



Commercial Court File No. CV-17-587463-00CL
Court File No. CV-17-586096

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**THE CATALYST CAPITAL GROUP INC. and CALLIDUS CAPITAL
CORPORATION**

Plaintiffs

- and -

**WEST FACE CAPITAL INC., GREGORY BOLAND, M5V ADVISORS INC.
C.O.B. ANSON GROUP CANADA, ADMIRALTY ADVISORS LLC,
FRIGATE VENTURES LP, ANSON INVESTMENTS LP, ANSON
CAPITAL LP, ANSON INVESTMENTS MASTER FUND LP, AIMF GP,
ANSON CATALYST MASTER FUND LP, ACF GP, MOEZ KASSAM,
ADAM SPEARS, SUNNY PURI, CLARITYSPRING INC., NATHAN
ANDERSON, BRUCE LANGSTAFF, ROB COPELAND, KEVIN
BAUMANN, JEFFREY MCFARLANE, DARRYL LEVITT, RICHARD
MOLYNEUX and JOHN DOES #1-10**

Defendants

AND BETWEEN:

WEST FACE CAPITAL INC. and GREGORY BOLAND

Plaintiffs by Counterclaim

- and -

**THE CATALYST CAPITAL GROUP INC., CALLIDUS CAPITAL CORPORATION,
NEWTON GLASSMAN, GABRIEL DE ALBA, JAMES RILEY, VIRGINIA JAMIESON,
EMMANUEL ROSEN, B.C. STRATEGY LTD. d/b/a BLACK CUBE, B.C. STRATEGY
UK LTD. d/b/a BLACK CUBE, and PSY GROUP INC.**

Defendants by Counterclaim

**STATEMENT OF DEFENCE AND COUNTERCLAIM
OF WEST FACE CAPITAL INC. AND GREGORY BOLAND**

TO THE DEFENDANT(S) TO THE COUNTERCLAIM

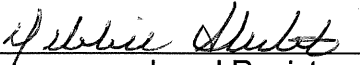
A LEGAL PROCEEDING has been commenced against you by way of a counterclaim in an action in this Court. The claim made against you is set out in the following pages.

IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS COUNTERCLAIM, you or an Ontario lawyer acting for you must prepare a Defence to Counterclaim in Form 27C prescribed by the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, serve it on the Plaintiff by counterclaim's lawyer or, where the Plaintiff by counterclaim does not have a lawyer, serve it on the Plaintiff by counterclaim, and file it, with proof of service, in this Court, WITHIN TWENTY DAYS after this Statement of Defence and counterclaim is served on you.

If you are not already a party to the main action and you are served in another province or territory of Canada or in the United States of America, the period for serving and filing your defence is forty days. If you are served outside Canada and the United States of America, the period is sixty days.

If you are not already a party to the main action, instead of serving and filing a Defence to Counterclaim, you may serve and file a Notice of Intent to Defend in Form 18B prescribed by the *Rules of Civil Procedure*. This will entitle you to ten more days within which to serve and file your defence to counterclaim.

IF YOU FAIL TO DEFEND THIS COUNTERCLAIM, JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN AGAINST YOU IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU. IF YOU WISH TO DEFEND THIS PROCEEDING BUT ARE UNABLE TO PAY LEGAL FEES, LEGAL AID MAY BE AVAILABLE TO YOU BY CONTACTING A LOCAL LEGAL AID OFFICE.

Date DEC. 29th 2017 Issued by 
Local Registrar

Address of court office: Superior Court of Justice
393 University Avenue, 10th Floor
Toronto ON M5G 1E6

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE

1. The Defendants West Face Capital Inc. ("**West Face**") and Gregory Boland ("**Boland**") deny all of the allegations in the Statement of Claim and put the Plaintiffs to the strict proof thereof.

A. OVERVIEW

2. This is yet another abusive and vexatious action that the Plaintiffs, The Catalyst Capital Group Inc. ("**Catalyst**") and Callidus Capital Corporation ("**Callidus**"), have brought in bad faith. They have done so for at least three purposes:

- (a) First, to punish, embarrass and harass West Face for its business and litigation successes at the expense of Catalyst and Callidus, by unfairly and maliciously impugning the integrity and conduct of West Face and its principals;
- (b) Second, to distract attention from the deteriorating financial performance, overvalued assets, material non-disclosures and misrepresentations to investors of Catalyst, Callidus and their principals; and
- (c) Third, to intimidate West Face, Boland, other capital market participants, regulators and members of the media, in an effort to dissuade or discourage them from scrutinizing, discussing, criticizing or commenting publicly on the deteriorating financial performance, overvalued assets, material non-disclosures and misrepresentations of Catalyst, Callidus and their principals.

3. This is the fourth action that Catalyst and/or Callidus have brought against West Face in the past four years. The first, the "**Moyse Action**", was dismissed by Justice Newbould after a full trial in June 2016. Justice Newbould found that Catalyst's claims and allegations against West Face were wholly lacking in merit, and made findings of credibility against all of Catalyst's principals. Justice Newbould also awarded costs of \$1.2 million in favour of West Face, on a substantial indemnity basis. The second, the "**Veritas Action**", has not been advanced by the Plaintiffs in any material respect even though it was commenced more than two and a half years ago, in June 2015.¹ The third, the "**VimpelCom Action**", was commenced on the eve of trial in the Moyse Action and was the subject of a motion to dismiss as an abuse of process argued before Justice Hainey of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in August 2017. His decision in respect of that motion is currently under reserve.

4. None of these four actions has merit. With respect to the Plaintiffs' claims in this proceeding, West Face and Boland have not conspired with any of the other Defendants; they never retained Bruce Livesey; they never encouraged any of the Defendants to short Callidus's shares; they did not participate in any "whistleblower" complaint to the OSC; and they have, in fact, not been "short" Callidus's shares since April 2015, more than two years prior to the alleged events of August 9, 2017.

5. Catalyst's and Callidus's claims, including in the current proceeding, have not been advanced in good faith, but instead because of West Face's business successes at Catalyst's and Callidus's expense:

¹ The Defendants' motion to strike a portion of the claim in the Veritas Action was successful at first instance, but was ultimately dismissed by the Court of Appeal on February 1, 2017. The Plaintiffs have taken no steps to advance the Veritas Action since that time.

- (a) West Face hired Brandon Moyse, a junior analyst, away from Catalyst in June 2014 after Mr. Moyse grew tired of Catalyst's abusive work environment and flagging deal pipeline;
- (b) Investment funds advised by West Face participated successfully in a consortium that acquired WIND Mobile ("**WIND**") in September 2014 at an enterprise value of \$300 million, after Catalyst had failed to acquire WIND during a period of exclusive negotiations with the vendor in July and August, 2014. West Face's consortium sold WIND a year and a half later at a \$1.6 billion valuation; and
- (c) West Face successfully identified Callidus as an overvalued public company in October 2014, when Callidus's shares were trading between \$20 and \$25, and investment funds advised by West Face sold Callidus's shares "short". When Callidus's share prices fell in early 2015, funds advised by West Face realized profits from their short positions.

6. Catalyst's founder, CEO and Managing Partner, Newton Glassman ("**Glassman**"), reacted petulantly to all of the matters referred to immediately above, and could not tolerate being bested by West Face or Boland. As explained below, Glassman and his partners at Catalyst, including James Riley ("**Riley**") and Gabriel De Alba ("**De Alba**") therefore decided to retaliate maliciously, including by orchestrating or participating in a systematic and vicious campaign of defamation against West Face and Boland over the Internet, and by shrouding West Face and Boland in contention

and controversy through the repeated commencement or pursuit of abusive, bad faith litigation.

7. This action has been brought by Catalyst and Callidus for the purposes of: (i) limiting unduly and improperly expression on matters of public interest; (ii) harassing and oppressing the Defendants; and (iii) assaulting the integrity of West Face, Boland, and the administration of justice in Ontario. It should be dismissed under section 137.1 of the *Courts of Justice Act* (the "**Anti-SLAPP Legislation**"), and Catalyst and Callidus should be declared vexatious litigants under section 140 of the *Courts of Justice Act*.

B. The Parties to the Claim

8. Catalyst is a Toronto-based private equity investment firm. Its three principals are Glassman, De Alba, and Riley. De Alba is a Managing Director and Partner of Catalyst. Riley is a Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer ("**COO**") of Catalyst.

9. Callidus is a publicly-traded company that lends money to distressed borrowers that are generally unable to access traditional lending sources. Glassman is the Executive Chairman and CEO of Callidus. Riley is Callidus's Secretary. Both are also Directors of Callidus.

10. West Face is a Toronto-based investment management firm. It is led by its CEO, Boland.

C. West Face and Boland Did Not Conspire to Harm Callidus or Catalyst

11. Contrary to the allegations in paragraphs 37 and 64 of the Claim, West Face and Boland did not participate in a conspiracy to cause the stock price of Callidus to drop, or to otherwise injure the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs' claims against West Face and Boland have been invented from whole cloth.

12. West Face closed its "short" position in respect of Callidus in April 2015. Contrary to allegations made throughout the Claim, West Face has not been short Callidus since that time. Nor did West Face or Boland communicate with any of the other Defendants for the purpose of causing Callidus's stock price to drop.

13. From time to time, West Face communicated with other parties that have also been sued by Catalyst or Callidus (including the Defendants Kevin Baumann, Jeffrey McFarlane, and Darryl Levitt) about: (a) the status of ongoing litigation; and (b) the businesses of Catalyst and Callidus. West Face did so in order to collect information that might be used in defending claims that had been asserted against it by Catalyst or Callidus, and not for the purpose of any conspiracy or campaign of defamation as pleaded by Catalyst and Callidus.

14. West Face and Boland did not conspire to disseminate negative information about Callidus through any "Bay Street rumour mill"; did not take short positions in Callidus during the period complained of in this proceeding; and did not participate in any whistleblower complaints about Callidus. Nor were West Face or Boland sources for the article about those complaints that was published in the *Wall Street Journal* on August 9, 2017 (the "**Article**"). Although West Face was asked about

possible whistleblower investigations by a *Wall Street Journal* reporter, it had no information to provide. West Face was at all material times aware of the litigious nature of Catalyst and Callidus, and avoided making any potentially defamatory comments in response to perfectly proper and legitimate questions of the reporter.

15. West Face and Boland specifically deny the allegation in paragraph 65 of the Claim that the conduct alleged had "been honed through repetition in other situations". That allegation has also been invented from whole cloth. West Face and Boland have never conspired with any of the other Defendants with respect to Catalyst, Callidus or any other subject matter.

16. Contrary to the allegations in paragraph 41 of the Claim, at no time did West Face or Boland offer to fund, or in fact fund, any of the Guarantors (as defined in the Claim) in their respective defences of claims brought against them by Callidus.

D. West Face and Boland Did Not Participate in a "Wolfpack Conspiracy"

17. Contrary to the allegations in paragraphs 56 and 76 to 93 of the Claim, West Face and Boland never retained or conspired with any of Bruce Livesey, Reuters, the *Wall Street Journal* or any other entity to write articles about Catalyst, Callidus or Glassman. Livesey is a freelance journalist who pursued independently an article concerning Glassman, Catalyst and Callidus. From time to time, Livesey contacted Boland with questions about Catalyst and Callidus and their litigation against West Face. Boland provided only publicly-available information. He was fully entitled to do so.

18. West Face did not cause or precipitate the publication by the *Wall Street Journal* of the Article complained of in the Claim concerning investigations by the OSC and Toronto Police Services pertaining to alleged financial misconduct by Callidus, and indeed had no knowledge that such investigations were ongoing.

19. West Face and Boland specifically deny that they had any communications with Anson or the Individual Anson Defendants (both as defined in the Claim) about any of the matters alleged in the Claim. West Face and Boland specifically deny the allegations in paragraph 59 of the Claim concerning Anson. At no time did West Face or Boland have any communications with Anson about Callidus, Catalyst or Glassman.

20. West Face and Boland specifically deny the allegations in paragraph 60 of the Claim regarding the Defendants Clarityspring and Anderson (both as defined in the Claim). At no time did West Face or Boland encourage Clarityspring to participate in any "short attack" against or involving Callidus. Indeed, West Face and Boland were unaware of, and did not participate in, any such alleged attack, and have no knowledge of any trading activity by Clarityspring in respect of Callidus.

E. This Claim Is an Attempt to Limit Freedom of Expression on Matters of Public Interest

21. The management, conduct and performance of publicly traded companies such as Callidus, and of funds such as Catalyst that invest billions of dollars on behalf of participants in the capital markets, are matters of significant public interest. Indeed, the management and performance of Catalyst and Callidus have been the subject of widespread media coverage for years, both in the Article and elsewhere. Catalyst and

Callidus seek to generate media coverage, including by frequently issuing press releases and other public statements both with respect to their performance and concerning other matters. The Article relates to the management and performance of Callidus and, indirectly, Catalyst.

22. One of the purposes of this action is to deter the Defendants, the media, participants in the capital markets and the public at large from scrutinizing, criticizing or commenting on the performance and conduct of Callidus and Catalyst. By suing for conspiracy as well as defamation, Callidus and Catalyst have attempted to deter actual or potential critics from even discussing them in private lest they too be accused of participating in an unlawful "wolfpack" conspiracy.

