1		TATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	DIST	FRICT OF DELAWARE
3	IN RE:	. Chapter 15
4	ANTAMEX INDUSTRIES ULC,	. Case No. 24-10934 (JKS)
5		. Courtroom No. 6 . 824 Market Street
6	Debtor in a Foreign Proceeding.	
7	i i occouring.	. Friday, May 3, 2024 9:31 a.m.
8	TRANSCE	RIPT OF ZOOM HEARING
9	BEFORE THE H	ONORABLE J. KATE STICKLES FATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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(Proceedings commenced at 9:31 a.m.)

THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated. This is Judge Stickles.

We are on the record in Antamex Industries ULC, Case No. 24-10934. This is a case under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code. So, I will hear from counsel for the foreign representative.

MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Good morning, Your Honor.

Mark Desgrosseilliers from Chipman Brown Cicero & Cole. Can
you hear me okay, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I can. Good morning.

MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Good morning. Thank you,
Your Honor, for making yourself available this morning.
Appearing on behalf of the proposed foreign representative
Deloitte Restructuring, Inc. As Your Honor knows, Deloitte
has been appointed a receiver in the Canadian proceedings
that are pending and this is a first day hearing, in essence,
to seek recognition of certain orders that have been entered
by the Canadian Court.

Your Honor, if it's okay with the Court, I would like to introduce my co-counsel, Ms. Moss, from Perkins Coie who I think Your Honor knows well. She will do kind of the background and do some further introductions with respect to the client, and some of her colleagues who are on as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Terrific. Thank you,

Mr. Desgrosseilliers.

Good morning, Ms. Moss.

MS. MOSS: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. Thank you so much for hearing us this morning, and your staff as well, and the U.S. Trustee for the very prompt consideration of this matter. We do appreciate it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Certainly.

MS. MOSS: We are here today on behalf of Deloitte Restructuring, Inc., the dually appointed receive for the debtor, Antamex Industries ULC, in proceedings that are pending before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice,

Commercial List, under the Canadian Federal Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, and the Provencial Courts of Justice Act of Ontario.

The Antamex proceedings were initially commenced in Canada on February 22nd of this year by Export Development Canada, or EDC, a secured creditor of the debtor following a series of defaults under an existing credit agreement between EDC and the debtor and with the principal purpose of seeking the appointment of a receiver to protect EDC's interests in certain glass production equipment located in a manufacturing facility in Connecticut with respect to which it had provided financing for the purchase.

We provided the Court with the affidavit of Adam Smith of EDC that was filed in support of EDC's application

for appointment of the receiver. That can be found at Exhibit A to the declaration of the foreign representative, which is at Docket No. 4.

The Canadian Court initially entered a partial appointment order on March 5th appointing Deloitte as receiver with respect to a subset of the debtor's property including the glass production equipment in Connecticut. And that order is Exhibit C to the foreign representative declaration.

Following discussions by the interested parties and further hearings, the Canadian Court ultimately determined to place all of the debtors property in receivership and issue the appointment order dated March 13th. That order is Exhibit D to the foreign representatives declaration.

By the appointment order, Deloitte was appointed receiver without security of all the present and future assets, undertakings, and properties of Antamex acquired for or used in relation to the business carried on by Antamex including all of its proceeds. The receiver was granted very broad and exclusive powers under the appointment order and those are set out in Paragraph 3 of the order. In its capacity as receiver, Deloitte was also appointed to serve as the foreign representative of the debtor under Paragraph 32 of the appointment order and was specifically authorized to

seek foreign recognition of the receivership proceedings under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The debtor is a British Columbia Corporation that had its chief executive office in Concord, Ontario. The debtor was in the business of designing, engineering, manufacturing and installing custom modular glass façade solutions for multi-story buildings and had significant operations in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and across the United States. The majority of Antamex's projects were located in Canada.

Antamex currently has no operations or employes remaining in Canada or the US and through the Antamex receivership it is in the process of liquidating its remaining assets and preparing for a claims resolution process under the oversight of the Canadian Court. All strategic and key operational decisions were made by senior management in Ontario where more than 90 percent of Antamex's employees were also located.

Antamex also leased a facility in Alliston,

Ontario where it occupied and previously operated a

fabrication, assembly and storage facility. The receiver is

currently working with certain project owners, general

contractors and sureties since commencement of the Antamex

receivership to assist with their completion of certain

contracts including by providing access to information and

materials as appropriate.

As is set out more fully in the affidavit of Adam Smith, Antamex has multiple secured creditors and had insufficient liquidity to meet its obligations. It also has significant trade debt and is party to several pending litigations in the United States both as a plaintiff and a defendant.

The foreign representative filed this Chapter 15 case as an ancillary proceeding to the Antamex receivership proceedings because the receiver has concluded that such relief is necessary in order to fill its mandate of preserving, protecting and realizing on the property of Antamex. To that end, there are several key purposes, Your Honor, for these Chapter 15 proceedings:

First, the receiver is seeking to gain access to cash held by Antamex in a US bank account;

Second, to protect the debtor's interest in the glass production equipment I mentioned previously which is currently in the possession of the landlord of one of the debtor's US affiliates;

Third, to prevent Antamex's stakeholders, many of whom have contacts with the United States and are subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court from commencing actions in the US that are more properly the subject of the Antamex receivership or that would disrupt and interfere with

its orderly administration;

Finally, to permit the receiver to seek
enforcement of any further relief it may have obtain from the
Canadian Corut that may address issues related to the
debtor's US customers and stakeholders.

The verified petition can be found at Docket No. 3 and the factual statements there in are supported by the verification of Richard Williams, senior vice president of Deloitte, the receiver in its capacity as foreign representative. In further support of the petition, I would like to proffer the declaration of the foreign representative which is at Docket No. 4, as well as the declaration of Linc Rogers which is at Docket No. 6.

Mr. Rogers is a partner of the Canadian law firm of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP who testifies to the applicable provisions of Canadian law specifically with respect to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and the Provisional Courts of Justice Act of Ontario. These declarations are also proffered in support of the motion for provisional relief that the Court will hear later in this presentation which is at Docket No. 5.

Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Rogers are present on this video conference today and are available to testify as the Court directs or answer any questions that the Court may have.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me just ask: Does anybody object to the admission into evidence of the declaration of the foreign representative at Docket No. 4 or the declaration of Linc Rogers at Docket No. 6? I see Mr. Brown is at the podium.

MR. BROWN: Good morning, Your Honor. Stuart Brown, DLA Piper, on behalf of Glass Enterprises.

Your Honor, we don't object to the admission of the declarations in support of provisional relief. We object to the declarations with respect to certain representations in those declarations pertaining to the Glass manufacturing equipment to which Ms. Moss referred.

We do not want to take the Court's time, and as you will hear later more fulsome, there are issues about who owns that equipment. We do not believe that Antamex ever had any interest in any of that equipment and certainly doesn't have any interest in that equipment today.

The idea that Your Honor would be entering an order joining other parties that do have appropriate titles, and liens, and interest in that equipment from using that equipment or doing anything with that equipment to which they are properly seeking title we think is inappropriate. We don't know that today is the proper day to conduct extensive cross-examination as we haven't had an opportunity to conduct any discovery to learn what the Antamex receiver has in his

files that demonstrates that Antamex has any ownership interest in that equipment.

So, therefore, for purposes of today we reserve all rights to cross-examine the declarants later with respect to each and every statement that is in these declarations, but we do not object to their admission for purpose of support of the provisional relief requested.

THE COURT: So, we will admit these declarations for purposes of today's proceedings.

(Williams declaration received into evidence)

(Rogers declaration received into evidence)

THE COURT: Ms. Moss, any response?

