IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION UNDER CHAPTER ELEVEN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT AND THE UNCITRAL ARBITRATION RULES

BETWEEN:

WILLIAM RALPH CLAYTON, WILLIAM RICHARD CLAYTON, DOUGLAS CLAYTON, DANIEL CLAYTON AND BILCON OF DELAWARE INC.

CLAIMANTS

- and -

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

RESPONDENT

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
HELD BEFORE JUDGE BRUNO SIMMA (PRESIDING ARBITRATOR),
PROFESSOR DONALD McRAE, and PROFESSOR BRYAN SCHWARTZ
held at the offices of Arbitration Place,
333 Bay Street, Suite 900, Toronto, Ontario
on Wednesday, February 28, 2018, at 8:32 a.m.

VOLUME 8 - FULL TRANSCRIPT {REVISED}

CONDENSED TRANSCRIPT WITH WORD INDEX

APPEARANCES:

Gregory Nash on behalf of the Claimants
Brent Johnston
Chris Elrick
Alex Little
Alex Baer
Frank Borowicz, QC
Randy Sutton

Scott Little on behalf of the Respondent
Shane Spelliscy
Krista Zeman
Susanna Kam
Rodney Neufeld
Mark Klaver

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CONFIDENTIAL February 28, 2018

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1 Toronto, Ontario. 2 --- Upon resuming on Wednesday, February 28, 2018, 3 at 8:32 a.m. 4 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Good 5 morning, good morning to everybody. There are 6 some organizational things we can deal with later. 7 I give the floor instantly to Mr. Nash for the 8 closing statement of the claimant. 9 Mr. Nash, you have the floor. 10 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 11 8:33 A.M. CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. NASH: 12 13 MR. NASH: Thank you, Judge 14 Simma. Good morning. 15 Good morning, Professor 16 Schwartz. Good morning, Professor McRae. 17 In the testimony you have 18 heard this past week, it has been confirmed that 19 the investors have proven each and every one of 20 the elements of their claims far beyond the 21 required balance of probabilities. But for 22 Canada's NAFTA breach, the investors would have 23 received all of the necessary government 24 approvals, established the Whites Point Quarry, 25 and produced and profitably sold aggregate

1 products to affiliated and established customers. 2 Canada's breach of the NAFTA 3 directly caused the investors to lose a unique and 4 long-term supply of high-quality aggregate to 5 profitably sell into an established and largely 6 captive market.

> Specifically, the testimony this week has confirmed that the investors have operated a successful and established aggregates and construction materials business for two generations, selling aggregate and construction materials into the New Jersey and New York markets.

The investors were completely vertically integrated, and their companies, their interests, included two ventures, Amboy and an interest in New York Sand & Stone.

The investors were importing coarse and fine aggregate products from Bayside to supply aggregates to Amboy and to New York Sand & Stone. They decided to identify, in the early 2000s, their own long-term supply and reliable supply of aggregate to integrate into their operations. At Nova Scotia's invitation, the

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investors identified Whites Point as the ideal location for a quarry to fulfil their need for a long-term independent supply of high-quality aggregate,

The investors confirmed all elements necessary to establish a successful quarry, including the quantity and quality of the resource, the design and feasibility of the necessary infrastructure and the ability to ship the aggregate to their customers.

Much of this evidence is substantially or entirely uncontested. Canada does not dispute, either meaningfully or at all, the investors' background, business experience and financial resources;

the investors' need for. investment in and commitment to the Whites Point Quarry;

the Whites Point Quarry's suitability and viability;

the claimants' security of interest in the lands;

the quantity and quality of in-place basalt;

1 that the basalt could be 2 extracted;

3 the feasibility and capacity 4

of the design of the plant; the plant's capacity to

produce suitable product for its intended market; the concept, design and

feasibility of the marine terminal;

the reasonableness of the investors' projected capital costs;

the reasonableness of the

investors' projected operating costs:

that the aggregate products

could be loaded directly onto a bulk carrier for transport;

and that the aggregate products would have been delivered to

The evidence also confirms

that Canada cannot reasonably dispute

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The testimony this past week further confirmed that, in the ordinary course, and absent an unlawful, unwinnable and arbitrary process that you have found already constitutes a breach of the NAFTA, the investors would have received the government approvals necessary to establish and operate the quarry.