23. Catalyst's and Callidus's pattern of engaging in bad faith and abusive litigation and other unlawful and offensive conduct aimed at suppressing free speech and criticism is further demonstrated by their conduct in respect of the Defendant Bruce Langstaff. Mr. Langstaff, formerly an equity salesperson at Canaccord Capital Corporation, investigated the financial performance of Callidus. He was fully entitled to do so. Nevertheless, Riley retaliated against Langstaff by demanding that Canaccord fire Mr. Langstaff. He did so with a view to sending a clear and unmistakable message to Mr. Langstaff, Canaccord and other participants in the capital markets that neither Catalyst, Callidus nor their principals would tolerate investigations of this nature that might bring to light questionable or improper conduct that Catalyst or Callidus had engaged in. Canaccord acceded to Riley's demand and fired Mr. Langstaff in order to placate Catalyst, Callidus and their principals.

24. West Face and Boland request that this action be dismissed against them with costs on a full indemnity or solicitor and his own client basis.

COUNTERCLAIM

25. The Plaintiffs by Counterclaim West Face and Boland, counterclaim against the Defendants by Counterclaim, Catalyst, Callidus, Glassman, De Alba, Riley (collectively, the "**Catalyst Defendants**"); Virginia Jamieson ("**Jamieson**"), Emmanuel Rosen ("**Rosen**"), B.C. Strategy Ltd., B.C. Strategy UK Ltd. (together with B.C. Strategy Ltd., "**Black Cube**"), and Psy Group Inc. ("**Psy Group**") (the Catalyst Defendants, Jamieson, Rosen, Black Cube and Psy Group, collectively, the "**Counterclaim Defendants**");

- (a) A declaration that the Counterclaim Defendants have defamed West Face and Boland;
- (b) Damages in the amount of \$500 million for defamation, conspiracy, breach of confidence, inducing breach of confidence, inducing breach of contract, inducing breach of fiduciary duty, and the tort of unlawful means;
- (c) A declaration that Glassman, De Alba, and Riley are personally liable for the unlawful actions carried out by or through Catalyst, Callidus, the other Counterclaim Defendants, and/or any other corporation, entity, representative or agent through which he or they participated or engaged in wrongdoing as pleaded in this Counterclaim;
- (d) A declaration under section 140 of the *Courts of Justice Act* that the Catalyst Defendants are vexatious litigants and an Order that (i) no further proceeding may be instituted by the Catalyst Defendants or any subset of them in any court against West Face or its officers, directors, or

employees; and that (ii) proceedings previously instituted by the Catalyst Defendants or any subset of them against West Face or its officers, directors, or employees may not be continued, except by leave of a judge of the Superior Court of Justice;

- (e) Punitive damages in the amount of \$50 million;
- (f) Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest in accordance with sections 128 and 129 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.43, as amended;
- (g) The costs of this proceeding on a full indemnity or solicitor and his own client basis; and
- (h) Such further and other relief as this Honourable Court may deem just.

A. OVERVIEW

26. This Counterclaim arises out of an insidious, co-ordinated, and systematic campaign of defamation and economic interference that the Counterclaim Defendants have pursued against West Face in retaliation for at least two series of events that the Catalyst Defendants took umbrage with:

- (a) **The WIND Transaction:** In September 2014, investment funds managed by West Face participated in a consortium of investors that successfully acquired Canadian wireless telecommunications company WIND Mobile, after Catalyst failed in its attempts to do so. West Face's consortium sold WIND a year and a half later to Shaw Communications for more than five times what they paid to acquire it. Catalyst responded by suing West

Face for more than \$500 million,² and in doing so alleged falsely that West Face had acted improperly and unlawfully by "scooping" the WIND deal from Catalyst through the misuse of confidential information of Catalyst that was purportedly obtained by West Face from a former junior analyst of Catalyst named Brandon Moyse. After a full trial on the merits, Justice Newbould of the Commercial List rejected completely all of Catalyst's claims. Justice Newbould held that West Face did not receive from Moyse any of Catalyst's confidential information concerning WIND. He also held that that Catalyst failed to acquire WIND because of its own intransigence, miscalculations and other failings, and that Catalyst's strategy to acquire WIND could never have succeeded in any event. Justice Newbould made adverse findings of credibility against each of Glassman, De Alba and Riley, criticized Catalyst for attacking West Face's integrity baselessly, and awarded West Face substantial indemnity costs in the amount of \$1.2 million.

- (b) **The Callidus Short:** In the Fall of 2014, Callidus's shares were trading at over \$20 per share. West Face correctly identified Callidus as an overvalued company, sold Callidus's shares short, and made a profit in the Spring of 2015 when Callidus's shares fell to under \$17 per share (at which time West Face closed out its short position). Approximately two-thirds of Callidus's shares were (and continue to be) held by funds

² The Moyse Action claimed damages of \$500 million. The subsequent VimpelCom Action, which also claims damages for West Face's participation in the acquisition of WIND, claimed \$1.3 billion.

managed by Catalyst. As a result, this decline in share price caused by Callidus's weak financial condition was harmful not only to Callidus, but also to Catalyst and its funds.

27. The Catalyst Defendants, and in particular Glassman (who was the self-proclaimed "architect" of Catalyst's failed strategy to acquire WIND) refused to accept responsibility for these failures. Instead, Glassman and the other Catalyst Defendants blamed West Face and Boland for the woes suffered by Catalyst and Callidus, and decided to retaliate in an effort to shroud West Face and Boland in contention and controversy. They were well aware that doing so would deter investors and other participants in the capital markets from doing business with West Face and Boland. They acted with malice in orchestrating the campaign of defamation and harassment described below, and sought to inflict as much harm as possible on Boland and West Face by engaging in the conduct at issue in this Counterclaim. Glassman conspired with the other Counterclaim Defendants to defame and interfere with the economic interests of Boland and West Face in order to punish them and deter them and others from crossing the Catalyst Defendants.

28. This conspiracy was also intended to divert the attention of investors, and the financial community at large, from the Catalyst Defendants' own failures, as well as from allegations of misconduct and "whistleblower" complaints made against Callidus by parties unrelated to West Face.

29. The conspiracy of the Counterclaim Defendants against West Face and Boland fell into four broad categories:

- (a) **The Black Cube Campaign:** The Counterclaim Defendants retained or caused to be retained Black Cube, a private investigative firm staffed with former Mossad and Israeli Defence Force intelligence operatives, to conduct a series of "stings" on current and former West Face employees, and against Justice Newbould, in an attempt to elicit unlawfully confidential information of West Face, to attack the honour, integrity and conduct of Justice Newbould, and to intimidate or discredit West Face and other potential enemies of Catalyst, Callidus and their principals, either real or perceived;
- (b) **The WIND Defamation:** The Counterclaim Defendants repeatedly and falsely accused West Face of acquiring its interest in WIND by unlawful means—either by misusing confidential information of Catalyst, or by conspiring with others to violate Catalyst's right to exclusive negotiations with WIND's owner;
- (c) **The Wolfpack Defamation:** The Counterclaim Defendants repeatedly and falsely accused West Face of conspiring with others, as part of a "wolfpack" of conspirators, to manipulate illegally the share prices of Callidus and other companies related to Catalyst; and
- (d) **The Performance Defamation:** The Counterclaim Defendants repeatedly and falsely defamed West Face by impugning the performance of its funds and alleging that West Face had engaged in misconduct and manipulation of investors and regulators.

30. The unlawful conspiracy of the Counterclaim Defendants was carried out in at least four ways:

- (a) By issuing or disseminating false and defamatory press releases and other statements about West Face and Boland;
- (b) By making false and defamatory statements about West Face and Boland to various members of the financial community and encouraging parties not to invest in or to withdraw monies from funds managed by West Face;
- (c) By retaining third parties, including Black Cube, to harass, intimidate and undermine the credibility of Boland and West Face, by: (i) attempting to unlawfully solicit confidential and privileged information about West Face from its current and former employees, in breach of their professional and contractual obligations; (ii) attempting to attack the honour, integrity and conduct of Justice Newbould because of his decision against Catalyst in the Moyse Action; and (iii) providing edited or altered transcripts of surreptitiously recorded meetings between operatives of Black Cube and their targets to various journalists, including at Bloomberg News and the Associated Press, in an attempt to cause the publication of false and defamatory articles concerning West Face and Boland. Meetings and discussions between operatives of Black Cube, current and former employees of West Face and Justice Newbould were arranged, orchestrated and conducted through the use of false pretences, deceit and false promises of employment or investment; and

- (d) By retaining, engaging or utilizing the services of or information provided by third parties from around the globe, including Black Cube, Jamieson, Rosen and Psy Group, to publish and disseminate as broadly as possible a series of vicious, false and defamatory statements about West Face and Boland, including over the Internet, using fictional or misleading usernames (including "Judge Frank Newbould") and by employing various other techniques to conceal who was actually responsible for the dissemination of these statements.

31. All of the foregoing was carried out in bad faith, and with the intent of retaliating against and harming West Face and Boland, and not for any valid or proper purpose. The predominant purpose of the Catalyst Defendants and their co-conspirators was to harm West Face and Boland, and harm did, in fact, result. The conspirators also utilized unlawful means in carrying out their agreed upon campaign of vilification, defamation and harassment, as described below.

B. The Parties to the Counterclaim

32. The parties to the Counterclaim include the Plaintiffs by Counterclaim, West Face and Boland, as well as the Catalyst Defendants: Catalyst, Callidus, Glassman, De Alba, and Riley. These parties are described above in the Statement of Defence of West Face and Boland.

33. In addition to the Catalyst Defendants, the Counterclaim Defendants include the Defendants described below.

34. The Counterclaim Defendant, Virginia Jamieson ("**Jamieson**"), is an individual residing in Brooklyn, New York. Jamieson is a communications professional with broad experience in public relations, technology and social media. She was retained by the Catalyst Defendants, directly or indirectly, to write, publish, and/or cause the publication and dissemination of false and defamatory statements concerning West Face, Boland and Justice Newbould. Her role in the conspiracy referred to above included a failed attempt to induce Christie Blatchford ("**Blatchford**"), a prominent, highly respected and widely read journalist at the *National Post*, to publish false and defamatory articles about West Face, Boland and Justice Newbould immediately before the hearing by the Court of Appeal for Ontario of Catalyst's appeal from the decision of Justice Newbould in the Moyse Action. Jamieson also retained or caused to be retained other third parties located around the globe, to write, publish and disseminate false and defamatory statements about West Face, Boland and Justice Newbould, using false aliases and usernames, such as "Samantha Beth", to keep her real identity and involvement secret.

35. The Counterclaim Defendant, Emmanuel Rosen ("**Rosen**"), is an individual residing in Israel. He is a former TV journalist and documentary filmmaker. Like Jamieson, Rosen was retained by the Catalyst Defendants, directly or indirectly, to write, publish and/or cause the publication and dissemination of false and defamatory statements about West Face, Boland, and Justice Newbould. He was also involved in a failed attempt to induce Blatchford to publish false and defamatory articles about West Face, Boland and Justice Newbould.

36. Black Cube is an investigative firm comprised of former members of the Israeli Defence Force and the Mossad, Israel's national intelligence agency. Black Cube was retained by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants, directly or indirectly, to elicit confidential and privileged information of West Face from its current and former employees, business contacts and their family members, as well as to obtain information that could be used to attack and discredit Justice Newbould. Black Cube has offices in Tel-Aviv, London and Paris.

37. Psy Group is an intelligence services company based in Limassol, Cyprus, with numerous operatives working out of Petah Tikva, in the metropolitan area of Tel Aviv. Psy Group was retained by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants, directly or indirectly, to assist the Catalyst Defendants in their systematic campaign of defamation against West Face.

C. Background to the WIND Defamation: Catalyst's Failure to Acquire WIND

38. To understand why statements and allegations made by the Counterclaim Defendants relating to WIND are false and defamatory to West Face, it is necessary to understand why and how Catalyst actually failed to acquire WIND. As set out below, this very issue was decided by Justice Newbould at the conclusion of trial in his Reasons for Judgment dated August 18, 2016 in the Moyse Action.

39. In January 2014, Moyse contacted West Face to seek employment. Moyse had applied for a job at West Face two years earlier, but decided at that time to work at Catalyst. After a series of interviews, in May 2014 West Face extended a job

offer to Moyse, who was at that time still working at Catalyst as a junior analyst. Moyse accepted West Face's offer of employment, and tendered his resignation to Catalyst.

40. In June 2014, Catalyst commenced the Moyse Action against Moyse and West Face, alleging that Moyse had breached the confidentiality and non-competition provisions in his employment contract with Catalyst. In its initial Statement of Claim, Catalyst did not specify what confidential information Moyse had allegedly communicated to West Face.

41. As pleaded above, in September 2014, a consortium of investors that included West Face acquired WIND after Catalyst failed to do so. Shortly thereafter, in October 2014, Catalyst amended its Claim in the Moyse Action to assert that West Face had acquired WIND by misusing confidential information belonging to Catalyst that West Face had allegedly solicited and obtained from Moyse. Those allegations were demonstrably false.