MS. MOSS: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. First, I believe that counsel is speaking with respect to a motion for provisional relief which we have not yet introduced to the Court or presented to the Court. Perhaps as we proceed to that motion later on in our presentation we can address some of counsel's concerns. I don't think that the we are asking the Court today to make any determination about ownership of that property and there is no dispute that there is a dispute. So, I think we can focus on that a little bit further as we get along here this morning.

THE COURT: Well, I think if I hear Mr. Brown correctly, he doesn't oppose admission of the declarations for purposes of the relief -- provisional relief sought today

1 and scheduling, but you are reserving all rights to challenge 2 it with respect to the merits at a later point. MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. (Indiscernible) 3 4 admission, but there is hearsay in it whether the factual 5 statements are (indiscernible). 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I failed to introduce my 8 co-counsel, Kristen Mayhew of the Pullman & Comley firm in 9 Connecticut. 10 MS. MAYHEW: Good morning, Your Honor. MR. BROWN: Also on the line should be my Canadian 11 12 colleague, Edmond Lamek. Mr. Lamek and I have been working 13 with this client both in Canada and now in the US with respect to these proceedings. I suppose we will be working 14 15 (indiscernible). 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 MS. MAYHEW: Good morning, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Good morning. 19 MS. MOSS: Your Honor, if you would like, I could 20 proceed with the verified petition at this time. 21 THE COURT: Yes. Could I ask a question first. 22 Can somebody provide a little more detail about this glass 23 product. Is this like the glass on the outside of buildings?

MS. MOSS: Exactly, Your Honor, it is glass façade

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material.

THE COURT: I mean, all glass, I guess, is on the outside of buildings, but I mean like more of a contemporary architectural type of glass, is that, correct?

MS. MOSS: Yes, I believe so, Your Honor.

MR. BROWN: I believe its categorized as specialty architectural glass.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWN: So, if you think about the panels on the outside of buildings.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. You may proceed, Ms. Moss.

MS. MOSS: Thank you, Your Honor. We are prepared to take the Court through the verified petition, highlight the various forms of relief that are requested therein and the legal basis for that relief. Paragraph 11 of the verified petition enumerates all the form of relief that the foreign representative is seeking and essentially seeks to have this Court recognize the Antamex receivership as a foreign main proceeding as that concept is defined in Section 1502(4) of the Code pursuant to Section 1517.

And to recognize the foreign representative as a foreign representative as defined in Section 10124 of the Code; to enforce and give full effect in the United States and grant comity to the Antamex receivership and the appointment order including any and all extensions or

amendments to that order as authorized by the Canadian Court in the future; to grant the receiver all of the relief afforded pursuant to Section 1520 of the Bankruptcy Code including but not limited to the automatic stay provisions of Section 362 of the Code; and grant on a final basis, pursuant to Section 1521 or 1507 as appropriate, any provisional relief provided for in an order granting the motion for provisional relief.

Antamex is a proper debtor under Section 109 of the Code because it has property located in the United States. Its principal US assets consist of its membership interest in its wholly owned US subsidiary, Antamex US LLC, which is a Delaware LLC and which was the employer of Antamex's US based employees. Antamex has a deposit account at HSBC Bank USA holding approximately \$350,000. It has Glass Production equipment, which is subject to dispute, as Your Honor has heard, at a manufacturing facility in Norwich, Connecticut that was formally operated by a non-debtor affiliate of Antamex. It has various contractual rights tied to its former US construction projects and it has a retainer held by its bankruptcy noticing agent in Wilmington, Delaware in the amount of \$10,000.

The foreign representative has satisfied the requirements of Section 1515 of the Code with the filing of the verified petition and the related documents required

under Bankruptcy Rule 1007(a)(4). The Antamex receivership
proceedings qualify as a foreign proceeding as defined under
Section 10123 of the Code for the reasons set forth in the
Rogers declaration which establishes that all of the
requirements are met under the code and the applicable case
law.

Further, as set forth in the verified petition, the Canadian receivership proceedings under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act are routinely recognized as foreign proceedings under US law. The appointment order also creates a rebuttable presumption under Section 1516 that the receivership proceedings are foreign proceedings and that the receiver is a foreign representative as defined under Section 10124 of the Code.

The Antamex receivership proceedings qualify as foreign main proceedings under Section 1502 and 1517 of the Code. Antamex's registered office is located in Vancouver, British Columbia which is presumed to be the center of its main interests under Section 1516 of the Code. Additionally, Antamex's chief executive office was located in Concord, Ontario and the majority of Antamex's project sites were in Canada as were 90 percent of its employees. The majority of Antamex's project sites and creditors were also located in Canada as were its primary assets. Antamex also maintained its primary banking business accounts in Canada.

For these reasons, Your Honor, we ask that the Court permit the verified petition to proceed to a final recognition hearing following notice to interested parties and in accordance with the Court's rules. I would be happy to respond to any questions the Court may have at this time regarding the verified petition.

THE COURT: I don't have any questions regarding the verified petition at this time because, obviously, the recognition proceeding is going to be held for a future date. So, the Court will proceed with the other matters that are actually being scheduled today for relief. So, I don't know if you want to go to scheduling next or if you want to proceed with your provisional relief.

MS. MOSS: We'd like to move forward to the second item which is the provisional relief motion, Your Honor. For that purpose, I would like to introduce my colleague, Paul Jasper, who will present that motion to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Jasper.

MR. JASPER: Good morning, Your Honor.

Provisional relief is being sought to protect the debtors assets and prevent interference with the receiver's administration of the receivership during the gap period between today's hearing and the Court's further consideration of the petition for recognition at the final hearing.

Bankruptcy Rule 2002(q)(1) requires, at least, 21

days' notice of the final hearing on recognition. Without the provisional relief requested there will be no stay during the gap period of, at least, 21 days between today's hearing and this Court's final consideration of recognition. In addition, without provisional relief contract parties will not be limited during the gap period from terminating or modifying contracts on ipso facto grounds.

The proposed order that is being sought is attached as Exhibit A to this motion. Your Honor, all of the provisional relief requested is consistent with relief provided by the Canadian Court in the appointment order. I would like to briefly go through the specific provisional relief that is being sought, all of which would apply only during the gap period between today and the final hearing on recognition.

Number one, provisional recognition of the receiver as the debtor's foreign representative.

Number two, imposition of the stay under
Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code as to the debtor and its
US based assets.

Number three, application of Section 365(e) to the debtor and its US based assets to prohibit contract parties from terminating or modifying executory contracts.

Number four, consistent with Paragraph 3(b) and (12) of the appointment order staying banks and financial

- institutions where the debtor has accounts from discontinuing
  banking services or refusing to honor transfers of the
  debtor's funds directed by the foreign representative.

  Consistent with the relief granted by the Canadian Court in
  Paragraph 19 of the appointment order, authorizes the foreign
  representative to assert a first priority charge on all of
  the debtor's assets as security for the receivers and its
  counsels reasonable fees and disbursements.
  - Number six, application of the protections of Section 1510 of the Bankruptcy Code to the foreign representative such that the mere filing of this Chapter 15 proceeding does not subject it to US jurisdiction for other purposes.

- In addition, relief consistent with Section 1519(a)(3) and 1521 of the Bankruptcy Code, but only to the extent specifically provided in the appointment order. The motion also requests that any order issued by the Court granting this motion be immediately effective and enforceable upon entry, but solely on a provisional basis between now and the final hearing on recognition.
- Unless Your Honor has questions, I am going to go through why the provisional relief is appropriate.
- THE COURT: Okay. I don't have any questions at this point. I do have comments on the order, but I will listen to your argument first.

MR. JASPER: Thank you, Your Honor. Section 1519 of the Bankruptcy Code permits the Court to grant the provisional relief sought during the gap period to the extent it is urgently needed to protect the assets of the debtor or the interest of creditors. Under Section 1519(e) provisional relief requires a showing that injunctive relief is appropriate. I am going to go through those factors quickly.

Number one is likelihood of success on the merits as to the recognition of the foreign proceeding. For the reasons argued by Ms. Moss, recognition is likely to be granted at the final hearing.

