer be accepted. Orders appointing receivers commonly give the receiver a discretion as to which offers to accept and to recommend to the court for approval. The duties of the receiver and the court are to ensure that the sales are in the best interests of those with an interest in the proceeds of the sale. There is no right in a party who submits an offer to have the offer, even if the highest, accepted by either the receiver or the court: *Crown Trust v. Rosenberg*, supra.
>
> 26 Moreover, the fundamental purpose of the sale approval motion is to consider the best interests of the parties with a direct interest in the proceeds of the sale, primarily the creditors. The unsuccessful would be purchaser has no interest in this issue. Indeed, the involvement of unsuccessful prospective purchasers could seriously distract from this fundamental purpose by including in the motion other issues with the potential for delay and additional expense.

84 The Ontario Court of Appeal explained as follows the policy reasons underpinning its approach to the lack of standing of an unsuccessful prospective purchaser [23]:

> 30 There is a sound policy reason for restricting, to the extent possible, the involvement of prospective purchasers in sale approval motions. There is often a measure of urgency to complete court-approved sales. This case is a good example. When unsuccessful purchasers become involved, there is a potential for greater delay and additional uncertainty. This potential may, in some situations, create commercial leverage in the hands of a disappointed would be purchaser which could be counterproductive to the best interests of those for whose benefit the sale is intended.

85 Along with what appears to be a strong line of cases [24], Morawetz J. recently confirmed the validity of the *Skyepharma* precedent in the context of an opposition to a sale approval filed by a disgruntled bidder in both Canadian proceedings under the CCAA and in US proceedings under Chapter 11 [25].

86 Here, Arctic Beluga stood alone in contesting the Motion. None of the creditors supported its contestation. Its only interest was to close the deal itself, arguably for the interesting profits it conceded it would reap in the very good scrap metal market that exists presently.

87 Arctic Beluga's contestation did, in the end, delay the sale approval and no doubt brought a level of uncertainty in a process where the interested parties had a definite interest in finalizing the deal without further hurdles.

88 From that perspective, Arctic Beluga's contestation proved to be, at the very least, a good example of the "à propos" of the policy reasons that seem to support the strong line of cases cited before that question the standing of bitter bidder in these debates.

For these Reasons, The Court:

1 **AUTHORIZES** Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada ("*ACCC*"), Bowater Maritimes Inc. ("*BMI*") and Bowater Canadian Forest Products Inc. ("*BCFPI*" and together with ACCC and BMI, the "*Vendors*") to enter into, and Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. ("*ACI*") to intervene in, the agreement entitled *Purchase and Sale Agreement* (as amended, the "*Purchase Agreement*"), by and between ACCC, BMI and BCFPI, as Vendors, American Iron & Metal LP (the

"*Purchaser*") through its general partner American Iron & Metal GP Inc., as Purchaser, American Iron & Metal Company Inc., as Guarantor, and to which ACI intervened, copy of which was filed as Exhibits R-1 and R-1(a) to the Motion, and into all the transactions contemplated therein (the "*Sale Transactions*") with such alterations, changes, amendments, deletions or additions thereto, as may be agreed to with the consent of the Monitor;

2 **ORDERS** and **DECLARES** that this Order shall constitute the only authorization required by the Vendors to proceed with the Sale Transactions and that no shareholder or regulatory approval shall be required in connection therewith, save and except for the satisfaction of the Land Swap Transactions and the obtaining of the U.S. Court Order (as said terms are defined in the Purchase Agreement);

3 **ORDERS** and **DECLARES** that upon the filing with this Court's registry of a Monitor's certificate substantially in the form appended as *Schedule* "*D*" hereto, (the "*First Closing Monitor's Certificate*"), all right, title and interest in and to the Beaupré Assets, Donnacona Assets and Dalhousie Assets (each as defined below and collectively, the "*First Closing Assets*"), shall vest absolutely and exclusively in and with the Purchaser, free and clear of and from any and all claims, liabilities, obligations, interests, prior claims, hypothecs, security interests (whether contractual, statutory or otherwise), liens, assignments, judgments, executions, writs of seizure and sale, options, adverse claims, levies, charges, liabilities (direct, indirect, absolute or contingent), pledges, executions, rights of first refusal or other pre-emptive rights in favour of third parties, mortgages, hypothecs, trusts or deemed trusts (whether contractual, statutory or otherwise), restrictions on transfer of title, or other claims or encumbrances, whether or not they have attached or been perfected, registered, published or filed and whether secured, unsecured or otherwise (collectively, the "*First Closing Assets Encumbrances*"), including without limiting the generality of the foregoing: (i) any encumbrances or charges created by the Order issued on April 17, 2009 by Justice Clément Gascon, J.S.C., as amended, and/or any other CCAA order; and (ii) all charges, security interests or charges evidenced by registration, publication or filing pursuant to the *Civil Code of Québec*, the Ontario *Personal Property Security Act*, the New Brunswick *Personal Property Security Act* or any other applicable legislation providing for a security interest in personal or movable property, excluding however, the permitted encumbrances, easements and restrictive covenants listed on *Schedule* "*E*" hereto (the "*Permitted First Closing Assets Encumbrances*") and, for greater certainty, *ORDERS* that all of the First Closing Assets Encumbrances affecting or relating to the First Closing Assets be expunged and discharged as against the First Closing Assets, in each case effective as of the applicable time and date set out in the Purchase Agreement;

4 **ORDERS** and **DECLARES** that upon the filing with this Court's registry of a Monitor's certificate substantially in the form appended as *Schedule* "*F*" hereto, (the "*Second Closing Monitor's Certificate*"), all right, title and interest in and to the Fort William Assets (as defined below), shall vest absolutely and exclusively in and with the Purchaser, free and clear of and from any and all claims, liabilities, obligations, interests, prior claims, hypothecs, security interests (whether contractual, statutory or otherwise), liens, assignments, judgments, executions, writs of seizure and sale, options, adverse claims, levies, charges, liabilities (direct, indirect, absolute or contingent), pledges, executions, rights of first refusal or other pre-emptive rights in favour of third parties, mortgages, hypothecs, trusts or deemed trusts (whether contractual, statutory or otherwise), restrictions on transfer of title, or other claims or encumbrances, whether or not they have attached or been perfected, registered, published or filed and whether secured, unsecured or otherwise (collectively, the "*Fort William Assets Encumbrances*"), including without limiting the generality of the foregoing: (i) any encumbrances or charges created by the Order issued on April 17, 2009 by Justice Clément Gascon, J.S.C., as amended, and/or any other CCAA order; and (ii) all charges, security interests or charges evidenced by registration, publication or filing pursuant to the Ontario *Personal Property Security Act* or any other applicable legislation providing for a security interest in personal or movable property, excluding however, the permitted encumbrances, notification agreements, easements and restrictive covenants generally described in *Schedule* "*G*" (the "*Permitted Fort William Assets Encumbrances*") upon their registration on title. This Order shall not be registered on title to the Fort William Assets until all of such generally described Permitted Fort William Assets Encumbrances are registered on title, at which time the Petitioners shall be at liberty to obtain, without notice, an Order of this Court amending the within Order to incorporate herein the registration particulars of such Permitted Fort William Assets Encumbrances in Schedule "G";

5 **ORDERS** the Land Registrar of the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Montmorency, upon presentation of the Monitor's First Closing Certificate, in the form appended as Schedule "D", and a certified copy of this Order accompanied by the required application for registration and upon payment of the prescribed fees, to publish this Order and (i) to proceed with an entry on the index of immovables showing the Purchaser as the absolute owner in regards to the First Closing Purchased Assets located at Beaupré, in the Province of Quebec, corresponding to an immovable property known and designated as being composed of lots 3 681 089, 3 681 454, 3 681 523, 3 681 449, 3 682 466, 3 681 122, 3 681 097, 3 681 114, 3 681 205, 3 682 294, 3 681 022 and 3 681 556 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Montmorency, with all buildings thereon erected bearing civic number 1 du Moulin Street, Beaupré, Québec, Canada, G0A 1E0 (the "*Beaupré Assets*"); and (ii) proceed with the cancellation of any and all First Closing Assets Encumbrances on the Beaupré Assets, including, without limitation, the following registrations published at the said Land Registry:

• Hypothec dated February 17, 2000 registered under number 140 085 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency (legal construction);

• Hypothec dated April 1, 2008 registered under number 15 079 215 and assigned on January 21, 2010 under number 16 882 450 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency;

• Hypothec dated August 18, 2008 registered under number 15 504 248 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency;

• Hypothec dated October 30, 2008 registered under number 15 683 288 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency (legal construction);

• Hypothec dated April 20, 2009 registered under number 16 123 864 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 454 (legal construction) and Prior notice for sale by judicial authority dated July 23, 2009 registered under number 16 400 646 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency; and;

• Hypothec dated May 8, 2009 registered under number 16 145 374 and subrogated on January 1, 2010 under number 16 851 224 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency;

• Hypothec dated May 8, 2009 registered under number 16 145 375 and subrogated on January 1, 2010 under number 16 851 224 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency; and

• Hypothec dated December 9, 2009 registered under number 16 789 817 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 454 and 3 681 089 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration of Montmorency;

6 **ORDERS** the Land Registrar of the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Portneuf, upon presentation of the Monitor's First Closing Certificate, in the form appended as Schedule "D", and a certified copy of this Order accompanied by the required application for registration and upon payment of the prescribed fees, to publish this Order and (i) to proceed with an entry on the index of immovables showing the Purchaser as the absolute owner in regards to the First Closing Purchased Assets located at Donnacona, in the Province of Québec, corresponding to an immovable property known and designated as being composed of lots 3 507 098, 3 507 099, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Portneuf, with all buildings thereon erected bearing civic number 1 Notre-Dame Street, Donnacona, Québec, Canada, G0A 1T0 (the "*Donnacona Assets*"); and (ii) proceed with the cancellation of any and all First Closing Assets Encumbrances on the Donnacona Assets, including, without limitation, the following registrations published at the said Land Registry:

• Hypothec dated March 9, 2009 registered under number 16 000 177 with respect to lot 3 507 098 (legal construction) and Notice for sale by judicial authority dated September 24, 2009 registered under number 16 573 711 with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 099, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Portneuf;

• Hypothec dated April 30, 2009 registered under number 16 122 878 and assigned on May 22, 2009 under number 16 184 386 with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 099, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Portneuf;

• Hypothec dated March 18, 1997 registered under number 482 357 modified on August 30, 1999 under registration number 497 828 with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Portneuf; and

• Hypothec dated November 24, 1998 registered under number 493 417 and modified on August 30, 1999 under registration number 497 828 with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 of the Cadastre of Quebec, Registration Division of Portneuf;

7 **ORDERS** the Quebec Personal and Movable Real Rights Registrar, upon presentation of the required form with a true copy of this Vesting Order and the First Closing Monitor's Certificate, to reduce the scope of the hypothecs registered under numbers: 06-0308066-0001, 08-0674019-0001, 09-0216695-0002, 09-0481801-0001 and 09-0236637-0016[26] in connection with the Donnacona Assets and 08-0163796-0002, 08-0163791-0002, 08-0695718-0002, 09-0481801-0002, 09-0256803-0016[27], 09-0256803-0002[28] and 09-0762559-0002 in connection with the Beaupré Assets and to cancel, release and discharge all of the First Closing Assets Encumbrances in order to allow the transfer to the Purchaser of the Beaupré Assets and the Donnacona Assets, as described in the Purchase Agreement, free and clear of any and all encumbrances created by those hypothecs;

8 **ORDERS** that upon registration in the Land Registry Office for the Registry Division of Restigouche County of an Application for Vesting Order in the form prescribed by the *Registry Act* (New Brunswick) duly executed by the Monitor, the Land Registrar is hereby directed to enter the Purchaser as the owner of the subject real property identified in *Schedule* "*H*" hereto (the "*Dalhousie Assets*") in fee simple, and is hereby directed to delete and expunge from title to the Dalhousie Assets any and all First Closing Assets Encumbrances on the Dalhousie Assets;

9 **ORDERS** that upon the filing of the First Closing Monitor's Certificate with this Court's registry, the Vendors shall be authorized to take all such steps as may be necessary to effect the discharge of all liens, charges and encumbrances registered against the Dalhousie Assets, including filing such financing change statements in the New Brunswick Personal Property Registry (the "*NBPPR*") as may be necessary, from any registration filed against the Vendors in the NBPPR, provided that the Vendors shall not be authorized to effect any discharge that would have the effect of releasing any collateral other than the Dalhousie Assets, and the Vendors shall be authorized to take any further steps by way of further application to this Court;

10 **ORDERS** that upon registration in the Land Registry Office:

(a) for the Land Titles Division of Thunder Bay of an Application for Vesting Order in the form prescribed by the *Land Registration Reform Act* (Ontario), (and including a law statement confirming the filing of the Second Closing Monitor's Certificate, as set out in section 4 above, has been made) the Land Registrar is hereby directed to enter the Purchaser as the owner of the subject real property identified in *Schedule* "*I*", *Section 1* (the "*Fort William Land Titles Assets*") hereto in fee simple, and is hereby directed to delete and expunge from title to the Fort William Land Titles Assets all of the Fort William Assets Encumbrances, which for the sake of clarity do not include the Permitted Fort William Land Titles Assets Encumbrances listed on Schedule G, Section 1, hereto;

(b) for the Registry Division of Thunder Bay of a Vesting Order in the form prescribed by the *Land Registration Reform Act* (Ontario), (and including a law statement confirming the filing of the Second Closing Monitor's Certificate, as set out in section 4 above, has been made) the Land Registrar is hereby directed to record such Vesting Order in respect of the subject real property identified in *Schedule* "*I*", *Section 2* (the "*Fort William Registry Assets*");

11 **ORDERS** that upon the filing of the Second Closing Monitor's Certificate with this Court's registry, the Vendors shall be authorized to take all such steps as may be necessary to effect the discharge of all liens, charges and encumbrances registered against the Fort William Assets, including filing such financing change statements in the Ontario Personal Property Registry ("*OPPR*") as may be necessary, from any registration filed against the Vendors in the OPPR, provided that the Vendors shall not be authorized to effect any discharge that would have the effect of releasing any collateral other than the Fort William Assets, and the Vendors shall be authorized to take any further steps by way of further application to this Court;

12 **ORDERS** that the proceeds from the sale of the First Closing Assets and the Fort William Assets, net of the payment of all outstanding Taxes (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) and all transaction-related costs, including without limitation, attorney's fees (the "*Net Proceeds*") shall be remitted to Ernst & Young Inc., in its capacity as Monitor of the Petitioners, until the issuance of directions by this Court with respect to the allocation of said Net Proceeds;

13 **ORDERS** that for the purposes of determining the nature and priority of the First Closing Assets Encumbrances, the Net Proceeds from the sale of the First Closing Assets shall stand in the place and stead of the First Closing Assets, and that upon payment of the First Closing Purchase Price (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) by the Purchaser, all First Closing Assets Encumbrances except those listed in Schedule E hereto shall attach to the Net Proceeds with the same priority as they had with respect to the First Closing Assets immediately prior to the sale, as if the First Closing Assets had not been sold and remained in the possession or control of the person having that possession or control immediately prior to the sale;

14 **ORDERS** that for the purposes of determining the nature and priority of the Fort William Assets Encumbrances, the Net Proceeds from the sale of the Fort William Assets shall stand in the place and stead of the Fort William Assets, and that upon payment of the Second Closing Purchase Price (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) by the Purchaser, all Fort William Assets Encumbrances except those listed in Schedule G hereto shall attach to the Net Proceeds with the same priority as they had with respect to the Fort William Assets immediately prior to the sale, as if the Fort William Assets had not been sold and remained in the possession or control of the person having that possession or control immediately prior to the sale;

15 **ORDERS** that notwithstanding:

(i) the proceedings under the CCAA;

(ii) any petitions for a receiving order now or hereafter issued pursuant to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act ("*BIA*") and any order issued pursuant to any such petition; or

(iii) the provisions of any federal or provincial legislation;

the vesting of the First Closing Assets and the Fort William Assets contemplated in this Vesting Order, as well as the execution of the Purchase Agreement pursuant to this Vesting Order, are to be binding on any trustee in bankruptcy that may be appointed, and shall not be void or voidable nor deemed to be a settlement, fraudulent preference, assignment, fraudulent conveyance, transfer at undervalue or other reviewable transaction under the BIA or any other applicable federal or provincial legislation, nor shall it give rise to an oppression or any other remedy;

16 **ORDERS AND DECLARES** that the Sale Transactions are exempt from the application of the *Bulk Sales Act* (Ontario);

17 **REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or in the United States to give effect to this Order, including without limitation, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, and to assist the Monitor and its agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Monitor, as an officer of this Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order or to assist the Monitor and its agents in carrying out the terms of this Order;

18 **ORDERS** the provisional execution of this Vesting Order notwithstanding any appeal and without the necessity of furnishing any security;

19 **WITHOUT COSTS**.

Schedule "A" — Abitibi Petitioners

1. *ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED INC.*

2. *ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED COMPANY OF CANADA*

3. *3224112 NOVA SCOTIA LIMITED*

4. *MARKETING DONOHUE INC.*

5. *ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED CANADIAN OFFICE PRODUCTS HOLDINGS INC.*

6. *3834328 CANADA INC.*

7. *6169678 CANADA INC.*

8. *4042140 CANADA INC.*

9. *DONOHUE RECYCLING INC.*

10. *1508756 ONTARIO INC.*

11. *3217925 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY*

12. *LA TUQUE FOREST PRODUCTS INC.*

13. *ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED NOVA SCOTIA INCORPORATED*

14. *SAGUENAY FOREST PRODUCTS INC.*

15. *TERRA NOVA EXPLORATIONS LTD.*

16. *THE JONQUIERE PULP COMPANY*

17. *THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AND TERMINAL COMPANY*

18. *SCRAMBLE MINING LTD.*

19. *9150-3383 QUÉBEC INC.*

20. *ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED (U.K.) INC.*

Schedule "B" — Bowater Petitioners

1. *BOWATER CANADIAN HOLDINGS INC.*
2. *BOWATER CANADA FINANCE CORPORATION*
3. *BOWATER CANADIAN LIMITED*
4. *3231378 NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY*
5. *ABITIBIBOWATER CANADA INC.*
6. *BOWATER CANADA TREASURY CORPORATION*
7. *BOWATER CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS INC.*
8. *BOWATER SHELBURNE CORPORATION*
9. *BOWATER LAHAVE CORPORATION*
10. *ST-MAURICE RIVER DRIVE COMPANY LIMITED*
11. *BOWATER TREATED WOOD INC.*
12. *CANEXEL HARDBOARD INC.*
13. *9068-9050 QUÉBEC INC.*
14. *ALLIANCE FOREST PRODUCTS (2001) INC.*
15. *BOWATER BELLEDUNE SAWMILL INC.*
16. *BOWATER MARITIMES INC.*
17. *BOWATER MITIS INC.*
18. *BOWATER GUÉRETTE INC.*
19. *BOWATER COUTURIER INC.*

Schedule "C" — 18.6 CCAA Petitioners

1. *ABITIBIBOWATER INC.*
2. *ABITIBIBOWATER US HOLDING 1 CORP.*
3. *BOWATER VENTURES INC.*
4. *BOWATER INCORPORATED*
5. *BOWATER NUWAY INC.*
6. *BOWATER NUWAY MID-STATES INC.*

7. *CATAWBA PROPERTY HOLDINGS LLC*

8. *BOWATER FINANCE COMPANY INC.*

9. *BOWATER SOUTH AMERICAN HOLDINGS INCORPORATED*

10. *BOWATER AMERICA INC.*

11. *LAKE SUPERIOR FOREST PRODUCTS INC.*

12. *BOWATER NEWSPRINT SOUTH LLC*

13. *BOWATER NEWSPRINT SOUTH OPERATIONS LLC*

14. *BOWATER FINANCE II, LLC*

15. *BOWATER ALABAMA LLC*

16. *COOSA PINES GOLF CLUB HOLDINGS LLC*

Schedule "D" — First Closing Monitor's Certificate

CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTRÉL

No.: 500-11-036133-094

SUPERIOR COURT

Commercial Division (Sitting as a court designated pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C., c. C-36, as amended)

IN THE MATTER OF THE PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF:

ABITIBIBOWATER INC., AND ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED INC., AND BOWATER CANADIAN HOLDINGS INC., AND THE OTHER PETITIONERS LISTED HEREIN, PETITIONERS AND ERNST & YOUNG INC., MONITOR

CERTIFICATE OF THE MONITOR

Recitals:

WHEREAS on April 17, 2009, the Superior Court of Quebec (the "*Court*") issued an order (as subsequently amended and restated, the "*Initial Order*") pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (the "*CCAA*") in respect of (i) Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. ("*ACI*") and subsidiaries thereof (collectively, the "*Abitibi Petitioners*"), [29] (ii) Bowater Canadian Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries and affiliates thereof (collectively, the "*Bowater Petitioners*") [30] and (iii) certain partnerships [31] . Any undefined capitalized expression used herein has the meaning set forth in the Initial Order and in the Closed Mills Vesting Order (as defined below);

WHEREAS pursuant to the terms of the Initial Order, Ernst & Young Inc. (the "*Monitor*") was named monitor of, *inter alia*, the Abitibi Petitioners; and

WHEREAS on •, 2010, the Court issued an Order (the "*Closed Mills Vesting Order*") thereby, *inter alia*, authorizing and approving the execution by Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada ("*ACCC*"), Bowater Maritimes Inc. ("*BMI*") and Bowater Canadian Forest Products Inc. ("*BCFPI*" and together with ACCC and BMI, the "*Vendors*") of an agreement entitled *Purchase and Sale Agreement* (the "*Purchase Agreement*") by and between ACCC, BMI and BCFPI, as Vendors, American Iron & Metal LP (the "*Purchaser*") through its general partner American Iron & Metal GP Inc., as Purchaser, American Iron & Metal Company Inc., as Guarantor, and to which ACI intervened, copy of which was filed and into all the transactions contemplated therein (the "*Sale Transactions*") with such alterations, changes, amendments, deletions or additions thereto, as may be agreed to with the consent of the Monitor.