42. The trial of the Moyse Action was heard by Justice Newbould over seven extended days of hearings in June 2016. Multiple witnesses testified that Moyse did not convey to West Face at any time confidential information of Catalyst concerning WIND. Catalyst failed utterly in its efforts to adduce evidence to the contrary. On August 18, 2016, Justice Newbould released his Reasons for Judgment dismissing Catalyst's claims against West Face and Moyse in their entirety. West Face relies on the doctrines of *res judicata* and abuse of process with respect to the following facts found by Justice Newbould.

43. Due to regulatory restrictions on foreign ownership of Canadian telecommunications companies that existed at the time, Globalive Capital, a Canadian entity, held two-thirds of the voting shares of WIND but only one-third of the total equity. VimpelCom, a Dutch-headquartered but Russian-controlled company, held one-third of the voting shares and two-thirds of the total equity.

44. Over time, VimpelCom became frustrated by the regulatory hurdles it faced in Canada. This frustration drove its decision to divest its ownership of WIND. VimpelCom's desire to sell its interest in WIND was well-publicized in 2014. VimpelCom made widely known that it was seeking to sell its interests in WIND based on an enterprise value of only \$300 million, which was substantially less than the amount VimpelCom had invested in WIND.

45. West Face and Catalyst both carried on discussions and negotiations with VimpelCom and its advisors in the first half of 2014. During this period, VimpelCom made clear to interested bidders that speed and certainty of closing were its highest priorities. Bidders were not competing on price, which was non-negotiable and had been fixed and made widely known by VimpelCom.

46. Ultimately, VimpelCom entered into an exclusivity agreement with Catalyst on July 23, 2014. As a result, VimpelCom was forbidden from negotiating with West Face or any other bidder during the term of the exclusivity agreement. While the term of VimpelCom's exclusivity agreement with Catalyst was extended several times, ultimately it expired on August 18, 2014.

47. During this period of exclusivity, Catalyst came close to concluding an agreement with VimpelCom to acquire WIND, but failed to do so because of its own flawed assessment of WIND's business as well as its intransigent bargaining position.

48. Specifically, Catalyst believed that WIND was not a viable business without an express guarantee, in the form of a significant "regulatory concession", from the Government of Canada that would have permitted Catalyst to sell or transfer WIND or its wireless spectrum to one of Canada's incumbent wireless carriers (Rogers, Bell and Telus) after five years. For this reason, and as noted by Justice Newbould in his Reasons for Judgment, "Catalyst had no intention of closing a deal with VimpelCom if it could not obtain the concessions it was looking for from the Government".

49. Unfortunately for Catalyst, the Government of Canada's well established regulatory policy was to encourage the growth and development of a fourth national wireless carrier. Indeed, that had been the Government's explicitly stated policy for years, dating back to at least 2008. As a result, WIND was expressly forbidden by the Government from selling its wireless spectrum to an incumbent. Despite Catalyst's repeated efforts throughout the Spring and Summer of 2014, the Government of Canada steadfastly refused to grant regulatory concessions to Catalyst that would have guaranteed Catalyst the ability to sell or transfer WIND or its spectrum to an incumbent after five years. Indeed, the Government was unequivocal that no such concession would be granted to Catalyst.

50. Catalyst hoped that if it was able to complete and execute an agreement to acquire WIND from VimpelCom and Globalive, the Government of Canada would

yield to Catalyst's demands rather than risk the negative publicity that might have arisen if Catalyst's efforts to acquire WIND were terminated.

51. VimpelCom, however, was unwilling to permit Catalyst to even speak with the Government concerning potential regulatory concessions in the interim period between entering into an agreement for the sale of WIND and the closing of the sale transaction. VimpelCom was concerned that any such discussions could delay or jeopardize the grant by the Government of regulatory approval for the transaction, which was required before any transfer of voting control of WIND could be completed. In its negotiations with Catalyst (and West Face) throughout 2014, VimpelCom had emphasized its desire for a "clean exit" from WIND with minimal regulatory risk.

52. VimpelCom therefore negotiated for and obtained an agreed-upon clause in its proposed agreement with Catalyst that expressly precluded Catalyst from discussing the regulatory concession referred to above with the Government of Canada in the interim period between signing and closing. This meant that for Catalyst to carry out its intended strategy of seeking regulatory concessions about the sale of WIND or its spectrum to an incumbent once it signed its proposed agreement with VimpelCom, Catalyst would have had to breach the very agreement it had just signed. This was a fatal flaw that lay at the heart of Catalyst's seriously flawed acquisition strategy, and had nothing to do with West Face.

53. In early August 2014, the chief negotiators for Catalyst and VimpelCom agreed on a draft form of Share Purchase Agreement. However, VimpelCom's Board of Directors had to approve the transaction before it could proceed. VimpelCom's Board

was dissatisfied that the proposed form of Share Purchase Agreement offered VimpelCom inadequate protection in respect of amounts VimpelCom anticipated having to spend to fund the operations of WIND in the interim period between signing and closing. Closing could not occur until the necessary regulatory approvals had been obtained.

54. To address this concern, in mid-August 2014, VimpelCom asked Catalyst to agree to pay a break fee of between \$5 and \$20 million in the event that the Government of Canada did not approve the sale of WIND to Catalyst within two months. The amount of the break fee was intended to represent funding that VimpelCom would have to provide to WIND during the interim period between signing and closing.

55. Catalyst refused to accede to, or even to discuss, VimpelCom's request for a break fee. Believing incorrectly that VimpelCom had no other viable options, on or about August 15, 2014, Catalyst terminated its discussions and negotiations with VimpelCom, let its period of exclusivity expire, and encouraged VimpelCom to consider its alternatives.

56. Catalyst's belief was misplaced. VimpelCom did, in fact, have other options. On August 6, 2014, a consortium that included West Face had submitted an unsolicited offer for WIND to VimpelCom that did not require regulatory concessions, and was structured in such a way as to avoid entirely the need for regulatory approval before VimpelCom's interest in WIND could be conveyed. Unlike Catalyst, the consortium was willing to acquire initially only VimpelCom's interest in WIND, leaving Globalive's voting control in place. The acquisition of VimpelCom's interest in WIND did

not constitute a change of control of WIND. Absent a change of control, no regulatory approval was necessary to complete the sale of VimpelCom's interest.

57. While VimpelCom conducted no negotiations with West Face or other members of its consortium during Catalyst's period of exclusivity, once Catalyst's right to exclusivity expired, VimpelCom was permitted to and did in fact engage in negotiations with members of the consortium. Those negotiations concluded successfully with the consortium's acquisition of VimpelCom's interest in WIND on September 16, 2014.

58. As found by Justice Newbould, the consortium's unsolicited offer of August 6, 2014 did not cause Catalyst's failure to acquire WIND. Rather, Catalyst failed to complete its proposed Agreement with VimpelCom because of its intransigence in refusing to agree to, or even to discuss, VimpelCom's request for a modest break fee of only \$5 to \$20 million. Moreover, Catalyst could never have successfully completed its proposed acquisition of WIND because it was unable to obtain regulatory concessions from the Government of Canada permitting it to sell WIND or its spectrum to an incumbent after five years, which Catalyst believed to be a necessary pre-condition to the completion of the proposed acquisition.

59. As described below, the WIND Defamation was rooted in: (i) the refusal of the Catalyst Defendants to accept these facts as described above and found by Justice Newbould; and (ii) the insistence of the Catalyst Defendants in relying upon their entirely false claim that West Face had instead "scooped" or stolen WIND by misusing

confidential information of Catalyst concerning WIND that was allegedly conveyed to West Face by Moyse.

D. Background to the Callidus Defamation: Callidus Was Overvalued

60. To understand why the various statement and obligations of the Catalyst Defendants relating to Callidus are false and defamatory to West Face and Boland, it is necessary to understand what the Catalyst Defendants allege West Face has done.

61. Callidus holds itself out as an alternative business lender. Callidus makes business loans with limited or no financial covenants, purports to secure its loans against the most liquid assets of its borrowers, and claims to charge extraordinary interest rates in the range of 18 to 20%. Callidus can properly be described as a "lender of last resort", as its borrowers would not pay the high interest rates and fees charged by Callidus if more traditional (and less expensive) forms of debt financing were available to them. As a result, Callidus's borrowers are often in, or on the verge of, some form of financial distress or difficulty.

62. Callidus was wholly-owned by funds managed by Catalyst until April 2014, when Callidus conducted an initial public offering ("**IPO**") of a portion of its shares. The IPO resulted in the ownership interest held by Catalyst's funds being reduced from 100% to approximately 66%.

63. Callidus offered a portion of its shares to the public in its IPO at \$14 per share. However, almost immediately after its IPO Callidus's share price began to rise. By mid-August 2014, its shares were trading at over \$20 per share—a significant

premium to their IPO price and an even greater premium to their book value based on the assets and liabilities reported in Callidus's public disclosure.

64. West Face monitored Callidus's share price in the period since its IPO. By October 2014, West Face believed that the significant premium of Callidus's share price over its book value was unwarranted. It appeared to West Face that the gap between Callidus's book value and the trading price of its shares indicated that the market perceived significant intangible value in Callidus's continuing ability to generate an ever-expanding portfolio of high yield loans that would not default or otherwise suffer from an impairment of their value. West Face believed that this was unsustainable for a number of reasons.³

65. Accordingly, in late October 2014, West Face made a reasoned and entirely appropriate investment decision to begin short-selling Callidus's shares. Around the same time, West Face began conducting more detailed research into the underlying business carried on by Callidus. West Face began summarizing this research and analysis in a proprietary, internal working document (the "**Callidus Analysis**").

66. West Face's research into Callidus was conducted on its own account, and for its own internal purposes. In conducting its research, West Face used public sources, such as law firm websites; accounting firm websites (particularly of firms acting as the Monitor or Trustee of insolvent Callidus borrowers); the website of the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy in Canada; case dockets of ongoing bankruptcy proceedings; and public registries of security interest registrations maintained by

³ West Face's reasons for believing that Callidus's share price was overvalued are set out in detail in West Face's Statement of Defence in the Veritas Action.

various government agencies in Canada and the United States, and investment research prepared by investment banks.

67. West Face's research revealed significant issues with a number of the loans Callidus had made to troubled borrowers, and validated West Face's thesis that Callidus's share price was overvalued. Among other things, West Face determined by December 2014 that:

- (a) Callidus's loan portfolio was highly concentrated, in that it contained a relatively small number of outstanding loans;
- (b) A number of borrowers of these outstanding loans were in restructuring, bankruptcy or other court proceedings, with little obvious means of repaying sums owed to Callidus, and where collateral valuations would be tested;
- (c) Callidus's portfolio of outstanding loans also included a number of specific problem loans that had undisclosed indicators of material impairment;
- (d) The valuations Callidus had attached to collateral supporting these loans were overstated;
- (e) There was unexplained dramatic growth in the gross book value Callidus had reported in respect of several problem loans, suggesting that additional credit had been extended to borrowers to keep loans from defaulting;

- (f) Callidus had made loans to borrowers without conducting sufficient due diligence as to the strength of the loan collateral when loans were made;
- (g) Contrary to Callidus's assertions that it only made loans against its borrowers' most liquid assets, Callidus had made loans that were secured against illiquid collateral, such as undeveloped resource property; and
- (h) Callidus appeared to be unable to expand its loan portfolio to the degree necessary to justify the premium investors had attached to its publicly traded shares without incurring additional loan losses, or charging lower rates of interest.

68. West Face identified these significant concerns despite the fact that, as of November 2014, Callidus had represented publicly that every single one of its loans was current in all interest and principal obligations, that its loans were more than 100% collateralized, and that Callidus had suffered no realized loan losses in spite of lending exclusively to financially troubled borrowers that could not access traditional sources of lending.

69. In sum, West Face had good reason to continue accumulating a short position in Callidus throughout the Fall of 2014. West Face ceased accumulating this short position in Callidus on December 24, 2014. By that time, Callidus's share price had dropped to approximately \$18 per share (which was still well above the book value per share).

70. West Face closed out its short position in Callidus in the Spring of 2015, when Callidus's shares were trading at approximately \$13 to \$17 per share. As set out in West Face's Statement of Defence, West Face has not shorted Callidus's shares in the period since, for almost three years, and had no involvement in any alleged "short attack" of August 9, 2017, which is complained of in the Claim of Catalyst and Callidus.

71. In June 2015, Catalyst commenced the Veritas Action against West Face. In the Veritas Action, Catalyst and Callidus accused West Face and Veritas Investment Research Corporation ("**Veritas**") of engaging in a conspiracy to defame Catalyst and Callidus so that West Face could profit from a short selling strategy in Callidus's shares. As described above, West Face did, in fact, short-sell Callidus's shares in the Fall of 2014. However, West Face did so because it determined that Callidus's shares were overvalued at the time. Moreover, West Face did not engage in a conspiracy with Veritas to publish false or defamatory statements about Callidus.

72. Events since the Fall of 2014 have only served to validate the concerns that West Face identified with Callidus when it took its short position at that time. For example, Callidus's loans to Xchange Technology, the Arthon Group, Leader Energy, North American Tungsten, Esco Marine, Deepak International, Harvey Industries (now Wabash Industries), Bluberi Gaming Technologies, Groupe Arsenault, Alken Basin Drilling, Gray Aqua, C&C Wood Products and Otto Industries (to name a few), totalling over \$700 million in principal, interest and fees owing, have all developed material indicators of significant impairment or have been subject to insolvency proceedings.