Number two, irreparable harm without the provisional relief. Without the requested provisional relief, the debtor's estate will be exposed to several risks. First, creditors in the US that believe they are not subject to the appointment order may commence legal proceedings or exercise remedies against the debtor's US assets. The debtors deposit account with HSBC Bank USA will be further depleted by preauthorized debits during the gap period. As the papers indicate, that account has already been depleted from approximately \$860,000 to \$346,000 since the receivers appointment in March.

Valuable Glass Production equipment in which the debtor claims an ownership interest is in the possession of the landlord of one of the debtor's affiliates and is being

used by that landlord's new tenant. Without the requested provisional relief that equipment could be subject to physical damage. In addition, the landlord, again which claims a competing ownership interest, could commence legal proceedings or assert self-help remedies in the interim.

I want to emphasize that Ms. Moss indicated we are not asking for a determination from the Court as to the dispute over ownership within the provisional relief.

In addition, US based counterparties could attempt to modify or terminate their contracts with the debtor on ipso facto grounds. At the time of the receivership the debtor was counterparty to several completed and incomplete glass façade projects in which the debtor has rights as to project owners, general contractors and sureties. Without a stay during the gap period the receivers ability to work through these rights in an orderly fashion could be harmed by legal proceedings commenced or self-help remedies exercised. A stay is needed during the gap period to protect against the sale or disposal of equipment owned by the debtor and left at project sites.

The next factor is that the relief will not result in greater harm. The stay of Section 362 is being sought to preserve the status quo solely between now and the Court's final recognition hearing on recognition. The relief being sought is limited in time and in scope. In addition, the

proposed order specifically allows for parties in interest to seek relief from the provisions of the order sought for cause shown. That is found in Paragraph 7 of the proposed order.

Finally, the last element is that the public interest favors the relief. The relief sought here is to provide a breathing spell for the debtor, again, solely between now and the final hearing to facilitate an orderly equitable liquidation of assets; again, to preserve that ability during that period of time. Finally, to promote cooperation amongst jurisdictions which, of course, is the express purpose of Chapter 15.

Finally, I will note that the provisional relief requested is of a type frequently granted in Chapter 15 proceedings in this Court. I will reference just a couple of recent examples which are the <u>Duvaltex</u>, <u>Inc.</u> case and the <u>Nexii Building Solutions</u>, <u>Inc.</u> case. In reviewing the orders that were entered by the Court in those cases, the relief sought in this motion is consistent with those orders and, in fact, the relief being sought here is significantly narrower than the relief that was sought in those cases.

Your Honor, I have nothing more other than to address any questions or comments you have got.

THE COURT: Let me ask, does anyone else wish to be heard regarding the motion for provisional relief?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor mentioned that you had some

questions or comments with respect to the order. My objections and comments would go to the scope of the order as well, but I don't want to duplicate Your Honor's (indiscernible).

Do you want me to go first? I'm happy to.

THE COURT: Certainly, Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Sorry for speaking from the table, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I heard counsel remark that they seek to have an automatic stay or an order today imposed over the glass manufacturing equipment. They recognize that they're not in possession of it. They recognize that the landlord has asserted certain rights to it; having taken all the actions that a landlord needs to take under Connecticut state law to take possession and ownership of that equipment.

That all happened prior to the commencement of the receivership in Canada. Those rights were set long before that receivership commenced.

It would be improper on a bald declaration, without documentation attached to it, to prove title to or interest in that equipment, to impose an automatic stay over the property or parties that are properly (indiscernible) with title under federal state law on activities, actions, orders that were taken prior to the commencement of the Canadian receivership, which, by the way, was 60 days ago and

we had no notice of the filing of this Chapter 15, prior to its filing, despite the fact that we've been in communication with the receiver throughout the last 60 days.

So the idea that an automatic stay would interfere with people who own equipment, their ability to operate that equipment, their ability to maintain that equipment in the ordinary course just isn't appropriate, Your Honor, on this record.

And they seek to do that, Your Honor, both, with respect to counsel's description of the order. And I think that on page 5, paragraph (f) will be the paragraph that most directly gets to that point. But we would oppose that any stay be imposed over Glass Enterprises' possession, use, benefit of, title to, that equipment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jasper?

MR. JASPER: Yeah, Your Honor, just to speak briefly to that. We are certainly not seeking any relief with respect to past actions or determinations of title. We are, again, only focused on additional action, remedies sought, presiding initiated over the next 21 or so days, until a final recognition hearing.

So, again, the stay is limited in scope and it's only for that period of time. It's not addressing past actions.

MR. BROWN: I don't under -- I'm sorry, Your

1 Honor --2 THE COURT: I think -- well, I think what Mr. Brown is saying, he's not discussing past actions. 3 4 His argument is they previously have title and 5 they should not be stayed from use of their property. 6 Is that right, Mr. Brown? 7 MR. BROWN: That's right, Your Honor. 8 So the status quo ante is that Glass Enterprises 9 is in possession and has the right to use and benefit from 10 and derive all privileges from the manufacturing equipment. And if Your Honor wants to do the least amount of harm, by 11 virtue of, in you have an emergency order, it would preserve 12 13 the status quo ante. If the receiver believes the equipment is at harm, 14 15 then the receiver should commence an emergency TRO and give 16 us an opportunity to take discovery and all sorts of things. 17 However, this issue is already joined in the 18 Canadian Court. The issue of the dispute over ownership of 19 the equipment is already joined as an issue in the Canadian 20 Court. And we would argue that it would be that Court that 21 has a history of that dispute that should make that 22 determination over it.

So, we would --

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MR. JASPER: Your Honor, we -- apologies.

MR. BROWN: Sorry, Counsel. Please?

THE COURT: Mr. Jasper? 1 2 MR. JASPER: No, I didn't mean to interrupt. Please continue. I thought you had finished. 3 MR. BROWN: That's okay. I'm bantering over being 4 5 courteous, Your Honor. So in connection with the scheduling, we would 6 7 also like to discuss where certain issues should be resolved; whether they should be, here, in Canada or, you know, in the 9 State Court or Federal Court in Connecticut where all those 10 issues ultimately were determined in the first place. Thank you, Your Honor. 11 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 Mr. Jasper? MR. JASPER: Yeah. Just to address a few of those 14 15 things. 16 As far as the status quo ante, we would disagree 17 that there's been any determination that title is possessed 18 by the landlord or that possession is proper; I think that is 19 a dispute for another day, Your Honor. 20 And as far as the stay and the Canadian Court, the 21 stay that is being sought provisionally over the next 21 or 22 so days, is consistent with a stay that is already in place 23 under the appointment order entered by the Canadian Court. 24 So, again, we are not acting -- asking for

anything that's not already within the boundaries of the

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order that the Canadian Court, which counsel has previously referenced, and which has been assessing these situations, we are not asking for anything broader than the stay that has already been implemented by the Canadian Court under the appointment order.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, my understanding is that the Canadian Court and the litigants in Canada recognize that the Canadian Court's jurisdiction did not come into the United States to impose a stay over the landlord or anybody else who's in possession of that equipment, further use of the equipment, or anything else for that matter.

So the idea that the stay that they're seeking today is exactly the same as what was imposed in Canada isn't accurate, Your Honor. We're looking to have Your Honor enter a stay in the United States, which would interfere or stay of people, parties who are in possession of the equipment, parties who have taken title to the equipment under federal state law, prior to the commencement of the Canadian receivership, prior to the commencement of the Chapter 15, obviously, from continuing to enjoy and benefit from the use and privileges of that equipment. Even if it's only for 21 days, even if it's only for 24 hours, there's no basis for that.

THE COURT: Let me just make an observation, and

this is relevant to the comment made about prior orders. My concern, and this has been expressed very recently by other judges in this district, is that provisional relief should be just that: it should be recognizing the Canadian order. And including provisions in the initial order that are broader or exceed the relief of the Canadian Court is questionable, at best, before this Court.