WHEREAS the Purchase Agreement contemplates two distinct closing in order to complete the Sale Transactions, namely a First Closing in respect of the First Closing Purchased Assets and a Second Closing in respect of the Fort William Purchased Assets (all capitalized terms as defined in the Purchase Agreement).

The Monitor Certifies that it has been Advised by the Vendors and the Purchaser as to the Following:

(a) the Purchase Agreement has been executed and delivered;

(b) the portion of the First Closing Purchase Price payable upon the First Closing and all applicable taxes have been paid (all capitalized terms as defined in the Purchase Agreement);

(c) all conditions to the First Closing under the Purchase Agreement have been satisfied or waived by the parties thereto.

This Certificate was delivered by the Monitor at ____ *[TIME]* on _____ *[DATE]*.

Ernst & Young Inc. in its capacity as the monitor for the restructuration proceedings under the *CCAA* undertaken by AbitibiBowater Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Bowater Canadian Holdings Inc. and the other Petitioners listed herein, and not in its personal capacity.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Schedule "E" — Permitted First Closing Assets Encumbrances

1. Beaupré Mill

a. Servitudes dated February 10, 1954 registered under numbers 34 173, 34 174, 34 175, 34 176, 34 177, 34 178, 34 179, 34 180 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 454 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

b. Servitude dated April 4, 1964 registered under number 45 815 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 454 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

c. Servitudes dated December 17, 1980 registered under numbers 83 049, 83 050, 83 051, 83 052 and 83 053 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

d. Servitudes dated December 18, 1980 registered under number 83 095, 83 096 and 83 097 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

e. Servitude dated December 23, 1980 registered under number 83 121 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

f. Servitudes dated December 24, 1980 registered under numbers 83 140, 83 141, 83 142, 83 143, 83 144, 83 145, 83 146 and 83 147 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

g. Servitude dated December 30, 1980 registered under number 83 182 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

h. Servitudes dated January 7, 1981 registered under numbers 83 196, 83 197, 83 198 and 83 199 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

i. Servitudes dated January 9, 1981 registered under numbers 83 215 and 83 216 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

j. Servitude dated March 20, 1981 registered under number 83 751 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

k. Servitude dated June 22, 1981 registered under number 84 426 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 682 466 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

l. Servitude dated November 13, 1981 registered under number 85 429 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

m. Servitude dated December 4, 1981 registered under number 85 555 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

n. Servitude dated December 9, 1981 registered under number 85 567 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

o. Servitude dated December 14, 1981 registered under number 85 602 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

p. Servitude dated December 16, 1981 registered under number 85 617 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

q. Servitude dated December 7, 1982 registered under number 87 882 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

r. Servitude dated December 20, 1982 registered under number 88 007 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

s. Servitude dated March 23, 1983 registered under number 91 937 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

t. Servitude dated September 9, 1983 registered under number 90 365 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

u. Servitude dated April 25, 1985 registered under number 91 154 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

v. Servitude dated July 7, 1986 registered under number 98 833 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

w. Servitude dated September 8, 1986 registered under number 99 187 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

x. Servitude dated December 23, 1997 registered under number 91 937 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 089 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

y. Servitude dated December 23, 1997 registered under number 134 993 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 089 and 3 681 097 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec;

z. Servitude dated December 23, 1997 registered under number 134 994 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 681 097 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec; and

aa. Servitude dated July 25, 2000 registered under number 141 246 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 681 089 and 3 681 097 in the Registration Division of Montmorency, Cadastre of Québec.

2. Dalhousie Mill

None

3. Donnacona Mill

a. Servitude dated November 12, 1920 registered under number 68 747 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

b. Servitude dated October 26, 1931 registered under number 80007 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

c. Servitude dated May 11, 1933 registered under number 87 789 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

d. Servitude dated April 10, 1946 registered under number 109891 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

e. Servitude dated October 6, 1951 registered under number 125685 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

f. Servitude dated February 16, 1961 registered under number 154 517 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

g. Servitude dated February 1, 1983 registered under number 272521 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

h. Servitude dated April 14, 1986 registered under number 293891 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

i. Servitudes dated March 25, 1987 registered under numbers 301930, 301931 and 302028 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

j. Servitude dated October 30, 1990 registered under number 333377 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

k. Servitude dated April 19, 1996 registered under number 476330 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec;

l. Servitude dated April 19, 1996 registered under number 476331 in the index of immovables with respect to lots 3 507 098, 3 507 101 and 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec; and

m. Servitude dated May 20, 2003 registered under number 10 410 139 in the index of immovables with respect to lot 3 507 106 in the Registration Division of Portneuf, Cadastre of Québec.

Schedule "F" — Second Closing Monitor's Certificate

CANADA

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTRÉL

No.: 500-11-036133-094

SUPERIOR COURT

Commercial Division (Sitting as a court designated pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C., c. C-36, as amended)

IN THE MATTER OF THE PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF:

ABITIBIBOWATER INC., AND ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED INC., AND BOWATER CANADIAN HOLDINGS INC., AND THE OTHER PETITIONERS LISTED HEREIN, PETITIONERS AND ERNST & YOUNG INC., MONITOR

CERTIFICATE OF THE MONITOR

Recitals:

WHEREAS on April 17, 2009, the Superior Court of Quebec (the "*Court*") issued an order (as subsequently amended and restated, the "*Initial Order*") pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (the "*CCAA*") in respect of (i) Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. ("*ACI*") and subsidiaries thereof (collectively, the "*Abitibi Petitioners*"), [32] (ii) Bowater Canadian Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries and affiliates thereof (collectively, the "*Bowater Petitioners*") [33] and (iii) certain partnerships [34]. Any undefined capitalized expression used herein has the meaning set forth in the Initial Order and in the Closed Mills Vesting Order (as defined below);

WHEREAS pursuant to the terms of the Initial Order, Ernst & Young Inc. (the "*Monitor*") was named monitor of, *inter alia*, the Abitibi Petitioners; and

WHEREAS on •, 2010, the Court issued an Order (the "*Closed Mills Vesting Order*") thereby, *inter alia*, authorizing and approving the execution by Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada ("*ACCC*"), Bowater Maritimes Inc. ("*BMI*") and Bowater Canadian Forest Products Inc. ("*BCFPI*" and together with ACCC and BMI, the "*Vendors*") of an agreement entitled *Purchase and Sale Agreement* (the "*Purchase Agreement*") by and between ACCC, BMI and BCFPI, as Vendors, American Iron & Metal LP (the "*Purchaser*") through its general partner American Iron & Metal GP Inc., as Purchaser, American Iron & Metal Company Inc., as Guarantor, and to which ACI intervened, copy of which was filed and into all the transactions contemplated therein (the "*Sale Transactions*") with such alterations, changes, amendments, deletions or additions thereto, as may be agreed to with the consent of the Monitor.

WHEREAS the Purchase Agreement contemplates two distinct closing in order to complete the Sale Transactions, namely a First Closing in respect of the First Closing Purchased Assets and a Second Closing in respect of the Fort William Purchased Assets (all capitalized terms as defined in the Purchase Agreement).

The Monitor Certifies that it has been Advised by the Vendors and the Purchaser as to the Following:

(a) the Purchase Agreement has been executed and delivered;

(b) the portion of the Second Closing Purchase Price payable upon the Second Closing and all applicable taxes have been paid (all capitalized terms as defined in the Purchase Agreement);

(c) all conditions to the Second Closing under the Purchase Agreement have been satisfied or waived by the parties thereto.

This Certificate was delivered by the Monitor at ____ *[TIME]* on _____ *[DATE]*.

Ernst & Young Inc. in its capacity as the monitor for the restructuration proceedings under the *CCAA* undertaken by AbitibiBowater Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Bowater Canadian Holdings Inc. and the other Petitioners listed herein, and not in its personal capacity.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Schedule "G" — Permitted Fort William Assets Encumbrances

Section 1 Permitted Fort William Land Titles Assets Encumbrances

1. Notification Agreement in favour of the City of Thunder Bay, registered on PIN 62261-0314, PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres; PT Water LT in front of Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company) PT 1, 2, 3, 55R-10429; Thunder Bay, save and except Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 23 and 24, 55R-13027

2. Water Easement in favour of the City of Thunder Bay registered on Part of PIN 62261-0314, PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres; PT Water LT in front of Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company) PT 1, 2,3, 55R-10429; Thunder Bay, save and except Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 23 and 24, 55R-13027, being Part 10, 55R-13027

Section 2 Permitted Fort William Registry Assets Encumbrances

3. Notification Agreement in favour of the City of Thunder Bay, Part of PIN 62261-0533 , PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres, being Parts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 25, 55R-13027

4. Telephone Easement in favour of the City of Thunder Bay registered on Part of PIN 62261-0533 , PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres, being Part 20, 55R-13027

5. Water Easement in favour of the City of Thunder Bay, registered on Part of PIN 62261-0533, PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres, being Parts 12 and 15, 55R-13027

6. Easement in favour of Union Gas, registered on Part of PIN 62261-0533 , PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres, being Parts 20 and 25, 55R-13027

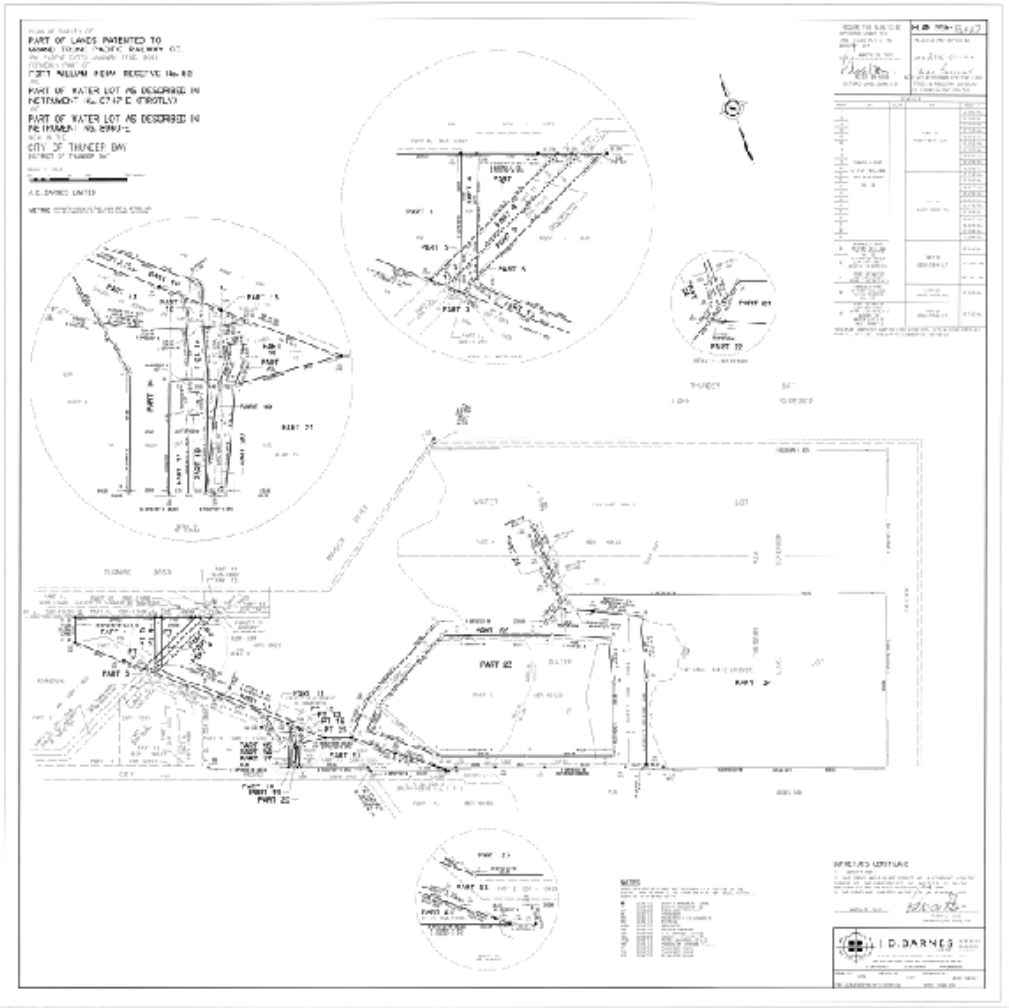
7. Agreement registered as Instrument #403730 on July 14, 1999

8. Easement registered as Instrument #403729 on July 14, 1999

The said registered reference plan 55R13027 is attached as Annex A to this Schedule G (the "*Reference Plan*").

Motion granted.

Annex A



Graphic 1

Schedule "H" — Dalhousie Assets

Municipal address:

451 William St., Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada, E8C 2X9

Legal description (Property Identifier No.):

50173616, 50172030, 50173715, 50172667, 50172634, 50173574, 50173582, 50173590, 50172626, 50173640, 50173624, 50173632, 50173657, 50173681, 50173673, 50173665, 50173749, 50173756, 50173764, 50105394, 50251354, 50172774, 50173566, 50173707

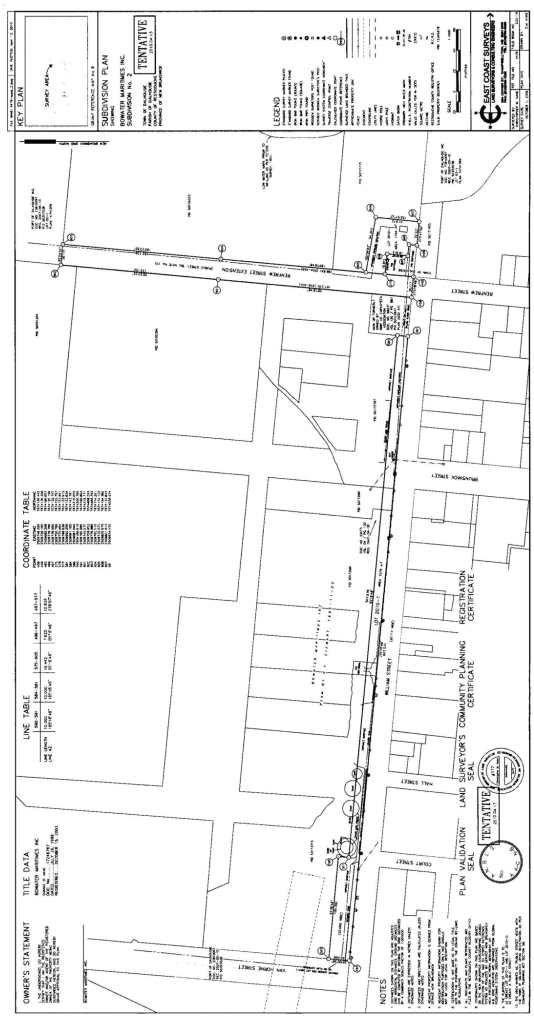
Save and Except for

The surveyed land bounded by the bolded line in the plan attached in Annex A to this Schedule H (the "*Dalhousie Plan*").

For greater certainty, the following property is not included in the sale:

Legal description (Property Identifier No.): 50191857, 50191865, 50191881, 50191873, 50191899, 50191915, 50191931, 50192384, 50192400, 50068832, 50193002, 50192996, 50192988, 50192970, 50192418, 50260538, 50260520, 50260512, 50072131, 50340959, 50340942, 50340934, 50340926, 50340918, 50340900, 50340892, 50340884, 50340645, 50340637, 50340629, 50340611, 50339779, 50192392, 50191949, 50191923, 50191907, 50172949, 50172931, 50172907, 50056506, 50241611, 50172899, 50172881, 50172873, 50172865, 50172857, 50172840, 50172832, 50172824, 50172444, 50171966, 50171958, 50173699, 50104553, 50173731, 50172923, 50172915.

Annex A — Dalhousie Plan



Graphic 2

Schedule "I" — Fort William Assets

Municipal address:

1735 City Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7B 6T7

Legal description:

Section 1 Fort William Land Titles Assets

PIN 62261-0314, PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres; PT Water LT in front of Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company) PT 1, 2 ,3, 55R-10429; Thunder Bay, save and except Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 23 and 24, 55R-13027

Section 2 Fort William Registry Assets

Part of PIN 62261-0533, PT Fort William Indian Reserve No. 52 (Grand Trunk Pacific) 1600 acres, being Parts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 25, 55R-13027

Footnotes

1 Namely, a first Vesting Order in respect of the Beaupré, Dalhousie, Donnacona and Fort William closed mills assets (Exhibit R-3A) and a second Vesting Order in respect of the corresponding Fort William land swap (Exhibit R-4A).

2 Dated March 22, 2010 and included in Exhibit I-1.

3 Exhibits VB-1 and I-5.

4 *AbitibiBowater Inc., Re*, 2009 QCCS 6460 (C.S. Que.), at para. 36 and 37.

5 See, in this respect, *Rail Power Technologies Corp., Re*, 2009 QCCS 2885 (C.S. Que.), at para. 96 to 99; *Nortel Networks Corp., Re*, 2009 CarswellOnt 4467 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at para. 35; *Boutique Euphoria inc., Re*, 2007 QCCS 7128 (C.S. Que.), at para. 91 to 95; *Calpine Canada Energy Ltd., Re* (2007), 35 C.B.R. (5th) 1 (Alta. Q.B.), and *Boutiques San Francisco Inc., Re* (2004), 7 C.B.R. (5th) 189 (C.S. Que.).

6 *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* (1991), 7 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. C.A.), at para. 16.

7 See, for instance, the decisions cited at Note 5 and *Tiger Brand Knitting Co., Re* (2005), 9 C.B.R. (5th) 315 (Ont. S.C.J.), leave to appeal refused (2005), 19 C.B.R. (5th) 53 (Ont. C.A.); *PSINET Ltd., Re*, 2001 CarswellOnt 3405 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at para. 6; and *Canadian Red Cross Society / Société Canadienne de la Croix-Rouge, Re*, 1998 CarswellOnt 3346 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at para. 47.

8 *Grant Forest Products Inc., Re*, 2010 ONSC 1846 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at para. 30-33.

9 See, on that point, *Consumers Packaging Inc., Re* (Ont. C.A.), at para. 8, and *Canwest Global Communications Corp., Re*, 2010 ONSC 1176 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at para. 42.

10 See Exhibit I-1 and general condition # 5 of the Arctic Beluga penultimate bid.

11 See Exhibits I-6, I-8 and I-9.

12 See Exhibit I-7.

13 See Exhibit I-2.

14 See Exhibit I-6.

15 See Exhibit I-9.

16 *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* (1991), 7 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. C.A.), at para. 30.

17 (1986), 58 C.B.R. (N.S.) 237 (Ont. S.C.)

18 (1987), 64 C.B.R. (N.S.) 140 (Ont. S.C.)

19 *Rail Power Technologies Corp., Re*, 2009 QCCS 2885 (C.S. Que.), at para. 96 to 99, and *Boutique Euphoria inc., Re*, 2007 QCCS 7128 (C.S. Que.), at para. 91 to 95.

20 Exhibits AIM-1 and AIM-2.

21 See, for instance, the judgments rendered in *Rail Power Technologies Corp., Re*, 2009 QCCS 2885 (C.S. Que.); *Boutique Euphoria inc., Re*, 2007 QCCS 7128 (C.S. Que.); and *Boutiques San Francisco Inc., Re* (2004), 7 C.B.R. (5th) 189 (C.S. Que.).

22 *Skyepharma PLC v. Hyal Pharmaceutical Corp.*, [2000] O.J. No. 467 (Ont. C.A.), affirming (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) ("Skyepharma").

23 *Id*, at para. 30. See also, *Consumers Packaging Inc., Re* (Ont. C.A.), at para. 7.

24 See *Consumers Packaging Inc., Re* (Ont. C.A.), at para. 7; *BDC Venture Capital Inc. v. Natural Convergence Inc.*, 2009 ONCA 637 (Ont. C.A. [In Chambers]), at para. 20; *BDC Venture Capital Inc. v. Natural Convergence Inc.*, 2009 ONCA 665 (Ont. C.A.), at para. 8.

25 *In the Matter of Nortel Networks Corporation*, 2010 ONSC 126, at para. 3.

26 Assigned to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York registered under number 09-0288002-0001.

27 Assigned to U.S. Bank National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. under number 10-0018318-0001.

28 *Ibid.*

29 The Abitibi Petitioners are Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, 3224112 Nova Scotia Limited, Marketing Donohue Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Canadian Office Products Holdings Inc., 3834328 Canada Inc., 6169678 Canada Incorporated., 4042140 Canada Inc., Donohue Recycling Inc., 1508756 Ontario Inc., 3217925 Nova Scotia Company, La Tuque Forest Products Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Nova Scotia Incorporated, Saguenay Forest Products Inc., Terra Nova Explorations Ltd., The Jonquière Pulp Company, The International Bridge and Terminal Company, Scramble Mining Ltd., 9150-3383 Québec Inc. and Abitibi-Consolidated (U.K.) Inc.

30 The Bowater Petitioners are Bowater Canadian Holdings Incorporated., Bowater Canada Finance Corporation, Bowater Canadian Limited, 3231378 Nova Scotia Company, AbitibiBowater Canada Inc., Bowater Canada Treasury Corporation, Bowater Canadian Forest Products Inc., Bowater Shelburne Corporation, Bowater LaHave Corporation, St. Maurice River Drive Company Limited, Bowater Treated Wood Inc., Canexel Hardboard Inc., 9068-9050 Québec Inc., Alliance Forest Products (2001) Inc., Bowater Belledune Sawmill Inc., Bowater Maritimes Inc., Bowater Mitis Inc., Bowater Guérette Inc. and Bowater Couturier Inc.

31 The partnerships are Bowater Canada Finance Limited Partnership, Bowater Pulp and Paper Canada Holdings Limited Partnership and Abitibi-Consolidated Finance LP.