On the facts as proven, Canada's NAFTA breach directly caused the investors' losses. But for Canada's unlawful conduct, the investors would have produced and profitably sold aggregate in the manner that they

Accordingly, the investors have made out their case for full reparation ----- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 8:38 A.M.

MR. NASH: -- through an award of lost profits using the DCF methodology. Our closing statement is organized into seven parts. First, I will briefly summarize the relevant legal framework. Second, I will summarize the

evidence that proves the Whites Point Quarry was

to be a backbone acquisition to the investors' established businesses.

Third. I will review the evidence that proves beyond the required -- beyond the required balance of probabilities that the investors would, in the ordinary course, have received government approval for the Whites Point Ouarry.

Fourth, I will summarize the evidence that proves, again beyond the required balance of probabilities, the viability of the Whites Point Quarry, including the quantity and quality of the resource, the infrastructure, the transportation and the economics.

Fifth, I will explain why Howard Rosen's DCF analysis should be adopted in assessing the investors' losses.

Number 6, I will address the topics that the tribunal invited the parties to consider in its January 26th, 2018, letter.

And, finally, we will explain why the investors' claim is not barred under Article 1116 and why the respondent's argument that the investors failed to mitigate must be rejected.

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The applicable legal principles are as follows:

The investors must receive full reparation for their losses arising from Canada's breach. On the issue of causation, the burden is on the investors to establish, on a balance of probabilities: A cause, here the breach; an effect, here the loss of the quarry; and a logical link and nexus between those two.

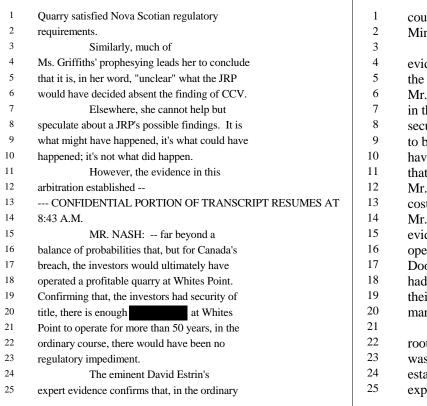
The investors' losses of profit are the logical and natural consequence of Canada's breaches of the NAFTA. The evidence before you establishes each element in the chain of causation. Once the investors have proven their right to damage on a balance of probabilities, the tribunal then estimates the actual loss, which, as the tribunals in Crystallex and Vivendi explained, does not require a record of established production or profitable operation, especially where, as in this case, the state itself promoted the profitability of the investment and the investors have established and profitable expertise in the industry in which they were investing.

The tribunal does not need to

conclude with precision exactly what conditions would apply to the quarry and what exactly the cost consequences of complying with each individual condition would be. The investors have proven a reasonable estimate of what those costs would be. That is their burden; they have met it.

The investors' comprehensive evidentiary record supports FTI's damages model, and Mr. Rosen's presentation of the FTI valuation summarized the evidentiary inputs that went into each component of the model. The results of Mr. Rosen's analysis and conclusions are self-evident. The DCF method is appropriate where the fact of further profits is proved on a balance of probabilities. Where the fact of further profits is proved on a balance of probabilities. Some tribunals have described

the threshold as being reasonable certainty. There's no difference between the two in this context. Canada insinuates that some complicating event could or might occur. Tellingly, Canada never states that something is likely. Dr. Blouin, for example, said that it is not, in his words, a foregone conclusion that the environmental assessment of the Whites Point



course, a JRP would have recommended and the Ministers would have approved the project.