So with that in mind, my concern with this order is that paragraphs (e), (f), and (g), reference provisions. If they are, in fact, in the Canadian order, they should be given full force and effect on a provisional basis. So they don't need to be restated here.

What I'm saying is, the Canadian Court has issued a detailed order, a very thoughtful order, and that order states what it states, so that this Court need not restate what's set forth in subparagraphs (e), (f), (g) of this order.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, just a clarification.

You're referring to paragraph 1 of the proposed

order --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JASPER: -- and those are the sub letters; is that correct?

THE COURT: Yes, and I think that's where Mr. Brown has an issue here.

And if the Canadian Court has entered a stay and Mr. Brown has issues with that stay, he can move to lift the stay.

MR. BROWN: So, Your Honor, the Canadian court order was a negotiated deal, as I understand what happened. And it was acknowledged that the Canadian stay would not encumber the assets in the United States and it wouldn't impose or seek to inhibit my client's use of the equipment.

Now that they're coming to the United States and seeking a stay over equipment that they can't prove that they have title to or that they have an interest in -- "they," the debtor, has an interest in -- it's just inappropriate on this record. A bald declaration that says, We have an interest in this equipment, in light of all of the history that has occurred, of which the receiver is aware, is inappropriate.

THE COURT: But I have no record before me that your client owns the equipment, either.

MR. BROWN: I understand that, Your Honor, but with me standing here on a day's notice telling you that Antamex does not own it, and without them demonstrating to you that they do own it, it's inappropriate for them to obtain a stay over who has been occurring, even with the consent of the Canadian Court in the United States.

The Canadian Court is aware that there's equipment in Connecticut. The Canadian Court is aware that it entered

a stay of the parties' activities in Canada. The Canadian
Court is aware that it did not enter a stay in the United
States, as I understand the record to be, Your Honor.

And if my partner Mr. Lamek is on the line, I'll ask him to supplement it, in the event I'm mistaken.

MS. MOSS: Your Honor, if I may just interrupt for one moment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MOSS: I would like to give Canadian counsel to the foreign representative the opportunity to speak to the status of the Canadian proceedings with respect to this issue.

Mr. Rogers is on the line and we'd like to give him the opportunity to interject if the Court would be willing to hear him?

THE COURT: Yes, because you're putting before me an issue right now that I don't have evidence and I need some type of understanding, in order to make an expedited ruling today.

Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate the opportunity to make some submissions to assist in clarifying the matter.

To sort of level set, the motion to appoint the receiver, the application to appoint the receiver, was

brought by, as Your Honor's aware, BVC, a secured creditor.

There was a series of adjourned hearings that led to the conclusion where we're at now.

The initial order that was granted by Mr. Justice Black (phonetic) was a partial receivership order over just the equipment in the United States.

My friend Mr. Brown, when he says that it was never the intention of the Canadian Court to have the stay applied to the assets in the United States, is inconsistent with the record that's before Your Honor and that was before the Canadian Court.

For purposes of a Chapter 15 proceeding, as Ms. Moss has said, is to further evidence and enforce the stay that's already in existence. It's not to expand it. It's not to modify it. It's not to amend it, but rather, to (indiscernible) the evidence, what's already there.

So the statement that, Well, this was never the intention of the parties, it was never the intention of the Canadian Court, that wouldn't seem to be consistent with the partial receivership order that was granted by Justice Black over the U.S. equipment itself. And if Your Honor's had an opportunity to read Justice Black's endorsement, that is his opinion; he clearly articulates that, that there's a matter of urgency in having the receiver appointed over the equipment to maintain the status quo, to provide a platform

to either, (A), have a negotiated resolution with the parties

claiming an interest in the property, which has been fully

disclosed to the Canadian Court and to this Court, or (B),

providing a platform to adjudicate that matter.

And what the Chapter 15 -- or what the Chapter 15 application does, it doesn't seek to change that status quo, but rather, provide a platform to have an adjudication in the Canadian Court, recognizing, of course, to the extent this Court thinks it's appropriate to do so.

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to provide those clarifying remarks. I'd be happy to take Your Honor through the specific evidence if that would be of assistance.

THE COURT: Yes. Mr. Rogers, would you show me, refer me to the partial receivership order, where it addresses this?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor. If you'd be kind enough to just grant me a few seconds to pull up the record, I'd be grateful.

(Pause)

MR. ROGERS: I was trying to find -- it's

Exhibit B to the endorsement of the foreign representative's declaration. I'm just trying to find it on my screen; again,

I apologize for the delay, Your Honor.

I think if I could draw your attention to it, I guess it's a -- I'm looking at a PDF document.

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MR. ROGERS: I'm looking at page 76 of the PDF. It's Exhibit C. 3 4 And I apologize, I'm not sure what Your Honor has 5 before you, or else I'd be more specific in the reference, but it's entitled, at the top of it is "Exhibit C to the 6 7 foreign representative order." 8 Oh, here it is, page 48 of 88. I see that there 9 is a --10 THE COURT: It's Docket 4 --MR. ROGERS: -- pagination on the exhibit. 11 12 THE COURT: -- page 48 of 88? 13 MR. ROGERS: That's correct, Your Honor. Ιt should be entitled -- you should see a court order there? 14 15 THE COURT: Correct. "Appointing receiver of U.S. 16 property only." 17 MR. ROGERS: Appointing receiver of U.S. property 18 only; that's exactly right, Your Honor. 19 So this is the partial receivership order that was 20 appointed. And, again, the genesis of it was, an application 21 was brought to appoint the receiver over everything. An 22 adjournment was sought, essentially by certain sureties or 23 bonding companies that said, Hey, we might actually prefer to fund this, because it might ultimately be cheaper for us than 24 25 paying on the bonded amounts.

And their interim resolution was, well, at least 1 2 get appointment over the U.S. property, because that's the urgent one, and that's what Justice Black was able to 3 accommodate, and the partial receivership order reflects that 4 5 accommodation. Now, to further assist the Court, I'd just draw 6 7 your attention to the endorsement that was included. 8 reason, again, this is Justice Black's reasons. 9 I'm just going to ask my colleague to see the 10 endorsement letter -- see if he can provide the endorsement. 11 (Pause) 12 MR. JASPER: I think you're referring to page 13 (indiscernible). 14 MR. ROGERS: Let me see. 15 Thank you, Counsel. Just let me double-check 16 that. 17 (Pause) 18 MR. ROGERS: I think it's at -- and, again, I 19 apologize for the time I'm taking in taking to the 20 evidence --21 THE COURT: No. No. It's important. 22 MR. ROGERS: -- I'm just not as -- I'm just less 23 comfortable. 24 MS. MOSS: I believe it starts at page 43 of 88, 25 the endorsement.

MR. ROGERS: 43 of 88, right. Okay. 1 2 I'm just -- if, again, if I could just ask Your Honor's kind indulgence? 3 THE COURT: Certainly. 4 5 MR. ROGERS: I'll find where Justice Black 6 discussed the landlord issues and I'll take you to that. 7 (Pause) 8 MR. ROGERS: Okay. If I could ask Your Honor to 9 look at page 45 of 88, if I could draw your attention to 10 paragraph 26 of Justice Black's reasons, and I'll happily take you through that once you have gotten there. 11 12 THE COURT: I am there. Go ahead. 13 MR. ROGERS: Okay. So in Antamex's submissions, it had asserted that there was no risk to the EDC collateral 14 15 if it sits idle in the Norwich glass plant for the next two 16 weeks, such that EDC's position, relative to the EDC 17 collateral, will not be prejudiced by a two-week adjournment. 18 This is Antamex, of course, the debtor, responding 19 to EDC's application. Paragraph 27: 20 The landlord's position, as I perceive it, does 21 not quite go that far. And maybe the landlord would be 22 content to wait for an additional brief period of time, 23 before taking any steps with respect to the EDC collateral, but fairly, the landlord wishes to engage in the discussions 24

with the parties to understand the options of the plan going

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forward.