32 The Abitibi Petitioners are Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada, 3224112 Nova Scotia Limited, Marketing Donohue Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Canadian Office Products Holdings Inc., 3834328 Canada Inc., 6169678 Canada Incorporated., 4042140 Canada Inc., Donohue Recycling Inc., 1508756 Ontario Inc., 3217925 Nova Scotia Company, La Tuque Forest Products Inc., Abitibi-Consolidated Nova Scotia Incorporated, Saguenay Forest Products Inc., Terra Nova Explorations Ltd., The Jonquière Pulp Company, The International Bridge and Terminal Company, Scramble Mining Ltd., 9150-3383 Québec Inc. and Abitibi-Consolidated (U.K.) Inc.

33 The Bowater Petitioners are Bowater Canadian Holdings Incorporated., Bowater Canada Finance Corporation, Bowater Canadian Limited, 3231378 Nova Scotia Company, AbitibiBowater Canada Inc., Bowater Canada Treasury Corporation, Bowater Canadian Forest Products Inc., Bowater Shelburne Corporation, Bowater LaHave Corporation, St. Maurice River Drive Company Limited, Bowater Treated Wood Inc., Canexel Hardboard Inc., 9068-9050 Québec Inc., Alliance Forest

Products (2001) Inc., Bowater Belledune Sawmill Inc., Bowater Maritimes Inc., Bowater Mitis Inc., Bowater Guérette Inc. and Bowater Couturier Inc.

34 The partnerships are Bowater Canada Finance Limited Partnership, Bowater Pulp and Paper Canada Holdings Limited Partnership and Abitibi-Consolidated Finance LP.

End of Document

TAB 2

2009 CarswellOnt 7169
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Canwest Global Communications Corp., Re

2009 CarswellOnt 7169, 183 A.C.W.S. (3d) 325

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, C-36, AS AMENDED AND IN THE MATTER OF A PROPOSED PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF CANWEST GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS CORP. AND THE OTHER APPLICANTS LISTED ON SCHEDULE "A"

Pepall J.

Judgment: November 12, 2009
Docket: CV-09-8241-OOCL

Counsel: Lyndon Barnes, Jeremy Dacks for Applicants

Subject: Insolvency; Corporate and Commercial; Civil Practice and Procedure

APPLICATION by corporations under protection of *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* for order approving Transition and Reorganization Agreement.

***Pepall J.*:**

Relief Requested

1 The CMI Entities move for an order approving the Transition and Reorganization Agreement by and among Canwest Global Communications Corporation ("Canwest Global"), Canwest Limited Partnership/Canwest Societe en Commandite (the "Limited Partnership"), Canwest Media Inc. ("CMI"), Canwest Publishing Inc./Publications Canwest Inc ("CPI"), Canwest Television Limited Partnership ("CTLP") and The National Post Company/ La Publication National Post (the "National Post Company") dated as of October 26, 2009, and which includes the New Shared Services Agreement and the National Post Transition Agreement.

2 In addition they ask for a vesting order with respect to certain assets of the National Post Company and a stay extension order.

3 At the conclusion of oral argument, I granted the order requested with reasons to follow.

Backround Facts

(a) Parties

4 The CMI Entities including Canwest Global, CMI, CTLP, the National Post Company, and certain subsidiaries were granted *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("CCAA")* protection on Oct 6, 2009. Certain others including the Limited Partnership and CPI did not seek such protection. The term Canwest will be used to refer to the entire enterprise.

5 The National Post Company is a general partnership with units held by CMI and National Post Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of CMI). The National Post Company carries on business publishing the National Post newspaper and operating related on line publications.

(b) History

6 To provide some context, it is helpful to briefly review the history of Canwest. In general terms, the Canwest enterprise has two business lines: newspaper and digital media on the one hand and television on the other. Prior to 2005, all of the businesses that were wholly owned by Canwest Global were operated directly or indirectly by CMI using its former name, Canwest Mediaworks Inc. As one unified business, support services were shared. This included such things as executive services, information technology, human resources and accounting and finance.

7 In October, 2005, as part of a planned income trust spin-off, the Limited Partnership was formed to acquire Canwest Global's newspaper publishing and digital media entities as well as certain of the shared services operations. The National Post Company was excluded from this acquisition due to its lack of profitability and unsuitability for inclusion in an income trust. The Limited Partnership entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders and the Bank of Nova Scotia as administrative agent. The facility was guaranteed by the Limited Partner's general partner, Canwest (Canada) Inc. ("CCI"), and its subsidiaries, CPI and Canwest Books Inc. (CBI") (collectively with the Limited Partnership, the "LP Entities"). The Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries then operated for a couple of years as an income trust.

8 In spite of the income trust spin off, there was still a need for the different entities to continue to share services. CMI and the Limited Partnership entered into various agreements to govern the provision and cost allocation of certain services between them. The following features characterized these arrangements:

- the service provider, be it CMI or the Limited Partnership, would be entitled to reimbursement for all costs and expenses incurred in the provision of services;
- shared expenses would be allocated on a commercially reasonable basis consistent with past practice; and
- neither the reimbursement of costs and expenses nor the payment of fees was intended to result in any material financial gain or loss to the service provider.

9 The multitude of operations that were provided by the LP Entities for the benefit of the National Post Company rendered the latter dependent on both the shared services arrangements and on the operational synergies that developed between the National Post Company and the newspaper and digital operations of the LP Entities.

10 In 2007, following the Federal Government's announcement on the future of income fund distributions, the Limited Partnership effected a going-private transaction of the income trust. Since July, 2007, the Limited Partnership has been a 100% wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Canwest Global. Although repatriated with the rest of the Canwest enterprise in 2007, the LP Entities have separate credit facilities from CMI and continue to participate in the shared services arrangements. In spite of this mutually beneficial interdependence between the LP Entities and the CMI Entities, given the history, there are misalignments of personnel and services.

(c) Restructuring

11 Both the CMI Entities and the LP Entities are pursuing independent but coordinated restructuring and reorganization plans. The former have proceeded with their *CCAA* filing and prepackaged recapitalization transaction and the latter have entered into a forbearance agreement with certain of their senior lenders. Both the recapitalization transaction and the forbearance agreement contemplate a disentanglement and/or a realignment of the shared services arrangements. In addition, the term sheet relating to the CMI recapitalization transaction requires a transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the Limited Partnership.

12 The CMI Entities and the LP Entities have now entered into the Transition and Reorganization Agreement which addresses a restructuring of these inter-entity arrangements. By agreement, it is subject to court approval. The terms were negotiated amongst the CMI Entities, the LP Entities, their financial and legal advisors, their respective chief

restructuring advisors, the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders, certain of the Limited Partnership's senior lenders and their respective financial and legal advisors.

13 Schedule A to that agreement is the New Shared Services Agreement. It anticipates a cessation or renegotiation of the provision of certain services and the elimination of certain redundancies. It also addresses a realignment of certain employees who are misaligned and, subject to approval of the relevant regulator, a transfer of certain misaligned pension plan participants to pension plans that are sponsored by the appropriate party. The LP Entities, the CMI Chief Restructuring Advisor and the Monitor have consented to the entering into of the New Shared Services Agreement.

14 Schedule B to the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is the National Post Transition Agreement.

15 The National Post Company has not generated a profit since its inception in 1998 and continues to suffer operating losses. It is projected to suffer a net loss of $9.3 million in fiscal year ending August 31, 2009 and a net loss of $0.9 million in September, 2009. For the past seven years these losses have been funded by CMI and as a result, the National Post Company owes CMI approximately $139.1 million. The members of the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders had agreed to the continued funding by CMI of the National Post Company's short-term liquidity needs but advised that they were no longer prepared to do so after October 30, 2009. Absent funding, the National Post, a national newspaper, would shut down and employment would be lost for its 277 non-unionized employees. Three of its employees provide services to the LP Entities and ten of the LP Entities' employees provide services to the National Post Company. The National Post Company maintains a defined benefit pension plan registered under the Ontario Pension Benefits Act. It has a solvency deficiency as of December 31, 2006 of $1.5 million and a wind up deficiency of $1.6 million.

16 The National Post Company is also a guarantor of certain of CMI's and Canwest Global's secured and unsecured indebtedness as follows:

Irish Holdco Secured Note- $187.3 million

CIT Secured Facility- $10.7 million

CMI Senior Unsecured Subordinated Notes- US$393.2 million

Irish Holdco Unsecured Note- $430.6 million

17 Under the National Post Transition Agreement, the assets and business of the National Post Company will be transferred as a going concern to a new wholly-owned subsidiary of CPI (the "Transferee"). Assets excluded from the transfer include the benefit of all insurance policies, corporate charters, minute books and related materials, and amounts owing to the National Post Company by any of the CMI Entities.

18 The Transferee will assume the following liabilities: accounts payable to the extent they have not been due for more than 90 days; accrued expenses to the extent they have not been due for more than 90 days; deferred revenue; and any amounts due to employees. The Transferee will assume all liabilities and/or obligations (including any unfunded liability) under the National Post pension plan and benefit plans and the obligations of the National Post Company under contracts, licences and permits relating to the business of the National Post Company. Liabilities that are not expressly assumed are excluded from the transfer including the debt of approximately $139.1 million owed to CMI, all liabilities of the National Post Company in respect of borrowed money including any related party or third party debt (but not including approximately $1,148,365 owed to the LP Entities) and contingent liabilities relating to existing litigation claims.

19 CPI will cause the Transferee to offer employment to all of the National Post Company's employees on terms and conditions substantially similar to those pursuant to which the employees are currently employed.

20 The Transferee is to pay a portion of the price or cost in cash: (i) $2 million and 50% of the National Post Company's negative cash flow during the month of October, 2009 (to a maximum of $1 million), less (ii) a reduction equal to the

amount, if any, by which the assumed liabilities estimate as defined in the National Post Transition Agreement exceeds $6.3 million.

21 The CMI Entities were of the view that an agreement relating to the transfer of the National Post could only occur if it was associated with an agreement relating to shared services. In addition, the CMI Entities state that the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the Transferee is necessary for the survival of the National Post as a going concern. Furthermore, there are synergies between the National Post Company and the LP Entities and there is also the operational benefit of reintegrating the National Post newspaper with the other newspapers. It cannot operate independently of the services it receives from the Limited Partnership. Similarly, the LP Entities estimate that closure of the National Post would increase the LP Entities' cost burden by approximately $14 million in the fiscal year ending August 31, 2010.

22 In its Fifth Report to the Court, the Monitor reviewed alternatives to transitioning the business of the National Post Company to the LP Entities. RBC Dominion Securities Inc. who was engaged in December, 2008 to assist in considering and evaluating recapitalization alternatives, received no expressions of interest from parties seeking to acquire the National Post Company. Similarly, the Monitor has not been contacted by anyone interested in acquiring the business even though the need to transfer the business of the National Post Company has been in the public domain since October 6, 2009, the date of the Initial Order. The Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders will only support the short term liquidity needs until October 30, 2009 and the National Post Company is precluded from borrowing without the Ad Hoc Committee's consent which the latter will not provide. The LP Entities will not advance funds until the transaction closes. Accordingly, failure to transition would likely result in the forced cessation of operations and the commencement of liquidation proceedings. The estimated net recovery from a liquidation range from a negative amount to an amount not materially higher than the transfer price before costs of liquidation. The senior secured creditors of the National Post Company, namely the CIT Facility lenders and Irish Holdco, support the transaction as do the members of the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders.

23 The Monitor has concluded that the transaction has the following advantages over a liquidation:

- it facilitates the reorganizaton and orderly transition and subsequent termination of the shared services arrangements between the CMI Entities and the LP Entities;
- it preserves approximately 277 jobs in an already highly distressed newspaper publishing industry;
- it will help maintain and promote competition in the national daily newspaper market for the benefit of Canadian consumers; and
- the Transferee will assume substantially all of the National Post Company's trade payables (including those owed to various suppliers) and various employment costs associated with the transferred employees.

Issues

24 The issues to consider are whether:

(a) the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post is subject to the requirements of section 36 of the *CCAA*;

(b) the Transition and Reorganization Agreement should be approved by the Court; and

(c) the stay should be extended to January 22, 2010.

Discussion

(A) Section 36 of the CCAA

25 Section 36 of the *CCAA* was added as a result of the amendments which came into force on September 18, 2009. Counsel for the CMI Entities and the Monitor outlined their positions on the impact of the recent amendments to the *CCAA* on the motion before me. As no one challenged the order requested, no opposing arguments were made.

26 Court approval is required under section 36 if:

(a) a debtor company under CCAA protection

(b) proposes to sell or dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business.

27 Court approval under this section of the Act [1] is only required if those threshold requirements are met. If they are met, the court is provided with a list of non-exclusive factors to consider in determining whether to approve the sale or disposition. Additionally, certain mandatory criteria must be met for court approval of a sale or disposition of assets to a related party. Notice is to be given to secured creditors likely to be affected by the proposed sale or disposition. The court may only grant authorization if satisfied that the company can and will make certain pension and employee related payments.

28 Specifically, section 36 states:

(1) Restriction on disposition of business assets - A debtor company in respect of which an order has been made under this Act may not sell or otherwise dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business unless authorized to do so by a court. Despite any requirement for shareholder approval, including one under federal or provincial law, the court may authorize the sale or disposition even if shareholder approval was not obtained.

(2) Notice to creditors - A company that applies to the court for an authorization is to give notice of the application to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the proposed sale or disposition.

(3) Factors to be considered - In deciding whether to grant the authorization, the court is to consider, among other things,

(a) whether the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition was reasonable in the circumstances;

(b) whether the monitor approved the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition;

(c) whether the monitor filed with the court a report stating that in their opinion the sale or disposition would be more beneficial to the creditors than a sale or disposition under a bankruptcy;

(d) the extent to which the creditors were consulted;

(e) the effects of the proposed sale or disposition on the creditors and other interested parties; and

(f) whether the consideration to be received for the assets is reasonable and fair, taking into account their market value.

(4) Additional factors — related persons - If the proposed sale or disposition is to a person who is related to the company, the court may, after considering the factors referred to in subsection (3), grant the authorization only if it is satisfied that

(a) good faith efforts were made to sell or otherwise dispose of the assets to persons who are not related to the company; and

(b) the consideration to be received is superior to the consideration that would be received under any other offer made in accordance with the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition.

(5) Related persons - For the purpose of subsection (4), a person who is related to the company includes

(a) a director or officer of the company;

(b) a person who has or has had, directly or indirectly, control in fact of the company; and

(c) a person who is related to a person described in paragraph (a) or (b).

(6) Assets may be disposed of free and clear - The court may authorize a sale or disposition free and clear of any security, charge or other restriction and, if it does, it shall also order that other assets of the company or the proceeds of the sale or disposition be subject to a security, charge or other restriction in favour of the creditor whose security, charge or other restriction is to be affected by the order.

(7) Restriction — employers - The court may grant the authorization only if the court is satisfied that the company can and will make the payments that would have been required under paragraphs 6(4)(a) and (5)(a) if the court had sanctioned the compromise or arrangement. [2]

29 While counsel for the CMI Entities states that the provisions of section 36 have been satisfied, he submits that section 36 is inapplicable to the circumstances of the transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company because the threshold requirements are not met. As such, the approval requirements are not triggered. The Monitor supports this position.

30 In support, counsel for the CMI Entities and for the Monitor firstly submit that section 36(1) makes it clear that the section only applies to a debtor company. The terms "debtor company" and "company" are defined in section 2(1) of the *CCAA* and do not expressly include a partnership. The National Post Company is a general partnership and therefore does not fall within the definition of debtor company. While I acknowledge these facts, I do not accept this argument in the circumstances of this case. Relying on case law and exercising my inherent jurisdiction, I extended the scope of the Initial Order to encompass the National Post Company and the other partnerships such that they were granted a stay and other relief. In my view, it would be inconsistent and artificial to now exclude the business and assets of those partnerships from the ambit of the protections contained in the statute.

31 The CMI Entities' and the Monitor's second argument is that the Transition and Reorganization Agreement represents an internal corporate reorganization that is not subject to the requirements of section 36. Section 36 provides for court approval where a debtor under *CCAA* protection proposes to sell or otherwise dispose of assets "outside the ordinary course of business". This implies, so the argument goes, that a transaction that is in the ordinary course of business is not captured by section 36. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement is an internal corporate reorganization which is in the ordinary course of business and therefore section 36 is not triggered state counsel for the CMI Entities and for the Monitor. Counsel for the Monitor goes on to submit that the subject transaction is but one aspect of a larger transaction. Given the commitments and agreements entered into with the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders and the Bank of Nova Scotia as agent for the senior secured lenders to the LP Entities, the transfer cannot be treated as an independent sale divorced from its rightful context. In these circumstances, it is submitted that section 36 is not engaged.

32 The *CCAA* is remedial legislation designed to enable insolvent companies to restructure. As mentioned by me before in this case, the amendments do not detract from this objective. In discussing section 36, the Industry Canada Briefing Book [3] on the amendments states that "The reform is intended to provide the debtor company with greater flexibility in dealing with its property while limiting the possibility of abuse." [4]

33 The term "ordinary course of business" is not defined in the *CCAA* or in the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* [5]. As noted by Cullity J. in *Millgate Financial Corp. v. BCED Holdings Ltd.* [6], authorities that have considered the use of

the term in various statutes have not provided an exhaustive definition. As one author observed in a different context, namely the *Bulk Sales Act* [7], courts have typically taken a common sense approach to the term "ordinary course of business" and have considered the normal business dealings of each particular seller [8]. In *Pacific Mobile Corp., Re* [9], the Supreme Court of Canada stated:

> It is not wise to attempt to give a comprehensive definition of the term "ordinary course of business" for all transactions. Rather, it is best to consider the circumstances of each case and to take into account the type of business carried on by the debtor and creditor.
>
> We approve of the following passage from Monet J.A.'s reasons discussing the phrase "ordinary course of business"...
>
> 'It is apparent from these authorities, it seems to me, that the concept we are concerned with is an abstract one and that it is the function of the courts to consider the circumstances of each case in order to determine how to characterize a given transaction. This in effect reflects the constant interplay between law and fact.'

34 In arguing that section 36 does not apply to an internal corporate reorganization, the CMI Entities rely on the commentary of Industry Canada as being a useful indicator of legislative intent and descriptive of the abuse the section was designed to prevent. That commentary suggests that section 36(4),which deals with dispositions of assets to a related party, was intended to:

> ...prevent the possible abuse by "phoenix corporations". Prevalent in small business, particularly in the restaurant industry, phoenix corporations are the result of owners who engage in serial bankruptcies. A person incorporates a business and proceeds to cause it to become bankrupt. The person then purchases the assets of the business at a discount out of the estate and incorporates a "new" business using the assets of the previous business. The owner continues their original business basically unaffected while creditors are left unpaid. [10]

35 In my view, not every internal corporate reorganization escapes the purview of section 36. Indeed, a phoenix corporation to one may be an internal corporate reorganization to another. As suggested by the decision in *Pacific Mobile Corp.* [11]., a court should in each case examine the circumstances of the subject transaction within the context of the business carried on by the debtor.

36 In this case, the business of the National Post Company and the CP Entities are highly integrated and interdependent. The Canwest business structure predated the insolvency of the CMI Entities and reflects in part an anomaly that arose as a result of an income trust structure driven by tax considerations. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement is an internal reorganization transaction that is designed to realign shared services and assets within the Canwest corporate family so as to rationalize the business structure and to better reflect the appropriate business model. Furthermore, the realignment of the shared services and transfer of the assets and business of the National Post Company to the publishing side of the business are steps in the larger reorganization of the relationship between the CMI Entities and the LP Entities. There is no ability to proceed with either the Shared Services Agreement or the National Post Transition Agreement alone. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement provides a framework for the CMI Entities and the LP Entities to properly restructure their inter-entity arrangements for the benefit of their respective stakeholders. It would be commercially unreasonable to require the CMI Entities to engage in the sort of third party sales process contemplated by section 36(4) and offer the National Post for sale to third parties before permitting them to realign the shared services arrangements. In these circumstances, I am prepared to accept that section 36 is inapplicable.

(b) Transition and Reorganization Agreement

37 As mentioned, the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is by its terms subject to court approval. The court has a broad jurisdiction to approve agreements that facilitate a restructuring: *Stelco Inc., Re*[12] Even though I have accepted that in this case section 36 is inapplicable, court approval should be sought in circumstances where the sale or disposition is to a related person and there is an apprehension that the sale may not be in the ordinary course of business. At that time, the court will confirm or reject the ordinary course of business characterization. If confirmed, at minimum, the court will determine whether the proposed transaction facilitates the restructuring and is fair. If rejected, the court will determine whether the proposed transaction meets the requirements of section 36. Even if the court confirms that the proposed transaction is in the ordinary course of business and therefore outside the ambit of section 36, the provisions of the section may be considered in assessing fairness.

38 I am satisfied that the proposed transaction does facilitate the restructuring and is fair and that the Transition and Reorganization Agreement should be approved. In this regard, amongst other things, I have considered the provisions of section 36. I note the following. The CMI recapitalization transaction which prompted the Transition and Reorganization Agreement is designed to facilitate the restructuring of CMI into a viable and competitive industry participant and to allow a substantial number of the businesses operated by the CMI Entities to continue as going concerns. This preserves value for stakeholders and maintains employment for as many employees of the CMI Entities as possible. The Transition and Reorganization Agreement was entered into after extensive negotiation and consultation between the CMI Entities, the LP Entities, their respective financial and legal advisers and restructuring advisers, the Ad Hoc Committee and the LP senior secured lenders and their respective financial and legal advisers. As such, while not every stakeholder was included, significant interests have been represented and in many instances, given the nature of their interest, have served as proxies for unrepresented stakeholders. As noted in the materials filed by the CMI Entities, the National Post Transition Agreement provides for the transfer of assets and certain liabilities to the publishing side of the Canwest business and the assumption of substantially all of the operating liabilities by the Transferee. Although there is no guarantee that the Transferee will ultimately be able to meet its liabilities as they come due, the liabilities are not stranded in an entity that will have materially fewer assets to satisfy them.

