Court File No.: CV-18-594380-00CL

***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 DISCOVERY AIR INC.

APPLICANT

# BRIEF OF AUTHORITIES OF THE APPLICANT
**(Reporting Requirements and Other Relief)**
**(returnable April 18, 2018)**

April 11, 2018

**GOLDMAN SLOAN NASH & HABER LLP**
480 University Avenue, Suite 1600
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1V2
Fax: 416-597-6477

**Mario Forte (LSUC#: 27293F)**
Tel: 416.597.6477
Email: forte@gsnh.com

**Michael Rotsztain (LSUC#: 17086M)**
Tel: 416.597.7870
Email: rotsztain@gsnh.com

**Jennifer Stam (LSUC#: 46735J)**
Tel: 416.597.5017
Email: jstam@gsnh.com

Lawyers for the Applicant

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# 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 Richtree Inc. and Richtree Markets Inc.

Lax J.

Heard: December 8, 2004
Judgment: January 26, 2005
Docket: 04-CL-5584

Counsel: Edmond F.B. Lamek, for Applicant, Richtree Inc.
Michael Weinczok, for Catalyst Fund General Partner Inc.
Kelley McKinnon, Alexandra S. Clark, J.H. Grout, for Respondent, Ontario Securities Commission

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

**Related Abridgment Classifications**

Bankruptcy and insolvency
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XIX.2.e Proceedings subject to stay
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II Commissions and exchanges
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Bankruptcy and insolvency --- Proposal — Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act — Application of Act

R Ltd. was under protection of Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act ("CCAA") — R Ltd. brought motion for exemption from filing certain financial statements with various securities commissions in Canada — Motion dismissed — CCAA does not give court authority to exempt debtors from filing requirements in s. 80 of Securities Act — Under CCAA, debtor companies are not immunized from complying with regulatory regimes.

Securities and commodities --- Commissions and exchanges — Nature and powers — General

Company was under protection of Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA) — Company applied to Mutual Reliance Review System for Exemptive Relief Applications for exemption from various filing requirements with Canadian securities commissions — Company appointed Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) as principal regulator — OSC informed company that it would recommend refusal of request — Company brought motion requesting exemption — Motion dismissed — No CCAA provision addressed or contemplated court applications for exemptions from filing requirements of Securities Act — Court's discretionary power under CCAA could not be used to override provincial statutes — While court sometimes extended deadlines under CCAA proceedings for annual general shareholder meetings, relief of reporting issuer from providing information to public while shares traded would be very different — As Legislature had decided that OSC was proper forum for balancing company and stakeholder interests against public interests, OSC was proper forum for debating filing requirement — Requested order had nothing to do with company's restructuring process but was intended to grant directors personal protection for their reputations — Sole consequence of failure to meet filing requirements would be placement on OSC's default list, which had not been shown to harm companies in past as result — Directors had paramount fiduciary duties requiring them to act honestly and in good faith and should not have let reputation concerns play role — CCAA does not give court authority to exempt debtors from filing requirements in s. 80 of Securities Act — Under CCAA, debtor companies are not immunized from complying with regulatory regimes.

Securities and commodities --- Trading in securities — Prospectus — Exemptions from filing requirements — General

Company was under protection of Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA) — Company applied to Mutual Reliance Review System for Exemptive Relief Applications for exemption from various filing requirements with Canadian securities commissions — Company appointed Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) as principal regulator — OSC informed company that it would recommend refusal of request — Company brought motion requesting exemption — Motion dismissed — No CCAA provision addressed or contemplated court applications for exemptions from filing requirements of Securities Act — Court's discretionary power under CCAA could not be used to override provincial statutes

  

— While court sometimes extended deadlines under CCAA proceedings for annual general shareholder meetings, relief of reporting issuer from providing information to public while shares traded would be very different — As Legislature had decided that OSC was proper forum for balancing company and stakeholder interests against public interests, OSC was proper forum for debating filing requirement — Requested order had nothing to do with company's restructuring process but was intended to grant directors personal protection for their reputations — Sole consequence of failure to meet filing requirements would be placement on OSC's default list, which had not been shown to harm companies in past as result — Directors had paramount fiduciary duties requiring them to act honestly and in good faith and should not have let reputation concerns play role.

**Table of Authorities**

**Cases considered by *Lax J.*:**

*Baxter Student Housing Ltd. v. College Housing Co-operative Ltd.* (1975), [1976] 2 S.C.R. 475, [1976] 1 W.W.R. 1, 20 C.B.R. (N.S.) 240, 57 D.L.R. (3d) 1, 5 N.R. 515, 1975 CarswellMan 3, 1975 CarswellMan 85 (S.C.C.) — considered

*GMAC Commercial Credit Corp.-Canada v. TCT Logistics Inc.* (2004), 71 O.R. (3d) 54, 2004 C.L.L.C. 220-029, 185 O.A.C. 138, 48 C.B.R. (4th) 256, 40 C.C.P.B. 45, 238 D.L.R. (4th) 677, 2004 CarswellOnt 1284 (Ont. C.A.) — referred to

*Loewen Group Inc., Re* (2001), 2001 CarswellOnt 4910, 32 C.B.R. (4th) 54, 22 B.L.R. (3d) 134 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) — considered

*Quintette Coal Ltd. v. Nippon Steel Corp.* (1990), 51 B.C.L.R. (2d) 105, 2 C.B.R. (3d) 303, 1990 CarswellBC 384 (B.C. C.A.) — considered

*Royal Oak Mines Inc., Re* (1999), 1999 CarswellOnt 792, 7 C.B.R. (4th) 293 (Ont. Gen. Div. [Commercial List]) — considered

*Skeena Cellulose Inc., Re* (2003), 43 C.B.R. (4th) 187, 184 B.C.A.C. 54, 302 W.A.C. 54, 2003 BCCA 344, 2003 CarswellBC 1399, 13 B.C.L.R. (4th) 236 (B.C. C.A.) — followed

*Slater Steel Corp., Re* (2004), 2004 CarswellOnt 5498 (Ont. C.A.) — considered

*Smoky River Coal Ltd., Re* (1999), 1999 CarswellAlta 491, 175 D.L.R. (4th) 703, 237 A.R. 326, 197 W.A.C. 326, 71 Alta. L.R. (3d) 1, [1999] 11 W.W.R. 734, 12 C.B.R. (4th) 94, 1999 ABCA 179 (Alta. C.A.) — considered

*Westar Mining Ltd., Re* (1992), 70 B.C.L.R. (2d) 6, 14 C.B.R. (3d) 88, [1992] 6 W.W.R. 331, 1992 CarswellBC 508 (B.C. S.C.) — considered

**Statutes considered:**

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Generally — considered

s. 6 — referred to

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*Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S.5

Generally — considered

  

s. 80 — considered

MOTION by debtor company subject to *Companies Creditors' Arrangement Act* for exemption from filing certain documents required by securities commissions.

***Lax J.*:**

1 Richtree Inc. is a reporting issuer in Ontario and in several other Canadian jurisdictions. It brings this motion requesting an exemption by way of extension from the requirement to file its audited financial statements and other continuous disclosure documents with the Ontario Securities Commission (the "OSC") and the equivalent regulatory authorities in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia. Following submissions, I dismissed the motion with reasons to follow. These are the reasons.

**Background**

2 At the time of the motion, Richtree had filed an Application with the Superior Court of Justice, Commercial List, and received creditor protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36 ("*CCAA*"). This proceeding is ongoing.

3 On November 24, 2004, it made an Application under the Mutual Reliance Review System for Exemptive Relief Applications (the "MRRS System") for an exemption from the obligation to meet its filing requirements with the OSC. The MRRS System permits reporting issuers to request exemptions from multiple Canadian securities regulators with a single application. As Richtree had appointed the OSC as the principal regulator, its staff had primary carriage of the Application for Exemption. The exemptions sought were exemptions from the filing with the OSC the 2005 Q1 Interim Financial Statements and the 2005 Q1 Management's Discussion and Analysis by December 8, 2004; and, the 2004 Annual Financial Statements, the 2004 Management's Discussion and Analysis and the 2004 Annual Information Form by December 10, 2004.

4 Shortly before the formal filing of the Application for Exemption, OSC staff informed Richtree that they would not recommend that the OSC grant the exemption. On December 1, 2004, OSC staff confirmed its recommendation and also informed Richtree that staff of the other regulators would also recommend that their securities commissions refuse the request for exemption. The OSC staff offered to convene a joint hearing before a panel of the OSC, with the other jurisdictions participating by conference, or a hearing before the OSC if the other jurisdictions agreed to abide by the decision of the OSC. Richtree refused the hearing and brought this motion on December 7, 2004, which was the day before its first filings were due.

  

## Analysis

5 Richtree concedes that the OSC has statutory jurisdiction to grant an exemption to a reporting issuer: *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S-5, s. 80. However, it submits that the court has inherent jurisdiction to grant this relief consistent with its discretionary powers under section 11 of the *CCAA* to accomplish the goal of facilitating the restructuring of a debtor company. It points to examples of stays in the nature of "tolling provisions". These are frequently granted in Initial *CCAA* Orders and constrain creditors or third parties from exercising rights so as to provide the necessary stability for the debtor company to restructure its affairs. It submits that the court has a variety of discretionary powers arising from its inherent jurisdiction to make orders to do justice between the parties and also to do what practicality demands. For this proposition, it relies on dicta of Farley J. in *Royal Oak Mines Inc., Re* (1999), 7 C.B.R. (4th) 293 (Ont. Gen. Div. [Commercial List]) where he said at p.296:

> ... In light of the very general framework of the CCAA, judges must rely upon inherent jurisdiction to deal with CCAA proceedings. However, inherent jurisdiction is not limitless if the legislative body has not left a functional gap or vacuum, then inherent jurisdiction should not be brought into play. The same limitations are applicable to a Court's use of a discretion granted by statute. I appreciate that there may have been some blurring of distinction among discretion, inherent jurisdiction and general jurisdiction (including the common law facility). This combination is implicitly recognized in *Baxter Student Housing Ltd. v. College Housing Co-operative Ltd.* (1975), 57 D.L.R. (3d) 1 in Dickson J's analysis of inherent jurisdiction at pp. 4-5. ...

6 In *Baxter Student Housing Ltd. v. College Housing Co-operative Ltd.* [1975 CarswellMan 3 (S.C.C.)], Dickson J. emphasized that inherent jurisdiction does not empower a judge to negate an unambiguous expression of the legislature. Neither may it be exercised to conflict with a statute or rule. It is a special and extraordinary power to be exercised only sparingly and in a clear case and usually to maintain the authority and integrity of the court process.