In my view, the landlord's position is in keeping with a reflective -- with, and reflective of the status of the matter, generally, when it comes before me; that is, my sense was that discussions that had commenced between and among the key players here, were incomplete at the time of the hearing.

And then he kind of goes on to say, you know, that this one-hour hearing, and so on and so forth.

The point of this reference that I'm trying to show Your Honor is that the idea that this receivership wasn't intended to impact the U.S. collateral is simply inconsistent with the record.

So if I could take you to paragraph 38 that's at the top of page 47 of 88.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. ROGERS: (Indiscernible) discussions with the landlords to allow the parties to understand the nature and extent of the landlord's willingness to cooperate with respect to the EDC collateral and the collateral landlord to understand what kind of orderly approach may be available relative to the EDC collateral.

With this regard, I'm asking -- I am taking

Mr. Bissant (phonetic) -- and Mr. Bissant is counsel to the

landlord in the -- in Canada. That is where the landlord is

prepared, so long as it's included in the discussions, to refrain from taking precipitous steps relative to the EDC collateral. And then it was -- and this was sort of in connection with the initial adjournment and then at a later time, the partial appointment order that I took you to, that is what was essentially the interim step to make sure this collateral was protected.

So it was always intended. It was always very clear, frank, and candid, to the landlord's counsel, to the Court that the receivership was not only intended to address the U.S. collateral; it was a primary driver in doing so and the declaration of Mr. Williams sets that out quite clearly.

So, again, we would sort of echo the concerns of Mr. Brown and Your Honor that there's no attempt to expand or enhance what the Canadian say it was, but simply make sure it's reflected in evidence. And that will give us an opportunity to either, (A), continue discussions to what we would hope would be a consensual resolution of these ownership issues, or (B), set an appropriate way to adjudicate those matters in the Canadian Court and have the result of that adjudication recognized in this Chapter 15 case, to the extent Your Honor is agreeable to do so.

THE COURT: Let me just ask a few factual questions.

So the endorsements go on to say:

I expect the current status quo to stay remain in 1 place between now and March 4 to allow for the discussions. 2 So let me ask this: Did the partial receivership 3 order, was that subsumed in the further order? 4 5 MR. ROGERS: That's correct. 6 And if you actually look at the further order, 7 you'll see that it's an amended and restated order. So what Justice Black did is he superseded an old relevance order to the partial receivership order, limited to the collateral in 9 10 the United States. The amended and restated order includes all collateral, including the collateral in the United 11 12 States. 13 At no point was that collateral carved out. At no point was that collateral intended to be carved out, and the 14 15 record is crystal clear on that point, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Brown? 17 Antamex, as the debtor, has not MR. BROWN: 18 demonstrated to the Canadian Court or to this Court that it has any interest in this equipment, that it ever had any 19 20 interest in this equipment. 21 The purchase orders from manufacturers are not 22 purchase orders in Antamex's name; the receiver notes that.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  BROWN: There was never a transfer of title to the equipment from the purchaser of that equipment to

THE COURT: But --

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Antamex.

Antamex just simply doesn't have an interest. So the idea of having a high-level conversation about U.S. equipment and U.S. assets -- as interesting as it pertains to the bank account, maybe, because nobody disputes that Antamex may have an interest in the bank account -- but with respect to this equipment, it just doesn't have any interest. And any court order that doesn't follow an evidentiary hearing, having a determination over who owns that equipment, is inappropriate and based on a lacking record.

So if the idea is to continue to negotiate or have a negotiation -- I'm not saying there's negotiations ongoing; that would be inappropriate -- that's fine. If the idea is to schedule an evidentiary hearing to finally resolve who owns that equipment in Canada, that's fine, and we're happy to engage in that discussion if we're have party to it.

But I think as the record suggests, the landlord was a party to those discussions, not its subsequent tenant. But we would participate in those proceedings.

There's no discussion in the Canadian order that the equipment shouldn't be used. There's no order, as far as I know, in the Canadian order prohibiting the use of that equipment or prohibiting the landlord from disposing of that equipment.

And in order to maintain the status quo that

exists as of two days ago, a should not be entered, enjoining the current party in possession use of that equipment and continuing to possess and use that equipment.

MS. MOSS: Your Honor, if I may respond briefly?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MS. MOSS: We're not here today to litigate the ownership of that property.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

MS. MOSS: Yes.

And yet, Counsel is making statements to the Court with respect to documents in evidence that demonstrate that the debtor is not an owner of that property. Obviously, Your Honor, that is not an issue for today and it is an issue to be resolved by the Canadian Court, not by this Court.

All we are asking for today, Your Honor, is to have the Canadian Court's orders, as Mr. Rogers very carefully went through with the Court, recognized for the purpose of this 21-day period, between the entry of the provisional order and a final hearing. There's no additional relief being requested.

To the extent that the Canadian Court has addressed these issues, the provisional order will simply give recognition during that period to what -- to the enforcement of those orders that have already been entered by the Canadian Court. We're not asking this Court to do

anything further than that.

And I would also note for the record that

Mr. Brown does not represent the landlord in this case; he

represents the tenant, who is currently in the premises and

may be using the property -- I don't know if it is or not -
but he is not -- his client is not the one claiming ownership

rights to this property. That party is not here today.

So I don't think it is appropriate for Mr. Brown to be asserting issues for a party that he does not represent.

THE COURT: As I articulated earlier, my concern here is enforcement of a Canadian order. And what I'd like to know, specifically, is the stay provision in the amended and restated order.

Can somebody point that to me quickly?

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, I believe it's in paragraphs 8 to 10 of that order.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Okay. I do agree that, obviously, there's a dispute here and wherever that dispute takes the parties, it's not before this Court today.

This Court -- the purpose of today's hearing is a recognition hearing and I have evidence before me today sufficient to enter the provisional order. And it looks to me that paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11 all address stay-related

issues and interference with the receiver.

MR. JASPER: I'm sorry to interrupt, Your Honor.

I would just also apply paragraph 12 of the amended and restated order, which talks about the continuation of services, as being in the nature of stay (indiscernible).

THE COURT: So, as I had previously indicated, this Court need not restate what's set forth in these orders.

So let me just first say that based on the motion, the declaration of the foreign rep, and Mr. Rogers, as well as the representation of counsel, the foreign representative has satisfied his burden for provisional relief. So it's clear the debtor would suffer irreparable harm absent provisional relief, it's necessary to protect the debtor's assets, the interests of the creditors, and preserve the status quo. In addition, public interest favors interim recognition.

So I'll grant the relief, but I do have to modify this form of order.

So, first of all, with respect to the proposed form of order, this form of order, as a preliminary matter, I would ask that you insert a paragraph before paragraph 1 that states the motion is granted as set forth herein.

With respect to paragraph 1 of the proposed order, it is specifically tailored to address Section 362 and 365

issues and, while I would prefer that parties actually mirror the language in the statute, I think that the proposed language in paragraph 1(b), (c), and (d) is substantially similar to the Code that it is acceptable.

In paragraph 1(d), I'd ask that you remove the references to licensors and licensees. Those are not referenced in paragraph 365(e).

With respect to subsections (e), (f), and (g), as I've noted, my concern here is that the Canadian order, which I just looked at again, is to be given full force and effect, and those provisions are very clear in the Canadian order and that they do not need to be repeated here. Furthermore, in paragraph 2 of the provisional order, it attaches the order as Exhibit A. So I'd ask that you strike (e), (f), and (g) from this form of order.

Similarly, I'd ask that you strike paragraph F.

Paragraph F is a recitation of paragraphs 5 and 6 in the same order -- or, excuse me, paragraph H is a recitation of 5 and 6 in the same order.