39 There is no prejudice to the major creditors of the CMI Entities. Indeed, the senior secured lender, Irish Holdco., supports the Transition and Reorganization Agreement as does the Ad Hoc Committee and the senior secured lenders of the LP Entities. The Monitor supports the Transition and Reorganization Agreement and has concluded that it is in the best interests of a broad range of stakeholders of the CMI Entities, the National Post Company, including its employees, suppliers and customers, and the LP Entities. Notice of this motion has been given to secured creditors likely to be affected by the order.

40 In the absence of the Transition and Reorganization Agreement, it is likely that the National Post Company would be required to shut down resulting in the consequent loss of employment for most or all the National Post Company's employees. Under the National Post Transition Agreement, all of the National Post Company employees will be offered employment and as noted in the affidavit of the moving parties, the National Post Company's obligations and liabilities under the pension plan will be assumed, subject to necessary approvals.

41 No third party has expressed any interest in acquiring the National Post Company. Indeed, at no time did RBC Dominion Securities Inc. who was assisting in evaluating recapitalization alternatives ever receive any expression of interest from parties seeking to acquire it. Similarly, while the need to transfer the National Post has been in the public domain since at least October 6, 2009, the Monitor has not been contacted by any interested party with respect to acquiring the business of the National Post Company. The Monitor has approved the process leading to the sale and also has conducted a liquidation analysis that caused it to conclude that the proposed disposition is the most beneficial outcome. There has been full consultation with creditors and as noted by the Monitor, the Ad Hoc Committee serves as a good proxy for the unsecured creditor group as a whole. I am satisfied that the consideration is reasonable and fair given the evidence on estimated liquidation value and the fact that there is no other going concern option available.

42 The remaining section 36 factor to consider is section 36(7) which provides that the court should be satisfied that the company can and will make certain pension and employee related payments that would have been required if the court had sanctioned the compromise or arrangement. In oral submissions, counsel for the CMI Entities confirmed that they had met the requirements of section 36. It is agreed that the pension and employee liabilities will be assumed by the Transferee. Although present, the representative of the Superintendent of Financial Services was unopposed to the order requested. If and when a compromise and arrangement is proposed, the Monitor is asked to make the necessary inquiries and report to the court on the status of those payments.

Stay Extension

43 The CMI Entities are continuing to work with their various stakeholders on the preparation and filing of a proposed plan of arrangement and additional time is required. An extension of the stay of proceedings is necessary to provide stability during that time. The cash flow forecast suggests that the CMI Entities have sufficient available cash resources during the requested extension period. The Monitor supports the extension and nobody was opposed. I accept the statements of the CMI Entities and the Monitor that the CMI Entities have acted, and are continuing to act, in good faith and with due diligence. In my view it is appropriate to extend the stay to January 22, 2010 as requested.

Application granted.

Footnotes

1 Court approval may nonetheless be required by virtue of the terms of the Initial or other court order or at the request of a stakeholder.

2 The reference to paragraph 6(4)a should presumably be 6(6)a.

3 Industry Canada "Bill C-55: Clause by Clause Analysis — Bill Clause No. 131 — CCAA Section 36".

4 Ibid.

5 R.S.C. 1985, c.C-36 as amended.

6 (2003), 47 C.B.R. (4th) 278 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) at para.52.

7 R.S.O. 1990, c. B. 14, as amended.

8 D.J. Miller "Remedies under the Bulk Sales Act: (Necessary, or a Nuisance?)", Ontario Bar Association, October, 2007.

9 [1985] 1 S.C.R. 290 (S.C.C.).

10 Supra, note 3.

11 Supra, note 9.

12 (2005), 15 C.B.R. (5th) 288 (Ont. C.A.).

TAB 3

2010 ONSC 2870
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Canwest Publishing Inc./Publications Canwest Inc., Re

2010 CarswellOnt 3509, 2010 ONSC 2870, 189 A.C.W.S. (3d) 598, 68 C.B.R. (5th) 233

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 CANWEST PUBLISHING INC./PUBLICATIONS CANWEST INC., CANWEST BOOKS INC., AND CANWEST (CANADA) INC. (Applicants)

Pepall J.

Judgment: May 21, 2010
Docket: CV-10-8533-00CL

Counsel: Lyndon Barnes, Alex Cobb, Betsy Putnam for Applicant, LP Entities
Mario Forte for Special Committee of the Board of Directors
David Byers, Maria Konyukhova for Monitor, FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
Andrew Kent, Hilary Clarke for Administrative Agent of the Senior Secured Lenders Syndicate
M.P. Gottlieb, J.A. Swartz for Ad Hoc Committee of 9.25% Senior Subordinated Noteholders
Robert Chadwick, Logan Willis for 7535538 Canada Inc.
Deborah McPhail for Superintendant of Financial Services (FSCO)
Thomas McRae for Certain Canwest Employees

Subject: Insolvency; Estates and Trusts

APPLICATION by LP entities for various relief relating to *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* proceedings.

***Pepall J.*:**

Endorsement

Relief Requested

1 The LP Entities seek an order: (1) authorizing them to enter into an Asset Purchase Agreement based on a bid from the Ad Hoc Committee of 9.25% Senior Subordinated Noteholders ("the AHC Bid"); (2) approving an amended claims procedure; (3) authorizing the LP Entities to resume the claims process; and (4) amending the SISP procedures so that the LP Entities can advance the Ad Hoc Committee transaction (the AHC Transaction") and the Support Transaction concurrently. They also seek an order authorizing them to call a meeting of unsecured creditors to vote on the Ad Hoc Committee Plan on June 10, 2010. Lastly, they seek an order conditionally sanctioning the Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan.

AHC Bid

2 Dealing firstly with approval of the AHC Bid, in my Initial Order of January 8, 2010, I approved the Support Agreement between the LP Entities and the Administrative Agent for the Senior Lenders and authorized the LP Entities to file a Senior Lenders' Plan and to commence a sale and investor solicitation process (the SISP). The objective of the SISP was to test the market and obtain an offer that was superior to the terms of the Support Transaction.

3 On January 11, 2010, the Financial Advisor, RBC Capital Markets, commenced the SISP. Qualified Bids (as that term was defined in the SISP) were received and the Monitor, in consultation with the Financial Advisor and the LP CRA, determined that the AHC Bid was a Superior Cash Offer and that none of the other bids was a Superior Offer as those terms were defined in the SISP.

4 The Monitor recommended that the LP Entities pursue the AHC Transaction and the Special Committee of the Board of Directors accepted that recommendation.

5 The AHC Transaction contemplates that 7535538 Canada Inc. ("Holdco") will effect a transaction through a new limited partnership (Opco LP) in which it will acquire substantially all of the financial and operating assets of the LP Entities and the shares of National Post Inc. and assume certain liabilities including substantially all of the operating liabilities for a purchase price of $1.1 billion. At closing, Opco LP will offer employment to substantially all of the employees of the LP Entities and will assume all of the pension liabilities and other benefits for employees of the LP Entities who will be employed by Opco LP, as well as for retirees currently covered by registered pension plans or other benefit plans. The materials submitted with the AHC Bid indicated that Opco LP will continue to operate all of the businesses of the LP Entities in substantially the same manner as they are currently operated, with no immediate plans to discontinue operations, sell material assets or make significant changes to current management. The AHC Bid will also allow for a full payout of the debt owed by the LP Entities to the LP Secured Lenders under the LP credit agreement and the Hedging Creditors and provides an additional $150 million in value which will be available for the unsecured creditors of the LP Entities.

6 The purchase price will consist of an amount in cash that is equal to the sum of the Senior Secured Claims Amount (as defined in the AHC Asset Purchase Agreement), a promissory note of $150 million (to be exchanged for up to 45% of the common shares of Holdco) and the assumption of certain liabilities of the LP Entities.

7 The Ad Hoc Committee has indicated that Holdco has received commitments for $950 million of funded debt and equity financing to finance the AHC Bid. This includes $700 million of new senior funded debt to be raised by Opco LP and $250 million of mezzanine debt and equity to be raised including from the current members of the Ad Hoc Committee.

8 Certain liabilities are excluded including pre-filing liabilities and restructuring period claims, certain employee related liabilities and intercompany liabilities between and among the LP Entities and the CMI Entities. Effective as of the closing date, Opco LP will offer employment to all full-time and part-time employees of the LP Entities on substantially similar terms as their then existing employment (or the terms set out in their collective agreement, as applicable), subject to the option, exercisable on or before May 30, 2010, to not offer employment to up to 10% of the non-unionized part-time or temporary employees employed by the LP Entities.

9 The AHC Bid contemplates that the transaction will be implemented pursuant to a plan of compromise or arrangement between the LP Entities and certain unsecured creditors (the "AHC Plan"). In brief, the AHC Plan would provide that Opco LP would acquire substantially all of the assets of the LP Entities. The Senior Lenders would be unaffected creditors and would be paid in full. Unsecured creditors with proven claims of $1,000 or less would receive cash. The balance of the consideration would be satisfied by an unsecured demand note of $150 million less the amounts paid to the $1,000 unsecured creditors. Ultimately, affected unsecured creditors with proven claims would receive shares in Holdco and Holdco would apply for the listing of its common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

10 The Monitor recommended that the AHC Asset Purchase Agreement based on the AHC Bid be authorized. Certain factors were particularly relevant to the Monitor in making its recommendation:

- the Senior Lenders will received 100 cents on the dollar;

• the AHC Transaction will preserve substantially all of the business of the LP Entities to the benefit of the LP Entities' suppliers and the millions of people who rely on the LP Entities' publications each day;

• the AHC Transaction preserves the employment of substantially all of the current employees and largely protects the interests of former employees and retirees;

• the AHC Bid contemplates that the transaction will be implemented through a Plan under which $150 million in cash or shares will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors;

• unlike the Support Transaction, there is no option *not* to assume certain pension or employee benefits obligations.

11 The Monitor, the LP CRA and the Financial Advisor considered closing risks associated with the AHC Bid and concluded that the Bid was credible, reasonably certain and financially viable. The LP Entities agreed with that assessment. All appearing either supported the AHC Transaction or were unopposed.

12 Clearly the SISP was successful and in my view, the LP Entities should be authorized to enter the Ad Hoc Committee Asset Purchase Agreement as requested.

13 The proposed disposition of assets meets the section 36 CCAA criteria and those set forth in the *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* [1] decision. Indeed, to a large degree, the criteria overlap. The process was reasonable and the Monitor was content with it. Sufficient efforts were made to attract the best possible bid; the SISP was widely publicized; ample time was given to prepare offers; and there was integrity and no unfairness in the process. The Monitor was intimately involved in supervising the SISP and also made the Superior Cash Offer recommendation. The Monitor had previously advised the Court that in its opinion, the Support Transaction was preferable to a bankruptcy. The logical extension of that conclusion is that the AHC Transaction is as well. The LP Entities' Senior Lenders were either consulted and/or had the right to approve the various steps in the SISP. The effect of the proposed sale on other interested parties is very positive. Amongst other things, it provides for a going concern outcome and significant recoveries for both the secured and unsecured creditors. The consideration to be received is reasonable and fair. The Financial Advisor and the Monitor were both of the opinion that the SISP was a thorough canvassing of the market. The AHC Transaction was the highest offer received and delivers considerably more value than the Support Transaction which was in essence a "stalking horse" offer made by the single largest creditor constituency. The remaining subsequent provisions of section 36 of the CCAA are either inapplicable or have been complied with. In conclusion the AHC Transaction ought to be and is approved.

Claims Procedure Order and Meeting Order

14 Turning to the Claims Procedure Order, as a result of the foregoing, the scope of the claims process needs to be expanded. Claims that have been filed will move to adjudication and resolution and in addition, the scope of the process needs to be expanded so as to ensure that as many creditors as possible have an opportunity to participate in the meeting to consider the Ad Hoc Committee Plan and to participate in distributions. Dates and timing also have to be adjusted. In these circumstances the requested Claims Procedure Order should be approved. Additionally, the Meeting Order required to convene a meeting of unsecured creditors on June 10, 2010 to vote on the Ad Hoc Committee Plan is granted.

SISP Amendment

15 It is proposed that the LP Entities will work diligently to implement the AHC Transaction while concurrently pursuing such steps as are required to effect the Support Transaction. The SISP procedures must be amended. The AHC Transaction which is to be effected through the Ad Hoc Committee Plan cannot be completed within the sixty days contemplated by the SISP. On consent of the Monitor, the LP Administrative Agent, the Ad Hoc Committee and the LP Entities, the SISP is amended to extend the date for closing of the AHC Transaction and to permit the proposed dual track procedure. The proposed amendments to the SISP are clearly warranted as a practical matter and so as to procure the best available going concern outcome for the LP Entities and their stakeholders. Paragraph 102 of the Initial

Order contains a comeback clause which provides that interested parties may move to amend the Initial Order on notice. This would include a motion to amend the SISP which is effectively incorporated into the Initial Order by reference. The Applicants submit that I have broad general jurisdiction under section 11 of the CCAA to make such amendments. In my view, it is unnecessary to decide that issue as the affected parties are consenting to the proposed amendments.

Dual Track and Sanction of Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan

16 In my view, it is prudent for the LP Entities to simultaneously advance the AHC Transaction and the Support Transaction. To that end, the LP Entities seek approval of a conditional sanction order. They ask for conditional authorization to enter into the Acquisition and Assumption Agreement pursuant to a Credit Acquisition Sanction, Approval and Vesting Order.

17 The Senior Lenders' meeting was held January 27, 2010 and 97.5% in number and 88.7% in value of the Senior Lenders holding Proven Principal Claims who were present and voting voted in favour of the Senior Lenders' Plan. This was well in excess of the required majorities.

18 The LP Entities are seeking the sanction of the Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan on the basis that its implementation is conditional on the delivery of a Monitor's Certificate. The certificate will not be delivered if the AHC Bid closes. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to address closing timelines as well as access to advisor and management time. Absent the closing of the AHC Transaction, the Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan is fair and reasonable as between the LP Entities and its creditors. If the AHC Transaction is unable to close, I conclude that there are no available commercial going concern alternatives to the Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan. The market was fully canvassed during the SISP; there was ample time to conduct such a canvass; it was professionally supervised; and the AHC Bid was the only Superior Offer as that term was defined in the SISP. For these reasons, I am prepared to find that the Senior Lenders' CCAA Plan is fair and reasonable and may be conditionally sanctioned. I also note that there has been strict compliance with statutory requirements and nothing has been done or purported to have been done which was not authorized by the CCAA. As such, the three part test set forth in the *Canadian Airlines Corp., Re*[2] has been met. Additionally, there has been compliance with section 6 of the CCAA. The Crown, employee and pension claims described in section 6 (3),(5), and (6) have been addressed in the Senior Lenders' Plan at sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

Conclusion

19 In conclusion, it is evident to me that the parties who have been engaged in this CCAA proceeding have worked diligently and cooperatively, rigorously protecting their own interests but at the same time achieving a positive outcome for the LP Entities' stakeholders as a whole. As I indicated in Court, for this they and their professional advisors should be commended. The business of the LP Entities affects many people - creditors, employees, retirees, suppliers, community members and the millions who rely on their publications for their news. This is a good chapter in the LP Entities' CCAA story. Hopefully, it will have a happy ending.

Application granted.

Footnotes

1 [1991] O.J. No. 1137 (Ont. C.A.).

2 2000 ABQB 442 (Alta. Q.B.), leave to appeal refused 2000 ABCA 238 (Alta. C.A. [In Chambers]), affirmed 2001 ABCA 9 (Alta. C.A.), leave to appeal to S.C.C. refused July 12, 2001 [2001 CarswellAlta 888 (S.C.C.)].

TAB 4

2009 CarswellOnt 4838
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Nortel Networks Corp., Re

2009 CarswellOnt 4838, [2009] O.J. No. 4487, 56 C.B.R. (5th) 224

In the matter of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as Amended (Applicants)

And In the Matter of a Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of Nortel Networks Corporation, Nortel Networks Limited, Nortel Networks Global Corporation, Nortel Networks International Corporation and Nortel Networks Technology Corporation

Morawetz J.

Heard: July 28, 2009
Judgment: July 28, 2009
Docket: Toronto 09-CL-7950

Counsel: Mr. D. Tay, Ms J. Stam for Nortel Networks Corporation et al.
Mr. J.A. Carfagnini, Mr. C.G. Armstrong for Monitor, Ernst and Young Incorporated
Mr. Arthur O. Jacques for Felske, Sylvain
S.R. Orzy for Noteholders
Ms S. Grundy, Mr. J. Galway for Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson
Ms L. Williams, Ms K. Mahar for Flextronics
Mr. M. Zigler for Former Employees
Mr. L. Barnes for Board of the Directors of Nortel Networks Corporation, Nortel Networks Limited
Mr. A. MacFarlane for Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors
Ms T. Lie for Superintendent of Financial Services of Ontario
Mr. B. Wadsworth for CAW Canada
Mr. S. Bomhof for Nokia Siemens
Mr. R.B. Schwill for Nortel Networks UK Limited

Subject: Insolvency; Estates and Trusts; Civil Practice and Procedure

MOTION by telecommunications company for approval of asset sale agreement, vesting order, approval of intellectual property licence agreement, order declaring that ancillary agreements were binding and sealing order.

***Morawetz J.*:**

1 Nortel Networks Corporation ("NNC), Nortel Networks Limited (NNL), Nortel Networks Technology Corporation, Nortel Networks International Corporation and Nortel Networks Global Corporation, (collectively the "Applicants"), bring this motion for an Order approving and authorizing the execution of the Asset Sale Agreement dated as of July 24, 2009, ("the Sale Agreement"), among Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (PUBL) (the "Purchaser"), as buyer, and NNL, NNC, Nortel Networks, Inc.) ("NNI) or ("Ericsson"), and certain of their affiliates as vendors, (collectively, the "Sellers"), in the form attached and as an Appendix to the Seventeenth Report of Ernst and Young Inc. in its capacity as Monitor in the CCAA proceedings.

2 The Applicants also request, among other things, a Vesting Order, an Order approving and authorizing the execution and compliance with the Intellectual Property Licence Agreement substantially in the form attached to the

confidential appendix to the Seventeenth Report and the Trademark Licence Agreements substantially in the form attached to the appendix and an Order declaring that the Ancillary Agreements, (as defined in the Sale Agreement), including the IP Licences, shall be binding on the Applicants that are party thereto, and shall not be repudiated disclaimed or otherwise compromised in these proceedings, and that the intellectual property subject to the IP Licences shall not be sold, transferred, conveyed or assigned by any of the Applicants unless the buyer or assignee of such intellectual property assumes all of the obligations of NNL under the IP Licences and executes an assumption agreement in favour of the Purchaser in a form satisfactory to the Purchaser.

3 Finally, the Applicants seek an order sealing the Confidential Appendixes to the Seventeenth Report pending further order of this court.

4 This joint hearing is being conducted by way of video conference. His Honor Judge Gross is presiding over the hearing in the U.S. Court. This joint hearing is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Cross-Border Protocol, which has previously been approved by both the U.S. Court and this court.

5 The Applicants have filed two affidavits in support of the motion. The first is that of Mr. George Riedel, sworn July 25, 2009. Mr. Riedel is the Chief Strategy Officer of NNC and NNL. Mr. Riedel also swore an affidavit on June 23, 2009 in support of the motion to approve the Bidding Procedures. The second affidavit is that of Mr. Michael Kotrly which relates to an issue involving Flextronics which was resolved prior to this hearing.

6 The Monitor has also filed its Seventeenth Report with respect to this motion. The Monitor recommends that the requested relief be granted.

7 The Applicants' position is also enthusiastically supported by the Unsecured Creditors' Committee in the Chapter 11 proceedings and the Noteholders.

8 No party is opposed to the requested relief.

9 On June 29, 2009 this court granted an Order approving the Bidding Procedures for a sale process for certain of Nortel's Code Division Multiple Access ("CMDA") business, and Long Term Evolution ("LTE") Access. The procedures were attached to the Order.

10 The Court also approved the Stalking Horse Agreement dated as of June 19, 2009 among Nokia Siemens Networks B.V. ("Nokia Siemens") and the Sellers (also referred to as the "Nokia Agreement") and accepted agreement for the purposes of conducting the Stalking Horse bidding process in accordance with the Bidding Procedures, including the Break-Up-Fee and Expense Reimbursement as both terms are defined in the Stalking Horse Agreement.

11 The order of this court was granted immediately after His Honor, Judge Gross, of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, approved the Bidding Procedures in the Chapter 11 proceedings.

12 The Bidding Procedures contemplated a bid deadline of 4 p.m. on July 21, 2009. This gave interested parties 22 days to conduct due diligence and submit a bid.

13 By the Bid Deadline, three bids were acknowledged as "Qualified Bids" as contemplated by the Bidding Procedures. Qualified Bids were received from MPAM Wireless Inc., otherwise known as Matlin Patterson and Ericsson.

14 The Monitor also reports that on July 15, 2009 one additional party submitted a non-binding letter of intent and requested that it be deemed a Qualified Bidder. The Monitor further reports that upon receiving this request, the Applicants' provided such party with a form of Non-Disclosure Agreement substantially in the form as that previously executed by Nokia Siemens. This party declined to execute the Non Disclosure Agreement and was not deemed a Qualified Bidder. The Monitor further reports that it, the UCC and the Bondholder Group were all consulted in connection with the request of such party to be considered a Qualified Bidder.

15 The Monitor also reports that it is of the view that any party that wanted to bid for the business and complied with the Bidding Procedures was permitted to do so.

16 In the period up to July 21, 2009, the Monitor reports that it was kept apprised of all activity conducted between Nortel and the potential buyers. In addition, the Monitor participated in conference calls and meetings with the potential buyers, both with Nortel and independently. The Monitor further reports that it conducted its own independent review and analysis of materials submitted by the potential buyers.