Professor Sossin's expert evidence confirms that, in the ordinary course, the Ministers would have approved the quarry. Mr. Oram and SNC Lavalin's evidence confirms that, in the ordinary course, the investors would have secured all necessary permits and authorizations to build and operate the quarry. The quarry would have been built and operated. The particulars of that operation are confirmed by many, including Mr. Washer, the engineer who costed out capital costs; Mr. Bickford, who you heard here last week; Mr. Morrison; and SNC. None of the fundamental evidence regarding the design or cost to build and operate the quarry has been challenged. Tom Dooley and Mike Wick confirm that the investors had the ability to sell that stone directly into their intended mature, stable and highly lucrative market of New York City.

The investors' damages are rooted in the fact that the Whites Point Quarry was planned to be vertically integrated into their established business operations. Mr. Rosen explained, this is not a start-up. It is a

in 2002, the investors decided to pursue their own

aggregate products to vertically integrate with

Canadian supply of reliable, high-quality

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There is no controversy that,

profitable operations with well-established track record, supporting a DCF measure of damages. The facts demonstrating the nature of the investors' business are well supported and substantially undisputed. It is not disputed that the investors operated and continue to operate through a group of closely held private family companies. As Bill Clayton testified, the Clayton family operates under the Clayton Group of companies, all of which further the Clayton family's fully integrated aggregates and construction materials business.

business with a long history of successful and

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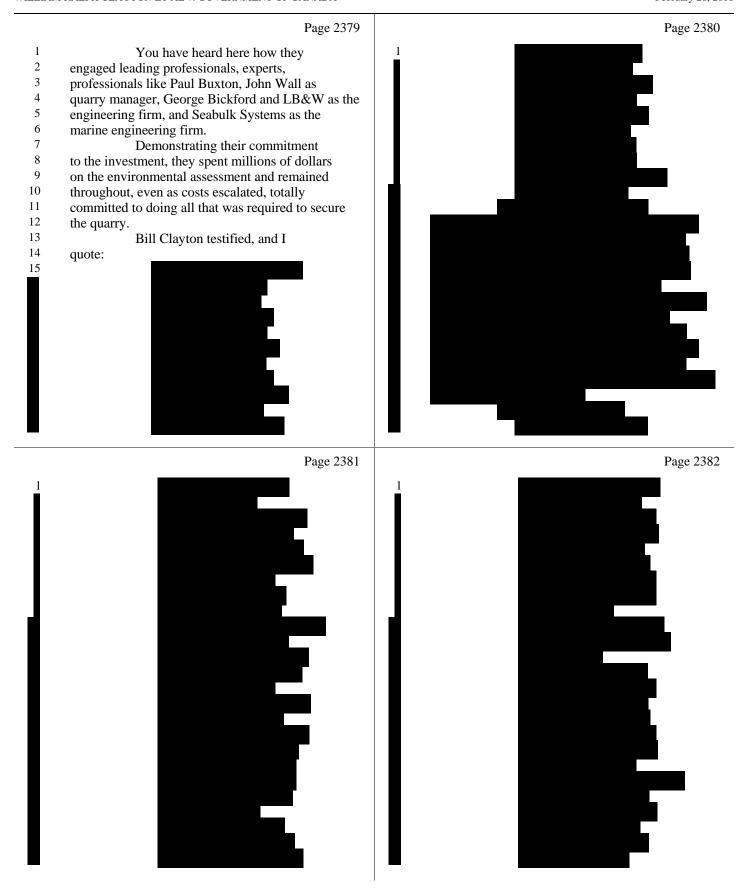
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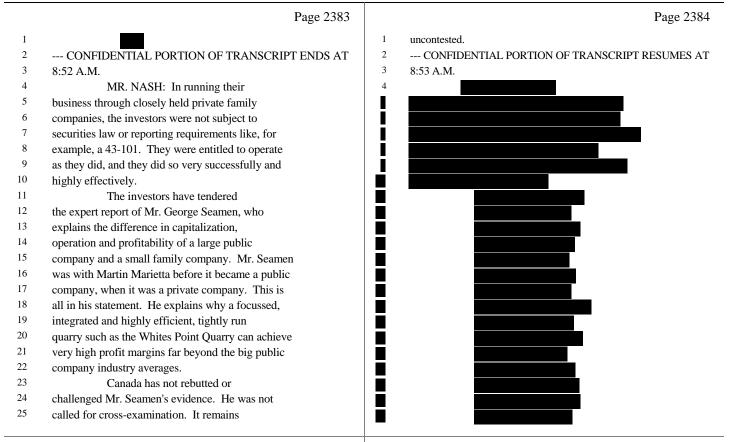
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This decision was primarily the result of several developments.

