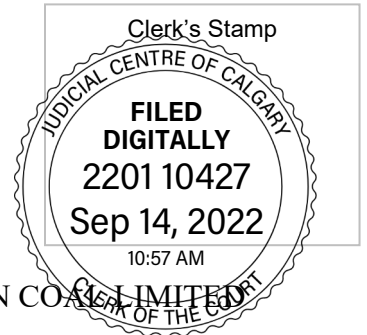


COURT FILE NUMBER 2201-
COURT COURT OF KING'S BENCH OF ALBERTA
JUDICIAL CENTRE CALGARY
PLAINTIFFS ATRUM COAL LIMITED and ELAN COAL LIMITED
DEFENDANTS HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA and HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA as represented by the Minister of Energy
DOCUMENT **STATEMENT OF CLAIM**



ADDRESS FOR SERVICE AND CONTACT INFORMATION OF PARTY FILING THIS DOCUMENT
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File Number: 1235117

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

You are being sued. You are a defendant.

Go to the end of this document to see what you can do and when you must do it.

Note: State below only facts and not evidence (Rule 13.6)

STATEMENT OF FACTS RELIED ON:

Introduction

1. Atrum Coal Limited (“**Atrum**”) and Elan Coal Limited (“**Elan**”) bring this claim for damages against His Majesty the King in right of Alberta (“**Alberta**”) for *de facto* expropriating Elan’s coal leases (the “**Elan Coal Leases**”). Atrum and Elan also seek monetary compensation pursuant to the doctrines of private nuisance and unjust enrichment.
2. Elan acquired the coal lease applications that eventually became the Elan Coal Leases between 2012 to 2013 for the purpose of developing a metallurgical (steel-making) coal project, the Elan Hard Coking Coal Project (the “**Elan Project**”).
3. The Elan Project consists of three distinct project areas that can be developed independently of one another: (i) **Isolation South**, (ii) **Elan South**, and (iii) the **Northern Tenements** (Savanna and Isolation). A map outlining the different project areas on the Elan Coal Leases is attached hereto as Appendix “A”. Elan intended to begin developing the Elan Project at Isolation South, followed by Elan South, and then the Northern Tenements.
4. In total, the Elan Project has an estimated 486 million tonnes of metallurgical (steel-making) coal and an approximate 34 year mine life. Developing Isolation South alone would have created around 500 direct jobs and 650 indirect jobs, provided over approximately CAD\$2.38 billion in taxes and CAD\$1.05 billion in royalties over the mine life, and required annual operating costs of approximately CAD\$450 million. But for the *de facto* expropriation, the value of the Elan Project would have exceeded CAD\$3.53 billion (approximately AUSD\$3.90 billion).
5. Atrum acquired Elan in March 2018. At the time, Alberta’s existing policy on coal exploration and development, “A Coal Development Policy for Alberta” (“**1976 Coal Policy**”), did not prohibit coal exploration and development where the Elan Coal Leases are located. Further, established regulatory guidance, land-use planning, and Alberta representatives both allowed and encouraged exploration in support of coal development in the lands underlying the Elan Coal Leases.

6. In 2020, Alberta rescinded the 1976 Coal Policy, and clarified that development on lands that include the Elan Coal Leases would follow normal regulatory processes.

7. To date, Atrum and Elan have incurred approximately CAD\$47 million to acquire, invest in, and take steps to explore and develop the Elan Coal Leases and the Elan Project.

8. In February 2021, Alberta reversed course and reinstated the 1976 Coal Policy. At the same time, Alberta announced an immediate ban on mountain top mining on lands that include the Elan Coal Leases (the “**Prohibition**”); however, Alberta did not, and has not, defined mountain top mining.

9. In March 2022, Alberta imposed a new, indefinite moratorium on coal exploration and development on lands that include the Elan Coal Leases (the “**Indefinite Moratorium**”).

10. As a result of the Indefinite Moratorium—and, possibly, as a result of the Prohibition—Atrum and Elan cannot proceed with the Elan Project. More fundamentally, Alberta has eliminated all reasonable uses of the Elan Coal Leases for purposes of further developing a metallurgical (steel-making) coal project and otherwise.