17 On July 22, 2009, in accordance with the Bidding Procedures, copies of both the MPAM bid and the Ericsson bid were provided to Nokia Siemens, MPAM and Ericsson were both notified that three Qualified Bids had been received.

18 After consultation with the Monitor and representatives of the UCC and the Bondholder Group, the Sellers determined that the highest offer amongst the three bids was submitted by Ericsson and accordingly on July 22, 2009, the three Qualified Bidders were informed that the Ericsson bid had been selected as the starting bid pursuant to the Bidding Procedures. Copies of the Ericsson bid were distributed to Nokia Siemens and MPAM.

19 The Monitor reports that the auction was held in New York on July 24, 2009.

20 Pursuant to the Bidding Procedures the auction went through several rounds of bidding. The Sellers finally determined that the Ericsson bid submitted in the sixth round should be declared the Successful Bid and that the Nokia Siemens bid submitted in the fifth round should be an Alternate Bid. The Monitor reports that these determinations were made in accordance with consultations with the Monitor and representatives of UCC and the Bondholder group held during the seventh round adjournment.

21 The Monitor reports that the terms and conditions of the Successful Bid are substantially the same as the Nokia Agreement described in the Fourteenth Report with the significant differences being as follows:

> 1) The purchase price has been increased from U.S. $650 million to U.S. $1.13 billion plus the obligation of the Purchaser to pay, perform and discharge the assumed liabilities. The Purchaser made a good faith deposit of U.S. $36.5 million.
>
> 2) The Termination Date has been extended to September 30, 2009 or in the event that closing has not occurred solely because regulatory approvals have not yet been obtained, October 31, 2009 as opposed to August 31 and September 30, respectively, for the Nokia Agreement.
>
> 3) The provisions in the Nokia Agreement with respect to the Break-Up Fee and Expense Reimbursement have been deleted.

22 Further, I note that the Nokia Agreement provided for a commitment to take at least 2,500 Nortel employees worldwide. Under the Sale Agreement, the Purchaser has also committed to make employment offers to at least 2,500 Nortel employees worldwide.

23 The Nokia Agreement provided for a payment of a Break-Up Fee of $19.5 million and the Expense Reimbursement to a maximum of $3 million, upon termination of the Nokia Agreement. The Monitor reports that if both this court and the U.S. Court approve the Successful Bid, the Applicants are of the view that the Break-Up Fee and the Expense Reimbursement will be payable and in accordance with the order of June 29, 2009, the company intends to make such a payment. The Monitor reports that it is currently contemplated that 50% of the amount will be funded by NNL and 50% by NNI.

24 The assets to be transferred by the Applicants and the U.S. Debtors pursuant to the successful bid are to be transferred free and clear of all liens of any kind. The Monitor is of the understanding that no leased assets are being conveyed as part of this transaction.

25 The Monitor also reports that at the request of the Purchaser, the proposed Approval and Vesting Orders specifically approves Intellectual Property Licence Agreement and Trademark Licence Agreement, collectively, (the "IP Licences"), entered into between NNL and the Purchaser in connection with the Successful Bid.

26 The Monitor also reports that subject to court approval, closing is anticipated to occur in September 2009.

27 The Bidding Procedures provide that the Seller may seek approval of the next highest or otherwise best offer as the Alternate Bid. If the closing of the transaction contemplated fails to occur the Sellers would then be authorized, but not directed, to proceed to effect a Sale Pursuant to the terms of the Alternate Bid without further court approval. The Sellers, in consultation with the Monitor, the UCC and the Bondholders, determined that the bids submitted by Nokia Siemens in the fifth round with a purchase price of $1,032,500,000 is the next highest and best offer and has been deemed to be the Alternative Bid. Accordingly, the company is seeking court approval of the alternative bid pursuant to the Bidding Procedures.

28 The Monitor reports that, as noted in its Fourteenth Report, the CMDA division and the LTE business are not operated through a dedicated legal entity or stand alone division. The Applicants have an interest in intellectual property of the CMDA business and the LTE business which is subject to various inter-company licensing agreements with other Nortel legal entities around the world, in some cases on an exclusive basis and in other cases, on a non-exclusive basis. The Monitor is of the view that the task of allocating sale proceeds stemming from the Successful Bid amongst the various Nortel entities and the various jurisdictions is complex. Further, as set out in the Fifteenth Report, the Applicants, the U.S. Debtors, and certain of the Europe, Middle East, Asia entities, ("EMEA") through their U.K. Administrators entered into the Interim Funding and Settlement Agreement, the IFSA, which was approved by this court on June 29, 2009. Pursuant to the IFSA, each of the Applicants, U.S. Debtors and EMEA Debtors agreed that the execution of definitive documentation with a purchaser of any material Nortel assets was not conditional upon reaching an agreement regarding the allocation of sale proceeds or binding procedures for the allocation of the sale proceeds. The Monitor reports that the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith and attempt to reach an agreement on a protocol for resolving disputes concerning the allocation of sale proceeds but, as of the current date, no agreement has been reached regarding the allocation of any sales proceeds. Accordingly, the Selling Debtors have determined that the proceeds are to be deposited in an escrow account. The issue of allocation of sale proceeds will be addressed at a later date.

29 The Monitor expects that the Company will return to court prior to the closing of the transaction to seek approval of the escrow agreement and a protocol for resolving disputes regarding the allocation of sale proceeds.

30 In his affidavit, Mr. Riedel concludes that the sale process was conducted by Nortel with consultation from its financial advisor, the Monitor and several of its significant stakeholders in accordance with the Bidding Procedures and that the auction resulted in a significantly increased purchase price on terms that are the same or better than those contained in the Stalking Horse Agreement. He is of the view that the proposed transaction, as set out in the Sale Agreement, is the best offer available for the assets and that the Alternate Bid represents the second best offer available for the Assets.

31 The Monitor concludes that the company's efforts to market the CMDA Business and the LTE Business were comprehensive and conducted in accordance with the Bidding Procedures and is further of the view that the Section 363 type auction process provided a mechanism to fully determine the market value of these assets. The Monitor is satisfied that the purchased priced constitutes fair consideration for such assets and, as a result, the Monitor is of the view that the Successful Bid represents the best transaction for the sale of these assets and the Monitor therefore recommends that the court approve the Applicants' motion.

32 A number of objections have been considered by the U.S. Court and they have been either resolved or overruled. I am satisfied that no useful purpose would be served by adding additional comment on this issue.

33 Turning now to whether it is appropriate to approve the transaction, I refer back to my Endorsement on the Bidding Procedures motion. At that time, I indicated that counsel to the Applicants had emphasized that Nortel would aim to satisfy the elements established by the court for approval as set out in the decision of *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* (1991), 7 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. C.A.), which, in turn, accepts certain standards as set out by this court in *Crown Trust Co. v. Rosenberg* (1986), 60 O.R. (2d) 87 (Ont. H.C.).

34 Although the *Soundair* and *Crown Trust* tests were established for the sale of assets by a receiver, the principles have been considered to be appropriate for sale of assets as part of a court supervised sales process in a CCAA proceeding. For authority see *Tiger Brand Knitting Co., Re* (2005), 9 C.B.R. (5th) 315 (Ont. S.C.J.) .

35 The duties of the court in reviewing a proposed sale of assets are as follows:

> 1) It should consider whether sufficient effort has been to obtain the best price and that the debtor has not acted improvidently;
>
> 2) It should consider the interests of all parties;
>
> 3) It should consider the efficacy and integrity of the process by which offers have been obtained; and
>
> 4) It should consider whether there has been unfairness in the working out of the process.

36 I am satisfied that the unchallenged record clearly establishes that the sale process has been conducted in accordance with the Bidding Procedures and with the principles set out in both *Soundair*, and *Crown Trust*. All parties are of the view that the purchase price represents fair consideration for the assets included in the Sale Agreement. I accept these submissions. The consideration provided by Ericsson pursuant to the Sale Agreement, in my view, constitutes reasonably equivalent value and fair consideration for the assets.

37 In my view, it is appropriate to approve the Sale Agreement as between the Sellers and Purchaser. I am also satisfied that it is appropriate to grant the relief relating to the Vesting Order, the IP Licences, the Ancillary Agreement and the Alternate Bid, all of which are approved.

38 The Applicants also requested an order sealing the Confidential Appendixes to the Seventeenth Report pending further order. In considering this request I referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Sierra Club of Canada v. Canada (Minister of Finance)*, 2002 SCC 41 (S.C.C.), which addresses the issue of a sealing order. The Supreme Court of Canada held that such orders should only be granted when:

> 1) An order is needed to prevent serious risk to an important interest because reasonable alternative measures will not prevent the risk;
>
> 2) The salutary effects of the order outweigh its deleterious effects, including the effects on the right to free expression, which includes public interest in open and accessible court proceedings.

39 I have reviewed the Confidential Appendixes to the Seventeenth Report. I am satisfied that the Appendixes contain sensitive commercial information, the release of which could be prejudicial to the stakeholders. I am satisfied that the request for a sealing order is appropriate and it is so granted.

40 Other than with respect to the payment and reimbursement of amounts in respect of the Bid Protections nothing in this endorsement or the formal order is meant to modify or vary any of the Selling Debtors' (as such term is defined in the ISFA) rights and obligations under the ISFA. It is further acknowledged that Nortel has advised that the Interim Sales Protocol shall be subject to approval by the court.

41 An order shall issue in the form presented, as amended, to give effect to the foregoing reasons.

Motion granted.

End of Document

TAB 5

2009 CarswellOnt 9345
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Nortel Networks Corp., Re

2009 CarswellOnt 9345

In the Matter of a Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of Nortel Networks Corporation, Nortel Networks Limited, Nortel Networks Global Corporation, Nortel Networks International Corporation and Nortel Networks Technology Corporation

Morawetz J.

Judgment: September 29, 2009
Docket: Toronto 09-CL-7950

Counsel: J. Stam, D. Tay, for Applicants
J. Pasquariello, C. Armstrong, for Monitor, Ernst & Young Inc.
M. Starnino, for Superintendent of Financial Services
S.R. Orzy, for Noteholders
A. MacFarlane, for Unsecured Creditors' Committee
H. Meredith, for Hitachi
M. Zigler, for Former Employees
S. Campbell, for EMEA Debtors

Subject: Insolvency; Estates and Trusts

***Morawetz J.*:**

1 The motion was not opposed.

2 The applicants seek an Approval and Vesting Order in respect of a transaction involving assets (as defined in the Sale Agreement) relating to Nortel's Next Generation Packet Case research and development activities. The proposed purchaser is Hitachi Ltd.

3 The purchase price is US $10,000,000. plus the assumption of certain liabilities.

4 The proposed transaction is described in the supporting affidavits of Mr. George Riedel and in the 26th Report.

5 A Sales Process was previously approved by this Court on Sept. 29/09 and by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court on Sept. 30/09.

6 Having reviewed the record and having heard submissions I am satisfied that the Applicant has followed the approved process and that the proposed transaction represents a reasonable outcome is the circumstances.

7 The Monitor has been involved in the process and recommends the approval of the transactions.

8 I am satisfied that the principles set forth in *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* [1991 CarswellOnt 205 (Ont. C.A.)] have been adhered to and that this transaction should be approved.

9 The Monitor has submitted that Confidential Appendix B contains sensitive commercial information, the disclosure of which could adversely affect certain stakeholders.

10 I accept the submissions. In my view a sealing order is appropriate.

11 In arriving at this conclusion I have taken into account the principles set out in *Sierra Club*. The document is to be sealed pending further order.

12 The motion is granted.

13 An order shall issue in the form presented, as amended. This Order is not effective until such time as similar relief has been granted by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

End of Document

TAB 6

2012 ONSC 4247
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Terrace Bay Pulp Inc., Re

2012 CarswellOnt 9470, 2012 ONSC 4247, [2012] O.J. No. 3628, 218 A.C.W.S. (3d) 488, 92 C.B.R. (5th) 40

In the Matter of the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, C. C-36, as Amended

In the Matter of a Plan of Compromise or Arrangement of Terrace Bay Pulp Inc. (Applicant)

Morawetz J.

Heard: July 16, 2012
Judgment: July 19, 2012
Docket: CV-12-9566-00CL

Counsel: Pamela Huff, Marc Flynn, Kristina Desimini for Applicant, Terrace Bay Pulp Inc.
Alec Zimmerman, James Szumski for Birchwood Trading, Inc.
M. Starnino for United Steelworkers
Alan Merksey for Tangshan Sanyu Group Xingda Chemical Fiberco Limited
Alex Ilchenko for Monitor, Ernst & Young Inc
Jacqueline L. Wall for Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Janice Quigg for Skyway Canada Ltd.
Fred Myers for Township of Terrace Bay
Peter Forestell, Q.C. for Aditya Birla Group and AV Terrace Bay Inc.

Subject: Insolvency; Public; Property; Municipal

MOTION by T Inc. for approval of sales transaction and other relief.

***Morawetz J.*:**

1 Terrace Bay Pulp Inc. (the "Applicant") brought this motion for, among other things, approval of the Sales Transaction (the "Transaction") contemplated by an asset purchase agreement dated as of July 5, 2012 (the "Purchase Agreement") between the Applicant, as seller, and AV Terrace Bay Inc., as purchaser (the "Purchaser").

2 The Applicant also seeks authorization to take additional steps and to execute such additional documents as may be necessary to give effect to the Purchase Agreement.

3 Further, the Applicant seeks a Vesting Order, approval of the Fifth Report of the Monitor dated June 12, 2012 and a declaration that the subdivision control provisions contained in the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.13 (the "*Planning Act*") do not apply to the vesting of title to the Real Property (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) in the Purchaser and that such vesting is not, for the purposes of s. 50(3) of the *Planning Act*, a conveyance by way of deed or transfer.

4 Finally, the Applicant sought an amendment to the Initial Order to extend the Stay of Proceedings to October 31, 2012.

5 Argument on this matter was heard on July 16, 2012. At the conclusion of argument, on an unopposed basis, I extended the Stay of Proceedings to October 31, 2012. This decision was made after a review of the record which, in my

view, established that the Applicant has been and continues to work in good faith and with due diligence such that the requested extension was appropriate in the circumstances.

6 On July 19, 2012, I released my decision approving the Transaction, with reasons to follow. These are the reasons.

7 With respect to the motion to approve the Transaction, the Applicant's position was supported by the United Steelworkers and the Township of Terrace Bay. Counsel to Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario, as Represented by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, consented to the Transaction and also supported the motion.

8 The motion was opposed by Birchwood Trading, Inc. ("Birchwood") and by Tangshan Sanyu Group Xingda Chemical Fiberco Limited ("Tangshan").

9 Counsel to the Applicant challenged the standing of Tangshan on the basis that it was "bitter bidder". Argument was heard on this issue and I reserved my decision, indicating that it would be addressed in this endorsement. For the purposes of the disposition of this motion, it is not necessary to address this issue.

10 The Applicant seeks approval of the Transaction in which the Purchaser will purchase all or substantially all of the mill assets of the Applicant for a price of $2 million plus a $25 million concession from the Province of Ontario. The Monitor has recommended that this Transaction be approved.

11 Birchwood submits that the Applicant and the Monitor have taken the position that a competing offer from Tangshan for a purchase price of $35 million should not be considered, notwithstanding that the Tangshan offer (i) is subject to terms and conditions which are as good or better than the Transaction; (ii) would provide dramatically greater recovery to the creditors of the Applicant, and (iii) offers significant benefits to other stakeholders, including the employees of the Applicant's mill.

12 Birchwood is a creditor of the Applicant. It holds a beneficial interest in the Subordinated Secured Plan Notes (the "Notes") in the face amount of approximately $138,000 and is also the fourth largest trade creditor of the Applicant. If the Transaction is approved, Birchwood submits that it expects to receive less than 6% recovery on its holdings under the Notes and no recovery on its trade debt. In contrast, if the Tangshan offer were accepted, Birchwood expects that it would receive full recovery under the Notes, and that it may also receive a distribution with respect to its trade debt.

13 Birchwood also submits that the Tangshan offer provides substantial benefits to the creditors and other stakeholders of the Applicant which would not be realized under the Transaction. These include:

> (a) an increase in the purchase price for the mill assets, from an effective purchase price of $27 million to a cash purchase price of $35 million;
>
> (b) the potential for the Province of Ontario to be repaid in full or, if the Province is prepared to offer the same debt forgiveness concession under the Tangshan offer that it is providing to the Purchaser, the potential to increase the "effective" purchase price of the Tangshan offer to $60 million;
>
> (c) as a consequence of (a) and (b), additional proceeds available for distribution to creditors subordinate to the Province of Ontario of between $8 million and $33 million;
>
> (d) employment of approximately 75 additional employees, plus the existing management of the mill;
>
> (e) conversion of the mill into a dissolving pulp mill in 18 months, rather than 4 years, with a higher expected yield once the conversion is complete and a business plan which calls for the production of a more lucrative interim product during the conversion process.

14 Counsel to Birchwood submits that the substantial increase in the consideration offered by the Tangshan offer, which is a binding offer with terms and conditions that are at least as favourable as the Transaction, is sufficient to call

into question the integrity and efficacy of the Sales Process (defined below). Counsel suggests that the market for the mill assets was not sufficiently canvassed, and provides evidence to support a finding that the criteria for approval of the sale as set out in s. 36 (3) of the CCAA and *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* (1991), 7 C.B.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. C.A.) has not been met.

15 Birchwood requests an adjournment of the Applicant's request for approval of the Transaction, or a refusal to approve the Transaction and a varying of the Sales Process to allow the Tangshan offer to be considered and, if appropriate, accepted by the Applicant. Tangshan supports the position of Birchwood.

16 For the following reasons, I decline Birchwood's request and grant approval of the Transaction.

Facts

17 The Applicant filed the affidavit of Wolfgang Gericke in support of this motion. In addition, there is considerable detail provided in the Sixth Report of the Monitor and in the Supplemental Sixth Report of the Monitor.

18 On January 25, 2012, the Initial Order was granted in the CCAA proceedings. The Initial Order authorized the Applicant to conduct, with the assistance of the Monitor and in consultation with the Province of Ontario, a sales process to solicit offers for all or substantially all of the assets and properties of the Applicant used in connection with its pulp mill operations (the "Sales Process").

19 The Applicant and the Monitor conducted a number of activities in furtherance of the Sales Process, as outlined in detail in the Sixth Report.

20 The Monitor received 13 non-binding Letters of Intent by the initial deadline of February 15, 2012. All of the parties that submitted Letters of Intent were invited to do further due diligence and submit binding offers by the March 16, 2012 deadline provided for in the Sales Process Terms (the "Bid Deadline").

21 The Monitor received eight binding offers by the Bid Deadline and, based on the analysis of the offers received, the Monitor and the Applicant, in consultation with the Province, determined that the offer of AV Terrace Bay Inc. was the best offer. The ultimate parent of the Purchaser is Aditya Birla Management Corporation Private Ltd. ("Aditya"), one of the largest conglomerates in India.

22 After identifying the Purchaser's offer as the superior offer in the Sales Process, and after extensive negotiations, the Applicant entered into the Purchase Agreement; executed July 5, 2012 for an effective purchase price in excess of $27 million.

23 Counsel to the Applicant submits that in assessing the various bids, the Applicant and the Monitor, in consultation with the Province, considered the following factors:

(a) the value of the consideration proposed in the Transaction;

(b) the level of due diligence required to be completed prior to closing;

(c) the conditions precedent to closing of a sale transaction;

(d) the impact on the Corporation of the Township of Terrace Bay (the "Township"), the community and other stakeholders;

(e) the bidder's intended use for the mill site including any future capital investment into the mill; and

(f) the ability to close the Transaction as soon as possible, given the company's limited cash flow.

24 Four parties expressed an interest in Terrace Bay after the Bid Deadline.

25 The unchallenged evidence is that the Monitor informed each of the late bidders that they could conduct due diligence, but their interest would only be entertained if the Applicant could not complete a Transaction with the parties that submitted their offers in accordance with the Sales Process Terms (*i.e.* prior to the Bid Deadline).

26 The Monitor states in its Sixth Report that it reviewed materials submitted by each late bidder. Tangshan, as one of the late bidders, submitted a non-binding offer on July 5, 2012 (the "Late Offer"). The terms of the Late Offer were subject to change, and Tangshan required final approval from regulatory authorities in China before entering into a transaction.

27 It is also unchallenged that, before submission of the Late Offer, the Monitor had advised Recovery Partners Ltd., which submitted the Late Offer on Tangshan's behalf, that the Bid Deadline passed months before and that the Applicant was far advanced in negotiating and settling a purchase agreement with a prospective purchaser who submitted an offer in accordance with the Sales Process Terms.

28 As indicated above, the Applicant executed the Purchase Agreement on July 5, 2012.

29 The Monitor received a second non-binding offer from Recovery Partners Ltd., on behalf of Tangshan, on July 10, 2012 and a binding offer on July 12, 2012 (the "July Tangshan Offer") for a purchase price of $35 million.

30 In its Sixth Report, the Monitor stated that it was of the view that it is not appropriate to vary the Sales Process Terms or to recommend the July Tangshan Offer for a number of reasons:

> (a) the Applicant, in consultation with the Province, had entered into a binding purchase agreement with the Purchaser, which does not permit termination by Terrace Bay to entertain a new offer;
>
> (b) the fairness and integrity of the Sales Process is paramount to these proceedings and to alter the terms of the court-approved Sales Process Terms at this point would be unfair to the Purchaser and all of the other parties who participated in the Sales Process in compliance with the Sales Process Terms;
>
> (c) the Sales Process terms have been widely known by all bidders and interested parties since the outset of the Sales Process in January 2012;
>
> (d) the Sales Process Terms provide no bid protections for the potential Purchaser;
>
> (e) the Purchaser had incurred, and continues to incur, significant expenses in negotiating and fulfilling conditions under the Purchase Agreement. The Applicant has advised the Monitor that there is a significant risk that the Purchaser would drop out of the Sales Process if there were an attempt to amend the Sales Process Terms to pursue an open auction at this stage;
>
> (f) to consider any new bids might result in a delay in the timing of the sale of the assets of the mill which, in the view of the Monitor, poses a risk due to the Applicant's minimal cash position;
>
> (g) the Province, with whom the Applicant is required to consult, and which has entered into an agreement with the Purchaser, supports the completion of the Transaction;
>
> (h) the Purchaser has made progress satisfying the conditions to closing, including meeting with the Applicant's employees and negotiating collective bargaining agreements with the unions.