7 The concept of "inherent jurisdiction" within *CCAA* proceedings is discussed in the recent decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in *Skeena Cellulose Inc., Re* (2003), 43 C.B.R. (4th) 187 (B.C. C.A.), at 211-212. The court concludes that when one analyzes cases such as *Royal Oak Mines Inc., Re*, as well as others referred to by Farley J. such as *Westar Mining Ltd., Re*, [1992] 6 W.W.R. 331 (B.C. S.C.), the court's use of the term "inherent jurisdiction", is a misnomer. In these cases, the courts are exercising a statutory discretion given by the *CCAA* rather than their inherent jurisdiction. This is an important distinction, which Farley J. recognizes in *Royal Oak Mines Inc., Re* in the passage quoted and in his reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Baxter*.

  

8 I agree with the analysis in *Skeena Cellulose* that when a court grants a stay of proceedings under section 11 or approves a plan of arrangement under section 6, the court is not exercising a power that arises from its nature as a Superior Court, but rather is exercising the discretion granted to it under the broad statutory regime of the *CCAA*. The relief that Richtree requests whether under the *CCAA* or the *Securities Act* is discretionary. The question that arises then is whether the statutory discretion granted to a court under the *CCAA* can be exercised in the face of section 80 of the *Securities Act*, which provides that it is the Commission that may grant or refuse the exemptions sought.

9 The answer is no. There is no provision of the *CCAA* that either addresses or contemplates an application to the court for exemption from the filing requirements of the *Securities Act*. The doctrine of paramountcy has been acknowledged to apply where the exercise of a court's discretion under the *CCAA* conflicts with the mandatory provisions of provincial legislation, see for example, *Smoky River Coal Ltd., Re* (1999), 12 C.B.R. (4th) 94 (Alta. C.A.), at 115; *Loewen Group Inc., Re* (2001), 32 C.B.R. (4th) 54 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]), at 58 However, it is worth noting that in neither case was it necessary to invoke the paramountcy doctrine. Here, as in the cases referred to, there is no inconsistency between federal and provincial law. The doctrine of paramountcy does not apply.

10 Further, where a provincial statute is given exclusive jurisdiction to determine a matter, the court's discretionary power under the *CCAA* cannot be used to override it. Hence, a broad receivership power under federal bankruptcy legislation confers no authority on a bankruptcy court to determine whether a receiver that carries on the business of a debtor is a successor employer. This is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ontario Labour Relations Board: *GMAC Commercial Credit Corp.-Canada v. TCT Logistics Inc.* (2004), 238 D.L.R. (4th) 677 (Ont. C.A.). On this point, the court was unanimous.

11 Richtree relies on Orders made in *CCAA* proceedings in *Slater Steel Corp., Re* [2004 CarswellOnt 5498 (Ont. C.A.)] and *Air Canada* where the court granted extensions of time for calling an annual general meeting of shareholders. This is commonly done in *CCAA* proceedings. It is quite a different thing to relieve a reporting issuer from providing timely and accurate financial information to members of the public where, as here, the company's shares continue to trade. At the time of its application for exemption from filing requirements, Slater's shares had been delisted from the Toronto Stock Exchange and were no longer trading. Further, the OSC, as lead regulator, had granted Slater a filing exemption, which is recited in the Order of May 5, 2004.

12 Richtree submits that the court should defer to the opinion of the directors of the company who are attempting to achieve the best results they can for the company and all of its stakeholders. I agree that the task of the directors is to focus their attention on assisting

 

Richtree with its restructuring. However, the proper forum for debating the effect of the filing requirements on Richtree is not on this motion, but at the OSC. The legislature has decided that it is the proper forum for balancing the interests of the company and its stakeholders on the one hand and the interests of members of the public on the other. I conclude that the court has no jurisdiction under the *CCAA* to grant the exemptions sought.

13 Having said this, I wish to make some comments about the reasons that the Richtree directors have come to court. The company does not plan to comply with its filing requirements and the directors have two concerns. The only evidence before the court is a solicitor's affidavit, which deposes in paragraph 2:

> ... I understand that Richtree's directors are concerned that they could be required under applicable securities laws to notify the boards of any other public companies on which they serve or may in the future serve, of such filing requirement defaults. Moreover, I understand that Richtree's directors are concerned that they might be viewed as having acquiesced in a deliberate breach by Richtree of securities law and corporate legislation and thereafter suffer damage to their respective reputations.

14 As to the first concern, the Richtree directors are already required to disclose that they have been directors of a company that has made a plan of arrangement under the *CCAA*. Specifically, the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange require directors to disclose this on a Personal Information Form for all companies seeking to list, or that currently list their shares for trading on the TSX.

15 The sole consequence of Richtree's failure to meet the filing requirements is that the company will be placed on the OSC's Default List. There is no requirement under Ontario securities law to disclose that an individual has been a director of a company that has been placed on the Default List. Although the OSC does place companies that are under *CCAA* protection on the Default List, there is no evidence that this has caused any harm to Richtree or indeed to other companies currently on the list, or to their directors.

16 As to the second concern, I was informed that the Richtree directors, or at least some of them, are on several boards, and that this raises concerns for them about their reputations as directors of these boards or other boards they may be invited to join. I find this to be a disquieting submission. As directors of Richtree and as directors of any other boards on which they may now or in the future serve, they have fiduciary duties that require them to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation. These duties are paramount. Reputational concerns of a personal nature play no role in assessing the alleged harm that may flow to a director from being a member of a board whose company is a defaulting issuer.

 

17 The purpose of section 11 of the *CCAA* is to provide the court with a discretionary power to restrain conduct against a debtor company so as to permit it to continue in business during the arrangement period: see, *Quintette Coal Ltd. v. Nippon Steel Corp.* (1990), 2 C.B.R. (3d) 303 (B.C. C.A.), at 312. As observed there, the power is discretionary and therefore is to be exercised judicially.

18 Companies under *CCAA* protection are not immunized from complying with regulatory regimes. During a *CCAA* proceeding, directors are not immunized from carrying out their responsibilities or relieved of their obligations to serve the company and its stakeholders diligently. The order that is sought has nothing to do with Richtree's restructuring process. It is intended to grant the directors personal protection to their reputations. This is neither contemplated by section 11, nor are the directors entitled to this protection. Even if the court had the jurisdiction to grant the relief sought, I would not do so as this is an improper and injudicious exercise of the court's discretion under the *CCAA*.

19 For these reasons, the motion was dismissed. The OSC does not seek costs.

*Motion dismissed.*

# TAB 2

**COURT FILE NO.:** CV-09-8241-OOCL
**DATE:** 20091013

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

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"



BEFORE: PEPALL J.

COUNSEL: *Lyndon Barnes, Edward Sellers and Jeremy Dacks* for the Applicants
*Alan Merskey* for the Special Committee of the Board of Directors
*David Byers and Maria Konyukhova* for the Proposed Monitor, FTI Consulting Canada Inc.
*Benjamin Zarnett and Robert Chadwick* for Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders
*Edmond Lamek* for the Asper Family
*Peter H. Griffin and Peter J. Osborne* for the Management Directors and Royal Bank of Canada
*Hilary Clarke* for Bank of Nova Scotia,
*Steve Weisz* for CIT Business Credit Canada Inc.

## REASONS FOR DECISION

Relief Requested

[1] Canwest Global Communications Corp. ("Canwest Global"), its principal operating subsidiary, Canwest Media Inc. ("CMI"), and the other applicants listed on Schedule "A" of the Notice of Application apply for relief pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act.*[1] The applicants also seek to have the stay of proceedings and other provisions extend to the following partnerships: Canwest Television Limited Partnership ("CTLP"), Fox Sports World Canada Partnership and The National Post Company/La Publication National Post ("The National Post Company"). The businesses operated by

[1] R.S.C. 1985, c. C. 36, as amended

the applicants and the aforementioned partnerships include (i) Canwest's free-to-air television broadcast business (ie. the Global Television Network stations); (ii) certain subscription-based specialty television channels that are wholly owned and operated by CTLP; and (iii) the National Post.

[2] The Canwest Global enterprise as a whole includes the applicants, the partnerships and Canwest Global's other subsidiaries that are not applicants. The term Canwest will be used to refer to the entire enterprise. The term CMI Entities will be used to refer to the applicants and the three aforementioned partnerships. The following entities are not applicants nor is a stay sought in respect of any of them: the entities in Canwest's newspaper publishing and digital media business in Canada (other than the National Post Company) namely the Canwest Limited Partnership, Canwest Publishing Inc./Publications Canwest Inc., Canwest Books Inc., and Canwest (Canada) Inc.; the Canadian subscription based specialty television channels acquired from Alliance Atlantis Communications Inc. in August, 2007 which are held jointly with Goldman Sachs Capital Partners and operated by CW Investments Co. and its subsidiaries; and subscription-based specialty television channels which are not wholly owned by CTLP.

[3] No one appearing opposed the relief requested.

Backround Facts

[4] Canwest is a leading Canadian media company with interests in twelve free-to-air television stations comprising the Global Television Network, subscription-based specialty television channels and newspaper publishing and digital media operations.

[5] As of October 1, 2009, Canwest employed the full time equivalent of approximately 7,400 employees around the world. Of that number, the full time equivalent of approximately 1,700 are employed by the CMI Entities, the vast majority of whom work in Canada and 850 of whom work in Ontario.

[6] Canwest Global owns 100% of CMI. CMI has direct or indirect ownership interests in all of the other CMI Entities. Ontario is the chief place of business of the CMI Entities.

[7] Canwest Global is a public company continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*[2]. It has authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of preference shares, multiple voting shares, subordinate voting shares, and non-voting shares. It is a "constrained-share company" which means that at least 66 2/3% of its voting shares must be beneficially owned by Canadians. The Asper family built the Canwest enterprise and family members hold various classes of shares. In April and May, 2009, corporate decision making was consolidated and streamlined.

[8] The CMI Entities generate the majority of their revenue from the sale of advertising (approximately 77% on a consolidated basis). Fuelled by a deteriorating economic environment in Canada and elsewhere, in 2008 and 2009, they experienced a decline in their advertising revenues. This caused problems with cash flow and circumstances were exacerbated by their high fixed operating costs. In response to these conditions, the CMI Entities took steps to improve cash flow and to strengthen their balance sheets. They commenced workforce reductions and cost saving measures, sold certain interests and assets, and engaged in discussions with the CRTC and the Federal government on issues of concern.

[9] Economic conditions did not improve nor did the financial circumstances of the CMI Entities. They experienced significant tightening of credit from critical suppliers and trade creditors, a further reduction of advertising commitments, demands for reduced credit terms by newsprint and printing suppliers, and restrictions on or cancellation of credit cards for certain employees.