73. Xchange Technology is one of the more significant problematic Callidus loans identified by West Face in 2014. Callidus advanced a one year loan of \$22 million to Xchange Technology in October 2012. In February and May 2013, before maturity of the loan, Xchange Technology ran two separate capital raising processes in an attempt to refinance the Callidus loan. Both processes failed. In October 2013, Callidus commenced a successful receivership application appointing Duff & Phelps as receiver and approving a "stalking horse" sales process for the sale of substantially all of Xchange Technology's business and assets. Callidus served as the stalking horse and "credit bid" on Xchange Technology in November 2013. At the time, Callidus was owed approximately \$38 million. From that point on, Callidus held the Xchange Technology assets for sale.

74. By September 30, 2015, Callidus's financial statements listed the assets held for sale with a value of \$66.9 million, which refers to the assets of Xchange Technology acquired by Callidus. In a decision issued on May 31, 2016, in proceedings between Callidus and the Defendant Jeffrey McFarlane, the former President and CEO of Xchange Technology, Justice Newbould held that the basis for the \$66.9 million figure in Callidus's financial statements was "not at all clear".

75. Ultimately, in or around the first quarter of 2016, funds managed by Catalyst purchased Xchange Technology from Callidus for \$101.3 million, which Callidus indicated was the "total outstanding principal plus accrued and unpaid interest". Callidus primarily used the proceeds it received from funds managed by Catalyst to repay a portion of the balance outstanding to Catalyst from Callidus under a subordinated bridge facility. No funds were recovered from an independent third party.

The Catalyst funds now hold Xchange Technology's assets at a significant discount to the value at which they were acquired from Callidus.

76. As a result of these and other issues, in the period since 2015 Callidus has incurred significant loan loss provisions, negatively affecting its financial condition. Similarly, Callidus's financial difficulties have inhibited its ability to initiate new loans, leading to an overall reduction of its loan book. This reduction in the size of Callidus's loan book has reduced the company's book value and put downward pressure on its share price valuation. Finally, by shifting Callidus's balance sheet away from debt positions to equity positions in former borrowers, the risk profile of the company has deteriorated, further undermining its financial condition. In May 2017, Callidus announced that the OSC also had required Callidus to make a material change in the manner in which it presented its financial statements.

77. In response to continuing weakness in Callidus's share price, and in an effort to harm short-sellers (which Catalyst and Callidus believed incorrectly included West Face), Callidus has engaged in a prolonged and aggressive campaign to prop up its share price:

- (a) First, in March 2016, when Callidus's shares were trading at less than \$10 per share, Callidus announced a substantial issuer bid ("**SIB**") for up to \$50 million at \$14 per share. The purpose and effect of the SIB was to inflate artificially Callidus's share price, because investors knew that they could buy Callidus shares and tender to the SIB for \$14. The SIB was

extended several times and the price of that Bid was eventually increased by Callidus to \$16.50;

- (b) Second, in late September 2016, when Callidus's shares were trading at less than \$17 per share, it announced a proposed initiative to take Callidus private. No such transaction has yet been concluded, however, because no arm's length third party has been willing to pay what Callidus has indicated is the target price of \$18 to \$22 per share for Callidus's shares after having conducted diligence into the company;
- (c) Third, at approximately the same time as it announced its proposed privatization transaction in October 2016, Callidus increased its monthly dividend; and
- (d) Fourth, in January 2017, Callidus commenced a normal course issuer bid ("**NCIB**") for up to 5% of its total issued and outstanding shares. The purpose and effect of the NCIB was to support the Callidus share price.

78. None of these measures had any appreciable long-term, lasting effect on Callidus's share price, because none of them improved Callidus's underlying business or financial performance.

79. As of the date of this pleading, Callidus's shares are trading at a price of approximately \$10 per share. Moreover, in its most recently released quarterly financial statements (for Q3 2017), Callidus disclosed a net loss of \$17.6 million for the third quarter of 2017 (on top of a net loss of \$25.8 million in the prior quarter), and a loss of

almost \$47 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. This loss amounts to almost 10% of Callidus's net loans receivable over the same nine month period. Moreover, far from expanding its portfolio of loans (as required to justify a premium to book value) over the twelve months from September 30, 2016 to September 30, 2017, Callidus's net loans receivable fell from over \$1 billion to under \$500 million. Much of this decline was caused by Callidus acquiring its borrowers, rather than by the repayment by borrowers of debts owing to Callidus.

E. The Black Cube Entrapment Campaign

80. In the period from August 2016 through at least December 2017, the Catalyst Defendants conspired with Black Cube, Psy Group, Jamieson and Rosen, and with other co-conspirators who are known to the Counterclaim Defendants but presently unknown to West Face, to unlawfully harass, intimidate and deceive persons who are or were employed by or connected to West Face or played important roles in the litigation described above between West Face and Catalyst (the "**Black Cube Campaign**"). The purpose and effect of the Black Cube Campaign was to harm West Face and Boland. The Black Cube Campaign was carried out by the Counterclaim Defendants using a series of deceitful, fraudulent and otherwise unlawful means.

81. Remarkably, one of the targets of the Black Cube Campaign was Justice Newbould, who as stated above rendered the trial judgment in favour of West Face in the Moyse Action in August 2016. One of the central goals of the "sting" perpetrated against Justice Newbould was to entrap him into making anti-Semitic comments, thus insinuating that Justice Newbould was biased against Glassman, who is Jewish. The Catalyst Defendants intended to use the results of the sting against Justice Newbould to

attack and discredit him both publicly and in Catalyst's appeal to the Court of Appeal for Ontario from the Decision of Justice Newbould dismissing Catalyst's claims against West Face in the Moyse Action. Their effort failed.

82. As set out above, Black Cube is an investigative firm comprised of former members of the Israeli Defence Force and the Mossad, Israel's national intelligence agency. The Catalyst Defendants retained Black Cube, directly or indirectly through Psy Group or other parties, to elicit confidential and privileged information from West Face's current and former employees, business contacts, and their family members, as well as against Justice Newbould for the purpose of using the information and materials that Black Cube was able to obtain: (i) in their campaign of defamation against West Face; (ii) in various ongoing lawsuits commenced against West Face by Catalyst and/or Callidus; and (iii) in an effort to "plant" damaging articles and media coverage concerning Justice Newbould, West Face and the Moyse Action in, among other publications, the *National Post*, the Associated Press and Bloomberg News. Those efforts were ongoing at least as recently as December 7, 2017.

83. West Face only uncovered the Black Cube Campaign as a result of widespread media coverage in the U.S. and globally concerning Black Cube because of its involvement in a public scandal:

- (a) Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein is alleged by numerous women to have engaged in outrageous predatory and criminal behaviour, including sexual harassment and assault. A number of women, including most prominently actress Rose McGowan, have accused Weinstein of rape.

- (b) Weinstein, through counsel, hired Black Cube to investigate both women and journalists who were about to disclose Weinstein's actions, with the explicit goal of disturbing or preventing the publication of allegations of misconduct against Weinstein.
- (c) Operatives of Black Cube acted under false pretences to insinuate their way into the lives and confidences of Weinstein's victims in order to extract information that could potentially be used against them. Black Cube's methods included creating multiple fictional companies, websites and aliases for its operatives. For example, one of Black Cube's investigators – a woman later identified as "Stella Penn Pechanac" – pretended to be a women's-rights advocate and secretly recorded at least four meetings with Ms McGowan for the purpose of extracting either prejudicial information, or information from Ms McGowan about her allegations, which could then be used to silence Ms McGowan. Media coverage and coverage over the Internet concerning the involvement of Black Cube in the Weinstein scandal included photographs and at least one video of Ms Penn Pechanac.

84. West Face only learned of Black Cube's conduct when this coverage resulted in West Face employees, who had been targeted by operatives of Black Cube, recognizing Stella Penn Pechanac as one of the individuals who had solicited and met with them under what turned out to be false pretences.

85. Black Cube's conduct was undertaken for and on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants, and was unethical, improper and unlawful in a number of respects. First, private security and investigative services are legally regulated in Ontario by the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. In particular, private investigators are subject to the *Private Security and Investigative Services Act, 2005*, S.O. 2005, c. 34 ("**PSISA**") and the regulations made under it. The *PS/SA* prohibits carrying on business as a private investigator in Ontario without being licensed under that statute. Neither Black Cube nor any of its individual operatives were licensed private investigators in Ontario during the period in question.

86. Black Cube operatives did, in fact, contact and meet in the province of Ontario – under false pretenses – with a number of West Face's current and former employees, their family members, former employees of Catalyst, business contacts, and others, as well as with Justice Newbould, using lies and systematic deception. Black Cube operatives secretly recorded these meetings, created transcripts of what occurred, and conveyed these transcripts, recordings and related documents and information to the Catalyst Defendants, either directly or indirectly through intermediaries (the "**Black Cube Evidence**").

87. Black Cube's conduct included making deceitful and false offers of employment or investment; inviting their targets to meetings, lunches or dinners under false pretenses, and encouraging their targets to drink alcohol liberally; flying certain targets to London, England for further meetings where they were taken to further fraudulent interviews when jet lagged and tired; and ultimately attempting to entice their targets into disclosing privileged and confidential information of West Face or making

prejudicial statements that could be used against the targets or West Face. In the case of current and former employees of West Face, operatives of Black Cube enticed their targets to disclose confidential (and in some cases privileged) information of West Face in breach of their contractual and/or professional obligations to West Face.

88. The conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants orchestrating and carrying out the Black Cube Campaign has harmed West Face in a number of respects. First, it has sown the seeds of distrust and suspicion between West Face and its current and former employees by subjecting them to deceitful and invasive intrusions into their privacy, and the risk of false and harmful media attention and coverage.

89. Second, it has harmed West Face's ability to attract and retain talented employees, knowing that they too may be subjected to deceitful and invasive retaliatory measures like those engaged in by Black Cube for or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants.

90. Third, it has resulted in the unlawful disclosure of West Face's confidential, and in at least one case privileged information, to operatives of Black Cube and ultimately to the Catalyst Defendants. The disclosure of West Face's confidential and/or privileged information, in violation of confidentiality obligations in employment agreements and professional obligations, to a competitor like Catalyst is inherently harmful.

91. Fourth, the conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants in engaging or taking advantage of and utilizing the Black Cube Evidence to plant false and misleading media coverage concerning West Face was calculated to enshroud West Face in controversy

and scandal, and to undermine its business by deterring investors and other market participants from doing business with West Face.

92. Fifth, the conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants in causing, orchestrating, taking advantage of or utilizing Black Cube Evidence concerning its highly improper "sting" against Justice Newbould is particularly egregious, and was intended to prejudice to the greatest extent possible the position of West Face in defending and responding to Catalyst's appeal in the Court of Appeal for Ontario from the Trial Decision of Justice Newbould in the Moyse Action.

93. On the instructions of the Catalyst Defendants, operatives of Black Cube met with Justice Newbould twice on September 18, 2017, in his office and at dinner. They lied to and deceived Justice Newbould and attempted repeatedly to entrap him into making anti-Semitic comments that could then be used by Catalyst: (i) to attack Justice Newbould's honesty, integrity, conduct and character, including through highly negative and pre-arranged media coverage on the eve of the hearing of the appeal in the Moyse Action; and (ii) as "fresh evidence" in the Court of Appeal for Ontario, to allege that Justice Newbould acted improperly, with actual bias, in deciding the Moyse Action against Catalyst because Glassman is Jewish.

94. Even though operatives of Black Cube failed in their efforts to entrap Justice Newbould into making anti-Semitic comments, they and the Counterclaim Defendants, including Jamieson, persisted in their efforts to plant highly negative media coverage concerning Justice Newbould. Those efforts were made by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants both in the period immediately preceding the hearing of the Moyse

Appeal which was scheduled to be argued on September 26 and 27, 2017, and in the period after the Catalyst Defendants engineered an adjournment of the appeal during an attendance before Justice Rouleau of the Court of Appeal on the afternoon of September 25, 2017. They did so for the purpose of undermining improperly the position of West Face in the pending appeal in the Moyse Action.

95. In particular, on Sunday, September 17, 2017 (the day before Black Cube's failed sting operation against Justice Newbould), at the direction of the Catalyst Defendants, Jamieson contacted Christie Blatchford, a prominent business journalist at the *National Post*, promising an exclusive story concerning Justice Newbould. At the direction of the Catalyst Defendants, Jamieson provided Blatchford with an inaccurate and incomplete summary of the Moyse Action; falsely claimed that in deciding that action Justice Newbould had ignored the destruction of relevant evidence; and alleged that West Face was involved in a "Wolf Pack" of companies that were unlawfully conspiring to harm various public market participants. Jamieson also offered to connect Blatchford to a spokesperson from Catalyst.

96. Three days after operatives of Black Cube met with Justice Newbould, under false pretenses, using lies and deception, Jamieson met with Blatchford on Thursday, September 21, 2017 at a café in midtown Toronto. At that meeting, Jamieson gave Blatchford a USB flash drive containing photos, edited audio recordings and edited transcripts of two meetings between Justice Newbould and a Black Cube operative at his office and at dinner.