31 As set out in the affidavit of Mr. Gericke, the Purchaser is an affiliate of Aditya, a Fortune 500 company that intends to make a significant investment to restart the mill by October 2012 and invest more than $250 million to convert the mill to produce dissolving grade pulp.

32 The purchase price payable is the aggregate of: (i) $2 million, plus or minus adjustments on closing, and (ii) the amount of the assumed liabilities.

33 The obligation of the Applicant to complete the Transaction is conditional upon, among other things, all amounts owing by the Applicant to the Province pursuant to a Loan agreement dated September 15, 2010 (the "Province Loan Agreement") being forgiven by the Province and all related security being discharged (the "Province Loan Forgiveness").

34 The Province is the first secured creditor of the Applicant, and is owed in excess of $24 million. The Province Loan Forgiveness is an integral part of the Transaction.

35 The Applicant submits that as the net sale proceeds, subject to any super-priority claims, flow to the Province in priority to other creditors upon completion, the effective consideration for the Transaction is in excess of $27 million, namely the cash portion of the purchase price plus the Province Loan Forgiveness, plus the value of the assumed liabilities.

36 The Monitor recommends approval of the Transaction for the following reasons:

(a) the market was broadly canvassed by the Applicant, with the assistance of the Monitor;

(b) the Purchase Agreement will result in a cash purchase price of $2 million, and will see the forgiveness of amounts outstanding, plus accrued interest and costs, under the Province Loan Agreement;

(c) the Transaction contemplated by the Purchase Agreement will result in significant employment in the region, as well as a substantial capital investment;

(d) the Transaction will also see a major multi-national corporation acquiring the mill, which will greatly improve the stability of the mill operations;

(e) the Transaction involves the expected re-opening of the mill in October 2012 and the Applicant will be rehiring the employees of the mill;

(f) the Monitor is aware of the late bids, including the July Tangshan Offer and has consulted the company and the Province in relation to same. The Monitor maintains that the Sales Process was conducted in accordance with the Sales Process Terms and provided an adequate opportunity for interested parties to participate, conduct due diligence, and submit binding purchase agreements and deposits within court-approved deadlines; and

(g) several further factors have been considered by the Monitor including, without limitation: the importance of maintaining the fairness and integrity of the Sales Process in relation to all parties, including the Purchaser; the terms of the Purchase Agreement; the fact that it has taken many weeks to negotiate various issues, and; the importance of certainty in relation to closing and the closing date.

37 In its Supplement to the Sixth Report, the Monitor commented on the efforts that were made to canvass international markets. This Supplemental Report was prepared after the Monitor reviewed the affidavit of Yu Hanjiang (the "Yu Affidavit"), filed by Birchwood. The Yu Affidavit raised issues with the efficacy of the Sales Process. The Monitor stated, in response, that it is satisfied that the Sales Process was properly conducted and that international markets were canvassed for prospective purchasers. Specifically, one of the channels used by the Monitor to market the assets was a program managed by the Ministry of Economic Development in Innovation ("MEDI") for the Province of Ontario which had established an "international business development representative program" ("IBDR"). The IBDR program operates a network of contacts and agents throughout the world, including China, to enable the MEDI to disseminate information about investment opportunities in Ontario to a worldwide investment audience. The Monitor further advised that IBDR representatives provided the Sales Process documents to a global network of agents for worldwide dissemination, including in China.

38 The Monitor restated that it was satisfied that the Sales Process adequately canvassed the market, and continues to support the approval of the Transaction.

39 The Monitor also provided in the Supplemental Report an update with respect to the position of the Purchaser.

40 The Purchaser advised the Monitor that it has negotiated an agreement in principle with executives of the Terrace Bay union locals regarding the terms of revised collective bargaining agreements. The Purchaser further advised that it is confident that the revised collective bargaining agreements will be ratified. Ratification of the collective agreements will remove one of the last conditions to closing, exclusive of court approval. It is noted that s. 9.2(e) of the Purchase Agreement specifically provides that a condition precedent to performance by the Purchaser is that on or before July 24, 2012, the Purchaser shall have obtained a five (5) year extension of the existing collective bargaining agreements on terms acceptable to the Purchaser acting reasonably.

41 The Purchaser has further advised the Monitor that it is critical to complete the Transaction by the end of July 2012 in order that the mill can be restarted by October, prior to the onset of winter, to avoid increased carrying costs.

42 The Purchaser also advised the Monitor directly that, if the Sales Process and the Sales Process Terms were varied, it would terminate its interest in Terrace Bay.

Law and Analysis

43 Section 36 of the CCAA provides the authority to approve a sale transaction. Section 36(3) sets out a non-exhaustive list of factors for the court to consider in determining whether to approve a sale transaction. It provides as follows:

> 36(3) In deciding whether to grant the authorization, the court is to consider, among other things,
>
> (a) whether the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition was reasonable in the circumstances;
>
> (b) whether the Monitor approved the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition;
>
> (c) whether the Monitor filed with the court a report stating that in their opinion the sale or disposition would be more beneficial to the creditors than the sale or disposition under a bankruptcy;
>
> (d) the extent to which the creditors were consulted;
>
> (e) the effects of the proposed sale or disposition on the creditors and other interested parties; and
>
> (f) whether the consideration to be received for the assets is reasonable and fair, taking into account their market value.

44 I agree with the submission of counsel on behalf of the Applicant that the list of factors set out in s. 36(3) largely overlaps with the criteria established in *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* (1991), 4 O.R. (3d) 1 (Ont. C.A.) [*Soundair*]. *Soundair* summarized the factors the court should consider when assessing whether to approve a transaction to sell assets:

> (a) whether the court-appointed officer has made sufficient effort to get the best price and has not acted improvidently;
>
> (b) the interests of all parties;
>
> (c) the efficacy and integrity of the process by which offers are obtained; and
>
> (d) whether there has been unfairness in the working out of the process.

45 In considering the first issue, namely, whether the court-appointed officer has made sufficient effort to get the best price and has not acted improvidently, it is important to note that Galligan J. A. in *Soundair* stated, at para. 21, as follows:

> When deciding whether a receiver has acted providently, the court should examine the conduct of the receiver in light of the information the receiver had when it agreed to accept an offer. In this case, the court should look at the receiver's conduct in the light of the information it had when it made its decision on March 8, 1991. The court should be very cautious before deciding that the receiver's conduct was improvident based upon information which has come to light after it made its decision. To do so, in my view, would derogate from the mandate to sell given to the receiver by the order of O'Brien J. I agree with and adopt what was said by Anderson J. in *Crown Trustco v. Rosenberg* (1986), 60 O.R. (2d) 87 at p. 112 [*Crown Trustco*]:
>
> > Its decision was made as a matter of business judgment on the elements then available to it. It is of the very essence of a receiver's function to make such judgments and in the making of them to act seriously and responsibly so as to be prepared to stand behind them.
> >
> > If the court were to reject the recommendation of the Receiver in any but the most exceptional circumstances, it would materially diminish and weaken the role and function of the Receiver both in the perception of receivers and in the perception of any others who might have occasion to deal with them. It would lead to the conclusion that the decision of the Receiver was of little weight and that the real decision was always made upon the motion for approval. That would be a consequence susceptible of immensely damaging results to the disposition of assets by court-appointed receivers.

46 In this case, the offer was accepted on July 5, 2012. At that point in time, the offer from Tangshan was of a non-binding nature. The consideration proposed to be offered by Tangshan appears to be in excess of the amount of the Purchaser's offer. The Tangshan offer is for $35 million, compared with the Purchaser's offer of $27 million.

47 The record establishes that the Monitor did engage in an extensive marketing program. It took steps to ensure that the information was disseminated in international markets. The record also establishes that a number of parties expressed interest and a number of parties did put forth binding offers.

48 Tangshan takes the position, through Birchwood, that it was not aware of the opportunity to participate in the Sales Process. This statement was not challenged. However, it seems to me that this cannot be the test that a court officer has to meet in order to establish that it has made sufficient effort to get the best price and has not acted improvidently. In my view, what can be reasonably expected of a court officer is that it undertake reasonable steps to ensure that the opportunity comes to the attention of prospective purchasers. In this respect, I accept that reasonable attempts were made through IBDR to market the opportunity in international markets, including China.

49 I now turn to consider whether the Monitor acted providently in accepting the price contained in the Purchaser's offer.

50 It is important to note that the offer was accepted after a period of negotiation and in consultation with the Province. The Monitor concluded that the Purchaser's offer "was the superior offer, and provided the best opportunity to position the mill, once restarted, as a viable going concern operation for the long term".

51 Again, it is useful to review what the Court of Appeal stated in *Soundair*. After reviewing other cases, Galligan J.A. stated at 30 and 31:

> 30. What those cases show is that the prices in other offers have relevance only if they show that the price contained in the offer accepted by the receiver was so unreasonably low as to demonstrate that the receiver was improvident in accepting it. I am of the opinion, therefore, that if they do not tend to show that the receiver was improvident, they should not be considered upon a motion to confirm a sale recommended by a court-appointed receiver. If they

> were, the process would be changed from a sale by a receiver, subject to court approval, into an auction conducted by the court at the time approval is sought. In my opinion, the latter course is unfair to the person who has entered *bona fide* into an agreement with the receiver, can only lead to chaos, and must be discouraged.
>
> 31. If, however, the subsequent offer is so substantially higher than the sale recommended by the receiver, then it may be that the receiver has not conducted the sale properly. In such circumstances, the court would be justified itself in entering into the sale process by considering competitive bids. However, I think that that process should be entered into only if the court is satisfied that the receiver has not properly conducted the sale which it has recommended to the court.

52 In my view, based on the information available at the time the Purchaser's offer was accepted, including the risks associated with a Tangshan non-binding offer at that point in time, the consideration in the Transaction is not so unreasonably low so as to warrant the court entering into the Sales Process by considering competitive bids.

53 It is noteworthy that, even after a further review of the Tangshan proposal as commented on in the Supplemental Report, the Monitor continued to recommend that the Transaction be approved.

54 I am satisfied that the Tangshan offer does not lead to an inference that the strategy employed by the Monitor was inadequate, unsuccessful, or improvident, nor that the price was unreasonable.

55 I am also satisfied that the Receiver made a sufficient effort to get the best price, and did not act improvidently.

56 The second point in the *Soundair* analysis is to consider the interests of all parties.

57 On this issue, I am satisfied that, in arriving at the recommendation to seek approval of the Transaction, the Applicant and the Monitor considered the interests of all parties, including the Province, the impact on the Township and the employees.

58 The third point from *Soundair* is the consideration of the efficacy and integrity of the process by which the offer was obtained.

59 I have already commented on this issue in my review of the Sales Process. Again, it is useful to review the statements of Galligan J.A. in *Soundair*. At paragraph 46, he states:

> It is my opinion that the court must exercise extreme caution before it interferes with the process adopted by a receiver to sell an unusual asset. It is important that prospective purchasers know that, if they are acting in good faith, bargain seriously with the receiver and entering into an agreement with it, a court will not likely interfere with the commercial judgment of the receiver to sell the asset to them.

60 At paragraph 47, Galligan J.A. referenced the comments of Anderson J. in *Crown Trust Co. v. Rosenberg* [1986 CarswellOnt 235 (Ont. H.C.)], at p. 109:

> The court ought not to sit as on appeal from the decision of the Receiver, reviewing in minute detail every element of the process by which the decision is reached. To do so would be a futile and duplicitous exercise.

61 In my view, the process, having been properly conducted, should be respected in the circumstances of this case.

62 The fourth point arising out of *Soundair* is to consider whether there was unfairness in the working out of the process.

63 There have been no allegations that the Monitor proceeded in bad faith. Rather, the complaint is that the consideration in the offer by Tangshan is superior to that being offered by the Purchaser so as to call into question the integrity and efficacy of the Sales Process.

64 I have already concluded that the actions of the Receiver in marketing the assets was reasonable in the circumstances. I have considered the situation facing the Monitor at the time that it accepted the offer of the Purchaser and I have also taken into account the terms of the Late Offer. Although it is higher than the Purchaser's offer, the increase is not such that I would consider the accepted Transaction to be improvident in the circumstances.

65 In all respects, I am satisfied that there has been no unfairness in the working out of the process.

66 In my opinion, the principles and guidelines set out forth in *Soundair* have been adhered to by the Applicant and the Monitor and, accordingly, it is appropriate that the Transaction be approved.

67 In light of my conclusion, it is not necessary to consider the issue of whether Tangshan has standing. The arguments put forth by Tangshan were incorporated into the arguments put forth by Birchwood.

68 I have concluded that the Approval and Vesting Order should be granted.

69 I do wish to comment with respect to the request of the Applicant to obtain a declaration that the subdivision control provisions contained in the *Planning Act* do not apply to a vesting of title to real property in the Purchaser and that such vesting is not, for the purposes of s. 50(3) of the *Planning Act* a conveyance by way of deed or transfer.

70 The Purchase Agreement contemplates the vesting of title in the Purchaser of the real property. Some of the real property abuts excluded real property (as defined in the Purchase Agreement), which excluded real property is subsequently to be realized for the benefit of stakeholders of Terrace Bay.

71 The authorities cited, *Lama v. Coltsman* (1978), 20 O.R. (2d) 98 (Ont. Co. Ct.) [*Lama*] and *724597 Ontario Inc. v. Merol Power Corp.*, [2005] O.J. No. 4832 (Ont. S.C.J.) are helpful. In *Lama*, the court found that the vesting of land by court order does not constitute a "conveyance" by way of "deed or transfer" and, therefore, "a vesting order comes outside the purview of the *Planning Act*".

72 For the purposes of this motion, I accept the reasoning of *Lama* and conclude that the granting of a vesting order is not, for the purposes of s. 50(3) of the *Planning Act*, a conveyance by way of deed or transfer. However, I do not think that it is necessary to comment on or to issue a specific declaration that the subdivision control provisions contained in the *Planning Act* do not apply to the vesting of title.

73 The Applicants also requested a sealing order. I have considered the *Sierra Club* principle and have determined that disclosure of the confidential information could be harmful to stakeholders such that it is both necessary and appropriate to grant the requested sealing order.

Disposition

74 In the result, the motion is granted subject to the adjustment with respect to aforementioned *Planning Act* declaration and an order shall issue approving the Transaction.

Motion granted.

TAB 7

2010 QCCS 4915
Cour supérieure du Québec

White Birch Paper Holding Co., Re

2010 CarswellQue 10954, 2010 QCCS 4915, [2010] Q.J. No. 10469, 193
A.C.W.S. (3d) 1067, 72 C.B.R. (5th) 49, J.E. 2010-2002, EYB 2010-180748

In the Matter of the Plan of Arrangement and Compromise of : White Birch Paper Holding Company, White Birch Paper Company, Stadacona General Partner Inc., Black Spruce Paper Inc., F. F. Soucy General Partner Inc., 3120772 Nova Scotia Company, Arrimage de gros Cacouna inc. and Papier Masson ltée (Petitioners) v. Ernst & Young Inc. (Monitor) and Stadacona Limited Partnership, F. F. Soucy Limited Partnership and F. F. Soucy Inc. & Partners, Limited Partnership (Mises en cause) and Service d'impartition Industriel Inc., KSH Solutions Inc. and BD White Birch Investement LLC (Intervenant) and Sixth Avenue Investment Co. LLC, Dune Capital LLC and Dune Capital International Ltd. (Opposing parties)

Robert Mongeon, J.C.S.

Heard: 24 september 2010
Oral reasons: 24 september 2010 *
Written reasons: 15 october 2010
Docket: C.S. Montréal 500-11-038474-108

Proceedings: refused leave to appeal *White Birch Paper Holding Co., Re* (2010), 2010 QCCA 1950 (C.A. Que.)

Counsel: None given.

Subject: Insolvency; Corporate and Commercial

MOTION by corporation seeking court's approval of sale.

***Robert Mongeon, J.C.S.*:**

BACKGROUND

1 On 24 February 2010, I issued an Initial Order under the CCAA protecting the assets of the Debtors and Mis-en-cause (the WB Group). Ernst & Young was appointed Monitor.

2 On the same date, Bear Island Paper Company LLC (Bear Island) filed for protection of Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy code before the US Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

3 On April 28, 2010, the US Bankruptcy Court issued an order approving a Sale and Investor Solicitation Process (« SISP ») for the sale of substantially all of the WB Group's assets. I issued a similar order on April 29, 2010. No one objected to the issuance of the April 29, 2010 order. No appeal was lodged in either jurisdiction.

4 The SISP caused several third parties to show some interest in the assets of the WG Group and led to the execution of an Asset Sale Agreement (ASA) between the WB Group and BD White Birch Investment LLC (« BDWB »). The ASA is dated August 10, 2010. Under the ASA, BDWB would acquire all of the assets of the Group and would:

a) assume from the Sellers and become obligated to pay the Assumed Liabilities (as defined in the ASA);

b) pay US$90 million in cash;

c) pay the Reserve Payment Amount (as defined);

d) pay all fees and disbursements necessary or incidental for the closing of the transaction; and

e) deliver the Wind Down Amount (as defined).

the whole for a consideration estimated between $150 and $178 million dollars.

5 BDWB was to acquire the Assets through a Stalking Horse Bid process. Accordingly, Motions were brought before the US Bankruptcy Court and before this Court for orders approving:

a) the ASA

b) BDWB as the stalking horse bidder

c) The Bidding Procedures

6 On September 1, 2010, the US Bankruptcy Court issued an order approving the foregoing without modifications.

7 On September 10, 2010, I issued an order approving the foregoing with some modifications (mainly reducing the Break-Up Fee and Expense Reimbursement clauses from an aggregate total sought of US$5 million, down to an aggregate total not to exceed US$3 million).

8 My order also modified the various key dates of implementation of the above. The date of September 17 was set as the limit to submit a qualified bid under stalking horse bidding procedures, approved by both Courts and the date of September 21 st was set as the auction date. Finally, the approval of the outcome of the process was set for September 24, 2010 [1].

9 No appeal was lodged with respect to my decision of September 10, 2010.

10 On September 17, 2010, Sixth Avenue Investment Co. LLC (« Sixth Avenue ») submitted a qualified bid.

11 On September 21, 2010, the WB Group and the Monitor commenced the auction for the sale of the assets of the group. The winning bid was the bid of BDWB at US$236,052,825.00.

12 BDWB's bid consists of:

i) US$90 million in cash allocated to the current assets of the WB Group;

ii) $4.5 million of cash allocated to the fixed assets;

iii) $78 million in the form of a credit bid under the First Lien Credit Agreement allocated to the WB Group's Canadian fixed assets which are collateral to the First Lien Debt affecting the WB Group;

iv) miscellaneous additional charges to be assumed by the purchaser.

13 Sixth Avenue's bid was equivalent to the BDWB winning bid less US$500,000.00, that is to say US$235,552,825.00. The major difference between the two bids being that BDWB used credit bidding to the extent of $78 million whilst Sixth Avenue offered an additional $78 million in cash. For a full description of the components of each bid, see the Monitor's Report of September 23, 2010.

14 The Sixth Avenue bidder and the BDWB bidder are both former lenders of the WB Group regrouped in new entities.

15 On April 8, 2005, the WB Group entered into a First Lien Credit Agreement with Credit Suisse AG Cayman Islands and Credit Suisse AG Toronto acting as agents for a number of lenders.

16 As of February 24, 2010, the WB Group was indebted towards the First Lien Lenders under the First Lien Credit Agreement in the approximate amount of $438 million (including interest). This amount was secured by all of the Sellers' fixed assets. The contemplated sale following the auction includes the WB Group's fixed assets and unencumbered assets.

17 BDWB is comprised of a group of lenders under the First Lien Credit Agreement and hold, in aggregate approximately 65% of the First Lien Debt. They are also « Majority Lenders » under the First Lien Credit Agreement and, as such, are entitled to make certain decisions with respect to t he First Lien Debt including the right to use the security under the First Lien Credit Agreement as tool for credit bidding.

18 Sixth Avenue is comprised of a group of First Lien Lenders holding a minority position in the First Lien Debt (approximately 10%). They are not « Majority Lenders » and accordingly, they do not benefit from the same advantages as the BDWB group of First Lien Lenders, with respect to the use of the security on the fixed assets of the WB Group, in a credit bidding process [2].

19 The bidding process took place in New York on September 21, 2010. Only two bidders were involved: the winning bidder (BDWB) and the losing bidder [3] (Sixth Avenue).

20 In its Intervention, BDWB has analysed all of the rather complex mechanics allowing it to use the system of credit bidding as well as developing reasons why Sixth Avenue could not benefit from the same privilege. In addition to certain arguments developed in the reasons which follow, I also accept as my own BDWB's submissions developed in section (e), paragraphs [40] to [53] of its Intervention as well as the arguments brought forward in paragraphs [54] to [60] validating BDWB's specific right to credit bid in the present circumstances.

21 Essentially, BDWB establishes its right to credit bid by referring not only to the September 10 Court Order but also by referring to the debt and security documents themselves, namely the First Lien Credit Agreement, the US First Lien Credit Agreement and under the Canadian Security Agreements whereby the « Majority Lender » may direct the « Agents » to support such credit bid in favour of such « Majority Lenders ». Conversely, this position is not available to the « Minority Lenders ». This reasoning has not been seriously challenged before me.