[10] In February, 2009, CMI breached certain of the financial covenants in its secured credit facility. It subsequently received waivers of the borrowing conditions on six

[2] R.S.C. 1985, c.C.44.

occasions. On March 15, 2009, it failed to make an interest payment of US$30.4 million due on 8% senior subordinated notes. CMI entered into negotiations with an ad hoc committee of the 8% senior subordinated noteholders holding approximately 72% of the notes (the "Ad Hoc Committee"). An agreement was reached wherein CMI and its subsidiary CTLP agreed to issue US$105 million in 12% secured notes to members of the Ad Hoc Committee. At the same time, CMI entered into an agreement with CIT Business Credit Canada Inc. ("CIT") in which CIT agreed to provide a senior secured revolving asset based loan facility of up to $75 million. CMI used the funds generated for operations and to repay amounts owing on the senior credit facility with a syndicate of lenders of which the Bank of Nova Scotia was the administrative agent. These funds were also used to settle related swap obligations.

[11] Canwest Global reports its financial results on a consolidated basis. As at May 31, 2009, it had total consolidated assets with a net book value of $4.855 billion and total consolidated liabilities of $5.846 billion. The subsidiaries of Canwest Global that are not applicants or partnerships in this proceeding had short and long term debt totalling $2.742 billion as at May 31, 2009 and the CMI Entities had indebtedness of approximately $954 million. For the 9 months ended May 31, 2009, Canwest Global's consolidated revenues decreased by $272 million or 11% compared to the same period in 2008. In addition, operating income before amortization decreased by $253 million or 47%. It reported a consolidated net loss of $1.578 billion compared to $22 million for the same period in 2008. CMI reported that revenues for the Canadian television operations decreased by $8 million or 4% in the third quarter of 2009 and operating profit was $21 million compared to $39 million in the same period in 2008.

[12] The board of directors of Canwest Global struck a special committee of the board ("the Special Committee") with a mandate to explore and consider strategic alternatives in order to maximize value. That committee appointed Thomas Strike, who is the President, Corporate Development and Strategy Implementation of Canwest Global, as Recapitalization Officer and retained Hap Stephen, who is the Chairman and CEO of Stonecrest Capital Inc., as a Restructuring Advisor ("CRA").

[13] On September 15, 2009, CMI failed to pay US$30.4 million in interest payments due on the 8% senior subordinated notes.

[14] On September 22, 2009, the board of directors of Canwest Global authorized the sale of all of the shares of Ten Network Holdings Limited (Australia) ("Ten Holdings") held by its subsidiary, Canwest Mediaworks Ireland Holdings ("CMIH"). Prior to the sale, the CMI Entities had consolidated indebtedness totalling US$939.9 million pursuant to three facilities. CMI had issued 8% unsecured notes in an aggregate principal amount of US$761,054,211. They were guaranteed by all of the CMI Entities except Canwest Global, and 30109, LLC. CMI had also issued 12% secured notes in an aggregate principal amount of US$94 million. They were guaranteed by the CMI Entities. Amongst others, Canwest's subsidiary, CMIH, was a guarantor of both of these facilities. The 12% notes were secured by first ranking charges against all of the property of CMI, CTLP and the guarantors. In addition, pursuant to a credit agreement dated May 22, 2009 and subsequently amended, CMI has a senior secured revolving asset-based loan facility in the maximum amount of $75 million with CIT Business Credit Canada Inc. ("CIT"). Prior to the sale, the debt amounted to $23.4 million not including certain letters of credit. The facility is guaranteed by CTLP, CMIH and others and secured by first ranking charges against all of the property of CMI, CTLP, CMIH and other guarantors. Significant terms of the credit agreement are described in paragraph 37 of the proposed Monitor's report. Upon a CCAA filing by CMI and commencement of proceedings under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code, the CIT facility converts into a DIP financing arrangement and increases to a maximum of $100 million.

[15] Consents from a majority of the 8% senior subordinated noteholders were necessary to allow the sale of the Ten Holdings shares. A Use of Cash Collateral and Consent Agreement was entered into by CMI, CMIH, certain consenting noteholders and others wherein CMIH was allowed to lend the proceeds of sale to CMI.

[16] The sale of CMIH's interest in Ten Holdings was settled on October 1, 2009. Gross proceeds of approximately $634 million were realized. The proceeds were applied to

fund general liquidity and operating costs of CMI, pay all amounts owing under the 12% secured notes and all amounts outstanding under the CIT facility except for certain letters of credit in an aggregate face amount of $10.7 million. In addition, a portion of the proceeds was used to reduce the amount outstanding with respect to the 8% senior subordinated notes leaving an outstanding indebtedness thereunder of US$393.25 million.

[17] In consideration for the loan provided by CMIH to CMI, CMI issued a secured intercompany note in favour of CMIH in the principal amount of $187.3 million and an unsecured promissory note in the principal amount of $430.6 million. The secured note is subordinated to the CIT facility and is secured by a first ranking charge on the property of CMI and the guarantors. The payment of all amounts owing under the unsecured promissory note are subordinated and postponed in favour of amounts owing under the CIT facility. Canwest Global, CTLP and others have guaranteed the notes. It is contemplated that the debt that is the subject matter of the unsecured note will be compromised.

[18] Without the funds advanced under the intercompany notes, the CMI Entities would be unable to meet their liabilities as they come due. The consent of the noteholders to the use of the Ten Holdings proceeds was predicated on the CMI Entities making this application for an Initial Order under the CCAA. Failure to do so and to take certain other steps constitute an event of default under the Use of Cash Collateral and Consent Agreement, the CIT facility and other agreements. The CMI Entities have insufficient funds to satisfy their obligations including those under the intercompany notes and the 8% senior subordinated notes.

[19] The stay of proceedings under the CCAA is sought so as to allow the CMI Entities to proceed to develop a plan of arrangement or compromise to implement a consensual “pre-packaged” recapitalization transaction. The CMI Entities and the Ad Hoc Committee of noteholders have agreed on the terms of a going concern recapitalization transaction which is intended to form the basis of the plan. The terms are reflected in a

support agreement and term sheet. The recapitalization transaction contemplates amongst other things, a significant reduction of debt and a debt for equity restructuring. The applicants anticipate that a substantial number of the businesses operated by the CMI Entities will continue as going concerns thereby preserving enterprise value for stakeholders and maintaining employment for as many as possible. As mentioned, certain steps designed to implement the recapitalization transaction have already been taken prior to the commencement of these proceedings.

[20] CMI has agreed to maintain not more than $2.5 million as cash collateral in a deposit account with the Bank of Nova Scotia to secure cash management obligations owed to BNS. BNS holds first ranking security against those funds and no court ordered charge attaches to the funds in the account.

[21] The CMI Entities maintain eleven defined benefit pension plans and four defined contribution pension plans. There is an aggregate solvency deficiency of $13.3 million as at the last valuation date and a wind up deficiency of $32.8 million. There are twelve television collective agreements eleven of which are negotiated with the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union of Canada. The Canadian Union of Public Employees negotiated the twelfth television collective agreement. It expires on December 31, 2010. The other collective agreements are in expired status. None of the approximately 250 employees of the National Post Company are unionized. The CMI Entities propose to honour their payroll obligations to their employees, including all pre-filing wages and employee benefits outstanding as at the date of the commencement of the CCAA proceedings and payments in connection with their pension obligations.



Proposed Monitor

[22] The applicants propose that FTI Consulting Canada Inc. serve as the Monitor in these proceedings. It is clearly qualified to act and has provided the Court with its consent to act. Neither FTI nor any of its representatives have served in any of the capacities prohibited by section of the amendments to the CCAA.

Proposed Order

[23] I have reviewed in some detail the history that preceded this application. It culminated in the presentation of the within application and proposed order. Having

reviewed the materials and heard submissions, I was satisfied that the relief requested should be granted.

[24] This case involves a consideration of the amendments to the CCAA that were proclaimed in force on September 18, 2009. While these were long awaited, in many instances they reflect practices and principles that have been adopted by insolvency practitioners and developed in the jurisprudence and academic writings on the subject of the CCAA. In no way do the amendments change or detract from the underlying purpose of the CCAA, namely to provide debtor companies with the opportunity to extract themselves from financial difficulties notwithstanding insolvency and to reorganize their affairs for the benefit of stakeholders. In my view, the amendments should be interpreted and applied with that objective in mind.



(a) Threshhold Issues

[25] Firstly, the applicants qualify as debtor companies under the CCAA. Their chief place of business is in Ontario. The applicants are affiliated debtor companies with total claims against them exceeding $5 million. The CMI Entities are in default of their obligations. CMI does not have the necessary liquidity to make an interest payment in the amount of US$30.4 million that was due on September 15, 2009 and none of the other CMI Entities who are all guarantors are able to make such a payment either. The assets of the CMI Entities are insufficient to discharge all of the liabilities. The CMI Entities are unable to satisfy their debts as they come due and they are insolvent. They are insolvent both under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*[3] definition and under the more expansive definition of insolvency used in *Re Stelco*[4]. Absent these CCAA proceedings, the applicants would lack liquidity and would be unable to continue as going concerns. The CMI Entities have acknowledged their insolvency in the affidavit filed in support of the application.

[3] R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3, as amended.
[4] (2004), 48 C.B.R. (4th) 299; leave to appeal refused 2004 CarswellOnt 2936 (C.A.).

[26] Secondly, the required statement of projected cash-flow and other financial documents required under section 11(2) of the CCAA have been filed.

(b) Stay of Proceedings

[27] Under section 11 of the CCAA, the Court has broad jurisdiction to grant a stay of proceedings and to give a debtor company a chance to develop a plan of compromise or arrangement. In my view, given the facts outlined, a stay is necessary to create stability and to allow the CMI Entities to pursue their restructuring.

(b) Partnerships and Foreign Subsidiaries

[28] The applicants seek to extend the stay of proceedings and other relief to the aforementioned partnerships. The partnerships are intertwined with the applicants' ongoing operations. They own the National Post daily newspaper and Canadian free-to-air television assets and certain of its specialty television channels and some other television assets. These businesses constitute a significant portion of the overall enterprise value of the CMI Entities. The partnerships are also guarantors of the 8% senior subordinated notes.

[29] While the CCAA definition of a company does not include a partnership or limited partnership, courts have repeatedly exercised their inherent jurisdiction to extend the scope of CCAA proceedings to encompass them. See for example *Re Lehndorff General Partners Ltd.*[5]; *Re Smurfit-Stone Container Canada Inc.*[6]; and *Re Calpine Canada Energy Ltd.*[7]. In this case, the partnerships carry on operations that are integral and closely interrelated to the business of the applicants. The operations and obligations of the partnerships are so intertwined with those of the applicants that irreparable harm would ensue if the requested stay were not granted. In my view, it is just and convenient to grant the relief requested with respect to the partnerships.

[5] (1993), 9 B.L.R. (2d) 275.
[6] [2009] O.J. No. 349.
[7] (2006), 19 C.B.R. (5th) 187.