97. All of Jamieson's actions described above were directed by the Catalyst Defendants, directly or indirectly, as part of an attempt to induce Blatchford to write and publish a false and defamatory article concerning West Face and Justice Newbould immediately before the appeal of the Moyse Action was heard on September 25 and September 26, 2017.

98. Ultimately, Catalyst made the decision not to proceed with its proposed motion to adduce fresh evidence in its appeal in the Moyse Action after the failed sting operation against Justice Newbould was disclosed by Blatchford in article published in the *National Post* on November 24, 2017 entitled "The Judge, the Sting, Black Cube and Me".

99. In the period following September 25, 2017, the Counterclaim Defendants (and others working for them or on their behalf) persisted in their efforts to plant highly negative media coverage using Black Cube Evidence that they knew would be damaging not only to Justice Newbould, but also to West Face (including by undermining the legitimacy of Justice Newbould's dismissal of Catalyst's Claim against West Face in the Moyse Action). The efforts of the Counterclaim Defendants, and others on their behalf, were ongoing in this regard until at least as recently as December 7, 2017.

F. The Defamation Campaign

100. The Counterclaim Defendants' campaign of defamation against West Face and Boland was systematic, multifaceted and persistent. It was at all times carried out with malice and in bad faith. It included as its principal elements false and defamatory

press releases, communications to Catalyst investors and other capital market participants, Internet postings, and communications to members of the media, including the *National Post*, Bloomberg and the Associated Press.

(i) **False and Defamatory Press Releases and Statements Following the Issuance of Justice Newbould's Trial Reasons**

101. On August 18, 2016, Justice Newbould released his Reasons for Judgment dismissing Catalyst's claims and allegations in the Moyse Action in their entirety. The very next day, Catalyst issued a statement containing the following defamatory words, which were reprinted in the *National Post* and various other publications (the "**Post-Judgment Comments**"):

Additional evidence [had] come out since the Moyse litigation that [supported] the new case that alleges conspiracy and breach of contract.

We are deeply disappointed by the decision and the severe indications of possible bias displayed by Judge Newbold [sic]. We believe that he did not give fair consideration to all of the evidence presented, ignored contradictory statements made by the defendants that are part of the court record and delivered a judgement containing clear misstatements of fact.

102. The plain and obvious meaning of Catalyst's Post-Judgment Comments was that West Face had engaged in an unlawful conspiracy and breach of contract, and that Catalyst's allegations of breach of confidence made against West Face in the Moyse Action were, in fact, true, even though they had been dismissed the day before by Justice Newbould.

103. The Post-Judgment Comments were false. No "additional evidence" supporting any of Catalyst's claims and allegations in the new litigation had "come out"

in the period since the trial of the Moyse Action had concluded only two months earlier. Nor was there any proper or good faith basis for Catalyst to assert, as it did, that the only reason its claims against West Face were dismissed by Justice Newbould was that Justice Newbould had misconducted himself and acted with actual bias in presiding at trial in the Moyse Action. Catalyst made these statements with malice and for the purpose and with the effect of embarrassing both West Face and Justice Newbould, and presenting the illusion to current and potential investors, participants in the capital markets and others, that it could substantiate the truth of the WIND Defamation, and of the entirely false allegations Catalyst had made against West Face in the Moyse Action.

104. On October 13, 2016, Catalyst issued a press release concerning West Face and Boland through the Business Wire news service containing the following defamatory statements (the "**October 2016 Press Release**"):

It is exactly because of this culture at Catalyst, as compared to how others behave, that we have chosen to be incredibly tough and demanding when our rights are trampled or counterparties act unethically. Because ultimately, it is our LPs and investors that are impacted.

...

Catalyst has put its faith in the judiciary and expect that our claims and appeals will be heard fairly and that judgment will expose the truth of West Face's actions, character and values.

105. The plain and ordinary meaning of the October 2016 Press Release is that:

- (a) West Face trampled unlawfully on Catalyst's rights, and acted unethically and unlawfully in respect of WIND and Callidus; and

- (b) West Face's actions, character and values are consistent with having engaged in questionable and unlawful actions with respect to WIND and Callidus.

106. Each of these meanings is demonstrably false. The October 2016 Press Release was published with malice, as part of a systematic, orchestrated and unlawful campaign of defamation against West Face and Boland for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring Boland and West Face as well as its officers, employees and directors as well as poisoning the relationship between West Face and its investors.

107. The purpose and effect of Catalyst's October 2016 Press Release was to disseminate its false and defamatory allegations against West Face and Boland as widely as possible, including among investors, other participants in the capital markets and other members of the business community.

108. In addition, in or about the same period from August to October 2016, Glassman repeated the defamatory words contained in the Post-Judgment Comments and the October 2016 Press Release in a variety of conversations and discussions with industry analysts, potential and current investors of both Catalyst and West Face, and other market participants, the identities of whom are known to the Catalyst Defendants and not to West Face (the "**Glassman Defamation**"). On these same occasions, Glassman impugned the conduct, business integrity and ethics of Boland and his partners and colleagues at West Face.

109. The Glassman Defamation was false. As described above, and as found by Justice Newbould following a full trial of the Moyse Action, West Face acted in an

entirely reasonable, proper and lawful manner in participating in the acquisition and subsequent sale of WIND.

(ii) False and Defamatory Allegations to Catalyst Investors

110. On or about August 14, 2017, in a letter disseminated to all of Catalyst's investors, Catalyst made the following false and defamatory statements concerning West Face (the "**Investor Letter**");

As a brief update on the West Face and Wind litigation, new facts helpful to the case have been discovered. These relate not only to their stand-alone behaviour but also to possible market manipulation involving West Face and others in Callidus.

111. These words are defamatory in their natural and ordinary meaning. The words were meant and understood to mean that West Face, either directly or through its employees, officers and directors:

- (a) has engaged unilaterally in improper conduct intended to manipulate the market price for the shares of Callidus;
- (b) has engaged in conspiracies with other people or entities intended to manipulate the market price for the shares of Callidus;
- (c) has made misrepresentations to the public concerning Callidus; and
- (d) has manipulated improperly other public market participants.

112. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Investor Letter was published with malice, as part of systematic and unlawful campaign of defamation

against West Face, for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring West Face as well as its officers, employees and directors.

113. Moreover, as of the date the Investor Letter was disseminated by Catalyst, no "new facts helpful to [Catalyst's] case" had been discovered. That statement was made to investors by Catalyst for the purpose, and with the effect, of presenting the illusion that Catalyst would finally be able to prove the truth of its allegations and claims against West Face in the Moyse Action. As stated above, however, those claims and allegations are now, and have always been, demonstrably false.

114. West Face at all times acted in an entirely appropriate, lawful and responsible manner with respect to both WIND and Callidus. As described above, Catalyst determined in October 2014 that Callidus's shares were overvalued, and decided to short-sell its stock, based entirely on its analysis of publicly available information. Moreover, West Face's assessment of Callidus has been borne out by subsequent events. In the period since West Face first determined that Callidus was overvalued in October 2014, when Callidus was trading at over \$20 per share, the share price of Callidus has fallen dramatically, and is currently trading at approximately \$10 per share. Moreover, Callidus has experienced significant loan losses, been ordered by the OSC to restructure its financial reports, and experienced a dramatic reduction in the size of its loan book.

(iii) False and Defamatory "Internet Postings" of "Wolf Pack" Behaviour

115. On or about September 19, 2017, on the eve of the scheduled hearing of Catalyst's appeal in the Moyse Action, a series of false and defamatory Internet

postings (the "**Internet Postings**") about West Face and Boland began to appear in a variety of locations on the Internet. These Internet Postings were posted under pseudonyms, but were orchestrated, directed and paid for, directly or indirectly, by the Counterclaim Defendants.

116. The first such Internet Posting uncovered by West Face (the "**Boland Post**") was titled "West Face Capital CEO Gregory Boland has made a fortune shorting companies, laying off thousands, then sells stocks high". In addition to the false and defamatory title, the Boland Post contained the following false and defamatory words:

West Face Capital has used an aggressive strategy to take control of companies. It requires months, sometimes years of patience, before gutting the asset and selling off what is left of it for profit. Gregory Boland has used this tactic to great effect in conjunction with several partners.

Boland typically targets weak companies to take advantage of cheap stock. But where no such stock exists, West Face and partners are now looking to create it. This pack of aggressive investors have taken to opening a shorts [sic] against target companies, before strong-arming boards of directors and restructuring companies. They then sell off assets for profit.

In 2010, West Face surprised the board of Maple Leaf Foods after wresting away a third Ontario Teachers [sic] Pension Plan's 36-percent stake. What resulted was a third-year [sic] war between Boland and Maple Leaf CEO Michael McCain. Boland will often speak of the board's "independence" to cleanse of it of people [sic] who have long-standing business ties. The result is often conveniently removing multiple directors at once, handing West Face greater proportional control.

"Corporate governance, and specifically director independence, became the focal point of Boland's attack, the lever by which he hoped to wrest power away from the McCains and make the company more responsive to the concerns of smaller investors such as—but not limited to—West Face," Listed Magazine wrote in spring 2011. He used

similar strong-arming in 2008 to gut the entire board of Air Canada parent, ACE Aviation.

The "independence" arguments makes sense [sic] to most people trying to make managerial decision-making more efficient. Yet, it relies on pointing to inevitably strong working relationships between managers and directors as problematic, meaning true independence erodes over time. It makes for a great talking point for new players to weaken experienced directors for their own gain.

These tactics are not strictly illegal, but Boland has not exactly stayed out of the courtroom either. He has been accused of industrial espionage to one-up competitors, specifically regarding the acquisition of Wind Mobile in 2014. Alfred Balm sued Boland during another takeover, claiming the latter reneged on \$10 million in stock sales after said stock dipped below the agreed sales price.

At Maple Leaf Foods, West Face and Boland eventually took a backseat in 2014 after years of infighting. Boland doubled his investment, with \$300 million, even though the company posted losses in five of the last six quarters before the sale. He also left Maple Leaf with a \$1 billion restructuring plan unfinished. Boland retained a spot on the board, but eventually gave that up in 2016.

The company's stock has risen, but the quest for profitability is still a ways off. The company laid off 400 workers, mainly in Mississauga [sic], in 2015. When Boland departed a year later, they announced 400 more dismissals and the close of a factory in Thamesford, Ontario.

In an environment where distressed companies are easy prey, it seems West Face Capital has figured out a way to squeeze companies for its last few drops of life. Their tactics should be a lesson for anyone who thinks "independent" management and board "restructuring" are more than buzzwords. They are pretexts used by predatory investors.

117. The Boland Post was published repeatedly over the Internet by or at the request of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, including:

- (a) On a website found at <http://greg-boland.blog/>. This website bore the defamatory heading "Greg Boland and West Face Scam", and contained a link to the Boland Post at <http://greg-boland.blog/2017/09/19/west-face-strategy-loveem-and-leaveem>. The "author" of the Boland Post on this site is listed as "Anonymous", which provided a link to a page at <http://greg-boland.blog/author/judgefranknewbould>. While there was no additional content at the "author" page, the URL falsely suggests that Justice Newbould was somehow associated with the Boland Post. The purpose of associating Justice Newbould with the Boland Post was to attack his conduct and integrity, as well as the reliability of his Judgment against Catalyst in the Moyse Action. As explained below, this was not Catalyst's only attempt to attack Justice Newbould in an effort to harm West Face and Boland;
- (b) On a website found at <http://u.wn.com>, which bears the heading "West Face strategy: love'em and leave'em", and contained a link to the Boland Post at http://article.wn.com/view/2017/09/18/West_Face_strategy_love_em_and_leave_em/; and
- (c) By numerous Twitter accounts that provided links to the articles referred to above stating "To read more about corruption in the Canadian Stock Exchange [sic] click here", including but not limited to @joshccros, @Hiru3035Hirusha, @PearsallApril, @iamblessed2006, @AngelicaXoXoz, and @tox_icity. These Twitter accounts were

established and managed, directly or indirectly, for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants.

118. The plain and ordinary meaning of the Boland Post is that:

- (a) West Face and Boland are predatory investors who intentionally harm companies and their employees for West Face and Boland's own private profit;
- (b) West Face and Boland were engaged in a "scam" and other unethical and improper, corrupt practices;
- (c) West Face and Boland conspired with unnamed third parties to make false and misleading statements about public companies in order to artificially manipulate and suppress their stock prices in support of an improper and unlawful "short selling" strategy;
- (d) West Face and Boland engaged in "industrial espionage" with respect to West Face's participation in the acquisition of WIND Mobile in 2014;
- (e) West Face and Boland caused Maple Leaf to suffer losses in five of six quarters, caused significant job losses, and failed to successfully complete a billion dollar restructuring; and
- (f) West Face and Boland drive companies into bankruptcy for their own private profit.

119. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Boland Post was published with malice, as part of a systemic and unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring Boland and West Face as well as its officers, employees and directors.

120. The purpose, intent and effect of the Boland Post was to poison the relationship between West Face and its current or potential investors.