So, unless somebody tells me that I'm incorrect in my interpretation of the Canadian order, those are the modifications that I would ask to this order.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, I guess I just have a question for you on that. On E, we reference specifically paragraphs 3(b) and 12 of the appointment order, and I think

the substance of what you're saying -- correct me if that's
not correct -- is that the provisional relief will follow
form to what is contained in 3(b) and 12. And that's really
the same as to F and G, it's not that that relief is being
denied provisionally, it's that -- it's simply in the
Canadian order and, to the extent it's in the Canadian order,
it will provisionally during the --

THE COURT: Exactly, because it's given -- I'm recognizing order, I'm giving you the provisional relief; you don't need to restate it here. And I do believe that Mr. Brown's argument here today is exactly the type of thing we're trying to avoid, is the Canadian court has already spoken on this, this Court doesn't need to restate what has been stated in the order.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, understood. And, with that clarification, I would agree that paragraph 6 of the proposed order, you know, does meet our intention, which was that E, F, and G simply parallel the relief that is in the Canadian order.

THE COURT: Right. And that -- I mean, that is essentially what we're doing here, we are recognizing on a provisional basis the relief that has been granted by the Canadian court.

MR. BROWN: It's not my intention to interfere with this colloquy, Your Honor, about the order

1 (indiscernible) discussions over. I want to circle back to the last thing that Ms. Moss stated to make sure the record 3 is complete.

THE COURT: Certainly.

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MR. BROWN: So, Your Honor, as I mentioned -again, Stuart Brown for Glass Enterprises, Northeast -- so Glass Enterprises is in fact the tenant of the property. Glass Enterprises purchased the equipment from the landlord. So that the record is complete, Glass Enterprises is the owner of the equipment and has standing (indiscernible).

MS. MOSS: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MOSS: We appreciate Counsel's representation. I don't believe we have any documentary evidence with respect to that, but, again, I don't believe that question is before the Court here today.

THE COURT: And I don't think Mr. Brown is saying that. It sounds to me --

MR. BROWN: I just didn't want to be subject to a later argument later that I didn't correct the record or complete the record today, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Understood, understood, Mr. Brown.

Can I ask -- and I understand that we are not addressing the merits of this and we are only here before this Court on provisional relief, but what is the status in Canada of this dispute between these parties?

MS. MOSS: May I defer to Mr. Rogers?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor --

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor --

MR. BROWN: -- I was just going to say, Mr. Lamek is not on the Zoom, so I don't have a counter position to recite to Your Honor, but --

THE COURT: Okay. I was just curious whether I'm going to see something soon or if this is proceeding forward in Canada.

MR. BROWN: I think I heard Ms. Moss state that she agrees with us that the resolution of the title to the equipment is an issue that should be joined and litigated in Canada.

MR. ROGERS: I think Your Honor's question is just a factual one, was there anything currently before the Canadian court with respect to this dispute. Your Honor, there's nothing currently before the Canadian with respect to this dispute.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, we'd be happy to meet and confer with both Canadian and U.S. counsel to discuss scheduling and the appropriate jurisdiction for that dispute following today's hearing, and either submit a scheduling order here or submit a joint scheduling order. I don't know

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    if there's an intention to propose a protocol between the two
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    ports or not, but we'd be happy to meet and confer with
    counsel.
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               MS. MOSS: Your Honor, I'm going to again defer to
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    Canadian counsel and to Mr. Brown's Canadian counsel
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   potentially to confer about what proceedings, if any, should
   proceed in the Canadian court.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'll just let the record
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    reflect that Glass Enterprises has offered to confer with
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    respect to this issue.
               MR. BROWN: And I see Mr. Lamek, my Canadian
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   partner, has now joined the Zoom. I think, Mr. Lamek, we've
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   resolved all the issues for today.
          (Laughter)
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15
               MR. BROWN: Unless Your Honor has --
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               MR. LAMEK: I apologize.
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               MR. BROWN:
                          -- unless Your Honor has any questions
18
    for Mr. Lamek.
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               THE COURT: No, I don't.
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               MR. LAMEK:
                           I apologize, Your Honor, I was trapped
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    in Canadian court on another matter --
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               THE COURT: I didn't even --
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               MR. LAMEK: -- but I'm happy --
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               THE COURT:
                          -- know that you weren't here, sir.
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               MR. LAMEK: Well, I wasn't, but Mr. Rogers and --
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THE COURT: You were ably represented by counsel 1 2 in Delaware. 3 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. BROWN: MR. LAMEK: Mr. Rogers and I go way back, so we 4 5 can confer and set a schedule between ourselves in Canada 6 without issue. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. 8 MR. JASPER: Your Honor, can I just beg your 9 indulgence on just one point? You mentioned striking (e), 10 (f), and (g), and I think you also mentioned striking (h), and I think the point was that paragraph 6 --11 12 THE COURT: Five --13 MR. JASPER: -- provide --THE COURT: -- and six. 14 15 MR. JASPER: Five and six. I guess the one 16 question I would have is that the beginning -- the first 17 sentence of paragraph (h) provides that, notwithstanding any 18 provision in the bankruptcy rules to the contrary, the 19 provisional relief order shall be immediately effective and 20 enforceable upon entry, I'm not sure that the immediately 21 enforceable point is contained in paragraph 5. I would 22 propose that we move that into paragraph 5, if Your Honor 23 does not object to that.

You know, effectively, this is addressing the

issue of a potential 14-day stay.

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THE COURT: So where it says in 6, the terms and
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    conditions of this order shall be immediately effective and
    enforceable upon its entry, you don't think that captures
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    what was meant in paragraph (h)(1)?
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               MR. JASPER: I apologize, Your Honor, I missed the
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    language in 6 --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. JASPER: -- I agree.
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               THE COURT: Look, you can certainly disagree with
   me, I have no -- I just thought that that said the same
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11
    thing.
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               MR. JASPER: No, you're right, Your Honor, my
13
   mistake.
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               THE COURT: No worries, sir.
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               MR. JASPER: I agree with you.
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               THE COURT: Okay, terrific.
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               Okay. So, with those modifications, I'm happy to
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    enter this order. I would just ask that you run a clean and
19
   blackline, and submit it under certification, Mr.
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    Desgrosseilliers. And I'm assuming you're going to get that
21
    to us promptly today?
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, yes, we'll
23
    submit it under certification after all counsel has taken a
24
    look.
25
               THE COURT: Okay, terrific. Thank you.
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MR. JASPER: And, Your Honor, I'll turn matters over to Ms. Moss to address the next motion on the calendar, unless you have any further comments or questions.

THE COURT: No. And thank you for responding to my inquiries, Mr. Jasper.

Ms. Moss?

MR. JASPER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. MOSS: Yes, Your Honor, to Agenda Item

Number 3, which is the motion of the foreign representative

for the authority to redact certain personal identifying

information on the master service list filed with the Court.

Your Honor, in conjunction with the petition and in accordance with the bankruptcy rules, the foreign representative filed its consolidated verified list, which included a master service list of notice parties. In this motion, we seek to redact the personal information, including the names, addresses, and email addresses, of any individuals on the service list. Section 107(c)(1) of the Code authorizes this Court, in its discretion, to grant this relief. We believe this relief is appropriate because disclosing this information could be used by third parties, among other things, to perpetrate identity theft or locate survivors of domestic violence, harassment, or stalking who have otherwise taken steps to control the information regarding their whereabouts.