11. The effect of Alberta’s actions has been to, among other things:

- (a) deprive Atrum and Elan of the value of the Elan Coal Leases and Elan Project, and all reasonable uses of the Elan Coal Leases; and,
- (b) cause Atrum’s share price to plunge from AUS\$0.30 per share to below AUS\$0.01 per share.

12. As such, Alberta is liable to Atrum and Elan for damages in the amount of approximately CAD\$3.53 billion (approximately AUS\$3.90 billion), or such further or other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action.

13. Notwithstanding Alberta’s immediate, indefinite and complete ban on coal exploration and development, Alberta has not compensated nor offered to compensate Atrum or Elan. As a result, Atrum and Elan seek damages against Alberta for *de facto* expropriation or, further or in the alternative, private nuisance and/or unjust enrichment.

Atrum Coal Limited and Elan Coal Limited

14. Elan is a privately held exploration and development company with interests in metallurgical coal, an essential component of the steel-making process. Elan is registered under the *Alberta Business Corporations Act* and has offices in Blairmore, Alberta. Elan is a wholly owned subsidiary of Atrum.

15. Atrum is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange focused on metallurgical (steel-making) coal development. Atrum is a registered company under the *Australia Corporations Act 2001* and is taken to be registered in Western Australia. Atrum's flagship asset is the Elan Project.

The Elan Coal Leases

16. Elan holds coal leases¹ on approximately 22,689 hectares (about 223 km²) of Crown lands in southwest Alberta in the Municipal District of Ranchland No. 66, approximately 40 km north of Coleman, Alberta (the "**Elan Coal Leases**", as defined above).

17. Between 2012 and 2013 Elan acquired coal lease applications from Alberta (the "**Coal Lease Applications**").

18. In 2020, following the rescission of the 1976 Coal Policy, Alberta converted the Coal Lease Applications into the Elan Coal Leases, as explained in further detail in paragraph 35, below.

19. The Elan Coal Leases are for a term of 15 years and grant Elan the exclusive right to win, work and recover coal, and the right to remove any coal recovered, in exchange for, among other things, annual rental payments in the current amount of CAD\$79,413.25.

¹Specifically, Elan holds Coal Lease Nos. 1320080043, 1320080044, 1320080045, 1320080046, 1320080047, 1320080048, 1320080049, 1320080050, 1320080051, 1320080052, 1320080053, 1320080054, 1320080055, 1320080056, 1320080057, 1320080058, and 1320080059.

The Elan Project

20. As mentioned above, the Elan Project is made up of three distinct project areas: Isolation South, Elan South, and the Northern Tenements. Atrium and Elan planned to develop the three project areas as one mining complex over the course of development.

21. Isolation South has a mine life of about 19 years. Developing Elan South and the Northern Tenements would add at least another 15 years to the life of the Elan Project.

The 1976 Coal Policy

22. The Elan Coal Leases are on lands known as the “**Eastern Slopes**” (a map of which is attached hereto as Appendix “B”). The Eastern Slopes are an area in western Alberta described in the Alberta Ministry of Energy’s 1976 policy document “A Coal Development Policy for Alberta” (the “**1976 Coal Policy**”, defined above), which became effective on June 15, 1976. Alberta adopted the 1976 Coal Policy to encourage and describe Alberta’s then policy on coal exploration and development. However, it was not enacted as a legislative tool and did not have the force of law or create legally binding restrictions.

23. Among other things, the 1976 Coal Policy classified lands in Alberta into categories 1 through 4 (the “**Land Categories**”), with a distinct level of restriction on coal exploration and development applying to each category as a matter of then government policy.

24. Pursuant to the 1976 Coal Policy, the Elan Coal Leases fall entirely within category 2, which is defined in Article 3.13 of the 1976 Coal Policy as lands in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills “in which limited exploration is desirable and may be permitted under strict control but in which commercial development by surface mining will not normally be considered at the present time”. Regarding new dispositions on category 2 lands, the 1976 Coal Policy provides that applications for leases will be accepted where exploration is approved, and leases will be issued where development is approved. Accordingly, as a matter of policy, the 1976 Coal Policy permitted exploration and development on category 2 lands (as at 1976).