22 The Debtors and Mis-en-cause are now asking me to approve the sale of all and/or substantially all the assets of the WB Group to BDWB. The disgruntled bidder asks me to not only dismiss this application but also to declare it the winning bidder or, alternatively, to order a new auction.

23 On September 24, 2010, I delivered oral reasons in support of the Debtors' Motion to approve the sale. Here is a transcript of these reasons.

REASONS (delivered orally on September 24, 2010)

24 I am asked by the Petitioners to approve the sale of substantially all the WB Group's assets following a bid process in the form of a « Stalking Horse » bid process which was not only announced in the originating proceedings in this file, I believe back in early 2010, but more specifically as from May/June 2010 when I was asked to authorise the Sale and Investors Solicitation Process (SISP). The SISP order led to the canvassing of proposed bidders, qualified bidders and the eventual submission of a « Stalking Horse » bidder. In this context, a Motion to approve the « Stalking Horse » Bid process to approve the assets sale agreement and to approve a bidding procedure for the sale of substantially all of the assets of the WB Group was submitted and sanctioned by my decision of September 10, 2010.

25 I note that throughout the implementation of this sale process, all of its various preliminary steps were put in place and approved without any contestation whatsoever by any of the interested stakeholders except for the two construction

lien holders KSH [4] and SIII [5] who, for very specific reasons, took a strong position towards the process itself (not that much with the bidding process but with the consequences of this process upon their respective claims.

26 The various arguments of KSH and SIII against the entire Stalking Horse bid process have now become moot, considering that both BDWB and Sixth Avenue have agreed to honour the construction liens and to assume the value of same (to be later determined).

27 Today, the Motion of the Debtors is principally contested by a group which was identified as the « Sixth Avenue » bidders and more particularly, identified in paragraph 20 of the Motion now before me. The « Stalking Horse » bidder, of course, is the Black Diamond group identified as « BD White Birch Investment LLC ». The Dune Group of companies who are also secured creditors of the WB Group are joining in, supporting the position of Sixth Avenue. Their contestation rests on the argument that the best and highest bid at the auction, which took place in New York on September 21, should not have been identified as the Black Diamond bid. To the contrary, the winning bid should have been, according to the contestants, the « Sixth Avenue » bid which was for a lesser dollar amount ($500,000.00), for a larger cash amount (approximately $78,000,000.00 more cash) and for a different allocation of the purchase price.

28 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Monitor, in its report of August 23, supports the « Black Diamond » winning bid and the Monitor recommends to the Court that the sale of the assets of the WB Group be made on that basis.

29 The main argument of « Sixth Avenue » as averred, sometimes referred to as the « bitter bidder », comes from the fact that the winning bid relied upon the tool of credit bidding to the extent of $78,000,000.00 in arriving at its total offer of $236,052,825.00.

30 If I take the comments of « Sixth Avenue », the use of credit bidding was not only a surprise, but a rather bad surprise, in that they did not really expect that this would be the way the « Black Diamond » bid would be ultimately constructed. However, the possibility of reverting to credit bidding was something which was always part of the process. I quote from paragraph 7 of the Motion to Approve the Sale of the Assets, which itself quotes paragraph 24 of the SISP Order, stating that:

> 24. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, including without limitation, the bidding requirements herein, the agent under the White Birch DIP Facility (the « DIP Agent ») and the agent to the WB Group's first lien term loan lenders (the First Lien Term Agent »), on behalf of the lenders under White Birch DIP Facility and the WB Group's first lien term loan lenders, respectively, shall be deemed Qualified Bidders and any bid submitted by such agent on behalf of the respective lenders in respect of all or a portion of the Assets shall be deemed both Phase 1 Qualified Bids and Phase 2 Qualified Bids. The DIP Agent and First Lien Term Agent, on behalf of the lenders under the White Birch DIP Facility and the WB Group's first lien term loan lenders, respectively, shall be permitted in their sole discretion, to credit bid up to the full amount of any allowed secure claims under the White Birch DIP Facility and the first lien term loan agreement, respectively, to the extent permitted under Section 363(k) of the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law.

31 The words « and other applicable law » could, in my view, tolerate the inclusion of similar rules of procedure in the province of Quebec. [6]

32 The possibility of reverting to credit bidding was also mentioned in the bidding procedure sanctioned by my decision of September 10, 2010 as follows and I now quote from paragraph 13 of the Debtors' Motion:

> 13. « Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the applicable agent under the DIP Credit Agreement and the application agent under the First Lien Credit Agreement shall each be entitled to credit bid pursuant to Section 363(k) of the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law.

33 I draw from these excerpts that when the « Stalking Horse » bid process was put in place, those bidders able to benefit from a credit bidding situation could very well revert to the use of this lever or tool in order to arrive at a better bid [7]

34 Furthermore, many comments were made today with respect to the dollar value of a credit bid versus the dollar value of a cash bid. I think that it is appropriate to conclude that if credit bidding is to take place, it goes without saying that the amount of the credit bid should not exceed, but should be allowed to go as, high as the face value amount of the credit instrument upon which the credit bidder is allowed to rely. The credit bid should not be limited to the fair market value of the corresponding encumbered assets. It would then be just impossible to function otherwise because it would require an evaluation of such encumbered assets, a difficult, complex and costly exercise.

35 Our Courts have always accepted the dollar value appearing on the face of the instrument as the basis for credit bidding. Rightly or wrongly, this is the situation which prevails.

36 Many arguments were brought forward, for and against the respective position of the two opposing bidders. At the end of the day, it is my considered opinion that the « Black Diamond » winning bid should prevail and the « Sixth Avenue » bid, the bitter bidder, should fail.

37 I have dealt briefly with the process. I don't wish to go through every single step of the process but I reiterate that this process was put in place without any opposition whatsoever. It is not enough to appear before a Court and say: « Well, we've got nothing to say now. We may have something to say later » and then, use this argument to reopen the entire process once the result is known and the result turns out to be not as satisfactory as it may have been expected. In other words, silence sometimes may be equivalent to acquiescence. All stakeholders knew what to expect before walking into the auction room.

38 Once the process is put in place, once the various stakeholders accept the rules, and once the accepted rules call for the possibility of credit bidding, I do not think that, at the end of the day, the fact that credit bidding was used as a tool, may be raised as an argument to set aside a valid bidding and auction process.

39 Today, the process is completed and to allow "Sixth Avenue" to come before the Court and say: "My bid is essentially better than the other bid and Court ratify my bid as the highest and best bid as opposed to the winning bid" is the equivalent to a complete eradication of all proceedings and judgments rendered to this date with respect to the Sale of Assets authorized in this file since May/June 2010 and I am not prepared to accept this as a valid argument. Sixth Avenue should have expected that BDWB would want to revert to credit bidding and should have sought a modification of the bidding procedure in due time.

40 The parties have agreed to go through the bidding process. Once the bidding process is started, then there is no coming back. Or if there is coming back, it is because the process is vitiated by an illegality or non-compliance of proper procedures and not because a bidder has decided to credit bid in accordance with the bidding procedures previously adopted by the Court.

41 The Court cannot take position today which would have the effect of annihilating the auction which took place last week. The Court has to take the result of this auction and then apply the necessary test to approve or not to approve that result. But this is not what the contestants before me ask me to do. They are asking me to make them win a bid which they have lost.

42 It should be remembered that "Sixth Avenue" agreed to continue to bid even after the credit bidding tool was used in the bidding process during the auction. If that process was improper, then "Sixth Avenue" should have withdrawn or should have addressed the Court for directions but nothing of the sort was done. The process was allowed to continue and it appears evident that it is only because of the end result which is not satisfactory that we now have a contestation of the results.

43 The arguments which were put before me with a view to setting aside the winning bid (leaving aside those under Section 36 of the CCAA to which I will come to a minute) have not convinced me to set it aside. The winning bid certainly satisfies a great number of interested parties in this file, including the winning bidders, including the Monitor and several other creditors.

44 I have adverse representations from two specific groups of creditors who are secured creditors of the White Birch Group prior to the issue of the Initial Order which have, from the beginning, taken strong exceptions to the whole process but nevertheless, they constitute a limited group of stakeholders. I cannot say that they speak for more interests than those of their own. I do not think that these creditors speak necessarily for the mass of unsecured creditors which they allege to be speaking for. I see no benefit to the mass of creditors in accepting their submissions, other than the fact that the Monitor will dispose of US$500,000.00 less than it will if the winning bid is allowed to stand.

45 I now wish to address the question of Section 36 CCAA.

46 In order to approve the sale, the Court must take into account the provisions of Section 36 CCAA and in my respectful view, these conditions are respected.

47 Section 36 CCAA reads as follows:

> 36. (1) A debtor company in respect of which an order has been made under this Act may not sell or otherwise dispose of assets outside the ordinary course of business unless authorized to do so by a court. Despite any requirement for shareholder approval, including one under federal or provincial law, the court may authorize the sale or disposition even if shareholder approval was not obtained.
>
> (2) A company that applies to the court for an authorization is to give notice of the application to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the proposed sale or disposition.
>
> (3) In deciding whether to grant the authorization, the court is to consider, among other things,
>
> (a) whether the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition was reasonable in the circumstances;
>
> (b) whether the monitor approved the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition;
>
> (c) whether the monitor filed with the court a report stating that in their opinion the sale or disposition would be more beneficial to the creditors than a sale or disposition under a bankruptcy;
>
> (d) the extent to which the creditors were consulted;
>
> (e) the effects of the proposed sale or disposition on the creditors and other interested parties; and
>
> (f) whether the consideration to be received for the assets is reasonable and fair, taking into account their market value.
>
> (4) If the proposed sale or disposition is to a person who is related to the company, the court may, after considering the factors referred to in subsection (3), grant the authorization only if it is satisfied that
>
> (a) good faith efforts were made to sell or otherwise dispose of the assets to persons who are not related to the company; and
>
> (b) the consideration to be received is superior to the consideration that would be received under any other offer made in accordance with the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition.
>
> (5) For the purpose of subsection (4), a person who is related to the company includes

(a) a director or officer of the company;

(b) a person who has or has had, directly or indirectly, control in fact of the company; and

(c) a person who is related to a person described in paragraph (*a*) or (*b*).

(6) The court may authorize a sale or disposition free and clear of any security, charge or other restriction and, if it does, it shall also order that other assets of the company or the proceeds of the sale or disposition be subject to a security, charge or other restriction in favour of the creditor whose security, charge or other restriction is to be affected by the order.

(7) The court may grant the authorization only if the court is satisfied that the company can and will make the payments that would have been required under paragraphs 6(4)(*a*) and (5)(*a*) if the court had sanctioned the compromise or arrangement.

2005, c. 47, s. 131; 2007, c. 36, s. 78.

(added underlining)

48 The elements which can be found in Section 36 CCAA are, first of all, not limitative and secondly they need not to be all fulfilled in order to grant or not grant an order under this section.

49 The Court has to look at the transaction as a whole and essentially decide whether or not the sale is appropriate, fair and reasonable. In other words, the Court could grant the process for reasons others than those mentioned in Section 36 CCAA or refuse to grant it for reasons which are not mentioned in Section 36 CCAA.

50 Nevertheless, I was given two authorities as to what should guide the Court in similar circumstances, I refer firstly to the comments of Madame Justice Sarah Peppall in *Canwest Publishing Inc./Publications Canwest Inc., Re*, 2010 CarswellOnt 3509 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), and she writes at paragraph 13:

> The proposed disposition of assets meets the Section 36 CCAA criteria and those set forth in the *Royal Bank v. Soundair Corp.* decision. Indeed, to a large degree, the criteria overlap. The process was reasonable as the Monitor was content with it (and this is the case here). Sufficient efforts were made to attract the best possible bid (this was done here through the process, I don't have to review this in detail); the SISP was widely publicized (I am given to understand that, in this present instance, the SISP was publicized enough to generate the interest of many interested bidders and then a smaller group of Qualified Bidders which ended up in the choice of one « Stalking Horse » bidder); ample time was given to prepare offers; and there was integrity and no unfairness in the process. The Monitor was intimately involved in supervising the SISP and also made the Superior Cash Offer recommendation. The Monitor had previously advised the Court that in its opinion, the Support Transaction was preferable to a bankruptcy (this was all done in the present case.) The logical extension of that conclusion is that the AHC Transaction is as well (and, of course, understand that the words « preferable to a bankruptcy » must be added to this last sentence). The effect of the proposed sale on other interested parties is very positive. (It doesn't mean by saying that, that it is positive upon all the creditors and that no creditor will not suffer from the process but given the representations made before me, I have to conclude that the proposed sale is the better solution for the creditors taken as a whole and not taken specifically one by one) Amongst other things, it provides for a going concern outcome and significant recoveries for both the secured and unsecured creditors.

51 Here, we may have an argument that the sale will not provide significant recoveries for unsecured creditors but the question which needs to be asked is the following: "Is it absolutely necessary to provide interest for all classes of creditors in order to approve or to set aside a "Stalking Horse bid process"?

52 In my respectful view, it is not necessary. It is, of course, always better to expect that it will happen but unfortunately, in any restructuring venture, some creditors do better than others and sometimes, some creditors do very badly. That is quite unfortunate but it is also true in the bankruptcy alternative. In any event, in similar circumstances, the Court must rely upon the final recommendation of the Monitor which, in the present instance, supports the position of the winning bidder.

53 In *Nortel Networks Corp., Re*, Mister Justice Morawetz, in the context of a Motion for the Approval of an Assets Sale Agreement, Vesting Order of approval of an intellectual Property Licence Agreement, etc. basically took a similar position (2009 CarswellOnt 4838 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at paragraph 35):

> The duties of the Court in reviewing a proposed sale of assets are as follows:
>
> 1) It should consider whether sufficient effort has been made to obtain the best price and that the debtor has not acted improvidently;
>
> 2) It should consider the interests of all parties;
>
> 3) It should consider the efficacy and integrity of the process by which offers have been obtained;
>
> 4) and it should consider whether there has been unfairness in the working out of the process.

54 I agree with this statement and it is my belief that the process applied to the present case meets these criteria.

55 I will make no comment as to the standing of the « bitter bidder ». Sixth Avenue mayo have standing as a stakeholder while it may not have any, as a disgruntled bidder.

56 I am, however, impressed by the comments of my colleague Clément Gascon, j.s.c. in *Abitibi Bowater*, in his decision of May 3rd, 2010 where, in no unclear terms he did not think that as such, a bitter bidder should be allowed a second strike at the proverbial can.

57 There may be other arguments that could need to be addressed in order to give satisfaction to all the arguments provided to me by counsel. Again, this has been a long day, this has been a very important and very interesting debate but at the end of the whole process, I am satisfied that the integrity of the « Stalking Horse » bid process in this file, as it was put forth and as it was conducted, meets the criteria of the case law and the CCAA. I do not think that it would be in the interest of any of the parties before me today to conclude otherwise. If I were to conclude otherwise, I would certainly not be able to grant the suggestion of « Sixth Avenue », to qualify its bid as the winning bid; I would have to eradicate the entire process and cause a new auction to be held. I am not prepared to do that.

58 I believe that the price which will be paid by the winning bidder is satisfactory given the whole circumstances of this file. The terms and conditions of the winning bid are also acceptable so as a result, I am prepared to grant the Motion. I do not know whether the Order which you would like me to sign is available and I know that some wording was to be reviewed by some of the parties and attorneys in this room. I don't know if this has been done. Has it been done? Are KSH and SIII satisfied or content with the wording?

Attorney:

I believe, Mister Justice, that KSH and SIII have.....their satisfaction with the wording. I believe also that Dow Jones, who's present, ...their satisfaction. However, AT&T has communicated that they wish to have some minor adjustments.

The Court:

Are you prepared to deal with this now or do you wish to deal with it during the week-end and submit an Order for signature once you will have ironed out the difficulties, unless there is a major difficulty that will require further hearing?

Attorney:

I think that the second option you suggested is probably the better one. So, we'd be happy to reach an agreement and then submit it to you and we'll recirculate everyone the wording.

The Court:

Very well.

The Motion to Approve the Sale of substantially all of the WB Group assets (no. 87) is *granted,* in accordance with the terms of an Order which will be completed and circulated and which will be submitted to me for signature as of Monday, next at the convenience of the parties;

The Motion of Dow Jones Company Inc. (no. 79) will be continued sine die;

The Amended Contestation of the Motion to Approve the Sale (no. 84) on behalf of « Sixth Avenue » is *dismissed* without costs (I believe that the debate was worth the effort and it will serve no purpose to impose any cost upon the contestant);

Also for the position taken by Dunes, there is no formal Motion before me but Mr. Ferland's position was important to the whole debate but I don't think that costs should be imposed upon his client as well;

The Motion to Stay the Assignment of a Contract from AT&T (no. 86) will be continued sine die;

The Intervention and Memorandum of arguments of BD White Birch Investment LLC is *granted*, without costs.

Motion granted.

Footnotes

* Leave to appeal refused at *White Birch Paper Holding Co., Re* (2010), 2010 CarswellQue 11534, 2010 QCCA 1950 (C.A. Que.).

1 See my Order of September 10, 2010.

2 For a more comprehensive analysis of the relationship of BDWB members and Sixth Avenue members as lenders under the original First Lien Credit Agreement of April 8, 2005, see paragraphs 15 to 19 of BDWB's Intervention.

3 Sometimes referred to as the « bitter bidder » or « disgruntled bidder » See *AbitibiBowater inc., Re*, 2010 QCCS 1742 (C.S. Que.) (Gascon J.)

4 KSH Solutions Inc.

5 Service d'Impartition Industriel Inc.

6 The concept of credit bidding is not foreign to Quebec civil law and procedure. See for example articles 689 and 730 of the Quebec code of Civil Procedure which read as follows:
689. The purchase price must be paid within five days, at the expiry of which time interest begins to run.

Nevertheless, when the immovable is adjudged to the seizing creditor or any hypothecary creditor who has filed an opposition or whose claim is mentioned in the statement certified by the registrar, he may retain the purchase-money to the extent of the claim until the judgment of distribution is served upon him.

730. A purchaser who has not paid the purchase price must, within ten days after the judgment of homologation is transmitted to him, pay the sheriff the amounts necessary to satisfy the claims which have priority over his own; if he fails to do so, any interested party may demand the resale of the immovable upon him for false bidding.

When the purchaser has fulfilled his obligation, the sheriff must give him a certificate that the purchase price has been paid in full.

See also Denis Ferland and Benoit Emery, 4ème edition, volume 2 (Éditions Yvon Blais (2003)):

La loi prévoit donc que, lorsque l'immeuble est adjugé au saisissant ou à un créancier hypothécaire qui a fait opposition, ou dont la créance est portée à l'état certifié par l'officier de la publicité des droits, l'adjudicataire peut retenir le prix, y compris le prix minimum annoncé dans l'avis de vente (art. 670, al. 1, e), 688.1 C.p.c.), jusqu'à concurrence de sa créance et tant que ne lui a pas été signifié le jugement de distribution prévu à l'article 730 C.p.c. (art. 689, al 2 C.p.c.). Il n'aura alors à payer, dans les cinq jours suivant la signification de ce jugement, que la différence entre le prix d'adjudication et le montant de sa créance pour satisfaire aux créances préférées à la sienne (art. 730, al. 1 C.p.c.). La Cour d'appel a déclaré, à ce sujet, que puisque le deuxième alinéa de l'article 689 C.p.c. est une exception à la règle du paiement lors de la vente par l'adjudicataire du prix minimal d'adjudication (art. 688.1, al. 1 C.p.c.) et à celle du paiement du solde du prix d'adjudication dans les cinq jours suivants (art. 689, al. 1 C.p.c.), il doit être interprété de façon restrictive. Le sens du mot « créance », contenu dans cet article, ne permet alors à l'adjudicataire de retenir que la partie de sa créance qui est colloquée ou susceptible de l'être, tout en tenant compte des priorités établies par la loi.

See, finally, *Cie Montréal Trust c. Jori Investments Inc.*, J.E. 80-220 (C.S. Que.) [1980 CarswellQue 85 (C.S. Que.)], *Eugène Marcoux Inc. c. Côté*, [1990] R.J.Q. 1221 (C.A. Que.)

7 The SISP, the bidding procedure and corresponding orders recognize the principle of credit bidding at the auction and these orders were not the subject of any appeal procedure.

See paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of BDWB's Intervention.

As for the right to credit bid in a sale by auction under the CCAA, see *Maax Corporation, Re* (July 10, 2008), Doc. 500-11-033561-081 (C.S. Que.) (Buffoni J.)

See also Re: *Brainhunter* (OSC Commercial List, no.09-8482-00CL, January 22, 2010)

End of Document

2010 QCCA 1950
Cour d'appel du Québec

White Birch Paper Holding Co., Re

2010 CarswellQue 11534, 2010 QCCA 1950, 195 A.C.W.S. (3d) 618, 72 C.B.R. (5th) 74, J.E. 2010-2047, EYB 2010-181272

In the Matter of the Plan of Compromise and Arrangement Proposed by: White Birch Paper Holding Company, its subsidiaries and affilitated companies (Debtors) c. Bluemountain Long/Short Credit Master Fund L.P., Bluemountain Credit Alternatives Master Fund L.P., Bluemountain Timberline Ltd., Bluemountain Distressed Master Fund L.P., Lombard General Insurance Company of Canada, MacQuarie Americas Corp., MFP Partners L.P. and Steelhead Navigators Master L.P. (Applicants-Interveners) et White Birch Paper Holding Company, White Birch Paper Company, Stadacona General Partner Inc., Black Spruce Paper Inc., F.F. Soucy General Partner Inc., 3120772 Nova Scotia Company, Arrimage de Gros Cacouna Inc. and Papier Masson Ltée (Respondents-debtors) et Ernst & Young Inc. (Impleaded party-Monitor) et BD White Birch Investment LLC and Sixth Ave. Investments Co. LLC (Impleaded Parties-Interveners) et Stadacona Limited Partnership, F.F. Soucy Limited Partnership and F.F. Soucy Inc. & Partners Limited Partnership (Impleaded parties-Impleaded parties)

Pierre J. Dalphond, J.C.A.