While the Claytons held a partial economic interest in New York Sand & Stone through Amboy, the evidence is undisputed that the Claytons hired Mr. Dooley to operate New York Sand & Stone, and he did.

After the investors asked Mr. Lizak to investigate opportunities in Nova Scotia and he identified Whites Point as the best location there, the investors made a decision to proceed with their investment in Whites Point.





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1 "[as read] 3 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 4 8:54 A.M. 5 MR. NASH: Mr. Rosen addressed 6 the significance of the investors' decision to 7 operate as a closely held family business during 8 his testimony, explaining: 9 "The Claytons, in the 10 early 2000s, made an 11 investment decision as a 12 family with their own 13 money. They didn't do 14 the kind of feasibility a 15 public company would do, 16 nor were they required 17 to. They were financing 18 this; it was their 19 decision."[as read] 20 Canada does not meaningfully 21 dispute any of this background. Instead, it 22 raises technical arguments about the status of the 23 corporate parties and points most fundamentally to 24 the EIS, an early conceptual environmental 25 planning document, to raise questions about

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whether the investors really intended to sell Whites Point Quarry aggregate into New York City as well as New Jersey.

Canada efforts to show by a lack of so-called contemporaneous documents that the investors did not contemporaneously plan for the Whites Point Quarry to supply New York Sand & Stone is misconceived and ultimately futile.

The contemporaneous evidence, in fact, does reflect the fact that both New Jersey and New York were contemplated markets for Whites Point aggregate from the very beginning. The EIS refers to New York in various places, describing it, including "the primary destination of the rock products is the New York, New Jersey area". Amboy Aggregates is also a owner of New York Sand & Stone, which is a Brooklyn, New York-based stone terminal that imports stone and operates two leased aggregate distribution terminals.

Paul Buxton himself explained at the JRP public hearing that:

"It is possible that some

could go into New York, and it really depends on

	Page 2387		Page 2388
1	which is the end terminal	1	40,000 tonnes of
2	because they have	2	aggregate weekly, 44 to
3	different depths, so it	3	50 times per year for
4	may be that some rock or	4	shipment to New Jersey or
5	aggregate has to be	5	New York."[as read]
6	dropped off before it	6	So it's not a secret that they
7	goes to another	7	were going to New York. It wasn't something that
8	facility."[as read]	8	they were not going to disclose to a JRP. It was
9	So all consistent with the	9	fully disclosed to the extent required for a
10	original intention to go to both New York and New	10	preliminary conceptual purpose for environmental
11	Jersey.	11	assessment.
12	Mr. Lizak was retained by the	12	CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT
13	investors in 2002 to prepare a geologic source	13	8:57 A.M.
14	report for Whites Point	14	MR. NASH: As Mr. Buxton
	. In his testimony, he confirmed	15	explained in his testimony:
16	that he wouldn't be looking at	16	"The purpose of an EIS
		17	means that variations,
	That's going back to April of 2002, the	18	within limits, to the
19	very origin of his retainer.	19	business concept are
20	Finally, the JRP report itself	20	irrelevant."[as read]
21	acknowledged that the investors intended to sell	21	He explained that:
22	Whites Point Quarry aggregate into New Jersey or	22	"The difference between 2
23	New York, and I am quoting from the JRP report:	23	million tons, 2.1 million
24	"Ship-loading would	24	tons, 2.4 million tons is
25	consist of approximately	25	irrelevant when you are
	Page 2389		Page 2390
1	_	1	1 1.90 200
1	going back to the purpose	1	
2	of the EIS, which is to		
3	define effects and define	4	
•	how you are going to get	4	This background context is
5	rid of them. That's the	5	critical to understanding the Whites Point
6 7	purpose of an EIS; not to	6 7	Quarry's importance to the investors and properly
8	drive a proponent to	8	appreciating the damages they have suffered as a result of Canada's breach.
9	describe exactly how he	9	
10	is going to go this or	10	As Mr. Rosen explained, the
10	that or the size of this	11	investors' established business and plan for the quarry defeat any suggestion that the quarry can
			quarry delear any suggestion that the quarry can
11	or that crusher or the		
11 12	size of that conveyor. I	12	be characterized as a start-up. He explains:
11 12 13	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any	12 13	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a
11 12 13 14	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would	12 13 14	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons
11 12 13 14 15	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because	12 13 14 15	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been
11 12 13 14 15 16	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles	12 13 14 15 16	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or	12 13 14 15 16 17	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or 10 miles further down the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations. They understood the rock
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or 10 miles further down the coast. It made no	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations. They understood the rock business, the aggregate
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or 10 miles further down the coast. It made no difference to the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations. They understood the rock business, the aggregate business, and they were
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or 10 miles further down the coast. It made no	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations. They understood the rock business, the aggregate business, and they were buying, at this time,
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	size of that conveyor. I really can't think of any major changes that would be made to an EIS because it was going 15 miles further down the coast or 10 miles further down the coast. It made no difference to the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	be characterized as a start-up. He explains: "This operation was not a start-up. The Claytons had business and had been in business for many years, two generations. They understood the rock business, the aggregate business, and they were buying, at this time, aggregate from a supplier
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Page 2392		Page 2391	
opinion is that the JRP had no lawful basis not to	1		1
recommend approval of the project. His opinion	2	When they didn't have the	2
should be accepted in whole. He testified:	3	expertise, they went out	3
"In Nova Scotia, it's	4	and hired the	4
quite clear from their	5	expertise."[as read]	5
policy documents that	6	CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT	6
they favour very highly	7	8:59 A.M.	7
the advantages of	8	MR. NASH: I turn now to the	8
aggregate and other	9	point that Canada's breach precluded the claimants	9
mineral resources being	10	from obtaining the additional rights necessary to	10
developed. They want to	11	construct and operate the quarry.	11
have an expeditious and	12	But for Canada's breach, the	12
consistent process for	13	JRP would, in the ordinary course, have	13
the proponents, and that	14	recommended approval. The Ministers would, in the	14
helps explain why things	15	ordinary course, have granted approval. And the	15
do get approved. Because	16	industrial permits necessary for operation would,	16
they set it out and	17	in the ordinary course, have been issued. The	17
proponents listen. I	18	evidence proves beyond the required, far beyond	18
can't understand says	19	the required balance of probabilities a direct	19
Mr. Estrin how Whites	20	causal link between the breach and the investors'	20
Point Quarry could be any	21	loss of the Whites Point project.	21
different than a pit or	22	The investors tendered, as I	22
quarry that goes through	23	have said, the expert reports of David Estrin	23
the standard process.	24	which show that, in the ordinary course, the JRP	24
Whites Point Quarry's	25	would have recommended approval. Mr. Estrin's	25
Page 2394		Page 2393	
mitigation measures that	1	environmental impact	1
are not in any way	2	statement was	2
materially different from	3	comprehensive, thousands	3
what Whites Point came up	4	of pages, considered	
what whites I offit came up	4		4
with."[as read]	5		4 5
	1	things in much more	
with."[as read]	5	things in much more detail, and yet didn't	5
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion,	5 6	things in much more	5 6
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and	5 6 7	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling	5 6 7
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment	5 6 7 8	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had	5 6 7 8
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project	5 6 7 8 9	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the	5 6 7 8 9
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project complied with both the CEAA and the NSEA, the Nova Scotia Environment Act, and did not reveal any project effects that could provide a basis for	5 6 7 8 9	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the ordinary way by regulators, it would have been approved by Nova	5 6 7 8 9 10
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project complied with both the CEAA and the NSEA, the Nova Scotia Environment Act, and did not reveal any	5 6 7 8 9 10	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the ordinary way by regulators, it would have	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
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with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project complied with both the CEAA and the NSEA, the Nova Scotia Environment Act, and did not reveal any project effects that could provide a basis for recommending approval. In amplifying his evidence regarding mitigation measures, Professor Estrin testified: "I looked at the mitigation measures and I compared them to Whites	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the ordinary way by regulators, it would have been approved by Nova Scotia. If the burden of proof is on a balance of probabilities, in my opinion, having looked at the available comparative projects, all of which involve quarries or marine terminals and issues of whales and fish	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project complied with both the CEAA and the NSEA, the Nova Scotia Environment Act, and did not reveal any project effects that could provide a basis for recommending approval. In amplifying his evidence regarding mitigation measures, Professor Estrin testified: "I looked at the mitigation measures and I compared them to Whites Point, Black Point,	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the ordinary way by regulators, it would have been approved by Nova Scotia. If the burden of proof is on a balance of probabilities, in my opinion, having looked at the available comparative projects, all of which involve quarries or marine terminals and issues of whales and fish and explosives, every	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
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with."[as read] In reaching his conclusion, Mr. Estrin analyzed the record before the JRP and determined that the environmental assessment established that the Whites Point Quarry project complied with both the CEAA and the NSEA, the Nova Scotia Environment Act, and did not reveal any project effects that could provide a basis for recommending approval. In amplifying his evidence regarding mitigation measures, Professor Estrin testified: "I looked at the mitigation measures and I compared them to Whites Point, Black Point, Aguathuna, and they were essentially similar.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	things in much more detail, and yet didn't reveal anything startling or unique. So if it had been handled in the ordinary way by regulators, it would have been approved by Nova Scotia. If the burden of proof is on a balance of probabilities, in my opinion, having looked at the available comparative projects, all of which involve quarries or marine terminals and issues of whales and fish and explosives, every	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