25. The 1976 Coal Policy also describes government policy with respect to purchasing rights affected by the Land Categories, stating that, among other things, holders of Crown leases affected

by the restrictions imposed by category 2 may sell them back to Alberta for a sum commensurate with expenditures made by the leaseholder, adjusted to a current dollar basis plus interest. Alternatively, leaseholders could continue their leases with option to renew.

Alberta Represented that Development was Available on Category 2 Lands

26. Notwithstanding the policy-based limitations on commercial development of category 2 lands in the 1976 Coal Policy, Alberta, its representatives and statutory decision-makers have represented since at least 1983 that each application for the right to explore, lease, or develop coal on category 2 lands will be considered on its own merits.

27. Further, since at least May 2016, Alberta, its representatives, and statutory decision-makers have represented that exploration and commercial development on category 2 lands was available and any application for coal exploration and development on category 2 lands would follow the normal regulatory assessment processes.

28. Moreover, since at least May 2016, Alberta and its representatives have actively encouraged coal mining companies to invest in Alberta's metallurgical coal resources, much of which are on category 2 lands.

29. In particular, since early 2019, Atrum (on its own behalf and on behalf of its subsidiary, Elan) has met with Alberta, its representatives, and statutory decision-makers who encouraged Atrum to invest in the Elan Project, provided guidance on policy matters, and processed various applications related to exploration. At no point during these discussions did anyone indicate to Atrum that Alberta changed its view on developing metallurgical (steel-making) coal resources on category 2 lands.

30. Based on the understanding that metallurgical coal development was permitted on category 2 lands, Atrum and Elan took steps and incurred significant costs to acquire the Elan Coal Leases and advance the Elan Project.

Alberta Rescinded the 1976 Coal Policy

31. In 1976, the Province of Alberta lacked many of the regulatory tools to assess the economic, environmental and social impacts of coal development that are in force today. Since

then, Alberta has adopted a robust regulatory framework that has codified, modified, or superseded most or all of the 1976 Coal Policy, aside from the Land Categories. These legislative developments include the enactment of land use planning statutes and land use plans thereunder, such as the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, which contemplated the responsible development of metallurgical coal in the Eastern Slopes.

32. On May 15, 2020, Alberta advised the public that it had rescinded the 1976 Coal Policy, which came into effect on June 1, 2020.

33. By way of explanation, Alberta advised that the Land Categories were the only remaining mechanisms from the 1976 Coal Policy and were no longer required to effectively manage Crown coal leases or the location of exploration and development activities. Alberta cited decades of improved policy, planning, and regulatory processes which made the 1976 Coal Policy unnecessary.

34. The rescission of the 1976 Coal Policy removed all policy-based limitations on coal exploration and development on category 2 lands.

35. Following its decision to rescind the 1976 Coal Policy, Alberta offered a right of first refusal to all existing coal lease applicants to acquire leases on category 2 lands for which they had outstanding applications. Elan exercised this right and was awarded the Elan Coal Leases.

Atrum and Elan Explored and Developed the Elan Coal Leases

36. Based on Alberta's representations that exploration and development was available on category 2 lands, Atrum and Elan took steps and incurred costs to develop the Elan Coal Leases and the Elan Project.

37. From 2018 to 2020, Elan applied for multiple Coal Exploration Permits ("CEPs") for the purposes of exploring the Elan Coal Leases. The CEPs granted by the Alberta Energy Regulator ("AER") allowed Elan to conduct exploration work on public lands, including building temporary access roads and drilling at designated locations. The CEPs granted by the AER are:

- (a) CEP170004 approved March 19, 2018;

- (b) CEP190001 approved May 29, 2019;
- (c) CEP190005 approved July 23, 2019;
- (d) CEP190002 approved August 10, 2019; and,
- (e) CEP200002 approved September 10, 2020.