121. The Boland Post is entirely and deliberately false. West Face has never "gutted" an asset and then sold off "what is left of it for profit". Nor has it engaged in unlawful stock manipulation, either alone or in conjunction with others. West Face has never "strong-arm[ed]" the Board of any company. Nor did it "sell off" the assets of any company for the private benefit of West Face. At all times, West Face has shared in the profit or loss of companies in which it invests in the same manner as other investors in comparable securities.

122. The Boland Post states, or in the alternative alleges by innuendo, that West Face's investment in Maple Leaf Foods was detrimental to Maple Leaf. That innuendo is also false. West Face and Boland's involvement with Maple Leaf was entirely positive. When West Face acquired an interest in the company in 2010, its stock price was trading at less than \$10 per share. As a result of a restructuring of the business of Maple Leaf carried out with the support of Boland and West Face, by the time West Face ended its involvement with Maple Leaf in 2016, the stock price was well over \$25 and the company had returned to profitability.

123. The purpose and effect of the Boland Post was to disparage the reputations of West Face and Boland, and to discourage improperly investors and other market participants from doing business with West Face.

124. The second defamatory Internet Posting (the "**Wolf Pack Video**") was first posted on YouTube or about September 19, 2017, and was titled "Judicial and Economical Corruption in Canada". The Wolf Pack Video was published by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants using the online pseudonym "Wolf Pack". The defamatory text displayed on the Wolf Pack Video is as follows:

BILLION-DOLLAR TORONTO "WOLF PACK" IS TRAPPING
COMPANIES INTO STOCK SHORTS

In June 2016, K2 & Associates took a short position in
Asanko Mining...

the miner had 90% downside potential; and soon Muddy
Waters LLC took notice.

UPON THE RELEASE OF THE MUDDY WATER [sic]
RESEARCH, ASANKO'S STOCK BEGAIN [sic] TO TANK...

K2 & ASSOC. IS WORKING WITH OTHER COMPANIES
TO CREATE DISCOUNT STOCK BUYOUTS

K2 & Assoc., Anson Funds, WestFace Cap., & MMCAP
Fund Inc., are working together

They are forming a "Wolf Pack" designed to target
companies and bring them down.

125. In addition, the description of the Wolf Pack Video on its YouTube page contains the following defamatory words:

There is a new beast on the scene in Canada - The
Wolfpack. Made up of a group of at least eight nefarious
companies and their CEO's [sic], The WolfPack has been
operating for several years to take out their competitors

using 'short' tactics. By manipulating the stock market these companies guarantee that any business they target will fall into their hands. Spreading lies, committing purgery [sic], even laundering money- The Wolfpack will stop at nothing to accomplish their goals.

With connections across Canada and into the United States, WestFace, Anson Partners, K2 Partners, along with several private investors like Mark Cohedes [sic], and Alex Speers are operating largely undercover to carry out [sic] their short schemes. The list of WolfPack Members goes on and their reach is extensive, the Canadian credit market is in the midst of a major crisis.

Our mission is to expose these companies and the men behind them for what they really are and prevent further economic repercussions. There are at least four businesses that we can confirm have been affected by inducement actions carried out by the group, including: Badger Day lighting, EIF, Valeant Pharmaceuticals, and Concordia International. Each companies [sic] has had its shares depleted by the Wolf Pack's market manipulation to the point of declaring bankruptcy. The time has come to put an end to the manipulation and racketeering of these men and reinstate the public's trust in the financial system.

126. The Wolf Pack Video was published repeatedly by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, including:

- (a) On YouTube at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0K_L9OFUDc; and
- (b) On Twitter by numerous Twitter accounts that provided links to the video stated "Judicial and Economical Corruption in Canada", including but not limited to @dfrancis153, @webmaker_bd, @SaraMariohot82, @Arman_Arif44, @SunlightCity, @cool_coolm80, @rdmoot, @CassyxLove, @penslinger81, @happysnappy16, @nadia_neeka, @lordrose61, emlove2015, @WolflyHearted, @brandonn1768, @hasithamalinga2, @majharul521, @Nawamya148, @admschaaf,

@rainoforanges, @Emily_Grier001, @ManojAbey, @asansaranga1998, ThusithaDilana, @erangasperera1, @iamblessed2006, and @tox_icity. These Twitter accounts were managed, directly or indirectly, for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants.

127. The plain and ordinary meaning of the Wolf Pack Video is that:

- (a) West Face conspired unlawfully and improperly with other market participants to engage in corrupt conduct intended to harm, and ultimately cause the bankruptcy of Asanko Mining, Badger Daylighting, Exchange Income Fund, Valeant Pharmaceuticals, Concordia International, and other companies in order to profit from an unethical and illegal short-selling strategy;
- (b) West Face has committed perjury, racketeering and money-laundering; and
- (c) West Face has engaged in illegal stock manipulation.

128. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Wolf Pack Video was published with malice, as part of a systematic and unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring West Face and Boland as well as West Face's officers, employees and directors.

129. The statements in the Wolf Pack Video mirror closely the entirely false allegations of misconduct made by Catalyst and Callidus against West Face and Boland in their Claim in this proceeding and are entirely and deliberately false. West Face has

never acted in conjunction with any of the other named entities, has never invested in the securities of Asanko Mining or any of the other named companies, has never engaged in corrupt behaviour, and has never worked with other parties "to target companies and bring them down".

130. The purpose and effect of the Wolf Pack Video was to disparage the reputations of Boland and West Face, and to discourage improperly investors and other market participants from doing business with West Face and Boland.

131. The third defamatory Internet Posting (the "**Esco Post**") was first posted on or about September 19, 2017 by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, using the pseudonymous name "julesljones". This post contained the following defamatory words:

The Buyout That Wasn't

The Truth Behind the Esco Marine Purchase and K2 & Associates

At the center of a large scale investigation sit several private Hedgefund companies, who through manipulation and insider information are quietly cornering the market. The group, although on the outside appear unconnected [sic] are in fact undeniably linked.

Although the entire group is worthy of in depth analysis and probing, the topic of this brief expose is the connection between Anson Funds Corporation, K2 & Associates [sic], Westface [sic] Capital and Esco Marine Inc.

Connecting The Dots

In June 2014, Callidus Capital provided Esco Marine with a loan of just over US \$20 million, as part of an agreement of up to US \$34 million, to assist in financing its ongoing operations. Falling behind, Esco was forced to cease all operations and filed for bankruptcy protection from creditors

on March 7 after their lender, Callidus Capital Corp, owned by Newton Glassman, called in a \$31.4 million loan. Struggling to turn their scrap business around, ESCO Marine, Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection, or more accurately, had an involuntary bankruptcy petition filed against it, on March 7, 2015 . When Esco announced to investors that they couldn't pay, thereby declaring they were in default, a suit was filed against them by Callidus Capital.

The claim was filed with assistance from Greg Boland, the CEO of West face [sic] Capital. Boland, [sic] just happens to be close associate [sic] of Shawn Kimel, so close that the two hold office space for their respective companies in the same building in Toronto's financial district. Westface [sic] has a significant interest in acquiring control of Esco, the reason being that one of the major shareholders in the company is a well-known rival.

The Big Game

Getting back to the heart of the matter, Westface [sic] and Anson acted in cooperation with each other to bring the stock of the Texan Marine company down enough to crash their public tender and force them into selling. This tactic, commonly known as a 'short' isn't technically illegal...unless you are a company working in collusion with another vested interested [sic].

Anson Funds are a collection of privately-held and pooled investment vehicles which dedicate funds primarily to publicly-traded equity and debt securities. Anson likes the risk, they target companies in the midst of financial turmoil and hope to turn a profit off of the investment they make that most banks refuse to give. Their two main offices are in Dallas and Toronto, which works quite well to transfer assets from Esco to Canadian investors. And now here is where it gets confusing...

Anson and West face share common stock and West face [sic] and K2 share office space, the proximity of these businesses to each other can't be ignored. Furthermore, Greg Boland (WestFace) and Shawn Kimel (K2&Associates) both make donations to the Princess Margaret Cancer Foundation, making it likely that the pair are if nothing else associated with each other publicly. Barington/Hilco signed off on the acquisition of Esco Marine Inc, and guess who has

strong interest invested in Hilco- Shawn Kimel of K2& Associates.

How Hilco Connects

Hilco Redevelopment Partners was one of the parties set to acquire, restart, and operate Esco Marine Inc. Hilco was in agreement with Callidus Capital to turn the business around. The plan was to have Hilco providing the industrial asset monetization and Callidus providing a loan facility. Hilco used one of its subsidiaries, HRP Brownsville for operations and as part of the agreement made with Callidus, HRP would receive \$35 million USD. Callidus was set to retain and realize on all of Esco Marine Assets.

Upon the acquisition of ESCO by Hilco, a great deal of stock and any potential returns was lost to Callidus and directly sent to K2&Associates, AKAK Shawn Kimel. Knowing what we know about the closeness of Kimel and Boland, it seems likely that the two were in contact with one another.

In Conclusion

Despite the fact that the story is still developing and a strong conclusion can't be drawn just yet, the evidence speaks for itself. There is cooperation between these groups, cooperation to bring down stock and purchase floundering companies at bottom prices. Their [sic] was a concentrated effort to target Esco and hurt the business of Callidus and the parties behind it aren't trying to hide their identities.

132. The Esco Post was published repeatedly by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, including:

- (a) On a website found at <http://www.buzzfeed.com/julesljones/the-buyout-that-wasn't>;
- (b) On a website found at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/the-buyout-that-wasnt-the-truth-behind-the-esco-marine_us; and

- (c) By numerous Twitter accounts that provided links to the articles above stating "The Truth Behind the Esco Marine Purchase and K2 & Associates", including but not limited to @tox_icity, @AngelicaXoXoz, and @warunad99. These Twitter accounts were managed, directly or indirectly, for, by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants.

133. The plain and ordinary meaning of the Esco Post is that:

- (a) West Face and others conspired to manipulate unlawfully the stock price of Esco Marine, thereby forcing Callidus to sell its investment and lose money;
- (b) West Face engaged illegally in insider trading;
- (c) West Face acted unlawfully and improperly in acquiring control of Esco, a failing company; and
- (d) West Face conspired with others to prevent Callidus from turning Esco's fortunes around.

134. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Esco Post was published by the Counterclaim Defendants with malice, as part of a systemic and unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of injuring Boland and West Face as well as the officers, employees and directors of West Face.

135. The Esco Post was (and is) entirely and deliberately false. Esco Marine ("**Esco**") was at all times a private company to which Callidus extended a \$34 million credit facility in June 2014. In March 2015, after Esco defaulted on its obligations under

the credit facility, Callidus appointed a receiver over the assets of Esco. Callidus ultimately acquired Esco by bidding its debt in the insolvency proceeding, and then sued Esco's founders on their personal guarantees. That litigation has since settled on a confidential basis, the terms of which are unknown to West Face.

136. As a private company, it is impossible to "short" the shares of Esco, which are not publicly traded. West Face has never had an investment in Esco, the business of which failed as a result of the actions of Callidus and not because of anything done by West Face.

137. The purpose and effect of the Esco Post was to disparage improperly and unlawfully the reputation of West Face and Boland, and to discourage improperly investors and other market participants from doing business with West Face and Boland.

138. The fourth defamatory Internet Posting (the "**Face the Music Post**") was first posted on or about October 24, 2017 by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly. This post contained the following defamatory words:

West Face Capital – Time to Face the Music

West Face Capital (WF) appears to be losing face following a streak of dismal returns. The Toronto-based hedge fund, managed by activist investor Gregory Boland and considered a formidable player in its field with over \$2 billion in assets under management, continues to deliver very weak results for its investors. The weakness of WF's financial results, which are low and unsatisfactory by any standard, is magnified even more when accounting for red-hot equity markets and their returns to every asset class. By their own account, WF is underperforming significantly compared to the S&P 500, the S&P/TSX composite, the Event Driven

Distressed Hedge Fund Index, the Event Driven Activist Index and basically any other relevant index.

So what exactly is going on at WF? Have Boland and his team simply hit a bump in the road? Or is there a deeper story at play? It's difficult to tell from a simple analysis of WF's reports since the level of detail (rather, the lack thereof) makes it hard for even financial experts to understand what is hindering their numbers. Suffice to say that in an industry with loose regulation and oversight, to begin with, WF's near total lack of transparency and oversight compared to its peers stands out. It raises serious concerns.

Now consider that lacking transparency with the abovementioned, consistent underperformance. Taken together those concerns constitute alarm bells that cause any self-respecting investor with a bit of logic to take a step back and a very serious look at whether this is the place or people they want managing their money.

Lack of Compliance

WF appears to have lied or misrepresented facts on its Form ADV reports, claiming it qualifies for exemption from registration since it acts solely as an advisor to private funds and has less than \$150M in assets under management in the US. In reality, WF did not report assets under management for several US incorporated funds on its FORM ADV, including the West Face Long Term Opportunities (USA) L.P. which reportedly sold \$849.46M in securities. Instead, WF reported this fund as a "feeder" to its Cayman Islands-based West Face Long Term Opportunities Global Master L.P., a fund that reports less gross assets.