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So, Your Honor, with that, we ask that the Court
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   grant this motion.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask, does anyone want to
   be heard with respect to the form of this motion?
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          (No verbal response)
               THE COURT: Okay. I had a question -- let me ask,
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   has the Trustee signed off on the form of the motion orders
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   today, the United States Trustee?
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, it's Mark
   Desgrosseilliers. Mr. Lipshie is on, I'll let him speak --
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               THE COURT: Oh --
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- but we did provide it to
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   the Trustee and he was gracious enough to look at it,
    including over weekends and at nights --
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- yes. I'll let him
17
    respond. I apologize.
18
              MR. LIPSHIE: Good morning, Your Honor --
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. LIPSHIE: -- Jonathan Lipshie, Office of the
21
   United States Trustee. As Counsel said, we did confer on all
22
    of these orders, and we made modifications and we have signed
23
   off.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               I have no issue with the proposed form of order,
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but I note -- and maybe I misunderstood -- I thought Ms. Moss
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    said names, addresses, and emails, but the order provides for
    just email addresses and home address.
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 4
               MS. MOSS: The order provides for -- I'm sorry,
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    Your Honor -- okay --
               MR. LIPSHIE: Your Honor --
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 7
               MS. MOSS: -- if we can --
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               MR. LIPSHIE: -- if I may, I believe she did
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   misspeak because we would not have agreed to names --
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               THE COURT: Right.
               MR. LIPSHIE: -- it was just the addresses and the
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    email addresses.
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               MS. MOSS: Okay.
               MR. LIPSHIE: If it's something different than
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    that, I -- you know, I have something to say, but I think
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    Ms. Moss may have misspoke, but she can speak for herself.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               MS. MOSS: Yes, yes, Your Honor, we agree.
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   mean, I believe the order is correctly stated that it should
   be the addresses and email addresses --
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21
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MS. MOSS: -- not the names.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               MS. MOSS:
                          I apologize.
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               THE COURT: No worries. My only concern -- and
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   this is kind of a procedural question -- paragraph 5 says the
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   unredacted version of all such documents are to be filed
   within five business days, my concern with that, if it's
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    something that's scheduled for a hearing that's redacted,
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    that's going to be a week out of your hearing and the Court
 6
    is not going to see it. So I wondered if we could truncate
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    this five business days.
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               MS. MOSS: Certainly -- certainly --
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               THE COURT: It's not an issue with like
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    certificates of service, but if it's a document that
    ultimately contains a name, it's -- or information like an
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   address of a creditor or something like that, it may make a
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   difference. So I just throw that out there. And --
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: And, Your Honor --
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               THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Desgrosseilliers.
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: I was going to say, we're
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   happy to make that accommodation. I think we can do it as
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   soon as reasonably practicable or something to that effect --
               THE COURT: That's fine.
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- (indiscernible) the
21
    unredacted --
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               THE COURT: Yeah.
                                  I mean, you'll --
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               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- our intent was not to
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   make it unavailable to certainly the Court and the U.S.
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   Trustee, and to anyone else who, you know, has an appropriate
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need for it, and subject to suitable confidentiality agreements.

THE COURT: Okay, terrific. Thank you. I think that works. That gives you some flexibility, but -- I mean, you're going to recognize if it's something the Court needs to see or not. So, thank you.

MS. MOSS: We'll make that revision. Thank you, Your Honor.

And then, if I may, I would move on to Agenda Item

Number 4, that would be the motion of the foreign

representative regarding scheduling and noticing matters.

First, Your Honor, with respect to notice, we ask that the Court approve the form of notice that was attached to the motion, and we propose providing copies of that notice, along with the verified petition and the proposed final order, the motion for provisional relief and the provisional order, as entered, as well as the appointment order of the Canadian court, to all parties on the mater service list. If email addresses are available, we propose to give notice by email and, going forward in the case, the foreign representative with a limiting notice to the core noticed parties identified in the motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you about the notice. Does it -- particularly given Mr. Brown's comment today about not having previously been aware of the Canadian

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1
    filing, it's important to me, though, to ensure that service
 2
    is made to the appropriate parties, and I'm assuming that's
   something that the foreign representative has scrubbed here.
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 4
               MS. MOSS: Yes, Your Honor, I understood Mr. Brown
 5
    to be saying that they weren't advised in advance that a
    Chapter 15 would be filed, not that they didn't --
 6
 7
               THE COURT: Oh, okay --
8
               MS. MOSS: -- have notice --
9
               THE COURT: -- all right.
10
               MS. MOSS: -- of the Canadian proceedings.
   yes, I believe Mr. Brown's client, the landlord, all of the
11
   parties that are interested in this equipment issue in
12
13
   Connecticut are all on the service list --
14
               THE COURT: Okay.
15
               MS. MOSS: -- is my understanding.
16
               THE COURT: And one of the things that
17
   Mr. Desgrosseilliers recognized is that, with respect to
18
   Chapter 11 cases, we have requirements with respect to
19
   service of certain governmental entities, and it seems to me
20
    that that type of service should apply in a 15 case as well
21
    when they're related to certain states, for example, having
22
   membership interest in a Delaware LLC or property in
23
   Connecticut.
24
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, it's Mark
25
    Desgrosseilliers for the record. I can tell Your Honor that
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we have included the kind of standard Chapter 11 governmental entities in the service list. We can certainly add in -- and it hadn't occurred to me and it probably should have -- any Connecticut, relevant Connecticut governmental entities as well. I don't think there are any New York entities that are implicated here, Your Honor, but I can talk to Ms. Moss and her team about that, and Mr. Rogers as well, to make sure we have them all.

But I just wanted to assure Your Honor that we did include the usual -- as Your Honor will recall, the IRS, the SEC, all the usual suspects, the Attorney General, for Delaware, the U.S. Attorney for Delaware, and those individual -- or those governmental entities.

THE COURT: Okay, terrific. Thank you.

MS. MOSS: Your Honor, with respect to scheduling, Rule 2002(q)(1) requires that at least 21 days' notice of the final hearing be given, and our thoughts are that allowing for two to three days for the foreign representative -- well, for us to get final orders and then to complete service, and then of course taking into account the Memorial Day holiday, we were thinking that it would be appropriate for the Court to hold a hearing on or after May 28th, with objections due seven days prior to the hearing date.

THE COURT: Well, unfortunately, I'm out the end of that week, but I would be happy to give you June 3rd or 4.

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MS. MOSS: Okay. I'm just checking a calendar
 1
 2
   here. I believe that that would be fine from my perspective,
    Your Honor. May I --
 3
 4
               THE COURT: Certainly.
 5
               MS. MOSS: -- ask whether the foreign
 6
    representative, and whether Canadian counsel and Delaware
 7
    counsel would all be available -- and Mr. Jasper at that
 8
    time.
 9
               MR. JASPER: If I could speak briefly, I --
10
    the 3rd would work for me. I am in a mediation all day on
11
    the 4th.
12
               MR. ROGERS: The 3rd is fine for me, Ms. Moss.
13
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, I'm available
   at the Court's convenience either day, but the 3rd works.
14
15
    Thank you.
16
               MR. WILLIAMS: The 3rd and 4th is fine for us as
17
   well, Your Honor.
18
               MR. LIPSHIE: Your Honor, I'll be flying back from
19
    the South of France on the 3rd, so -- the 4th is okay, but I
20
    think we can cover it, if necessary.
21
               THE COURT: Can we go off the record a second? I
22
    said the 4th, but I may have an issue on the 4th.
23
          (Recess taken at 10:45 a.m.)
24
          (Proceedings resumed at 10:48 a.m.)
25
               THE COURT: Okay, my apologies, everyone. I just
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1
   wanted to make sure I didn't already give a date away.
 2
               Would everyone be available on the 4th?
 3
               MS. MOSS: I believe Mr. Jasper has indicated he
 4
   has a mediation that day, Your Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: Oh.
               MR. JASPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
 6
 7
               THE COURT: No, no, that's okay. I'm trying
   to accommodate the United States Trustee's Office.
 8
 9
               Can it be as late as the 5th?
10
              MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, Mark
11
   Desgrosseilliers. Is it okay for me if it could be the
   afternoon? I apologize. It's getting busy here, as Your
12
13
   Honor knows.
14
               THE COURT: Understood. I could do the 5th
15
   at 1 o'clock.
16
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: That should work, Your
17
   Honor.
18
              MR. JASPER: That would work for me, Your Honor.
19
              MS. MOSS: Mr. Rogers? Mr. Williams?
20
              MR. ROGERS: That's fine for me, Your Honor.
21
              MR. WILLIAMS: That works for us as well, Your
22
   Honor.
23
               THE COURT: Okay, then let's do the 5th
   at 1 o'clock.
24
25
              MS. MOSS: Is there a conflict for you?
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MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, Mark
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2
    Desgrosseilliers again, just -- and we'll get to this, I'm
    sure, but I assume that objections then can be set for one
 3
   week prior, in accordance with the local rules, does that --
 4
 5
               THE COURT: Yes.
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- work for Your Honor?
 6
 7
               Okay, thank you.
8
               THE COURT: And I'm going to -- so I'm going to
9
   block you out the 5th at 1 o'clock.
10
               And, Mr. Desgrosseilliers, if it becomes apparent
    that you need additional time that afternoon, can you please
11
    let us know?
12
13
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Your Honor, as soon as we
   are aware if we'll need additional time, we'll let chambers
14
15
   know, yes.
               THE COURT: Okay.
16
17
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: And, Your Honor, I assume
18
   it will be blocked for, what, basically like a couple -- two
19
   hours, is that what --
20
               THE COURT: Yes.
21
               MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: -- Your Honor was thinking?
22
   And then if we need additional --
23
               THE COURT: Right, but I see Mr. Brown might want
   to be heard on this issue.
24
25
               MR. BROWN: No, not on this issue.
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MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: I presume so as well.