[30] Certain applicants are foreign subsidiaries of CMI. Each is a guarantor under the 8% senior subordinated notes, the CIT credit agreement (and therefore the DIP facility), the intercompany notes and is party to the support agreement and the Use of Cash Collateral and Consent Agreement. If the stay of proceedings was not extended to these entities, creditors could seek to enforce their guarantees. I am persuaded that the foreign subsidiary applicants as that term is defined in the affidavit filed are debtor companies within the meaning of section 2 of the CCAA and that I have jurisdiction and ought to grant the order requested as it relates to them. In this regard, I note that they are insolvent and each holds assets in Ontario in that they each maintain funds on deposit at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto. See in this regard *Re Cadillac Fairview*[8] and *Re Global Light Telecommunications Ltd.*[9]

(c) DIP Financing

[31] Turning to the DIP financing, the premise underlying approval of DIP financing is that it is a benefit to all stakeholders as it allows the debtors to protect going-concern value while they attempt to devise a plan acceptable to creditors. While in the past, courts relied on inherent jurisdiction to approve the terms of a DIP financing charge, the September 18, 2009 amendments to the CCAA now expressly provide jurisdiction to grant a DIP financing charge. Section 11.2 of the Act states:

> (1) On application by a debtor company and on notice to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the security or charge, a court may make an order declaring that all or part of the company's property is subject to a security or charge — in an amount that the court considers appropriate — in favour of a person specified in the order who agrees to lend to the company an amount approved by the court as being required by the company, having regard to its cash-flow statement. The security or charge may not secure an obligation that exists before the order is made.
>
> (2) The court may order that the security or charge rank in priority over the claim of any secured creditor of the company.

[8] (1995), 30 C.B.R. (3d) 29.
[9] (2004), 33 B.C.L.R. (4th) 155.

> (3) The court may order that the security or charge rank in priority over any security or charge arising from a previous order made under subsection (1) only with the consent of the person in whose favour the previous order was made.
>
> (4) In deciding whether to make an order, the court is to consider, among other things,
>
> (*a*) the period during which the company is expected to be subject to proceedings under this Act;
>
> (*b*) how the company's business and financial affairs are to be managed during the proceedings;
>
> (*c*) whether the company's management has the confidence of its major creditors;
>
> (*d*) whether the loan would enhance the prospects of a viable compromise or arrangement being made in respect of the company;
>
> (*e*) the nature and value of the company's property;
>
> (*f*) whether any creditor would be materially prejudiced as a result of the security or charge; and
>
> (*g*) the monitor's report referred to in paragraph 23(1)(*b*), if any.

[32] In light of the language of section 11.2(1), the first issue to consider is whether notice has been given to secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the security or charge. Paragraph 57 of the proposed order affords priority to the DIP charge, the administration charge, the Directors' and Officers' charge and the KERP charge with the following exception: "any validly perfected purchase money security interest in favour of a secured creditor or any statutory encumbrance existing on the date of this order in favour of any person which is a "secured creditor" as defined in the CCAA in respect of any of source deductions from wages, employer health tax, workers compensation, GST/QST, PST payables, vacation pay and banked overtime for employees, and amounts under the Wage Earners' Protection Program that are subject to a super priority claim under the BIA". This provision coupled with the notice that was provided satisfied me that secured creditors either were served or are unaffected by the DIP charge. This approach is both consistent with the legislation and practical.

[33] Secondly, the Court must determine that the amount of the DIP is appropriate and required having regard to the debtors' cash-flow statement. The DIP charge is for up to

$100 million. Prior to entering into the CIT facility, the CMI Entities sought proposals from other third party lenders for a credit facility that would convert to a DIP facility should the CMI Entities be required to file for protection under the CCAA. The CIT facility was the best proposal submitted. In this case, it is contemplated that implementation of the plan will occur no later than April 15, 2010. The total amount of cash on hand is expected to be down to approximately $10 million by late December, 2009 based on the cash flow forecast. The applicants state that this is an insufficient cushion for an enterprise of this magnitude. The cash-flow statements project the need for the liquidity provided by the DIP facility for the recapitalization transaction to be finalized. The facility is to accommodate additional liquidity requirements during the CCAA proceedings. It will enable the CMI Entities to operate as going concerns while pursuing the implementation and completion of a viable plan and will provide creditors with assurances of same. I also note that the proposed facility is simply a conversion of the pre-existing CIT facility and as such, it is expected that there would be no material prejudice to any of the creditors of the CMI Entities that arises from the granting of the DIP charge. I am persuaded that the amount is appropriate and required.

[34] Thirdly, the DIP charge must not and does not secure an obligation that existed before the order was made. The only amount outstanding on the CIT facility is $10.7 in outstanding letters of credit. These letters of credit are secured by existing security and it is proposed that that security rank ahead of the DIP charge.

[35] Lastly, I must consider amongst others, the enumerated factors in paragraph 11.2(4) of the Act. I have already addressed some of them. The Management Directors of the applicants as that term is used in the materials filed will continue to manage the CMI Entities during the CCAA proceedings. It would appear that management has the confidence of its major creditors. The CMI Entities have appointed a CRA and a Restructuring Officer to negotiate and implement the recapitalization transaction and the aforementioned directors will continue to manage the CMI Entities during the CCAA proceedings. The DIP facility will enhance the prospects of a completed restructuring. CIT has stated that it will not convert the CIT facility into a DIP facility if the DIP charge

is not approved. In its report, the proposed Monitor observes that the ability to borrow funds from a court approved DIP facility secured by the DIP charge is crucial to retain the confidence of the CMI Entities' creditors, employees and suppliers and would enhance the prospects of a viable compromise or arrangement being made. The proposed Monitor is supportive of the DIP facility and charge.

[36] For all of these reasons, I was prepared to approve the DIP facility and charge.



(d) Administration Charge

[37] While an administration charge was customarily granted by courts to secure the fees and disbursements of the professional advisors who guided a debtor company through the CCAA process, as a result of the amendments to the CCAA, there is now statutory authority to grant such a charge. Section 11.52 of the CCAA states:

> (1) On notice to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the security or charge, the court may make an order declaring that all or part of the property of a debtor company is subject to a security or charge — in an amount that the court considers appropriate — in respect of the fees and expenses of
>
> > (*a*) the monitor, including the fees and expenses of any financial, legal or other experts engaged by the monitor in the performance of the monitor's duties;
> >
> > (*b*) any financial, legal or other experts engaged by the company for the purpose of proceedings under this Act; and
> >
> > (*c*) any financial, legal or other experts engaged by any other interested person if the court is satisfied that the security or charge is necessary for their effective participation in proceedings under this Act.
>
> (2) The court may order that the security or charge rank in priority over the claim of any secured creditor of the company.

[38] I must therefore be convinced that (1) notice has been given to the secured creditors likely to be affected by the charge; (2) the amount is appropriate; and (3) the charge should extend to all of the proposed beneficiaries.

[39] As with the DIP charge, the issue relating to notice to affected secured creditors has been addressed appropriately by the applicants. The amount requested is up to $15 million. The beneficiaries of the charge are: the Monitor and its counsel; counsel to the CMI Entities; the financial advisor to the Special Committee and its counsel; counsel to the Management Directors; the CRA; the financial advisor to the Ad Hoc Committee; and RBC Capital Markets and its counsel. The proposed Monitor supports the aforementioned charge and considers it to be required and reasonable in the circumstances in order to preserve the going concern operations of the CMI Entities. The applicants submit that the above-note professionals who have played a necessary and integral role in the restructuring activities to date are necessary to implement the recapitalization transaction.

[40] Estimating quantum is an inexact exercise but I am prepared to accept the amount as being appropriate. There has obviously been extensive negotiation by stakeholders and the restructuring is of considerable magnitude and complexity. I was prepared to accept the submissions relating to the administration charge. I have not included any requirement that all of these professionals be required to have their accounts scrutinized and approved by the Court but they should not preclude this possibility.

(e) Critical Suppliers

[41] The next issue to consider is the applicants' request for authorization to pay pre-filing amounts owed to critical suppliers. In recognition that one of the purposes of the CCAA is to permit an insolvent corporation to remain in business, typically courts exercised their inherent jurisdiction to grant such authorization and a charge with respect to the provision of essential goods and services. In the recent amendments, Parliament codified the practice of permitting the payment of pre-filing amounts to critical suppliers and the provision of a charge. Specifically, section 11.4 provides:

> (1) On application by a debtor company and on notice to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the security or charge, the court may make an order declaring a person to be a critical supplier to the company if the court is satisfied that

> the person is a supplier of goods or services to the company and that the goods or services that are supplied are critical to the company's continued operation.
>
> (2) If the court declares a person to be a critical supplier, the court may make an order requiring the person to supply any goods or services specified by the court to the company on any terms and conditions that are consistent with the supply relationship or that the court considers appropriate.
>
> (3) If the court makes an order under subsection (2), the court shall, in the order, declare that all or part of the property of the company is subject to a security or charge in favour of the person declared to be a critical supplier, in an amount equal to the value of the goods or services supplied under the terms of the order.
>
> (4) The court may order that the security or charge rank in priority over the claim of any secured creditor of the company.



[42] Under these provisions, the Court must be satisfied that there has been notice to creditors likely to be affected by the charge, the person is a supplier of goods or services to the company, and that the goods or services that are supplied are critical to the company's continued operation. While one might interpret section 11.4 (3) as requiring a charge any time a person is declared to be a critical supplier, in my view, this provision only applies when a court is compelling a person to supply. The charge then provides protection to the unwilling supplier.

[43] In this case, no charge is requested and no additional notice is therefore required. Indeed, there is an issue as to whether in the absence of a request for a charge, section 11.4 is even applicable and the Court is left to rely on inherent jurisdiction. The section seems to be primarily directed to the conditions surrounding the granting of a charge to secure critical suppliers. That said, even if it is applicable, I am satisfied that the applicants have met the requirements. The CMI Entities seek authorization to make certain payments to third parties that provide goods and services integral to their business. These include television programming suppliers given the need for continuous and undisturbed flow of programming, newsprint suppliers given the dependency of the National Post on a continuous and uninterrupted supply of newsprint to enable it to publish and on newspaper distributors, and the American Express Corporate Card Program and Central Billed Accounts that are required for CMI Entity employees to perform their job functions. No payment would be made without the consent of the

Monitor. I accept that these suppliers are critical in nature. The CMI Entities also seek more general authorization allowing them to pay other suppliers if in the opinion of the CMI Entities, the supplier is critical. Again, no payment would be made without the consent of the Monitor. In addition, again no charge securing any payments is sought. This is not contrary to the language of section 11.4 (1) or to its purpose. The CMI Entities seek the ability to pay other suppliers if in their opinion the supplier is critical to their business and ongoing operations. The order requested is facilitative and practical in nature. The proposed Monitor supports the applicants' request and states that it will work to ensure that payments to suppliers in respect of pre-filing liabilities are minimized. The Monitor is of course an officer of the Court and is always able to seek direction from the Court if necessary. In addition, it will report on any such additional payments when it files its reports for Court approval. In the circumstances outlined, I am prepared to grant the relief requested in this regard.