38. Elan also applied for, but later withdrew, CEP190003 and CEP190007.

39. Prior to and following the issuance of the CEPs, Atrum and Elan engaged in and expended approximately CAD\$25,823,228 on various exploration programs, fieldwork, studies and other development activities for the purpose of developing the Elan Coal Leases and Elan Project, including:

- (a) Scoping studies and JORC² resource estimates, including updates to same, which began in 2014, and, among other things, confirmed development potential and justified continued investment in the Elan Project (costing approximately CAD\$599,113);
- (b) Several iterations of engineering and optimization design work (costing approximately CAD\$559,404);
- (c) Work on a pre-feasibility study for Isolation South (“PFS”) (costing approximately CAD\$2,899,608);
- (d) An environmental baseline data collection program to support the development of an environmental impact assessment. These studies included, among other things, terrestrial studies, wildlife studies, hydrogeology studies, hydrology studies, geochemistry studies, fisheries studies, and aquatic resource studies (costing approximately CAD\$3,801,657);

² JORC is the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. It is a professional code that sets minimum standards for public reporting of minerals exploration results, mineral resources and ore reserves.

- (e) Agreements for Traditional Land Use studies with Indigenous groups (in the approximate sum of CAD\$572,608); and,
- (f) Engagement and relationship building with local communities and Indigenous groups (expending approximately CAD\$1,474,329).

40. Through the above exploration programs, studies, and development work, Elan determined that the Elan Coal Leases could support the commercial development of the Elan Project.

Alberta Changed its Position by Reinstating the 1976 Coal Policy and Imposing the Prohibition

41. On February 8, 2021 (8 months after it rescinded the 1976 Coal Policy), Alberta changed its position and reinstated the 1976 Coal Policy in its entirety (including the Land Categories). Additionally, Alberta imposed the Prohibition as a new, legally-binding ban on development on category 2 lands that was not part of the 1976 Coal Policy.

42. In conjunction with the reinstatement, the Minister of Energy issued Ministerial Order 054/2021, making the “Coal Policy Direction” that required the AER to, among other things: (i) consider the Land Categories when assessing an application for an approval in respect of coal exploration or development; (ii) confirm that any proposed exploration for, or development of, coal on category 2 lands does not involve mountain top removal; and, (iii) not issue any new approvals for coal exploration on category 2 lands.

43. On the same date (February 8, 2021), Alberta advised the public that: (i) it had made a mistake in rescinding the 1976 Coal Policy; (ii) all future coal development and coal lease sales on category 2 lands would be halted indefinitely pending consultations on a new modern coal policy; and, (iii) it did not intend to remove approvals already granted by the AER.

44. Further, Alberta advised the public that the 1976 Coal Policy did not preclude coal lease exploration on category 2 lands and that, as of February 8, 2021, six projects were being explored for potential development and exploration, four of which began prior to the rescission of the 1976 Coal Policy. Accordingly, reinstating the 1976 Coal Policy would not necessarily end exploration.

45. Alberta also announced an immediate ban on mountain top mining and stated that mountain top mining will never be allowed in Alberta (the Prohibition). In announcing the Prohibition, Alberta did not define mountain top mining; however, several interpretations of the term would preclude metallurgical coal development of the Elan Coal Leases.

Alberta Established the Coal Policy Committee

46. On February 23, 2021, the Minister of Energy announced forthcoming public consultations with Albertans on a modern coal policy.

47. Terms of Reference for a Coal Policy Committee were introduced six weeks later, on March 29, 2021. The Coal Policy Committee's mandate was to conduct public engagement and prepare a report for the Minister that addressed the management of coal resources and provided recommendations to clarify the nature, scope, and intent of the restrictions under the 1976 Coal Policy.

Alberta Issued the Coal Exploration Direction

48. On April 23, 2021, while public engagement remained ongoing, the Minister of Energy issued Ministerial Order 093/2021, making the "Coal Exploration Direction" directing the AER to suspend or pause all approvals for coal exploration on category 2 lands until December 31, 2021 or such other date as the Minister may specify in writing to the AER.

49. On the same date, the Minister announced that all coal exploration projects on category 2 lands will be halted effective immediately with the suspension to stay in place at a minimum until public engagement is completed, at which point the results of public engagement will dictate the next steps.

The AER Suspended Elan's Exploration and Development Approvals

50. On April 30, 2021, the AER informed Elan that it had: (i) reconsidered its earlier decisions to issue CEPs 170004, 190001, 190005, and 200002,³ and all associated permits, authorizations,

³ Atrum withdrew CEP 190002.

licenses, and approvals (together the “**Approvals**”); and, (ii) decided to suspend the Approvals, effective immediately, until December 31, 2021.