MR. BROWN: Not on the scheduling issue, no.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: It may be significant, I apologize for the background noise, for the amount of time that we need, but I'll discuss that with Mr. Brown too.

MR. BROWN: I'm sorry, Mr. Desgrosseilliers, we couldn't hear you at counsel table. I was saying I don't have anything to add or interfere with with respect to scheduling.

MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: No, I understood. Thank you, Mr. Brown. I was just suggesting that we may want to talk about timing because your client may have some issues with respect to final. So we can work that out and then discuss with chambers.

MR. BROWN: Yes. I guess with respect to that,
Your Honor, it's my understanding that my client owns the
equipment, the intention today and tomorrow, and the days
that come until some court tells it otherwise, it's going to
continue to own it, it's going to continue to use it, it's
going to continue to maintain it, it's going to continue to
insure it, and as though it owns it because it believes that
it does. If that's -- and I don't want to be sued for
violating a stay or being in contempt of this Court's order,
so if that's not a proper understanding, I would appreciate

that clarification now.

MS. MOSS: Your Honor, I think that to the extent that Counsel believes it needs relief from the stay to take any particular action that Counsel can come to this Court and request it, but I do not -- you know, at this time, this is the first at least that I'm hearing about their ownership or purported ownership of the property, I've never seen a document to that effect. So, you know, I really can't comment on what Counsel's rights are at this time. And I think, if Counsel wants to lay those out before this Court or the Canadian court, it has every right to do that in the appropriate manner, but I don't think this is the right time and in the right forum for him to be doing that.

MR. BROWN: So the idea, Your Honor, that they're seeking nothing more than to bring the Canadian proceedings into the U.S. is I don't think an accurate representation of their intention. Yesterday, we were using the equipment, nobody sought to stay us or prevent us from using the equipment. It sounds like Counsel now is saying go forward at your own risk and my view is, we have no risk, and I'm looking for clarification of that until a court says you don't know own it.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, I think it's disingenuous to say -- again, I think Mr. Brown is going to the dispute over ownership, I think what Your Honor has indicated is that

the scope of the stay imposed by the Canadian court will be enforced here as to the United States assets. To the extent Mr. Brown is asking for clarification that his client can continue to use the property in the interim, I think, frankly, what he's asking you to do is narrow the scope of the Canadian order, or at least to alter it, and I think Mr. Brown and his client can be guided by the scope of the Canadian order that's already in place.

I would also point out that the order specifically authorizes parties to come before the Court on seven days' notice, and there is an opportunity to come back before the Court, but we're not -- we are not litigating today the ownership of the property and we're not litigating today the scope of the Canadian order. I think what -- if I understood Your Honor correctly, it stands on its own, and Mr. Brown's client can review that and act in accordance at its own risk.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, then we seek to have the bank account be preserved for the benefit of our client, to the extent that it incurs damages as a result of the imposition of the automatic stay or the stay of this order, and that the receiver be prohibited from taking any of those proceeds out of the United States.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, on that issue I'd refer you to paragraph 3(b) and 12 of the appointment order.

Again, I understood Your Honor to be having those applied to

follow form with respect to the U.S. assets; that would include the U.S.-based bank account.

And so, again, I would argue that Mr. Brown is asking for a narrowing of the relief that is provided by the Canadian court not to have it follow form here in the United States.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown, why isn't your request a request to the Canadian court to reconsider its stay motion?

MR. BROWN: Because, Your Honor, we didn't have an issue with the status quo in Canada because we were -- we purchased the equipment and we've been using the equipment for the last -- I won't say two months because I don't think it happened on the day that the Canadian receivership was entered, but for the last while, and until this Chapter 15 was commenced we hadn't heard other than some, I'll say, correspondence -- I don't want to characterize it -- from the receiver that this was going to occur and that they were going to seek to prohibit my client from using that equipment.

I'm prepared to come back Monday morning, Your
Honor, and put evidence on. My client is in Pennsylvania,
the evidence is in Pennsylvania. I'm happy to come back
Monday morning, so as not to be put out of business when the
receiver can't even demonstrate that it ever owned the
equipment.

THE COURT: Mr. Brown, I think you need to file whatever motion you think is appropriate.

MR. BROWN: I'm sorry, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I think you need to file whatever motion you think is appropriate. But it seems to me that the parties here need to confer because you have an issue that isn't going away and I would suggest that you have a conference about this issue, and it seems to me that it's been brewing since the Canadian proceeding was filed.

MR. JASPER: Your Honor, I'm obviously not involved in the Canadian proceeding and I would defer to Canadian counsel, but I don't think we have any disagreement on that front, and it is my understanding that Canadian counsel has made efforts to meet and confer with respect to these issues. So, frankly, I think we would be in agreement with your suggestion.

MR. BROWN: I brought my crutch with me, Your Honor -- my crutch.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I hear Ms. Moss say we'll do whatever we'll do at our own risk, and I guess we'll do whatever we'll do at our own risk. If we believe that we own the equipment, then Antamex doesn't have the ability to prevent us, if Your Honor doesn't have the ability on this record to prevent us on a mere bald allegation of an interest

1	in the equipment from the declaration. And if we believe
2	that we need stay relief, we'll file papers immediately and
3	seek an immediate hearing.
4	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
5	MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	Does anyone else wish to be heard this morning?
8	(No verbal response)
9	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all. We stand
10	adjourned. I will see the parties on June 4th or 5th, or
11	earlier.
12	MS. MOSS: 5th.
13	MR. BROWN: I was going to say
14	MS. MOSS: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MR. DESGROSSEILLIERS: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	MS. MOSS: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
18	MR. JASPER: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	(Proceedings concluded at 10:58 a.m.)
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1 CERTIFICATION 2 We certify that the foregoing is a correct 3 transcript from the electronic sound recording of the 4 proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of our 5 knowledge and ability. 6 /s/ William J. Garling 7 May 6, 2024 William J. Garling, CET-543 Certified Court Transcriptionist For Reliable 10 11 12 /s/ Tracey J. Williams May 6, 2024 Tracey J. Williams, CET-914 1.3 Certified Court Transcriptionist 14 For Reliable 15 16 17 May 6, 2024 /s/ Mary Zajaczkowski 18 Mary Zajaczkowski, CET-531 19 Certified Court Transcriptionist 20 For Reliable 21 22 23 24 25