Audience: 25 octobre 2010
Motifs oraux: 25 octobre 2010
Motifs écrits: 1 novembre 2010
Dossier: C.A. Montréal 500-09-021082-102

Avocat: Mtre Alain Riendeau, Mtre Luc Morin for Applicants
Mtre Jean Fontaine, Mtre Matthew Liben for Respondents
Mtre Louis Joseph Gouin, Mtre Philippe -Gérard Giraldeau, Mtre Jean-Yves Simard, Mtre Jonathan Warin, Me Joe Latham for Impleaded Parties

Sujet: Insolvency; Corporate and Commercial

MOTION by group of lenders seeking leave to appeal from decision reported at *White Birch Paper Holding Co., Re* (2010), 2010 CarswellQue 10954, 2010 QCCS 4915 (C.S. Que.), approving sale of debtor's assets to another group of lenders following stalking horse bidding process allowing credit bidding.

***Pierre J. Dalphond, J.C.A.*:**

1 On October 25, 2010, at the conclusion of a long hearing, I dismissed from the bench the Applicants' motion for leave to appeal of a judgment rendered by the Honourable Robert Mongeon of the Quebec Superior Court, Commercial Division, 2010 QCCS 4915 (C.S. Que.), approving the sale of substantially all of the Debtors' assets to BDWhite Birch Investment Co., LLC (BDWBI). I provided orally only the essence of my reasons. What follows is my formal judgment.

CONTEXT

2 Both the Canadian and American bankruptcy courts have approved a Sale and Investor Solicitation Process (SISP) for the sale of the Debtors' assets.

3 After a thorough canvass of the market, a Stalking Horse Bid process was initiated through BDWBI, a corporation organized by members of a syndicated loan holding about 65% of the US$480,000,000.00 debt secured by a first ranking security on the fixed assets of the Debtors (First Lien Loan). Current assets (inventories and account receivables) are free of liens. However a DIP financing lender, to be repaid shortly, has security over all assets of the Debtors.

4 The applicants are minority members of this syndicate holding about 10% of the First Lien Loan (US$48 million). For the purpose of participating in the sale by auction of the Debtors' assets, they incorporated Sixth Ave. Investment Co., LLC. (Sixth Ave) which submitted a qualifying offer and became a qualified bidder.

5 The auction was held on September 21, 2010 in New York City. Only BDWBI and Sixth Ave were entitled to participate. Under the terms of the bidding procedures approved by the Superior Court and the US Bankruptcy Court, a secured creditor could bid up to the full amount of the secured debt for the purchase of property secured in its favour. In the case of a syndicated loan, such as the First Lien Loan, the bidder must act as an agent of the syndicate to be entitled to use such credit.

6 BDWBI won with a bid of US$236,052,825.00, exceeding by US$500,000 Sixth Ave's bid. Its bid included an amount of US$78,000,000.00 credit for the purchase of the fixed assets, following an authorization from the agent of the syndicate. Sixth Ave's bid was in cash only.

7 Despite the applicants' opposition, the Quebec Superior Court approved the sale of the assets to BDWBI on September 24, 2010 and the US Bankruptcy Court recently did the same. Closing of the transaction is scheduled on November 29, 2010.

ARGUMENTS OF THE APPLICANTS

8 The applicants argued that the bids were asymmetrical and should not have been compared by looking at the nominal aggregate price indicted in each. Instead, the Superior Court should have considered the benefits arising from each bid for each class of creditors, especially for the unsecured creditors, a class of which the lenders are a part for the unsecured portion of the syndicated loan. The applicants contend that the trial judge, while paying lip service to s. 36 of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S., 1985, ch. C-36, (*CCAA*), erred in law by omitting to take into account the fact that the fixed assets are worthless and that the BDWBI's bid allows it to use a worthless claim as currency to acquire current assets (inventories and account receivables) at a reduced price, all to the detriment of the unsecured creditors.

9 According to the applicants, the trial judge also erred in law in his application of ss. 36(3)(e) *CCAA*. He failed to exercise his discretion properly by ignoring the fact that BDWBI had blatantly placed themselves in a position to prefer their own interests to those of the other First Lien Lenders for which they were mandataries. By receiving the U.S. fixed assets for their exclusive benefit and to the prejudice of the other First Lien Lenders, BDWBI breached their fiduciary duties as sub-agent for the agent of all the First Lien Lenders.

10 The applicants explained that if the appeal is authorized and later is allowed, they want the Court to declare that Sixth Ave's bid is the winning one.

DECISION

11 As correctly stated by the trial judge, the factors that he had to consider in deciding whether to approve the sale to BDWBI are found at ss. 36(3) *CCAA*:

> (3) In deciding whether to grant the authorization, the court is to consider, among other things,

(a) whether the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition was reasonable in the circumstances;

(b) whether the monitor approved the process leading to the proposed sale or disposition;

(c) whether the monitor filed with the court a report stating that in their opinion the sale or disposition would be more beneficial to the creditors than a sale or disposition under a bankruptcy;

(d) the extent to which the creditors were consulted;

(e) the effects of the proposed sale or disposition on the creditors and other interested parties; and

(f) whether the consideration to be received for the assets is reasonable and fair, taking into account their market value.

12 As far as I am concerned, the four factors to be considered when deciding to grant leave to appeal are well known:

(1) whether the point on appeal is of significance to the practice;

(2) whether the point raised of is of significance to the action itself;

(3) whether the appeal is *prima facie* meritorious or, on the other hand, whether it is frivolous; and

(4) whether the appeal will unduly hinder the progress of the action.

13 For the reasons that follow, I am of the view that this appeal is not *prima facie* meritorious and will unduly hinder the progress of the reorganization of the debtors as a going concern.

14 Firstly, the use of credit was part of the process approved by the parties, the monitor and the courts; it cannot be described now as unreasonable in the circumstances (ss. 36(3)(a)). To hold that before approving a winning bid the Superior Court should have considered the impact of the use of credit on the value of the bids is tantamount to changing the rules of the game once it has been played. The approved process allowed for the use of credit by a bidder duly authorized and at no time was it said or hinted that a credit bid should be considered differently from a cash bid.

15 Secondly, to assert that the fixed assets are worthless is rather surprising considering that Sixth Ave offered US $35,300,000.00 in cash for them. There is no indication in the file that this amount corresponds to the real value of the fixed assets as part of an ongoing business or that the US$82,500,000 BDWBI attributed to them is unreasonable (US $78,000,000 in credit and US$4,500,000 in cash). The use of credit entails an allocation of value to the fixed assets. Unless such allocation is proven to be unreasonable and unfair taking into account their market value (ss. 36(3)(f)), it should not be disturbed when the monitor's report states that in their opinion the winning bid represents the highest and best offer when gauged against total overall value returned to the Debtors.

16 Thirdly, the applicants are not the class of unsecured creditors the interest of which Parliament wanted to protect at ss. 33(3)(e) *CCAA*. Their belonging to that class is largely dependant upon the amount of credit used as authorized by the agent of the syndicate; if the whole amount of the loan had been used as credit, the applicants would not qualify as unsecured creditors for the excess part of the loan. In the case at bar, no ordinary unsecured creditor has opposed the proposed sale to BDWBI.

17 Fourthly, to refuse to approve BDWBI's bid would mean that a new bid process or at least a new auction would need to be held since I do not see how Sixth Ave's bid could be declared the winning one. If the rules are changed, a new process under the new rules must decide the winner and the closing date will most likely be missed. Would the Stalking Horse accept to participate again? What kind of delay would this mean? Overall, this may well compromise the reorganization of the Debtors (ss. 36(3)(e)).

18 Fifthly, with regard to the allegation that BDWBI breached its fiduciary duties as sub-agent of the lenders by bidding the claim against only the Canadian assets, it is a matter that should be decided by the forum designated under the lenders' agreement. In my opinion this is not a bankruptcy issue to be dealt with under the *CCAA*.

19 Sixthly, the applicants' opposition to the sale of the assets to BDWBI can be summarized as a desire to receive a bit more cash upfront, as unsecured creditors, rather than a minority equity interest (shares) (I understand that First Lien lenders will end up being equity holders). They may be right but they hold a minority view amongst the group of lenders and according to the lenders' agreement, majority shall prevail. Moreover, the fact that they may end with equity can hardly be considered a serious problem for them since they were quite willing to get the whole equity if their bid had won.

20 For these reasons, the petition was dismissed with costs.

Motion dismissed.

TAB 8

1985 CarswellAlta 332
Alberta Court of Appeal

Salima Investments Ltd. v. Bank of Montreal

1985 CarswellAlta 332, [1985] A.W.L.D. 1418, [1985] A.W.L.D. 1419, 21 D.L.R. (4th) 473, 33 A.C.W.S. (2d) 257, 41 Alta. L.R. (2d) 58, 59 C.B.R. (N.S.) 242, 65 A.R. 372

SALIMA INVESTMENTS LTD. v. BANK OF MONTREAL, MAMMOTH DEVELOPMENTS LTD. and BOLERO MANAGEMENT LTD.

Laycraft C.J.A., Harradence and Kerans JJ.A.

Judgment: August 26, 1985
Docket: Calgary Nos. 17697, 17696

Counsel: *R. Dodic*, for appellant.
G. McKibben, for respondent Bank of Montreal.
Q. Smith, for respondents Mammoth Developments Ltd. and Bolero Management Ltd.
D. Barber, for third party, 304987 Alberta Ltd.

Subject: Corporate and Commercial; Insolvency

Appeal from order approving salde or property in receivership.

Memorandum of judgment delivered from the bench by *Kerans J.A.*:

1 This is an appeal from an order approving the sale of property in receivership.

2 A Queen's Bench order made 16th April 1985 named the respondent Cooper-Lybrand as receiver-manager of the property of Mammoth Developments Ltd. and Bolero Management Ltd. on the application of a secured creditor, the Bank of Montreal. The order granted to the receiver the power, among other things, to "sell ... any ... property" including the 168-room hotel complex and a 76-unit motel.

3 The receiver advertised the property widely, and called for tenders. The tender notice indicated that the receiver considered the tenders as only a first step and that it was prepared to negotiate the sale.

4 Seven tenders were received. The highest was from the appellant, Salima Investments Ltd., at $4,400,000. The others were much lower. The tender of 304987 Alberta Ltd. also involved $300,000 less cash. The appraised value of the property for forced sale on terms was $4,593,000.

5 The receiver decided to negotiate further with Salima and opened negotiations on 24th July, six days after tenders were opened. A bargain was made the next day, and the receiver at once notified the other tenderers that their tenders were rejected and that the receiver was dealing with somebody else. When asked before us why the receiver did not approach other tenderers for further negotiations, counsel for the receiver replied that the receiver was of the view that the Salima tender was substantially better than all of the others and, in any event, that it was not appropriate to negotiate with more than one prospective purchaser at the same time.

6 The bargain with Salima involved an increase of $50,000 from the tendered price, and an increase in the deposit from $150,000 to $400,000. Further, the negotiated sale was made subject to court approval.

7 The receiver then issued a motion on 1st August, returnable 8th August, for an order approving the sale. On the morning of 8th August, before court opened, 304987 Alberta Ltd. made a new offer of $4,533,000 through the clerk. We infer that this offer was made with knowledge of the Salima bargain, because that information was in the materials filed in support of the application.

8 Apprised of this development, and of the fact that seasonal market fluctuations made an immediate sale of great importance, the learned chambers judge adjourned the matter for one day and said that he would consider new bids. Three were received: the highest was from 2884701 Alberta Ltd., at $4,800,000. The next highest was from 304987 Alberta Ltd. in the amount of $4,756,000, and the third, for $4,700,000 was from Salima. The learned chambers judge decided that, because it had the earliest completion date and offered the prospect of unbroken chain of management, the bid of 304987 Alberta Ltd. was the best offer. He directed the receiver to complete a sale. Salima appeals.

9 The first ground raises the question of jurisdiction. It is said that the learned chambers judge had no application before him to approve the sale to 304987 Alberta Ltd. It is also said that he improperly considered the other offers and other materials. The existence of the other offers was relevant on the question whether to approve the Salima sale and we see no merit to that argument. Further, we understand the events before him in this way: he first refused to approve the sale to Salima; then he decided, on his own motion and because of the urgency of the matter, to conduct summarily a court sale. He dispensed with notice of motion or other formalities. He had jurisdiction to do that which he did and there is no merit to this ground of appeal.

10 The second ground of appeal raised for Salima is that the decision of the learned chambers judge gave an unfair advantage to 304987 Alberta Ltd. over Salima. Salima has no complaint. It agreed to buy the property subject to court approval, and its contract left it exposed to the risk of something like this happening. I agree with what was said by Hart J.A. in this respect in *Cameron v. Bank of N.S.* (1981), 38 C.B.R. (N.S.) 1 at 9-10, 45 N.S.R. (2d) 303, 86 A.P.R. 303 (C.A.):

> It is obvious that the receiver did in fact have the power under the original court order to make the sale as he did. Furthermore, had there been no clause inserted in the sales agreement to the effect that it was subject to the approval of the court, it is doubtful whether the contract made with the appellant could be disturbed. The receiver, however, insisted that the clause be placed in the contract making it subject to the approval of the court, and the appellant considering all of the circumstances agreed to accept this clause as part of the agreement. Both of the parties to the contract therefore agreed that the sale would not become a binding sale if the vendor chose to submit its terms to the court for approval and failed to receive such approval...
>
> This, in my opinion, shows an intention on behalf of the parties to invoke the normal equitable doctrines which place the court in the position of looking to the interests of all persons concerned before giving its blessing to a particular transaction submitted for approval.

11 The real issue, in our view, is the appropriate exercise of the admitted discretion of the court when "looking to the interests of all persons concerned". It certainly does not follow, for example, that the court on an application for approval of a sale is bound to conduct a judicial auction or even to accept a higher last-minute bid. There are, however, binding policy considerations. In *Can. Permanent Trust Co. v. King Art Dev. Ltd.*, 32 Alta. L.R. (2d) 1, [1984] 4 W.W.R. 587, 12 D.L.R. (4th) 161, 54 A.R. 172, we said that receivers (and masters on foreclosure) should look for new and imaginative ways to get the highest possible price in these cases. Sale by tender is not necessarily the best method for a commercial property which involves also the sale of an ongoing business. The receiver here accepted the challenge offered by this court,and combined a call for tenders with subsequent negotiations. In order to encourage this technique, which we understand has met with some success, the court should not undermine it. It is undermined by a judicial auction, because all negotiators must then keep something in reserve. Worse, the person who successfully negotiates with the receiver will suffer a disadvantage because his bargain will become known to others.

12 We think that the proper exercise of judicial discretion in these circumstances should be limited, in the first instance, to an inquiry whether the receiver has made a sufficient effort to get the best price and not acted improvidently. In examining that question, there are many factors which the court may consider. As Macdonald J.A. said in the *Cameron* case at pp. 11-12:

> There are, of course, many reasons why a court might not approve an agreement of purchase and sale, viz., where the offer accepted is so low in relation to the appraised value as to be unrealistic; or, where the circumstances indicate that insufficient time was allowed for the making of bids or that inadequate notice of sale by bid was given (where the receiver sells property by the bid method); or, where it can be said that the proposed sale is not in the best interest of either the creditors or the owner.

13 This is not a total catalogue of those factors which might lead a court to refuse to approve a sale.

14 The principal argument before us turned on the question why the receiver did not approach 304987 Alberta Ltd. to negotiate at the same time as it approached Salima.

15 We do not have the benefit of the recorded reasons by the learned chambers judge. We assume that he came to the conclusion that the efforts of the receiver — while always in good faith — had not been adequate. In our view, there was evidence before him to support that finding, and we cannot say that this conclusion is so unreasonable as to warrant interference. Nor can we criticize his decision to conduct a summary court-supervised sale in the urgent circumstances which then arose.

16 We dismiss the appeal.

Appeal dismissed.

TAB 9

Rescue!

The Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act

Janis P. Sarra, B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D.

University of British Columbia Faculty of Law and
Peter Wall Institute for Advanced Studies

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expanded, and eventually, the monitor was appointed as interim receiver to replace management. In the *Air Canada* proceedings, where management did not have the confidence of the parties, the monitor was transformed into a type of "super-monitor" with extensive responsibilities.

4. Deference to the Monitor

The courts accord a high level of deference to decisions of the monitor. For example, in *Re Tiger Brand Knitting Co.*, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice held that a monitor should not be enjoined from proceeding with an offer submitted as part of a court-approved sale process, even where a new offer arising following the bid deadline may preserve jobs, since it would amount to an unfairness in the working out of the sale process to the detriment of the current purchaser and the secured creditors; interfere with the efficacy and integrity of the sale process; and prefer the interests of one party, the new prospective purchaser or the union representing the employees, over others.[41]

The British Columbia Supreme Court held that, in determining the validity and quantum of a claim in a *CCAA* proceeding, the opinion of the monitor should be considered, but the monitor is not entitled to deference in the sense that it would alter the burden of proof ordinarily imposed on the claimant.[42] Here, the *CCAA* application did not disclose an inter-company debt; all financial reporting was done on a consolidated basis and only when the monitor requested unconsolidated statements was the inter-company debt revealed.[43] The Court held that the function of the monitor was to determine the validity and amount of a claim on the basis of the evidence submitted. However, the creditor has the burden of proving its claims.[44] In supplementary reasons, the British Columbia Supreme Court also discussed the question of the admissibility of a monitor's report.[45] In this case, the report was found to be admissible for the purposes of the trial, but the co ıclusion as to the characterization of the payments as debts or equity were not admissible as expert opinion.[46] The Court held that it would be guided by the following principles: 1) presumptively, a monitor's report is admissible in evidence at a hearing concerning the subject matter of the report; 2) in unusual circumstances, an officer of the court, such as the monitor, may be cross-examined on its report; 3) the monitor must remain neutral as between the various stakeholders

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41 *Re Tiger Brand Knitting Co.*, 2005 CarswellOnt 1240 (Ont. S.C.J.), leave to appeal refused (2005), 19 C.B.R. (5th) 53 (Ont. C.A.).

42 *Re Pine Valley Mining Corp.*, 2008 CarswellBC 579 (B.C.S.C.), additional reasons 2008 CarswellBC 712 (B.C.S.C.).

43 *Ibid.* at para. 4.

44 *Ibid.* at para. 13.

45 *Re Pine Valley Mining Corp.*, 2008 CarswellBC 712 (B.C.S.C.).

46 *Ibid.* at para. 17.

in a *CCAA* proceeding; and 4) the court should strive to protect the monitor from close involvement in the adversarial process between the claimants.[47]

5. Protection from Liability

Given that insolvency professionals serving as monitors work in difficult circumstances, protection from liability is viewed as important, because absent protection, such professionals would be unlikely to serve. There are specific protections against liability set out in the statute. As noted above, for example, where the monitor acts in good faith and takes reasonable care in preparing reports on the business and financial affairs of the debtor, the monitor is not liable for loss or damage to any person resulting from that person's reliance on the report.[48] There are also specified protections in respect of employee claims, pension claims and environmental claims, as set out immediately below.

However, monitors also seek broad liability releases within the terms of the initial order, the final plan or arrangement or any court orders signifying that their duties are completed. The courts have the authority to issue releases under their broad statutory authority. However, the courts have expressed some concern that the liability releases may be sought too early or the releases sought may be too broad. The court may also be concerned that the monitor is not merely giving its professional view on a procedural matter, but that it "has descended into the arena" of negotiations, becoming more of an advocate for one party, in which case, the court is less likely to defer to the monitor's view or to protect it from claims against the monitor that it is not properly performing as an officer of the court.

In the *Indalex* proceeding, discussed earlier in this text, while it was the debtor company that was found in breach of its fiduciary obligations as administrator of the pension plan, the Court of Appeal and some of the judges at the Supreme Court of Canada were concerned about the relationship of the chief restructuring officer ("CRO") and the monitor. The senior managing director of a US based consulting firm was a key advisor to the Indalex group of companies prior to and during the *CCAA* proceedings.[49] He was then appointed the CRO for all of the Indalex US-based companies, but was also responsible for the entire Indalex group of companies and subsidiaries, including the Canadian debtors. He was the primary negotiator of the controversial interim financing agreement on behalf of Indalex, and had testified that he did not recall discussing Indalex's pension obligations during the negotiation of the interim financing credit agreement,

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47 *Ibid.* at para. 12.

48 Section 23(2), *CCAA*, referring to reports referred to in s. 3(b), *CCAA*.

49 *Re Indalex Ltd.*, [2011] O.J. No. 1621, 2011 ONCA 265 (Ont. C.A.) at para. 44, additional reasons 2011 CarswellOnt 9077 (Ont. C.A.), additional reasons 2011 CarswellOnt 16279 (Ont. C.A.), reversed in part *Sun Indalex Finance, LLC v. United Steelworkers*, 2013 SCC 6 (S.C.C.).

IN THE MATTER OF the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended

Court File No: CV-17-11846-00CL

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF SEARS CANADA INC., CORBEIL ÉLECTRIQUE INC., S.L.H. TRANSPORT INC., THE CUT INC., SEARS CONTACT SERVICES INC., INITIUM LOGISTICS SERVICES INC., INITIUM COMMERCE LABS INC., INITIUM TRADING AND SOURCING CORP., SEARS FLOOR COVERING CENTRES INC., 173470 CANADA INC., 2497089 ONTARIO INC., 6988741 CANADA INC., 10011711 CANADA INC., 1592580 ONTARIO LIMITED, 955041 ALBERTA LTD., 4201531 CANADA INC., 168886 CANADA INC., AND 3339611 CANADA INC.

Applicants

Ontario
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST
Proceeding commenced at Toronto

BOOK OF AUTHORITIES OF THE APPLICANTS

(Motion for Approval of Asset Purchase Agreement – Garden City Property)

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