(f) Directors' and Officers' Charge

[44] The applicants also seek a directors' and officers' ("D &O") charge in the amount of $20 million. The proposed charge would rank after the administration charge, the existing CIT security, and the DIP charge. It would rank pari passu with the KERP charge discussed subsequently in this endorsement but postponed in right of payment to the extent of the first $85 million payable under the secured intercompany note.

[45] Again, the recent amendments to the CCAA allow for such a charge. Section 11.51 provides that:

> (1) On application by a debtor company and on notice to the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the security or charge, the court may make an order declaring that all or part of the property of the company is subject to a security or charge — in an amount that the court considers appropriate — in favour of any director or officer of the company to indemnify the director or officer against obligations and liabilities that they may incur as a director or officer of the company
>
> (2) The court may order that the security or charge rank in priority over the claim of any secured creditor of the company.
>
> (3) The court may not make the order if in its opinion the company could obtain adequate indemnification insurance for the director or officer at a reasonable cost.

> (4) The court shall make an order declaring that the security or charge does not apply in respect of a specific obligation or liability incurred by a director or officer if in its opinion the obligation or liability was incurred as a result of the director's or officer's gross negligence or wilful misconduct or, in Quebec, the director's or officer's gross or intentional fault.

[46] I have already addressed the issue of notice to affected secured creditors. I must also be satisfied with the amount and that the charge is for obligations and liabilities the directors and officers may incur after the commencement of proceedings. It is not to extend to coverage of wilful misconduct or gross negligence and no order should be granted if adequate insurance at a reasonable cost could be obtained.

[47] The proposed Monitor reports that the amount of $20 million was estimated taking into consideration the existing D&O insurance and the potential liabilities which may attach including certain employee related and tax related obligations. The amount was negotiated with the DIP lender and the Ad Hoc Committee. The order proposed speaks of indemnification relating to the failure of any of the CMI Entities, after the date of the order, to make certain payments. It also excludes gross negligence and wilful misconduct. The D&O insurance provides for $30 million in coverage and $10 million in excess coverage for a total of $40 million. It will expire in a matter of weeks and Canwest Global has been unable to obtain additional or replacement coverage. I am advised that it also extends to others in the Canwest enterprise and not just to the CMI Entities. The directors and senior management are described as highly experienced, fully functional and qualified. The directors have indicated that they cannot continue in the restructuring effort unless the order includes the requested directors' charge.

[48] The purpose of such a charge is to keep the directors and officers in place during the restructuring by providing them with protection against liabilities they could incur during the restructuring: *Re General Publishing Co.*[10] Retaining the current directors and officers of the applicants would avoid destabilization and would assist in the restructuring. The proposed charge would enable the applicants to keep the experienced board of directors supported by experienced senior management. The proposed Monitor

believes that the charge is required and is reasonable in the circumstances and also observes that it will not cover all of the directors' and officers' liabilities in the worst case scenario. In all of these circumstances, I approved the request.



(g) Key Employee Retention Plans

[49] Approval of a KERP and a KERP charge are matters of discretion. In this case, the CMI Entities have developed KERPs that are designed to facilitate and encourage the continued participation of certain of the CMI Entities' senior executives and other key employees who are required to guide the CMI Entities through a successful restructuring with a view to preserving enterprise value. There are 20 KERP participants all of whom are described by the applicants as being critical to the successful restructuring of the CMI Entities. Details of the KERPs are outlined in the materials and the proposed Monitor's report. A charge of $5.9 million is requested. The three Management Directors are seasoned executives with extensive experience in the broadcasting and publishing industries. They have played critical roles in the restructuring initiatives taken to date. The applicants state that it is probable that they would consider other employment opportunities if the KERPs were not secured by a KERP charge. The other proposed participants are also described as being crucial to the restructuring and it would be extremely difficult to find replacements for them

[50] Significantly in my view, the Monitor who has scrutinized the proposed KERPs and charge is supportive. Furthermore, they have been approved by the Board, the Special Committee, the Human Resources Committee of Canwest Global and the Ad Hoc Committee. The factors enumerated in *Re Grant Forest*[11] have all been met and I am persuaded that the relief in this regard should be granted.

[51] The applicants ask that the Confidential Supplement containing unredacted copies of the KERPs that reveal individually identifiable information and compensation information be sealed. Generally speaking, judges are most reluctant to grant sealing

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[10] (2003), 39 C.B.R. (4th) 216.

orders. An open court and public access are fundamental to our system of justice. Section 137(2) of the *Courts of Justice Act* provides authority to grant a sealing order and the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in *Sierra Club of Canada v. Canada (Minister of Finance)*[12] provides guidance on the appropriate legal principles to be applied. Firstly, the Court must be satisfied that the order is necessary in order to prevent a serious risk to an important interest, including a commercial interest, in the context of litigation because reasonable alternative measures will not prevent the risk. Secondly, the salutary effects of the order should outweigh its deleterious effects including the effects on the right to free expression which includes the public interest in open and accessible court proceedings.

[52] In this case, the unredacted KERPs reveal individually identifiable information including compensation information. Protection of sensitive personal and compensation information the disclosure of which could cause harm to the individuals and to the CMI Entities is an important commercial interest that should be protected. The KERP participants have a reasonable expectation that their personal information would be kept confidential. As to the second branch of the test, the aggregate amount of the KERPs has been disclosed and the individual personal information adds nothing. It seems to me that this second branch of the test has been met. The relief requested is granted.

Annual Meeting

[53] The CMI Entities seek an order postponing the annual general meeting of shareholders of Canwest Global. Pursuant to section 133 (1)(b) of the CBCA, a corporation is required to call an annual meeting by no later than February 28, 2010, being six months after the end of its preceding financial year which ended on August 31, 2009. Pursuant to section 133 (3), despite subsection (1), the corporation may apply to the court for an order extending the time for calling an annual meeting.

[11] [2009] O.J. No. 3344. That said, given the nature of the relationship between a board of directors and senior management, it may not always be appropriate to give undue consideration to the principle of business judgment.
[12] [2002] 2 S.C.R. 522.

[54] CCAA courts have commonly granted extensions of time for the calling of an annual general meeting. In this case, the CMI Entities including Canwest Global are devoting their time to stabilizing business and implementing a plan. Time and resources would be diverted if the time was not extended as requested and the preparation for and the holding of the annual meeting would likely impede the timely and desirable restructuring of the CMI Entities. Under section 106(6) of the CBCA, if directors of a corporation are not elected, the incumbent directors continue. Financial and other information will be available on the proposed Monitor's website. An extension is properly granted.



Other

[55] The applicants request authorization to commence Chapter 15 proceedings in the U.S. Continued timely supply of U.S. network and other programming is necessary to preserve going concern value. Commencement of Chapter 15 proceedings to have the CCAA proceedings recognized as "foreign main proceedings" is a prerequisite to the conversion of the CIT facility into the DIP facility. Authorization is granted.

[56] Canwest's various corporate and other entities share certain business services. They are seeking to continue to provide and receive inter-company services in the ordinary course during the CCAA proceedings. This is supported by the proposed Monitor and FTI will monitor and report to the Court on matters pertaining to the provision of inter-company services.

[57] Section 23 of the amended CCAA now addresses certain duties and functions of the Monitor including the provision of notice of an Initial Order although the Court may order otherwise. Here the financial threshold for notice to creditors has been increased from $1000 to $5000 so as to reduce the burden and cost of such a process. The proceedings will be widely published in the media and the Initial Order is to be posted on the Monitor's website. Other meritorious adjustments were also made to the notice provisions.

[58] This is a “pre-packaged” restructuring and as such, stakeholders have negotiated and agreed on the terms of the requested order. That said, not every stakeholder was before me. For this reason, interested parties are reminded that the order includes the usual come back provision. The return date of any motion to vary, rescind or affect the provisions relating to the CIT credit agreement or the CMI DIP must be no later than November 5, 2009.

[59] I have obviously not addressed every provision in the order but have attempted to address some key provisions. In support of the requested relief, the applicants filed a factum and the proposed Monitor filed a report. These were most helpful. A factum is required under Rule 38.09 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Both a factum and a proposed Monitor’s report should customarily be filed with a request for an Initial Order under the CCAA.

Conclusion

[60] Weak economic conditions and a high debt load do not a happy couple make but clearly many of the stakeholders have been working hard to produce as desirable an outcome as possible in the circumstances. Hopefully the cooperation will persist.

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Pepall J.

**Released:** October 13, 2009

# TAB 3

Court File No. CV-16-11582-00CL

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE HONOURABLE | ) | WEDNESDAY, THE 20th DAY |
| | ) | |
| JUSTICE HAINEY | ) | OF DECEMBER, 2017 |

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 OLD PSG WIND-DOWN LTD., OLD BHR WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD BPSU WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD BPSDS WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD EBS WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD PLG WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD PSGI WIND-DOWN CORP., OLD BHR INC., OLD BH INC., OLD BPSU INC., OLD BPSCI INC., OLD BPSUSH INC., OLD EBS INC., OLD PLG INC., AND OLD PSGI INC.

**(Applicants)**

## CCAA APPROVAL ORDER

**THIS MOTION**, made by Old PSG Wind-down Ltd. ("**Parent Debtor**"), Old BHR Wind-down Corp., Old BPSU Wind-down Corp., Old BPSDS Wind-down Corp., Old EBS Wind-down Corp., Old EBS Wind-down Corp., Old PLG Wind-down Corp., Old PSGI Wind-down Corp., Old BHR Inc., Old BH Inc., Old BPSU Inc., Old BPSCI Inc., Old BPSCI Inc., Old BPSUSH Inc., Old EBS Inc., Old PLG Inc., and Old PSGI Inc. (collectively, the "**Applicants**") pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended, (the "**CCAA**") for an order (the "**CCAA Approval Order**"), *inter alia*, (a) approving distributions to the Applicants' stakeholders; (b) approving certain transactions in respect of the Applicants; and (c) granting certain ancillary relief in respect of the First Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation of Old BPSUSH Inc. and its affiliated debtors filed in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "**Bankruptcy Court**") on October 31, 2017 and attached hereto as Schedule "A", and the plan supplement documents substantially in the form attached hereto as Schedule "B" and "C" (the "**Plan Supplement**") (collectively, as further amended, restated, modified and supplemented, from time to time, including pursuant to the Confirmation Order, the "**Joint Plan**"), was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

**ON READING** the Affidavit of Brian Fox sworn December 7, 2017 and the Exhibits thereto, Declaration of Christina Pullo dated December 15, 2017, and the Twelfth Report of Ernst

& Young Inc. in its capacity as monitor (the "**Monitor**") to the Applicants dated December 14, 2017, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Applicants, the Monitor, the Creditors' Committee and the Equity Committee, no one appearing for any other party although duly served as appears from the affidavit of service of Lee Nicholson, filed.