	Page 2395		Page 2396
1	isn't really anything	1	environmental applications and approval review for
2	unique about Whites Point	2	new or expanding quarries.
3	that would stand in the	3	Canada has not led any
4	way of some approvability	4	credible evidence to refute Mr. Estrin's opinion.
5	except politics. The	5	Instead, Canada relies on witnesses who were not
6	Black Point Quarry is a	6	involved in the JRP, who lacked the relevant or
7	much larger quarry than	7 8	any expertise in the area, primarily in an attempt
8 9	Whites Point, would be	9	to create the specter, just the specter of
10	much more blasting, much	10	potential adverse effects. Potential adverse effects. Or what Canada calls concerns. This is
11	larger, much more	11	not the test.
12	shipping, all of those things. In the result,	12	The test, and everyone knew
13	they came up with	13	the test, we heard that from Ms. Griffiths, is
14	mitigation measures that	14	whether the project would have likely significant
15	were ones that Bilcon	15	adverse environmental effects after mitigation.
16	itself had anticipated	16	The analysis does not conclude
17	were required ten years	17	and the JRP panel members knew absolutely well
18	ago because of all the	18	that it does not conclude with the identification
19	expertise that they had	19	of potential adverse effects or concerns. It ends
20	involved."[as read]	20	with likely significant adverse effects that can't
21	Additionally, Mr. Estrin	21	be mitigated.
22	addressed the investors' reasonable expectations	22	Everyone knew precisely what
23	that had been fostered by Nova Scotia, including,	23	the test was, those very capable members of the
24	as I've said, through the promotion of a	24	JRP most of all. They fully explained and
25	standardized and expeditious processing of	25	understood what they were obligated to do and what
	Page 2397		Page 2398
1	they were going to do. Not only are Canada's	1	of many months, they could find one likely
2	environmental assessment witnesses unqualified to	2	significant adverse environmental effect: CCV,
3	express the opinions they purport to proffer,	3	and no other. That was their finding. Like
4	Ms. Griffiths clearly dispelled any benefit of	4	Canada's other environmental assessment witnesses,
5	engaging in the fallacy of second-guessing the	5	she acknowledged that she has no professional
6	JRP.	6	expertise to offer any opinion about statutory
7	She confirmed that the members	7	interpretation, about the scientific or
8	of the JRP were experts in the field of	8	engineering evidence before the JRP; but she did
9	environmental assessment. They knew exactly what	9	concede, finally, that for environmental
10	they were doing. She confirmed that speculation	10	assessment purposes, significant does not include
11 12	about what the JRP did or did not do serves no	11	minimal, which is how the Department of Fisheries
1.2	ugotul purpogo and Lauoto Ma Cirittithe etatore	12	described the effect of this project on marine
	useful purpose, and I quote, Ms. Griffiths states:		
13	"Speculation about that	13	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely.
13 14	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper.	13 14	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely.
13 14 15	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just	13 14 15	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics,
13 14 15 16	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in	13 14 15 16	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the
13 14 15 16 17	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report	13 14 15 16 17	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to
13 14 15 16 17 18	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's	13 14 15 16 17 18	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work." [as read]	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work."[as read] We could not have said it	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change in 2003, that the mortality of one whale in 175
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work."[as read] We could not have said it better ourselves. She is quite right. The report	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change in 2003, that the mortality of one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy, one whale in 175 years
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work."[as read] We could not have said it better ourselves. She is quite right. The report speaks for this panel's work. Their work	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change in 2003, that the mortality of one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy, one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy is a small additional risk.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work."[as read] We could not have said it better ourselves. She is quite right. The report speaks for this panel's work. Their work concluded that, on all of the voluminous evidence	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change in 2003, that the mortality of one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy, one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy is a small additional risk. Whales were never a legitimate issue in this case.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	"Speculation about that is not helpful or proper. With any panel, you just have to go with what's in the report. The report speaks for the panel's work."[as read] We could not have said it better ourselves. She is quite right. The report speaks for this panel's work. Their work	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	mammals. And that low probability means unlikely. Low probability means unlikely. Without confirming statistics, Ms. Griffiths agreed that the operating on the figures, four right whale mortalities from 1970 to 2004, one every eight and a half years, reduced by 95 per cent as a result of a shipping lane change in 2003, that the mortality of one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy, one whale in 175 years in the Bay of Fundy is a small additional risk.