Alberta Continued its Indefinite Suspension of Exploration and Development

51. On November 10, 2021, the Minister of Energy further directed the AER to continue to suspend all approvals for coal exploration on category 2 lands until further notice.

Alberta Imposed an Indefinite Moratorium

52. On December 29, 2021, the Minister of Energy announced that Alberta had received the Coal Policy Committee’s reports. Initially, the reports were not released publicly.

53. On March 2, 2022, the Minister of Energy issued Ministerial Order 002/2022, making the “Coal Development Direction” directing the AER to continue to suspend all approvals for coal exploration on category 2 lands in the Eastern Slopes and to refuse new applications for coal exploration until further notice by the Minister of Energy and/or Minister of Environment and Parks.

54. On March 4, 2022, Alberta announced that:

- (a) effective immediately, it was extending restrictions on coal exploration and development by suspending all coal-related exploration and development activity in the Eastern Slopes (including category 2 lands);
- (b) the Coal Development Direction (and the reinstated 1976 Coal Policy) would remain legally enforceable and in place until direction on coal activity and the Land Categories are embedded into updated land use plans; and,
- (c) coal-related exploration and development in the Eastern Slopes would remain prohibited unless Alberta’s updated land use plans said otherwise.

55. Accordingly, the Coal Development Direction imposed a legally enforceable, Indefinite Moratorium on coal exploration and development on category 2 lands in the Eastern Slopes, including the Elan Coal Leases.

Alberta Confirmed the Indefinite Moratorium

56. On March 8, 2022, Alberta provided policy guidance on coal tenure, advising that: (i) Alberta will not accept any new coal lease applications in category 2 lands; and, (ii) existing coal leases will remain in place and lessees are required to continue paying annual rentals, regardless of the new ban on coal exploration and development in category 2 lands.

The Reinstatement, Prohibition, and Indefinite Moratorium Halted Development and Caused Atrum's Share Value to Plunge

57. Atrum and Elan suspended all on-site exploration and development activities on the Elan Coal Leases following the reinstatement of the 1976 Coal Policy. Later, when Alberta imposed the Indefinite Moratorium, suspending all coal-related exploration and development activity on category 2 lands, Atrum and Elan stopped all work on the Elan Project and Elan Coal Leases, apart from site care and maintenance.

58. Alberta's announcement that it had reinstated the 1976 Coal Policy caused Atrum's stock price to plunge, as it declined from approximately AUS\$0.30 per share to below AUS\$0.01 per share.

Alberta is Liable to Atrum and Elan for Damages

59. Atrum and Elan seek damages against Alberta for imposing the Prohibition and Indefinite Moratorium on all coal exploration and development activity on the Elan Coal Leases and thereby precluding the commercial development of the Elan Project or any reasonable use of the Elan Coal Leases. In particular, Alberta is liable to pay Atrum and Elan damages and compensation for losses pursuant to the doctrines of *de facto* expropriation, private nuisance and unjust enrichment.

De Facto Expropriation

60. Through the issuance of the Coal Policy Direction, the Coal Exploration Direction, and the Coal Development Direction (the "**Ministerial Directions**"), and the implementation of same, Alberta has imposed the Prohibition and the Indefinite Moratorium and prevented Atrum and Elan from exploring and further developing the Elan Coal Leases. In doing so, Alberta has *de facto* expropriated the Elan Coal Leases by depriving Atrum and Elan of all reasonable uses of that

property, including proceeding with the Elan Project, and rendering the Elan Coal Leases valueless.

61. Accordingly, Alberta has: (i) acquired a beneficial interest in the Elan Coal Leases; and, (ii) removed all reasonable uses of the Elan Coal Leases by denying Atrum and Elan the opportunity to continue the development of the Elan Project and realize on those property rights.

62. Alberta has confirmed its commitment to repurchase leases in the reinstated 1976 Coal Policy. However, Alberta has not offered to acquire the Elan Coal Leases or provide fair value (or any amount) in compensation to Atrum or Elan.

63. At common law, Atrum and Elan are entitled to compensation for the loss of value of the Elan Coal Leases as a result of Alberta's *de facto* expropriation or such other amount of damages or compensation, as the Court deems just and appropriate in the circumstances.

64. If not for the Prohibition and Indefinite Moratorium, Atrum and Elan estimate the value of the Elan Project would be CAD\$3.53 billion (approximately AUS\$3.90 billion).

