

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
TULSA DIVISION**

In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL LTD.	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending
In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL OPERATING LTD.,	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending
In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL LIMITED PARTNERSHIP,	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending
In re:	§	Case No. _____
1938247 ALBERTA LTD.,	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending
In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP,	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending
In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL INC.,	§	
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Chapter 15
	§	Joint Administration Pending

In re:	§	Case No. _____
INNOVA GLOBAL LLC,	§	
	§	Chapter 15
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Joint Administration Pending
	§	
In re:	§	Case No. _____
BRADEN MANUFACTURING, L.L.C.	§	
	§	Chapter 15
Debtor in a foreign proceeding.	§	Joint Administration Pending
	§	

UNSWORN DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY OF FOREIGN COUNSEL

I am a Senior Partner in Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP (“NRFC”). My office is at 400 3rd Avenue SW, Suite 3700, Calgary Alberta T2P 4H2 Canada. I graduated with an LLB from the University of Alberta in 1985. I am a member of the Law Society of Alberta. I articulated and have practiced at NRFC (including through its predecessor firm) since 1985, primarily practicing in insolvency and corporate restructuring proceedings. Included in that practice, I have been involved in numerous cross-border proceedings, including Chapter 15 proceedings.

NRFC’s client is PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., LIT, (“PWC”), the court-appointed receiver (the “**Receiver**”) of (1) Innova Global Ltd., (2) Innova Global Operating Ltd., (3) Innova Global Limited Partnership, (4) 1938247 Alberta Ltd., (5) Innova Global Holdings Limited Partnership, (6) Innova Global Inc. (formerly AEM Emissions Management Inc., formerly ATCO Emissions Management Inc.), (7) Innova Global LLC (formerly AEM Noise Management LLC, formerly ATCO Noise Management LLC), and (8) Braden Manufacturing, L.L.C. (collectively, “**Innova**” or **Debtors**”) based upon the Receivership Order dated April 1, 2019, entered by the Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta in the Judicial Centre of Calgary,

Canada, Court File No. 1901-04589 (the “**Canadian Court**” and the “**Canadian Proceedings**”) under Canada’s Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act.

1. Contemporaneously herewith, as foreign representative, the Receiver has caused to be filed Official Form 401 Chapter 15 petitions for each of the Debtors in the above-referenced cases.

2. As foreign representative for the Debtors in these Chapter 15 cases, the Receiver seeks recognition of the Canadian Proceedings as the foreign main proceedings for the Debtors; alternatively, as foreign non-main proceedings.

3. On April 1, 2019, ATB Financial (“**ATB**”) filed an Application (Receivership Order) in the Canadian Proceedings seeking the appointment of PWC as receiver under the Canadian Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (“**BIA**”), the Judicature Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.J-2. (“**Judicature Act**”), the Business Corporations Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. B-9 (“**ABCA**”) and the Personal Property Security Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. P-7 (“**PPSA**”). On April 1, 2019, the Canadian Court, Honorable Justice B.E.C. Romaine, entered the Receivership Order (the “**Receivership Order**”) pursuant to section 243(1) of the BIA and 13(2) of the Judicature Act.

4. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (“**BIA**”) is one of two pieces of federal legislation in Canada applicable to bankruptcies and insolvencies.¹ Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3 (Can.). The BIA governs both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy or receivership liquidations and provides for debtor reorganizations.

¹ The second federal legislation in Canada concerning bankruptcies and insolvencies is the Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act (“**CCAA**”), which affords financially troubled corporations the opportunity to restructure their financial affairs through a “Plan of Arrangement.” Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36 (Can.). The CCAA process is akin to chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, affording companies an opportunity to restructure operations rather than liquidate. See *In re Fracmaster, Ltd.*, 237 B.R. 627, 629 n.3 (Bankr. E.D. Tex. 1999).

5. The BIA also authorizes a court to appoint a receiver upon a secured creditor's application. *Id.* § 243(1). Such court-appointed receivers are given a mandate and specific powers as set out in the order appointing the receiver. These duties typically include: (1) taking possession and control of the property and assets of the debtor; (2) marketing and selling such property and assets in a commercially reasonable manner (whether as a going concern, en-bloc, or otherwise) and under the supervision and approval of the appointing court; and (3) distributing the proceeds of such sales to the stakeholders in accordance with the legal entitlement. The appointing court has broad discretion to authorize the receiver to "take any other action that the court considers advisable." *Id.* § 243(1)(c).

6. A court-appointed receiver under the BIA is a "national" receiver, meaning that a receiver administers assets in each of Canadian's ten provinces and three territories, typically without further order of provincial courts. The BIA and its related legislation (the CCAA) are federal legislation. But provincial legislative jurisdiction governs property and civil rights, potentially affecting some insolvency-related matters, similar to the interplay between state and federal law in the United States. Nonetheless, the BIA provides a statutory framework for a court-appointed receiver to carry out its mandate on a national basis rather than relying on the various provincial statutes or courts for its authority.

7. The Judicature Act authorizes the Court to appoint a receiver where it is "just and convenient" on any terms and conditions the Court thinks just. Generally, the Judicature Act codifies broad equitable powers of the Court which allows it to provide for certain remedies where equitable, including the appointment of a receiver. The powers and duties of a receiver appointed by the Court pursuant to section 13(2) of the Judicature Act is set out in the order appointing the receiver and may be tailored to the specific circumstances. Generally such

powers and/or duties follow precedent and “template” orders through the various Canadian provinces.

8. The ABCA is a provincial business corporations statute which governs corporations and bodies corporate incorporated in Alberta. The ABCA allows the Court to appoint a receiver or receiver and manager and make any order it thinks appropriate in the circumstances. The ABCA expressly sets out the functions that a receiver may perform including but not limited to taking control of the property of the debtor, paying liabilities, realizing on the security interest of the debtor and carrying on the business of the corporation, among other duties.

9. The PPSA governs personal property security transactions in the Province of Alberta and provides for the creation, perfection, priority and enforcement of security interests in personal property in the Province of Alberta. The PPSA provides for the appointment of a receiver by secured parties and sets out the authority on which the Court may appoint a receiver and the powers duties of a receiver appointed under the PPSA which includes, among other duties and powers, taking collateral into the receiver’s custody and control.

10. I have been asked to opine on whether the Canadian Proceedings meet the definition of “foreign proceeding” under 11 U.S.C. § 101(23), which provides that a foreign proceeding is:

“a collective judicial or administrative proceeding in a foreign country, including an interim proceeding, under a law relating to insolvency or adjustment of debt in which proceeding the assets and affairs of the debtor are subject to control or supervision by a foreign court, for the purpose of reorganization or liquidation.”

11. In my opinion, based on the above analysis, the Canadian Proceedings are foreign proceedings within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. § 101(23).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

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Executed this 2 day of April, 2019

By: 

Howard A. Gorman, Q.C.
Canadian Counsel for Receiver and Foreign
Representative