WF's Form D and Form ADV simply do not match. Based on SEC filings, WF's estimated AUM exceeds \$2.4 billion. The reduced reporting requirements WF has enjoyed since 2012 allows the firm to skate SEC scrutiny along with reduced reporting requirements. Similar SEC investigations into similar PE firms and hedge funds during the same period resulted in a significant enforcement action for undisclosed fees and expenses, failure to disclose conflicts of interest, misleading claims, and valuations, unauthorized shifting, allocation of expenses and more.

Finally, WF has been the subject of injunctions from several Canadian provincial authorities. The Alberta Securities

Commission has heard four cases against them, the Ontario Securities Commission three. WF insiders have also failed to promptly report on SEDI (Canada's Electronic System for Disclosure by Insiders).

Profit through management fees, no returns

One of the main problems with funds like WF is their short-term gain approach. The appeal of making huge money through its performance fees often causes the fund's managers to take very big and very unnecessary risks.

In a recent interview, Greg Boland openly declared his true nature as a gambler and a thrill seeker, stating that "Being a contrarian and buying at the nadir of investor confidence has always appealed to me psychologically, I don't know why. The result is you often get some bumpy rides at the beginning. If you're trying to catch a falling knife, you can get a few nicks on the way down."

With the fund's performance so weak, well below its high watermark, Boland and his team will need to provide some very strong returns very fast if they want to continue enjoying the sweet, addictive taste of success fees. Combine these two factors together and add the lack of transparency or reporting requirements and you get a surefire recipe for some very risky and problematic deals in WF's near future.

In the meantime, WF's investors should take a very good, in-depth look at their investor and consider how lucky they really feel with the boat sailing through turbulent waters and a thrill-seeking, risk-taking captain at the helm, especially when it comes to OPM (Other People's Money).

139. The Face the Music Post was published repeatedly by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, on the website u.wn.com.

140. The plain and ordinary meaning of the Face the Music Post is that:

- (a) West Face practices a "near total lack of transparency";
- (b) No "self-respecting investor" would invest funds with West Face;

- (c) West Face has failed to comply with laws and regulations;
- (d) West Face has actively lied and misrepresented facts to regulators and investors;
- (e) West Face is similar to other private equity firms and hedge funds that have been the subject of enforcement actions for undisclosed fees and expenses, failure to disclose conflicts of interest, misleading claims, and valuations, unauthorized shifting, allocation of expenses and more;
- (f) West Face has been the subject of a number of injunctions issued against it by Canadian provincial securities regulators, including the Alberta Securities Commission and the Ontario Securities Commission; and
- (g) West Face takes extraordinary and unnecessary risks at the expense of its investors.

141. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Face the Music Post was published with malice, as part of an unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring West Face and Boland, as well as the officers, employees and directors of West Face.

142. The Face the Music Post is entirely and deliberately false. At no point has West Face failed to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. It has never lied or misrepresented facts to regulators. It has also never been the defendant or respondent

in an enforcement or injunction proceeding brought against it by any Canadian provincial securities regulator.

143. The purpose and effect of the Face the Music Post was to disparage unfairly and unlawfully the reputation of West Face and Boland and to discourage improperly investors and other market participants from doing business with West Face and Boland.

144. The fifth defamatory Internet Posting was published for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, on or about October 30, 2017 (the "**Wolfpack Corruption Post**"). The Catalyst Defendants, or others acting for them or on their behalf, created and posted a website, www.wolfpackcorruption.com, that is entirely dedicated to defaming West Face and other parties. This website was posted in conjunction with a YouTube video directing viewers to visit that same website, and with a Wolfpack Corruption Twitter account. The Wolfpack Corruption Post and the @WolfpackCorruption Twitter feed all used consistent graphics and logos.

145. The Wolfpack Corruption Post contained the following defamatory words:

The Wolfpack's Corruption

A wolf stalks its pray from the shadows, waiting for the right moment to pounce.

When hunting as a pack, their pray is under attack from all sides.

The Wolfpack chews up its targets and spits them out. Like Little Red Riding Hood without the happy ending, publicly traded companies are hit hard by an avalanche of false charges. A blizzard of lies collects momentum, snowballing down the mountain on unsuspecting companies who can't

compete with the Wolfpack's ability to destroy target company reputations with little insinuation.

With an allusion to a cooked book or a hint to a conflict of interest, the Wolfpack is a shadowy cabal of short sellers that distort company reputations to drive stock prices down. They prey on investor tendency to jump at rumors, creating a cascade of rumor to profit off stocks they decide to short.

This is the story of an unsuspecting company, delivering its products to customers down the long and winding path in the forest that is Bay Street. But the path is not a safe one despite the scenic Canadian wood and tweets of the birds in the trees. Those woods hide predatory speculators and market manipulators.

Those tweets, hit pieces and speculative reports carry rumors that turn investors against your company, marking your fresh red hood not as a respected brand but a target. Not as a worthy investment, but a stock about to nosedive.

Those rumors are simple to spread. The wolves in the forest are the likes of Anson Funds, K2 & Associates, West Face Capital, MM Asset Management and the American short seller Mark Cohodes. The Riding Hoods? A growing list of victims like Nobilis, Home Capital Group, Concordia and Equitable Group are in the trenches against the Wolfpack's financial war machine.

The Wolfpack develops stories about their targets based on minutia of evidence, amplifying mild foibles to twist them into death knells for these companies. Few victims have survived their wrath. Some have defeated negative projections handedly. Others have successfully gone to war in court. The inept judges know their game. The weak courts know their pattern. The hamstrung regulators have seen it, too.

Now you have a chance to catch these wolves in action and save your investments. Learn here how Toronto's Wolfpack shorts and distorts target companies to make quick money.

146. The plain and ordinary meaning of the Wolfpack Corruption Post is that:

- (a) West Face is part of a group of co-conspirators (*i.e.*, a "Wolfpack" or "shadowy cabal" of companies) engaged in stock manipulation of public companies;
- (b) West Face and these alleged co-conspirators have launched a campaign of deception and misinformation (using "an avalanche of false charges", a "blizzard of lies", and "cascade of rumour") to "destroy" improperly and unlawfully the reputations of public companies and manipulate their stock prices; and
- (c) Any legal successes enjoyed by West Face or its co-conspirators have been the result of an "inept judge" or "weak courts", as opposed to merit.

147. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The Wolfpack Corruption Post was published for, by or on behalf of the Catalyst Defendants with malice, as part of a systematic and unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of injuring Boland and West Face as well as its officers, employees and directors.

148. The Wolfpack Corruption Post is deliberately false and defamatory. As set out repeatedly above, West Face has never conspired with any of the above-noted companies to short-sell any stocks.

149. The purpose and effect of the Wolfpack Corruption Post was to embarrass and disparage the reputations of Boland and West Face, and to discourage improperly investors and companies from doing business with West Face and Boland.

150. Indeed, as touched on above, on the same day that the Counterclaim Defendants published the Wolfpack Corruption Post (October 30, 2017), they also published, or caused to be published, either directly or indirectly, a YouTube video titled "Market Manipulation in Canada". The YouTube video took the form of a short "Breaking News" segment about how the Canadian financial markets had been "rocked by allegations of insider trading, market manipulation, and interference by a well-known group of short-sellers". While the YouTube video did not expressly refer to West Face by name, scrolling across the bottom of the YouTube video were the words: "Visit: wolfpackcorruption.com for more information". The purpose and effect of the YouTube video was to ensure that as many Internet users as possible would visit the Wolf Pack Corruption.com Post to maximize the damage to the reputations of Boland and West Face. The YouTube video was also defamatory of West Face and Boland.

151. In addition, the Counterclaim Defendants republished the Wolfpack Corruption Post by tweeting or causing to be tweeted links to it from the @WolfpackCorruption Twitter feed, which has since had all of its tweets deleted.

152. The sixth false and defamatory Internet Posting (the "**WestFace.net Post**") was posted on or about November 6, 2017 for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly. This was yet another website created by the Counterclaim Defendants for the purposes of embarrassing and defaming West Face, Boland and their alleged co-conspirators. This post contained the following defamatory words:

A Company Desperate to Maintain a False Image

In the world of hedge funds and money managers, there are those you can trust to make accurate and timely investments, and those who take what prove to be unnecessary risks with a hope of return that is never met. West Face Capital, a Toronto-based hedge fund, has come under intensive scrutiny as of late for several discrepancies in their reports, which have led financial market experts to raise red flags.

According to the S&P 500, a widely-regarded and entrusted gauge for determining the profitability and reliability of large-cap U.S. equities, West Face Capital is falling short in almost every performance index. Data, which includes backdated reports on five year, three year and one year revenues, highlight the shockingly meager account with which the investors have been presented. As the business operates in both Canadian and American markets, there are also detailed reports available on the TSX index that corroborate West Face's poor returns.

While the hedge fund claims one thing, the visible results as of June 2017 show that the S&P 500 has gone up 19.9% over the last year and West Face's index went up only 2.8%.

This means that by choosing to invest in the S&P or in other top American stocks, you would have yielded 539% more revenue than if you were to invest in West Face. Their credibility is on rocky terrain, as they continue to vehemently deny any trouble in their portfolio. The TSX reports yield a similar conclusion, with an increase of 11% over the past year, 292% better than West Face. An investor who would willingly purchase options through West Face in this market, or consult their money managers in this state, is putting their money in the trust of a company with zero idea of how to read the current market.

Riddled with Manipulation and Falsified Reports

What should trouble investors is the lack of transparency in West Face's financial reports and in their communications with their clients. Canadian-based hedge funds tend to enjoy more lax regulation than their American neighbors, and West Face Capital is taking full advantage of this. The company employs no outside auditors. This means that investors are letting the fund manage their capital and

compile their reports with virtually no outside scrutiny. It does not take a financial expert to recognize the potential for misconduct in this situation.

In light of this, and with all the accompanying suspicion, it is truly a wonder that West Face Capital, run by CEO Greg Boland, manages to maintain a client base at all. The reason lies in a sophisticated web of manipulation that has lulled investors into a false sense of security. These investors are not dumb –far from it – but West Face Capital has perfected a scheme of manipulating funds and revealing just enough information to keep their clients and business partners in the dark about their actual worth. They consistently report gains when the harsh reality reflects a string of near-crippling losses.

Activist Investing to Suit Their Own Needs

West Face, under the direction of Greg Boland, utilizes an activist investor approach that is not well received. Activist investors focus more on securing their own interests rather than promoting the needs of their clients: Rather than improving the companies they work with, activist investors position their own people within existing company structures in order to push their agenda forward. Several companies in the past few years have issued major complaints against West Face after falling victim to activist techniques. West Face's rearrangement did little to improve their portfolios, and instead shook up existing business structures with no benefit.

It would be remiss not to mention one of the largest issues with West Face Capital; an issue that may confirm claims of misconduct and market manipulation more than any other. A private firm found evidence that West Face Capital has not been reporting assets under management for several US incorporated funds on its Form ADV since 2012. In addition, the most recent Form ADV reports that West Face Capital qualifies "for the exemption from registration" because it acts as the sole adviser to private funds and has assets under management of less than \$150 million.

Wise Investors Should Look Elsewhere

This, however, is a blatant lie. This exemption has permitted West Face to escape SEC examination and allowed for reduced reporting. The form D and Form ADV for West

Face do not match, and based on SEC filings, the investment management firm's AUM is estimated to be more than \$2.4 billion. Suspicion of non-compliance with SEC regulations is high, and their relation to the OEC is largely thought to be the same. Coupled with the fact that West Face has been late in filing with SEDI over 16 times, this is a factor that cannot be ignored. West Face Capital is desperately trying to maintain their image amidst obvious inequities, and their behavior is deplorable. Any sound-minded individual who hopes to preserve their portfolio's worth would be wise to think twice before putting their money into the hands of this company.

153. The WestFace.net Post was published for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants, directly or indirectly, on a newly-created website titled "WestFace.net". This website was registered by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants on October 24, 2017 under the pseudonym "Jordan Brown". On that same day, "Jordan Brown" also registered GregBoland.net, though that website has not yet become active. The clear and malicious intent of the Counterclaim Defendants in posting or causing this defamatory statement to be posted was to ensure that the website would appear prominently in any search results for West Face or Boland.

154. The plain and ordinary meaning of the WestFace.net Post is that:

- (a) West Face has maintained a "false image" and cannot be trusted by investors;
- (b) West Face takes unnecessary and imprudent risks with its investors' funds;
- (c) West Face and Boland are incompetent in that they have "zero idea of how to read the current market";

- (d) West Face and Boland have engaged in a "sophisticated web of manipulation" of West Face's investors;
- (e) West Face and Boland have acted unlawfully and improperly, and not in the best interests of West Face's investors;
- (f) West Face has engaged in misconduct and manipulation;
- (g) West Face has "blatantly lied" to regulators, investors and others, and has otherwise failed to comply with regulatory requirements; and
- (h) "Sound-minded" and "wise" investors should not invest their funds with West Face because it cannot be trusted, takes unnecessary risks, is incompetent, has engaged in misconduct and the improper manipulation of its investors, and has failed repeatedly to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

155. Each of these meanings is false and defamatory. The WestFace.net Post was published for, by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants with malice, as part of a systematic and unlawful campaign of defamation, for the express purpose of embarrassing and injuring Boland and West Face as well as its officers, employees and directors.