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paraphrasing, but it's very close -- I see no problems on the effect of marine mammals in this

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3 blasting plan, referring to the blasting plan that

4 Mr. Buxton had referred to. Here we are, 16 years 5

later, speaking about the potential problem with

harm to whales. It does not exist. It's a phantom. And it's created in the face of all the evidence.

Mr. Blouin acknowledged that he is not an expert in any scientific, engineering or sociological field related to the proceeding and that his opinions are only personal opinions, not professional ones.

So far as I can tell on the evidence, none of Canada's experts have ever been qualified to give evidence as an independent expert in any other proceeding in any jurisdiction on any subject at any time. They are not what professional experts are. They are not David Estrin, they are not Lorne Sossin, who are detached third-party, objective, unbiased, impartial experts who come before this tribunal to assist it in resolving questions on which this

23 24 tribunal may not have the expertise. Canada's

25 witnesses do not meet any of that criteria. Page 2400

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1 Mr. Blouin acknowledged that, 2 from his experience, the development of the 3 aggregate industry to promote the prosperity --4 this is good -- this is critical -- to promote the 5 prosperity of Nova Scotians is something that the 6 Minister of Environment would be compelled to take 7 into account in making his decision about the 8 Whites Point Quarry.

> He also acknowledged that the criteria the JRP used to assess environmental effects were understood to be significant. And you will recall that I took him through the information request from the JRP in July of 2006 where it laid out very clearly to Bilcon exactly what is expected in terms of the significance analysis.