65. Further, or in the alternative, Atrum and Elan are entitled to compensation for a loss of reputation or goodwill attributable to the *de facto* expropriation as measured by a loss in value of Atrum's shares, in a sum in excess of CAD\$300 million. Such loss also provides an independent or alternative basis to measure the direct loss to Atrum and Elan caused by Alberta's *de facto* expropriation.

Private Nuisance

66. Further, or in the alternative, Alberta's Ministerial Directions, the Prohibition and the Indefinite Moratorium constitute a private nuisance. Alberta's actions substantially and unreasonably interfere with Atrum's and Elan's use, enjoyment of, access to, and exercise of their proprietary rights by preventing them from exploring, and developing the Elan Coal Leases and developing the Elan Project.

67. This interference is non-trivial as it removes Atrum's and Elan's ability to obtain approvals necessary to carry out mining activities and has caused Atrum and Elan to suffer and continue to suffer significant harm for which Alberta is liable to compensate Atrum and Elan.

Unjust Enrichment

68. In the alternative, Alberta has been unjustly enriched by receiving the benefit of, among other things, lease rental payments and environmental monitoring and maintenance activities on the Elan Coal Leases. Atrum and Elan, as payors and proponents of the Elan Project, has suffered a corresponding deprivation, in the amount of approximately CAD\$47 million, plus future and contingent remediation costs, or such further and other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action.

69. The benefits Alberta received from Atrum and Elan were premised on Atrum's and Elan's continued ability to develop the Elan Coal Leases which was removed by the Ministerial Directions, Prohibition and Indefinite Moratorium.

70. Atrum and Elan submit that there is no juristic reason for Alberta's prior or continued enrichment in retaining these benefits.

Damages

71. As a result of Alberta's conduct as described above, Atrum and Elan have suffered, and continue to suffer, losses and damages, including:

- (a) the costs Atrum incurred to acquire Elan in the amount of approximately CAD\$5.3 million or such other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action;
- (b) the costs incurred to explore and develop the Elan Coal Leases in the amount of approximately CAD\$41 million, plus the value of future and contingent remediation costs, or such other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action;
- (c) loss of post-tax net present value of the Elan Coal Leases and Elan Project in the sum of approximately CAD\$3.53 billion (approximately AUS\$3.90 billion), or such other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action;
- (d) loss of reputation or goodwill attributable to the *de facto* expropriation as measured by losses to shareholders, in a sum that exceeds CAD\$300 million, to be further

particularized when the full value of the loss is known prior to the trial of this action;
and,

- (e) such further and other amounts to be proved at the trial of this action.

Place of Trial

72. Atrum and Elan propose that the trial of this action be held at the Calgary Courts Centre in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta.

73. The trial of this action will take less than 25 days.

REMEDY SOUGHT:

74. Atrum and Elan claim against Alberta as follows:

- (a) damages in the amount of CAD\$3.53 billion (approximately AUS\$3.90 billion) to Atrum and Elan for *de facto* expropriating the Elan Coal Leases, or such other amount to be proved at trial;
- (b) damages in excess of CAD\$300 million to Atrum and Elan for losses to shareholders attributable to *de facto* expropriation of the Elan Coal Leases, or such other amount to be proved at trial;
- (c) alternatively, restitution in the amount of approximately CAD\$47 million plus future and contingent remediation costs to be proved at trial;
- (d) in the further alternative, damages to Atrum and Elan for delaying their ability to develop the Elan Coal Leases and the Elan Project;
- (e) pre- and post-judgment interest at a rate ordered by the Court or pursuant to the *Judgment Interest Act*, RSA 2000, c J-1, as amended, and its regulations;
- (f) the costs of this claim; and,
- (g) such further and other relief as Atrum and Elan may request and this Honourable Court may deem just.