**DEFINITIONS**

1. THIS COURT ORDERS that all capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this CCAA Approval Order shall have the respective meanings ascribed to them in the Joint Plan.

**JOINT PLAN**

2. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Joint Plan is hereby approved.

3. THIS COURT ORDERS that upon the Effective Date, the Joint Plan including, without limitation, the distributions, transactions, releases, exculpations and injunctions provided for therein, shall be in full force and effect in Canada and binding on the Applicants, the Equity Committee, the Creditors' Committee, Holders of Claims, Holders of Equity Interests, the Lead Plaintiff, all members of the Putative Class and Holders of Securities Claims, and all other Persons, including their respective heirs, administrators, executors, legal personal representatives, successors and assigns.

4. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Global Settlement, as described in the Joint Plan, is hereby approved and, on the Effective Date, shall become effective and binding on the Applicants, the Equity Committee, the Creditors' Committee, Holders of Claims and Holders of Equity Interests in accordance with the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order.

5. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Applicants, the Distribution Agent, the Monitor, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Litigation Representative, the Claims and Solicitation Agent, the Liquidation Trust and the Liquidation Trustee, as the case may be, are hereby authorized and directed to take all steps and actions necessary or appropriate to implement the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order, including the Plan Transactions, and enter into, execute, deliver, complete, implement and consummate all of the steps, transactions, distributions, deliveries, allocations, instruments and agreements contemplated by the Joint Plan or this CCAA Approval Order, and all such steps and actions are hereby authorized, ratified and approved. Neither the Applicants, including their directors, officers, employees and agents, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Litigation Representative, the Liquidation Trust Advisory Board, the Liquidation

Trustee nor the Monitor nor any professionals employed by any of the foregoing, shall incur any liability as a result of acting in accordance with, and in furtherance of, the terms of the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order.

6. THIS COURT ORDERS that, on the Effective Date, any contingent or unexercised option, warrant, or right, contractual or otherwise, to acquire or be awarded any interest in an Applicant, including but not limited to unvested restricted share units, or other such forms of interest, including those held by former officers, employees or directors of the Applicants as a form of compensation, except for restricted share units and deferred share units identified in Exhibit "E" of the Plan Supplement, shall be cancelled without the exchange of any similar interest or other form of consideration.

7. THIS COURT ORDERS that, notwithstanding:

(a) the pendency of the CCAA Proceedings;

(b) any applications for a bankruptcy order now or hereafter issued pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada)* in respect of any of the Applicants and any bankruptcy order issued pursuant to any such applications; and

(c) any assignment in bankruptcy made in respect of any of the Applicants;

the transactions, distributions, deliveries, allocations, instruments and agreements contemplated by the Joint Plan shall be binding on any trustee in bankruptcy that may be appointed in respect of the Applicants and shall not be void or voidable by creditors of the Applicants, nor shall it constitute nor be deemed to be a fraudulent preference, assignment, fraudulent conveyance, transfer at undervalue, or other reviewable transaction under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada)* or any other applicable federal or provincial legislation, nor shall it constitute oppressive or unfairly prejudicial conduct pursuant to any applicable federal or provincial legislation.

8. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Confirmation Order is enforceable in Canada and the CCAA Proceedings as if it was an Order granted by this Canadian Court.

**GOVERNANCE**

9. THIS COURT ORDERS that upon the Effective Date, all of the then serving officers and directors of each Applicant shall be deemed to resign and the five (5) duly qualified nominees identified in Exhibit "A" of the Plan Supplement shall be appointed to the board of directors of the Reorganized Parent Debtor. The board of directors of the Reorganized Parent Debtor shall appoint directors to serve on the board of directors of each Subsidiary Debtor pending the Subsidiary Debtors' anticipated dissolution.

10. THIS COURT ORDERS that upon the Effective Date, the Chief Wind-Down Officer identified in the Plan Supplement shall be validly and duly appointed and shall be authorized and empowered to carry out its obligation set forth in the Joint Plan, including, among other things, winding-up the Applicants' estates.

11. THIS COURT ORDERS that the amended articles of the Parent Debtor, substantially in the form attached as Exhibit "F" of the Plan Supplement, are hereby approved and shall be effective upon the Effective Date.

12. THIS COURT ORDERS that, during the pendency of the CCAA Proceedings, the Applicants and the Liquidation Trust, to the extent applicable, shall not be required to comply with any applicable reporting or disclosure requirements or the obligations requiring, among other things, the holding of shareholders' meetings under applicable corporate law governing the Applicants, namely the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "***BCBCA***") in respect of the Parent Debtor, the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and the applicable securities laws of each of the other provinces and territories of Canada, the regulations and rules made and forms prescribed thereunder or any applicable published rules, instruments, policy statements and blanket orders and rulings of Canadian securities regulatory authorities and in so doing none of the Applicants, the Monitor, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Litigation Representative, the Liquidation Trust, the Liquidation Trustee or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents shall be liable for any such non-compliance.

13. THIS COURT ORDERS that, on and following the Effective Date, the Applicants shall be entitled to proceed with the implementation of the Joint Plan on the basis that the Applicants are deemed to be in compliance with the corporate law under *BCBCA*.

**CLASS SETTLEMENT**

14. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Class Settlement, as described in the Joint Plan and Class Plaintiff Stipulation, is hereby approved and, on the Effective Date, shall become effective and binding on the Applicants, the Liquidation Trust, the Equity Committee, the Lead Plaintiff , each member of the Putative Class, Holders of Securities Claims, Holders of Claims and Holders of Parent Equity Interests and all other Persons, including, their respective heirs, administrators, executors, legal representatives, successors and assigns. The Joint Plan shall not be modified or amended in any manner that alters or otherwise impacts the terms of the Class Settlement or the treatment of the Securities Claims under the Joint Plan, without the consent of the Lead Plaintiff.

15. THIS COURT ORDERS that the distribution protocol for individual members of the Putative Class with respect to the Class Settlement Cash Consideration and any Class Settlement Litigation Proceeds shall be addressed by the District Court and an order of the District Court entered in the Securities Litigation (or, if necessary, the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Plan), and such distribution protocol shall not require any further Order of the Canadian Court. The Applicants, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Monitor, the Liquidation Trust, the Liquidation Trustee, and the Liquidation Trust Advisory Board shall have no responsibility or liability for any distributions or payments of the Class Settlement Cash Consideration or any Class Settlement Litigation Proceeds to the individual members of the Putative Class.

**CCAA CHARGES**

16. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Term Loan DIP Charge, ABL DIP Charge, Bid Protection Charge, Intercompany Charge, and Key Employee Charge, each as defined in the CCAA Initial Order or the Order of the Canadian Court dated January 10, 2017, are hereby terminated, released and discharged on the Effective Date and the Administration Charge and the Directors' Charge as defined in the CCAA Initial Order, shall continue and attach against the Applicants' Cash, including the Sale Proceeds, from and after the Effective Date, as hereafter amended.

17. THIS COURT ORDERS that on the Effective Date, the Administration Charge shall be reduced to US$5,000,000 and, in addition to the obligations presently secured thereby, shall also on and after Effective Date secure all obligations of the Applicants to pay or indemnify the

Chief Wind-Down Officer or the Litigation Representative for fees, expenses or liabilities, and the Director's Charge on and after the Effective Date shall secure only the claims of directors serving after the Effective Date.

18. THIS COURT ORDERS that notwithstanding paragraph 10 of the CCAA Initial Order, the Litigation Representative, on behalf of the Applicants and the Liquidation Trust, may enter into third-party funding arrangements as contemplated by Article V.E.2 of the Joint Plan, and the Directors' Charge may be subordinated or postponed to any Encumbrances, including any future security interests or mortgages in respect of the Applicants' or Liquidation Trust's current and future assets, undertakings and properties, by written agreement of the Board of Directors of the Reorganized Parent Debtor, without any further Order of the Canadian Court.

**FEE AND PRIORITY TAX CLAIMS**

19. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Applicants or the Monitor, as applicable, shall pay or cause to be paid, as applicable, on the Effective Date, to the extent not already paid:

(a) the Canadian Fee Claims in Cash in the ordinary course as such Canadian Fee Claims become due and payable;

(b) to the Holder of an Allowed CCAA Charge Claim, an amount equal to such Allowed Claim in Cash each pursuant to, and in accordance with, the Joint Plan; and

(c) to the Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim, the amount equal to such Allowed Claim either in Cash or by deferred cash payments, each pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Plan.

20. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Claim or demand for fines or penalties related to a Priority Tax Claim assessed after October 31, 2016 shall be disallowed and the Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall not assess or attempt to collect any such fine or penalty.

**FUNDING OF RESERVES**

21. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Liquidation Trust Expense Reserve and the Holdback Amount Reserve are hereby approved and, on the Effective Date, the Distribution Agent shall fund the Reserves with Cash in the manner and amounts specified in the Joint Plan, which

Reserves shall be held by Reorganized Parent Debtor until (a) the issuance of applicable Clearance Certificates (except in the case of the Holdback Amount Reserve); or (b) the decision of the Board of Directors of the Reorganized Parent Debtor to disburse such Reserves that are held by the Reorganized Parent Debtor.

22. THIS COURT ORDERS that notwithstanding paragraph 16 of this CCAA Approval Order, on the Effective Date, the Applicants are hereby directed to cause at least US$100,000 of the Liquidation Expense Trust Reserve to be funded into the Liquidation Trust pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order within sixty (60) days following the Effective Date, unless the Board of Directors of the Reorganized Parent Debtor, with the consent of the Liquidation Trustee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, reasonably determines that such funding should not be made.

**LIQUIDATION TRUST AND LIQUIDATION TRUSTEE**

23. THIS COURT ORDERS that the formation of the Liquidation Trust pursuant to and in accordance with the Joint Plan and the Liquidation Trust Agreement is hereby approved.

24. THIS COURT ORDERS that upon the Effective Date, the Liquidation Trustee and the members of the Liquidation Trust Advisory Board, identified in Exhibit "C" of the Plan Supplement, respectively, shall be validly and duly appointed and shall be authorized and empowered to carry out its obligation set forth in the Joint Plan and Liquidation Trust Agreement.

25. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Liquidation Trust Agreement and the Cost Sharing Agreement, substantially in the forms attached as Exhibits "D" and "G" of the Plan Supplement, respectively, are hereby approved, and the Reorganized Parent Debtor and the Liquidation Trust are hereby authorized to enter into and carry out their obligations set forth in the the Liquidation Trust Agreement and the Cost Sharing Agreement.

26. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Theseus Strategy Group LLC is hereby appointed as Litigation Representative of the Applicants under the Joint Plan and shall have the sole power and authority on behalf of the Applicants to investigate, prosecute and abandon, settle, liquidate or otherwise resolve the Retained Causes of Action and to exercise all powers, rights and privileges pursuant to, and in accordance with, the Joint Plan without further Order of the Canadian Court.