156. The WestFace.net Post is deliberately false and defamatory and was calculated to undermine and destroy West Face and its reputation. It strikes at the very heart of West Face's business by asserting expressly that investors should not invest

their funds with West Face. At no point has West Face "manipulated" its investors. It has never lied or misrepresented facts to regulators.

157. The purpose and effect of the WestFace.net Post was to disparage the reputations of Boland and West Face, and to discourage improperly and unlawfully investors and other participants in the capital market from doing business with West Face and Boland.

158. The Counterclaim Defendants and others working for or with them engaged in a number of techniques to make it extremely difficult for West Face and Boland to determine that they were responsible for and played a role in the creation and dissemination of the Internet Postings referred above. For example:

- (a) prepaid credit cards were used to pay for a number of the services and fees involved in posting the Internet Postings to the Internet, thereby concealing the identities of those paying for these services;
- (b) this unlawful and systematic campaign of defamation was carried out by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants using a chain of agents and representatives located around the globe, including in Israel, Montreal, Vancouver, India, and Bangladesh, such that the actual posters of the Internet Postings are out of the jurisdiction and did not know who they were working for or why;
- (c) the scheme involved the use of a number of fake identities, usernames and pseudonyms, including the illegal misappropriation and misuse of the identities of actual people, including "Judge Frank Newbould";

- (d) services were employed by or on behalf of the Counterclaim Defendants to optimize the dissemination of the Internet Postings in Internet search engines, such as Google, so that the Internet Postings would reach the widest possible audience; and
- (e) the scheme involved using multiple layers of intermediary Internet servers, making tracing the IP addresses of those responsible for the Internet Postings difficult to determine. However, ultimately the IP addresses responsible belong directly or indirectly to the Counterclaim Defendants, to the Catalyst Defendants, as well as to Psy Group, Rosen, Jamieson and Black Cube.

159. Psy Group, Rosen and Jamieson all conspired with the Catalyst Defendants to carry out the campaign of defamation described above. Among other things, they created and administered a number of the false and defamatory postings and websites such as the Wolfpack Corruption Post and the Westface.net Post; drafted the text of the various defamatory Internet Postings; retained unnamed co-conspirators to draft and/or post and promote the various defamatory posts; and took steps to use false identities such as "Samantha Beth", "Alex Walker", "Jordan Brown" and "Judge Frank Newbould" in order to conceal their involvement. For example:

- (a) On or about August 13, 2017, Rosen, using the username "Alex Walker", posted a message on Freelancer.com (a website that provides its users with an online marketplace through which employers can hire independent contractors – freelancers – to perform work) in which he stated that he

was "looking for someone who can help me publish my website on tier 1 magazines in the U.S.". Walker ultimately awarded this project to Amin Razvi ("**Razvi**"), an individual residing in India. The website in question was outlawbds.com, which is not itself a part of the defamation campaign against West Face;

- (b) On or around September 10, 2017, Rosen (falsely using the name "Alex Walker") and Razvi began engaging in an instant messaging chat over Skype (a software application that allows its users to communicate in various ways over the Internet, including video and voice calling, screen-sharing, and instant messaging);
- (c) On September 18, 2017, Rosen stated that he had sent Razvi's Skype contact information to a colleague of his, who Rosen indicated would contact Razvi soon. Rosen referred to this person as his "boss", and stated that her name was "Samantha Beth" (in fact, the real person behind the Samantha Beth username was Jamieson);
- (d) On September 18, 2017, Jamieson (using the name "Samantha Beth") retained and directed Razvi to write, publish, and disseminate the Boland Post. Jamieson sent Razvi an email containing the text of the Boland Post. Razvi published the Boland Post on WN.com (as set out above), after being directed and paid to do so by Jamieson. In doing so Jamieson acted on her own behalf and on behalf of the other Counterclaim Defendants, including the Catalyst Defendants;

- (e) Similarly, on September 18, 2017, Jamieson (under the guise of Samantha Beth) sent Razvi an email containing the text of the Esco Post. Razvi published the Esco Post on the Huffington Post (as set out above), after being directed and paid to do so by Jamieson. In directing that the Esco Post be published, Jamieson acted on her own behalf and on behalf of the other Counterclaim Defendants, including the Catalyst Defendants;
- (f) In her discussions with Razvi in or around September 18, 2017, Jamieson made it clear to Razvi that her priorities were for him to publish the false and defamatory Internet Postings as quickly as possible, on as many websites as possible, and on as high profile websites as possible. Acting on her own behalf and on behalf of the other Counterclaim Defendants, Jamieson took all necessary steps to ensure that a number of the false and defamatory Internet Postings were disseminated as broadly as possible on the eve of the hearing in the Court of Appeal for Ontario of Catalyst's appeal in the Moyse Action. As stated above, that appeal was scheduled to be argued on September 26 and 27, 2017, until Catalyst engineered an adjournment of the appeal on the afternoon of September 25, 2017;
- (g) Similarly, as set out above, the Boland Post was also published at <http://greg-boland.blog/>. The "author" of the Boland Post on this site is listed as "Anonymous", yet provides a link to a page at <http://greg-boland.blog/author/judgefranknewbould>. This blog was created on September 19, 2017, and while the username of the user that created this

blog was "judgefranknewbould", the user's email was "sambeth381@gmail.com", and the user's address was 326 Bay Street, Toronto – a fictitious address that does not exist. In fact, it was Jamieson and/or Psy Group who created this blog post, and they did so in such a way as to deliberately conceal and mislead its readers as to her or its involvement and ultimately the involvement of the Counterclaim Defendants; and

- (h) Similarly, on September 18, 2017, Jamieson and/or the Counterclaim Defendants used the fictitious Samantha Beth username to create a second blog site at <http://judgefranknewbould.wordpress.com>. Notably, this was the day after Jamieson first emailed Blatchford with the "exclusive" story offer about Justice Newbould and West Face, and the very day of the failed sting against Justice Newbould. The Counterclaim Defendants had drafted and intended to publish a false and defamatory article about Justice Newbould's "corruption" to this blog post, and would have done so had Black Cube's sting operation against Justice Newbould been remotely successful. The proposed title of this unpublished blog post was "A corrupt system or just a bad apple: how Justice Frank Newbould is destroying our faith in the Canadian judicial system".

160. The Counterclaim Defendants conspired in a similar manner to publish the other Internet Postings. The particulars of their conduct are known to the Counterclaim Defendants.

(iv) **False and Defamatory Communications with Reporters Regarding Black Cube Operations**

161. Upon receiving the Black Cube Evidence, the Counterclaim Defendants, including Black Cube, Jamieson, Rosen, Glassman and Riley, conspired to provide reporters, news agencies (including the *National Post*, Bloomberg News and the Associated Press), as well as others, with edited, distorted or otherwise falsified recordings and/or transcripts of meetings between operatives of Black Cube and its targets, including current and former employees of West Face as well as Justice Newbould (the "**Edited Transcripts**"). The Counterclaim Defendants did so in an unsuccessful attempt to have these various news agencies publish negative false and defamatory articles about West Face, Boland and Justice Newbould. Among other things, transcripts provided to members of the media were edited or altered to provide the false impression that:

- (a) West Face had unlawfully received from Moyse confidential information belonging to Catalyst about WIND, and had used that information to its advantage;
- (b) West Face had concealed unlawfully the identity of its investors; and
- (c) West Face had obtained unlawfully and misused confidential information regarding a wireless spectrum auction held in February 2015.

162. All of these accusations were false and defamatory, and were published to the *National Post*, Bloomberg News and the Associated Press with malice, for the purpose of embarrassing and injuring West Face and Boland.

G. Conspiracy

163. The Counterclaim Defendants have engaged in both predominant purpose and unlawful means conspiracy in their efforts to inflict harm upon Boland and West Face.

164. The Counterclaim Defendants acted in concert, by agreement, and with the common design to:

- (a) publish the Post-Judgment Comments, the October 2016 Press Release, the Glassman Defamation, the Investor Letter, the Internet Postings and the Edited Transcripts, all as described above; and
- (b) carry out the Black Cube Campaign.

165. The conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants was directed at and intended to harm West Face and Boland. As described above, the purpose and effect of the Counterclaim Defendants' activities was to damage the reputation of West Face and Boland, to undermine and destroy the business of West Face, and otherwise cause harm to West Face in retaliation for West Face's recent success at Catalyst's expense as described above.

166. The Counterclaim Defendants knew that harm was likely to result to West Face and Boland from their conduct, and such harm has in fact occurred. By harming the reputations of Boland and West Face in the financial and investing communities, the Counterclaim Defendants have made it more difficult for West Face to raise and retain invested capital, attract and retain employees, and to make investments in other

companies. Black Cube's activities also caused harm to West Face and Boland as described above.

167. The Counterclaim Defendants carried out their conspiracy through unlawful means, including their systematic and orchestrated campaign of defamation, their use of unlicensed private investigators, deceit, unlawful means tort, inducing breach of contract and confidence, invasions of privacy and inducing breach of fiduciary duty.

H. Unlawful Means Tort

168. The Counterclaim Defendants' campaign of defamation had the purpose and effect of deceiving third-party market participants into believing that West Face and Boland are untrustworthy, incompetent and unethical. The Counterclaim Defendants made or caused to be made the false and defamatory statements described above with malice, while knowing that they were utterly false.

169. The Black Cube Campaign, carried out by, for or at the direction of the Counterclaim Defendants, also constitutes actionable wrongs against the targets of those activities, the identities of which are known to the Counterclaim Defendants. Among other things:

- (a) Operatives of Black Cube intentionally and fraudulently induced a number of the targets of the Counterclaim Defendants to invest time and money, and even to fly to London, England, in pursuit of employment or investment opportunities that never existed. Operatives of Black Cube intentionally made false representations to the targets with the purpose

and effect of causing them to rely on those representations, meet with Black Cube operatives, and disclose to them West Face's confidential and/or privileged information;

- (b) Operatives of Black Cube induced the targets to breach duties of confidence owed to West Face pursuant to employment contracts and at law by offering them lucrative employment or investment opportunities provided the targets would disclose confidential information belonging to West Face; and
- (c) Operatives of Black Cube induced West Face's former General Counsel to breach his fiduciary duties owed to West Face by offering to him a potentially lucrative employment opportunity provided that he would disclose privileged communications the target had with West Face concerning the hiring and employment of Brandon Moyse.

I. Damages

170. West Face and Boland have suffered significant damages as a result of the conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants pleaded above. Among other things:

- (a) Current West Face investors have redeemed their investments and withdrawn the proceeds in question from West Face's investment funds, thereby reducing the management fees that West Face can earn;
- (b) Potential West Face investors have been deterred from investing with West Face, thereby further reducing the management fees that West Face can earn; and

- (c) West Face has incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars in expenses associated with the retention of legal, investigative and technical advisors in order to determine who played a role in and is responsible for the conduct pleaded above.

171. Boland has also suffered severe reputational harm as a result of the conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants referred to above. His conduct, ethics and character have been severely and repeatedly impugned, which has harmed his ability to raise capital for business ventures at West Face and elsewhere and has otherwise limited his ability to pursue his professional activities. Moreover, Boland is personally registered with various securities regulators across Canada and subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. regulators, and the conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants has improperly endangered his standing and reputation with those regulators.

172. In the extraordinary circumstances of this case, a very substantial award of punitive damages is appropriate, having regard to the high-handed, willful, wanton, reckless, contemptuous and contumelious conduct of the Counterclaim Defendants. Their conduct, and the conduct of others acting for them or on their behalf, has been truly deplorable and should shock the conscience of the Court. The sting on Justice Newbould described above, and the efforts of the Catalyst Defendants to take full advantage of that sting, amount to a full frontal assault on the administration of justice.

J. The Catalyst Defendants Are Vexatious Litigants

173. The Catalyst Defendants should be declared vexatious litigants under section 140 of the *Courts of Justice Act*. Boland and West Face repeat and rely upon

paragraphs 1 to 25 of the Statement of Defence. Catalyst and Callidus, under the direction of Glassman, De Alba, and Riley, have commenced multiple, repetitive, vexatious and abusive proceedings against West Face and now Boland. These proceedings are manifestly without merit and have been brought for improper and collateral purposes, including to embarrass and harass West Face and Boland. Once commenced, Catalyst and Callidus have either allowed these meritless claims to lay dormant or have actively engaged in abusive litigation tactics to stall or delay the proper and final determination of their claims. Finally, the Catalyst Defendants' attempted "sting" on Justice Newbould constitutes an outright attack on the proper administration of justice.

K. Service Outside Ontario

174. The Counterclaim Defendants may, without a court order, be served outside of Ontario pursuant to Rules 17.02(g) and (q), because the Counterclaim against the Counterclaim Defendants consists of claims in respect of a tort or torts committed in Ontario, and because the claims made in the Counterclaim are properly the subject matter of a counterclaim under the *Rules*.

175. West Face proposes that this action be tried at Toronto.

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Commercial Court File No. CV-17- CV-17-587463-00CL
Court File No. CV-17-586096

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST
PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT
TORONTO**

**STATEMENT OF DEFENCE AND COUNTERCLAIM OF
WEST FACE CAPITAL INC. AND GREGORY BOLAND**

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