NOTICE TO THE DEFENDANT(S)

You only have a short time to do something to defend yourself against this claim:

20 days if you are served in Alberta

1 month if you are served outside Alberta but in Canada

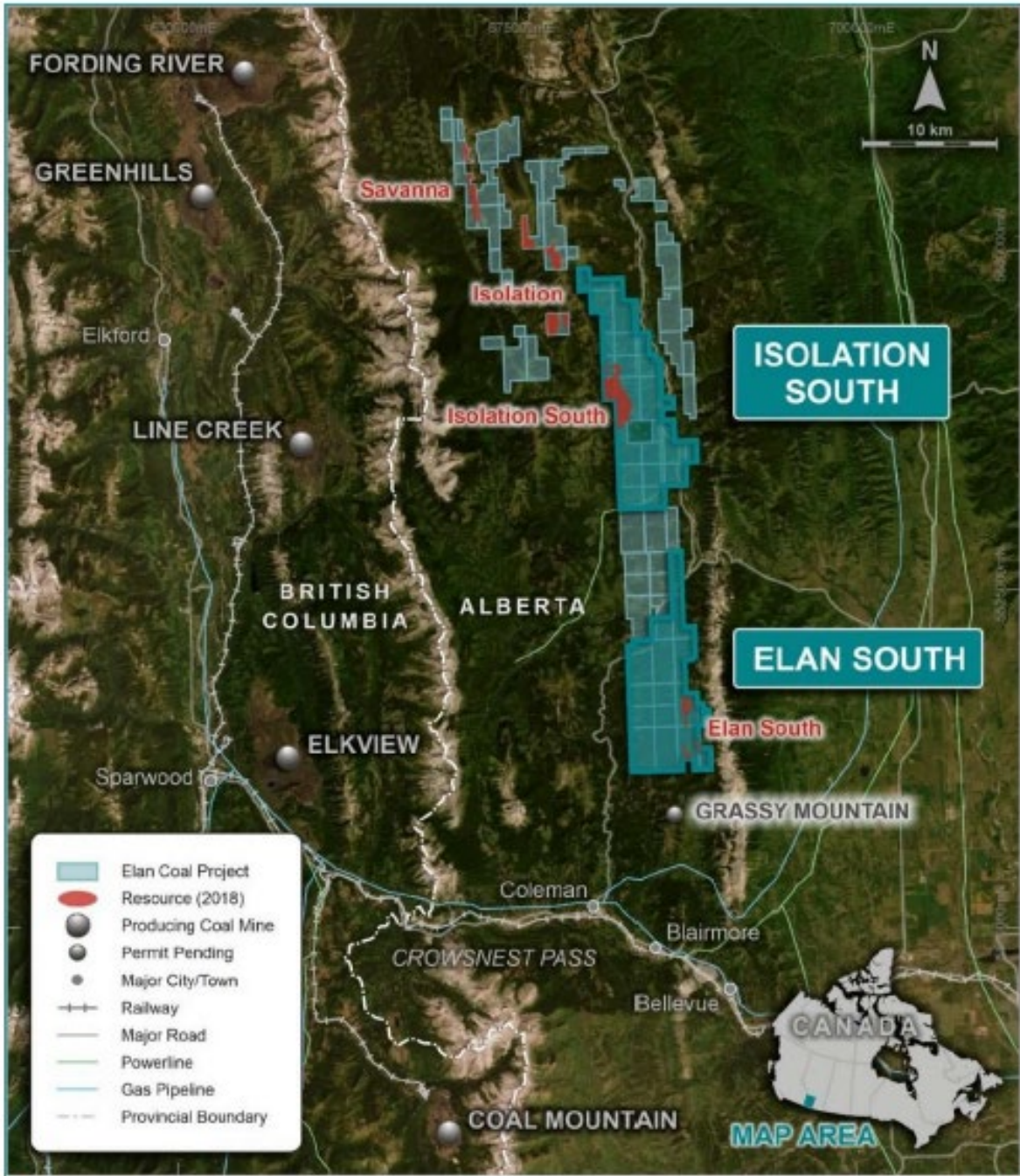
2 months if you are served outside Canada.

You can respond by filing a statement of defence or a demand for notice in the office of the clerk of the Court of King's Bench at Calgary, Alberta, AND serving your statement of defence or a demand for notice on the plaintiff's(s') address for service.

WARNING

If you do not file and serve a statement of defence or a demand for notice within your time period, you risk losing the law suit automatically. If you do not file, or do not serve, or are late in doing either of these things, a court may give a judgment to the plaintiff(s) against you.

APPENDIX "A"



APPENDIX "B"