27. THIS COURT ORDERS that, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, the Parent Equity Interests of those Holders of Allowed Parent Equity Interests who elect Option 1 in accordance with the Joint Plan shall be deemed to be mandatorily purchased and cancelled in exchange for the property, assets, distributions and rights to be received by such Holders under, and in accordance with, the Joint Plan.

28. THIS COURT ORDERS that, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, the Liquidation Trust Assets shall vest in the Liquidation Trust in accordance with the Joint Plan, free and clear of and from any and all security interests (whether contractual, statutory, or otherwise), hypothecs, mortgages, trusts or deemed trusts (whether contractual, statutory, or otherwise), liens, executions, levies, charges, or other financial or monetary claims, whether or not they have attached or been perfected, registered or filed and whether secured, unsecured or otherwise including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: (i) any of the CCAA Charges, and (ii) all charges, security interests or claims evidenced by registrations pursuant to the *Personal Property Security Act* (Ontario) or any other personal property registry system (all of which are collectively referred to as the "**Encumbrances**"), except as expressly provided to the contrary in the Joint Plan, including, but not limited to, the obligation to pay any Class Settlement Litigation Proceeds to the Lead Plaintiff as provided in the Plan and the Class Settlement Stipulation.

29. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative shall not take possession of the Applicants' current and future assets, undertakings and properties of every nature and kind whatsoever, and wherever situate, including all proceeds thereof (the "**Property**") and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations hereunder, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession or control of the business or the Property, or any part thereof. Without limiting the foregoing, the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative shall not, as a result of this CCAA Approval Order or anything done pursuant to its duties and powers pursuant to this CCAA Approval Order or the Joint Plan, be deemed to occupy or to take control, care, charge, possession or management of any of the Property that might be environmentally contaminated, might be a pollutant or a contaminant, or might cause or contribute to a spill, discharge, release or deposit of a substance contrary to any federal, provincial or other law respecting the protection, conservation, enhancement, remediation or rehabilitation of the environment or relating to the disposal of waste or other contamination including, without limitation, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the Ontario *Environmental Protection Act*, or the

Ontario *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and regulations thereunder; provided however, if the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer or the Litigation Representative is nevertheless later found to be in possession of any Property, then the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative shall be deemed to be Persons who has been lawfully appointed to take, or has lawfully taken, possession or control of such Property for the purposes of section 14.06(1.1)(c) of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (the "**BIA**") and shall be entitled to the benefits and protections in relation to the Applicants or the Liquidation Trust and such Property as provided by section 14.06(2) of the BIA to a "trustee" in relation to an insolvent Person and its property.

30. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative shall not incur any liability or obligation as a result of their appointment or the carrying out of the provisions of this CCAA Approval Order or the Joint Plan and the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative shall not have any liability with respect to any losses, claims, damages or liabilities, of any nature or kind, to any Person from and after the date of this CCAA Approval Order except to the extent such losses, claims, damages or liabilities result from the gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Liquidation Trustee, Chief Wind-Down Officer or Litigation Representative, as applicable.

31. THIS COURT ORDERS that no action or other proceeding shall be commenced directly, or by way of counterclaim, third party claim or otherwise, against or in respect of the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer or the Litigation Representative and all rights and remedies of any Person against or in respect of the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative are hereby stayed and suspended, except with leave of this Court on notice to the Applicants, the Monitor and the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer or the Litigation Representative, as applicable. Notice of any such motion seeking leave of this Court shall be served upon the Applicants and the Monitor, and the Liquidation Trustee, the Chief Wind-Down Officer or the Litigation Representative, as applicable, at least seven (7) days prior to the return date of any such motion for leave.

32. THIS COURT ORDERS that, without limiting any other provision of this CCAA Approval Order, the Applicants shall indemnify the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative for obligations and liabilities that it may incur as result of their appointment under the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order, in accordance with the terms of the Joint

Plan, except to the extent that such obligation or liability was incurred as a result of gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Chief Wind-Down Officer and the Litigation Representative, as applicable.

**DISTRIBUTIONS**

33. THIS COURT ORDERS that, on the Effective Date, the Distribution Agent is hereby authorized and directed to complete distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims and to take any related steps or actions, as the case may be, in accordance with the Joint Plan, and such distributions, steps and actions related thereto, are hereby approved.

34. THIS COURT ORDERS that distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims shall be made free and clear of all Encumbrances, including the CCAA Charges.

35. THIS COURT ORDERS that the aggregate recovery under the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order shall not exceed 100% of the Allowed amount of any Claim for which more than one Applicant is liable, whether on account of a theory of primary or secondary liability, by reason of a guarantee agreement, indemnity agreement, joint and several liability or otherwise, as determined in accordance with the Joint Plan, this CCAA Approval Order or the Claims Resolution Order.

36. THIS COURT ORDERS that, following the Initial Cash Distributions and receipt of applicable Clearance Certificates, the Distribution Agent is hereby authorized and directed to distribute the Equity Available Cash to Holders of Allowed Parent Equity Claims and to take any related steps or actions, as the case may be, in accordance with the Joint Plan, and such distributions and steps and actions related thereto, are hereby approved.

37. THIS COURT ORDERS that, following the Initial Cash Distributions and receipt of applicable Clearance Certificates, the Distribution Agent is hereby authorized and directed to distribute the Class Settlement Cash Consideration and the Class Settlement Litigation Proceeds to the Lead Plaintiff (on behalf of itself and the Putative Class) in accordance with the Joint Plan and Class Plaintiff Stipulation and to take any related steps or actions, as the case may be, in accordance with the Joint Plan and Class Plaintiff Stipulation, and such distributions, steps and actions related thereto, are hereby approved.

38. THIS COURT ORDERS that distributions to Holders of Allowed Parent Equity Interests and the Lead Plaintiff (on behalf of itself and the Putative Class) shall be made free and clear of

all Encumbrances, including the CCAA Charges, provided that the Holders of Allowed Claims have been Paid in Full in Cash and cash reserves have been established for the payment of each Disputed Claim in an amount equal to the amount of such Disputed Claim or such lesser amount as may be agreed by the holder of the applicable Disputed Claim or as determined by the Canadian Court or the Bankruptcy Court, as applicable, subject to any applicable withholding taxes or any other sources deductions required by law to be paid in accordance with paragraph 42 of this CCAA Approval Order, on the date of such distribution.

39. THIS COURT ORDERS that no distribution shall be made with respect to any Disputed Claim until all disputes with respect to such Claim are resolved by the Liquidation Trustee or the Monitor, as applicable and such Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim.

40. THIS COURT ORDERS that distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims and Holders of Allowed Parent Equity Interests shall occur in accordance with Article VII.B of the Joint Plan and at such times contemplated by Article VII.C of the Joint Plan.

41. THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES that:

(a) the directors, officers, employees or agents of the Applicants, the Monitor, the Distribution Agent, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Liquidation Trust, the Litigation Representative or the Liquidation Trustee do not hold any Assets of the Applicants or make, authorize, acquiesce or participate in any distributions, payments and/or disbursements under the Joint Plan or this CCAA Approval Order (other than a distribution or payment of Cash to a Holder of Parent Equity Interests), and no provision under the Joint Plan or this CCAA Approval Order shall be construed to have such effect; and

(b) in respect of the payment, distribution and/or disbursement to any Person under the Joint Plan or this CCAA Approval Order (other than a payment, distribution and/or disbursement of Cash to a Holder of Parent Equity Interests), the directors and officers of the Applicants, the Monitor, the Distribution Agent, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Liquidation Trust, the Litigation Representative or the Liquidation Trustee shall not be an assignee, liquidator, liquidator of succession, receiver, receiver-manager, curator, receiver of any kind, trustee, trustee in bankruptcy, heir, administrator, executor, liquidator of succession, committee or any other like person, administering, winding-up, controlling or otherwise dealing

with the property, business, succession, income or commercial activity of the Applicants.

42. THIS COURT ORDERS that any tax amounts or other source deductions required by law to be withheld from distributions made in accordance with the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order shall be withheld and remitted to the appropriate tax authority in accordance with the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order on a best efforts basis, without any obligation of the Distribution Agent to withhold and remit such funds and that any amounts so withheld and remitted shall be considered to be paid to the Person entitled to receive the distribution in respect of which such withholdings were made. The Applicants, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Liquidation Trust, the Litigation Representative or the Liquidation Trustee (and their respective directors and officers) and the Distribution Agent shall have no liability to any party, including any taxing authority, for failure to withhold such amounts or for incorrectly calculating the amounts to be withheld.

**MONITOR'S ACTIVITIES**

43. THIS COURT ORDERS that the powers granted to the Monitor in the CCAA Initial Order include those as set out in this CCAA Approval Order, including, without limitation, the power to act as Distribution Agent in accordance with this CCAA Approval Order and the Joint Plan.

44. THIS COURT ORDERS that (a) in carrying out the terms of this CCAA Approval Order and the Joint Plan, the Monitor shall have all of the protections given to it by the CCAA, the CCAA Initial Order, the Joint Plan, and as an officer of the Canadian Court, including the stay of proceedings in its favour, and (b) the Monitor shall incur no liability or obligation for any act or omission as a result of carrying out the provisions of this CCAA Approval Order and the Joint Plan, save and except for any gross negligence or wilful misconduct on its part.

**RELEASES AND INJUNCTIONS**

45. THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES that the compromises, releases, exculpations and injunctions set out in Article X of the Joint Plan are hereby approved and shall be binding and effective as at the Effective Date in accordance with and subject to the Joint Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, consistent with paragraph 10(b) of the Class Plaintiff Stipulation, the releases in Article X.B of the Joint Plan are not intended to, and shall not, release any claims set forth in the Securities Litigation against any non-Applicant defendant.

46. THIS COURT ORDERS that, as of the Effective Date, the Exculpated Parties (which, for greater certainty, includes the Applicants' former directors) shall not have or incur any liability to any Holder of any Claim or Equity Interest, the Applicants' estates or any successor thereto, or any other Person (including any Affiliate of any of the foregoing) for, or be subject to any right of action in respect of, any act or omission on or after the Petition Date and on or before the Effective Date in connection with, related to, or arising out of the Chapter 11 Cases or the CCAA Proceedings, provided that, nothing in the Joint Plan and this CCAA Approval Order shall release the Applicants' directors and former directors from Claims specified in section 5(2) of the CCAA.

47. THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES that, pursuant to section 142 of the *Courts of Justice Act* (Ontario), no Person shall be liable for any act done in good faith in accordance with any Order issued in the CCAA Proceedings, and any Person who takes any action whatsoever in reliance on this CCAA Approval Order prior to the commencement of any appeal hereof or the expiry of any appeal period shall not be prejudiced or harmed in any manner by any such subsequent appeal.

48. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Holder of any Claim for which a proof of Claim has not been filed by the applicable Bar Date, or which was not scheduled on the Applicants' Schedules, shall be and is hereby forever barred from making any Claim and such Claim shall be and is hereby forever barred and extinguished.

49. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Holder of any Administrative Claim, other than (a) a Fee Claim; (b) claims of Alvarez & Marsal North America, LLC, (c) an Administrative Claim that has that has been Allowed on or before the Effective Date; (d) a claim for U.S. Trustee Fees, (e) a Canadian Fee Claim; or (f) any claim of the CRA or any other Canadian or provincial taxing authority for which a post-petition tax return is still required to be filed, must file a proof of Claim with Claims and Solicitation Agent in accordance with the Joint Plan within thirty (30) days after service of the notice of the Effective Date, and any Holder that does not submit such proof of Claim shall be and is hereby forever barred from making any Administrative Claim and such Administrative Claim shall be and is hereby forever barred and extinguished.

50. THIS COURT ORDERS if any Canadian or provincial taxing authority, including CRA, asserts an Administrative Claim for which a post-petition tax return must be filed, the applicable taxing authority shall submit to the Claims and Solicitation Agent or the Monitor a request for

such Administrative Claim in accordance with the Joint Plan within ninety (90) days after the applicable post-petition tax return has been filed by Applicants, and any Canadian or provincial taxing authority that does not submit such proof of Claim shall be and is hereby forever barred from making any Administrative Claim and such Administrative Claim shall be and is hereby forever barred and extinguished.

**STIPULATION**

51. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Order of the Bankruptcy Court approving the stipulation among the Applicants, Equity Committee, and certain of the Applicants' former directors (the "**Stipulation**"), resolving certain claims filed by the Applicants' former directors, shall be enforceable in Canada and the CCAA Proceedings. The Monitor shall be authorized and directed to take any and all actions necessary or appropriate to enforce such Stipulation and the Order of the Bankruptcy Court approving the same.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

52. THIS COURT ORDERS that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Joint Plan or this CCAA Approval Order, (a) the stay of proceedings in respect of the Applicants contained in the CCAA Initial Order shall be lifted solely to permit the action styled as Milner v. AIG Commercial Insurance Company of Canada (insurer of Mission-ITECH Hockey Ltd. a/k/a/ Mission Roller Hockey, Bauer Hockey Corporation; and Bauer Performance Sports Ltd.); Filochrome Inc. and Acufil, Inc., Case No. 12-6441, pending before the Superior Court of Rhode Island, to proceed to its conclusion solely against AIG Commercial Insurance Company of Canada and any non-Applicants; and (b) to the extent the Claim of William J. Milner (represented by Proof of Claim number 442) is Allowed, such Claim may be entitled to a distribution under the Joint Plan only up to the US$50,000, the self-insured retention that is required under the insurance policy applicable to the Claim.

53. THIS COURT ORDERS that no distributions under Joint Plan shall be made on account of an Allowed Claim, other than the Securities Claims, that is payable pursuant to the Applicants' or the Liquidation Trust's insurance policies until the Holder of such Allowed Claim has exhausted all remedies with respect to such insurance policy, except as required under any such insurance policy with respect to a deductible or retention.

**MONITOR'S CERTIFICATE**

54. THIS COURT ORDERS that, as soon as practicable following the Effective Date, the Monitor shall be authorized and directed to serve on the service list in the CCAA Proceedings and post on the website established by the Monitor in respect of the CCAA Proceedings a certificate in the form attached hereto as Schedule "D" (the "**Monitor's Certificate**"), signed by the Monitor, certifying that the Effective Date has occurred. The Monitor shall file the Monitor's Certificate with the Canadian Court as soon as reasonably practicable.

55. THIS COURT ORDERS that, with respect to the delivery of the Monitor's Certificate, the Monitor may rely on written notice from the Applicants, the Creditors' Committee and the Equity Committee, or each of their respective counsel, that the conditions to the occurrence of the Effective Date have been satisfied or waived pursuant to the Joint Plan, and shall incur no liability with respect to delivery of the Monitor's Certificate.

**STAY EXTENSION**

56. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Stay Period, as defined in the CCAA Initial Order, is hereby further extended to December 31, 2018.

**GENERAL**

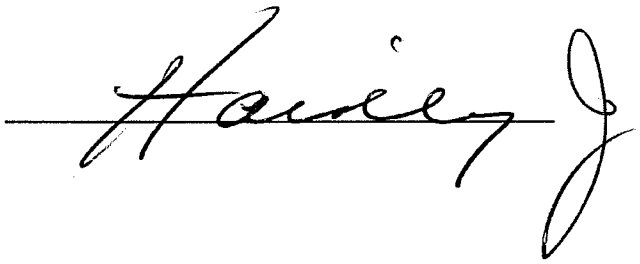
57. THIS COURT ORDERS that this Canadian Court shall continue to have jurisdiction over all matters and issues arising in the CCAA Proceedings, including without limitation such matters as are contemplated by the Joint Plan, and the Liquidation Trust Agreement shall in no way limit or impair this Canadian Court's jurisdiction with respect to this CCAA Approval Order and the CCAA Proceedings.

58. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Applicants, the Monitor, the Chief Wind-Down Officer, the Litigation Representative and the Liquidation Trustee shall each have standing to apply to this Court for advice and directions concerning the implementation and carrying out of the Joint Plan, this CCAA Approval Order and any related matters.

59. THIS COURT ORDERS that this CCAA Approval Order shall have full force and effect in all provinces and territories in Canada and abroad and as against all Persons against whom it may be otherwise enforceable.

60. THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal or regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or in the United States, to give

effect to this CCAA Approval Order and to assist the Applicants, the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this CCAA Approval Order. All courts, tribunals and regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Applicants and to the Monitor, as an officer of the Canadian Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this CCAA Approval Order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the Applicants and the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this CCAA Approval Order.



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

AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF OLD PSG WIND-DOWN LTD. ET AL.

Court File No: CV-16-11582-00CL

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

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

**CCAA APPROVAL ORDER**

**STIKEMAN ELLIOTT LLP**
Barristers & Solicitors
5300 Commerce Court West
199 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada M5L 1B9

**Peter Howard LSUC#: 22056F**
Tel: (416) 869-5613
Email: phoward@stikeman.com

**Lee Nicholson LSUC# 66412I**
Tel: (416) 869-5604
E-mail: leenicholson@stikeman.com
Fax: (416) 947-0866

**Lawyers for the Applicants**

6768494

# TAB 4

File No. 09-CL-7950

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MORAWETZ | ) | FRIDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2012 |

**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 NORTEL NETWORKS CORPORATION, NORTEL NETWORKS LIMITED, NORTEL NETWORKS GLOBAL CORPORATION, NORTEL NETWORKS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND NORTEL NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION**

**APPLICATION UNDER THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**ORDER**
**(Lift Stay Order re: Cease Trade Orders)**

**THIS MOTION** made by Ernst & Young Inc. in its capacity as the monitor (the "**Monitor**") of Nortel Networks Corporation, Nortel Networks Limited, Nortel Networks Global Corporation, Nortel Networks International Corporation and Nortel Networks Technology Corporation (collectively, the "**Applicants**") was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

**ON READING** the Eighty-Eighth Report of the Monitor dated September 26, 2012, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Monitor and the Applicants, no one else from the service list making submissions although duly served as appears from the affidavit of service of Christopher G. Armstrong sworn November 16, 2012, filed:

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that service of the Monitor's motion record dated November 16, 2012, is hereby validated so that this motion is properly returnable today and further service thereof is hereby dispensed with.

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that all capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given to them in the Notice of Motion in the Monitor's motion record dated November 16, 2012.

3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the stay of proceedings (the "**Stay of Proceedings**") granted in favour of the Applicants in this Court's Initial Order dated January 14, 2009 (as amended and restated) (the "**Initial Order**") is lifted solely for the purpose of permitting the Canadian Securities Regulators to issue Cease Trade Orders.

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that except as expressly provided in paragraph 3 above, the Stay of Proceedings remains in full force and effect in accordance with the terms of the Initial Order.

5. **THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom or elsewhere, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Applicants, the Monitor and their respective 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 Applicants and to the Monitor, as an officer of this Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the

Applicants and the Monitor and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Applicants and the Monitor be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order.

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

NOV 23 2012

MB

Court File No: 09-CL-7950

**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 NORTEL NETWORKS CORPORATION, NORTEL NETWORKS LIMITED, NORTEL NETWORKS GLOBAL CORPORATION, NORTEL NETWORKS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND NORTEL NETWORKS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION**

**APPLICATION UNDER THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

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

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

**ORDER**
**(Lift Stay Order re: Cease Trade Orders)**

**Goodmans LLP**
Barristers & Solicitors
333 Bay Street, Suite 3400
Toronto, Canada M5H 2S7

Jay Carfagnini (LSUC#: 22293T)
Joseph Pasquariello (LSUC# 38390C)
Christopher G. Armstrong (LSUC# 55148B)

Tel: 416.979.2211
Fax: 416.979.1234

**Lawyers for the Monitor, Ernst & Young Inc.**

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IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED
AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF NORTEL NETWORKS CORPORATION et al.

Nov 23-12

*ONTARIO*
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

MOTION RECORD
(Lift Stay Order re: Cease Trade Orders)
(returnable November 23, 2012)

GOODMANS LLP
Barristers & Solicitors
Bay Adelaide Centre
333 Bay St., Suite 3400
Toronto, Canada M5H 2S7

Jay A. Carfagnini (LSUC#: 22293T)
Joseph Pasquariello (LSUC# 38390C)
Christopher G. Armstrong (LSUC# 55148B)

Tel: 416.979.2211
Fax: 416.979.1234

Lawyers for the Monitor, Ernst & Young Inc.

November 23, 2012

The mtn was not opposed. Having reviewed the record & hearing submissions, I am satisfied that circumstances justify the lifting of the stay for the reasons set forth.

Mtn granted & order signed in the form presented.

E. Morawetz J.



N3

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 DISCOVERY AIR INC.

Court File No: CV-18-594380-00CL

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

**Proceeding commenced TORONTO**

# BRIEF OF AUTHORITIES OF THE APPLICANT (Reporting Requirements and Other Relief) (returnable April 18, 2018)


**GOLDMAN SLOAN NASH & HABER LLP**
480 University Avenue, Suite 1600
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1V2
Fax: 416-597-6477

**Mario Forte (LSUC#: 27293F)**
Tel: 416.597.6477
Email: forte@gsnh.com

**Michael Rotsztain (LSUC#: 17086M)**
Tel: 416.597.7870
Email: rotsztain@gsnh.com

**Jennifer Stam (LSUC#: 46735J)**
Tel: 416.597.5017
Email: jstam@gsnh.com

Lawyers for the Applicant