That is also the word. "significant", that the Minister used in his November 20th rejection letter to Mr. Buxton when he said that the project would not be approved due to its significant adverse effect.

Mr. Geddes also acknowledged that he is not an independent, impartial witness with firsthand involvement or a professional basis on which to express opinions. He did, however,

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confirm that, from his experience, economic development, as expressed in the purpose clause of

2 3 the Nova Scotia Environment Act, is a relevant

4 factor for the Nova Scotia Minister to consider in

making a decision regarding regulatory approval of 6

a project, as are the published policies,

7 including the 1996 Mineral Policy of the Nova 8

Scotia government. He also confirmed that the

government officials advised the Minister that six of the seven recommendations of the JRP were outside the scope of the JRP's mandate.

Mr. Connelly also acknowledged that he too is not an independent, impartial witness and that he has no professional basis on which to offer an opinion about statutory interpretation. But he did concede that it was his understanding that even the Governor in Council, the GIC, must operate within the limitation of the CEAA.

And for his part, Mr. McLean confirmed that the DFO, today, employs hundreds of scientists and engineers who are experts in the oceans and employs 25 scientific experts specializing in marine mammals, none of who Canada brought before you to give the best evidence

available as to the harm of this project and, in particular, in that context, in comparison to Black Point.

Canada's witnesses are similarly also not a substitute for calling the individual JRP members who authored the report and who could have explained their decision to this tribunal. Indeed, without hearing from the individual JRP members, the tribunal is left with a record before the JRP and the report itself.

The suggestion or assertion that Canada cannot call the JRP members because their deliberations are privileged is transparently self-serving. The JRP members do not have to hide behind the protective veil of privilege if they have nothing to hide. An open, transparent process, which Canada champions at this hearing, would not now deny the investors and this tribunal the opportunity to hear from the people who were actually instrumental in the process and the CCV recommendation, who could then explain why they refrained from finding likely SAEEs after mitigation, other than CCV, if they

24 had determined if there were any. On all of the 25 evidence, the only reasonable inference to be

	Page 2403		Page 2404
1	drawn is that if the JRP panel members could have	1	to approve. He explains that without any evidence
2	found any legitimate SAEEs to support their "no"	2	of a likely SAEE after mitigation or its
3	recommendation, they would have. And the fact	3	provincial counterpart, the Ministers could not
4	that they did not means that they could not, on	4	reasonably deny approval.
5	the evidence.	5	He states:
6	Canada brings witnesses to	6	"Where there is no
7	this tribunal who know the real instead of	7	evidence of such
8	bringing witnesses to this tribunal who know the	8	significant adverse
9	real facts, Canada hides behind privilege and then	9	environmental effects, a
10	argues for findings adverse to the investors based	10	Minister does not retain
11	on the unreliable evidence of proxy witnesses.	11	discretion to
12	Ms. Griffiths confirmed that	12	nevertheless deny
13	the JRP panel members were experts in the field of	13	approval for the project
14	environmental assessment and they knew exactly	14	if the project does not
15	what they were doing. Canada's treatment of all	15	give rise to significant
16	similar projects establishes the very strong	16	adverse environmental
17	likelihood of a favourable JRP recommendation and	17	effects; in other words,
18	Ministerial decision in the ordinary course.	18	there is no provision in
19	There can be no question on the evidence that, in	19	the CEAA that would allow
20	the ordinary course, but for the NAFTA breach, the	20	the responsible authority
21	JRP would have recommended approval.	21	or GIC to turn it down
22	I turn now to the Ministers.	22	for reasons of political
23	Professor Sossin analyzed the Ministers' decisions	23	expediency, policy
24	and concluded that the Ministers were compelled to	24	preference or economic
25	approve the Whites Point Quarry project, compelled	25	reasons or in response to
	Page 2405		Page 2406
1	public opposition."[as	1	remains unbounded, as all
2	read]	2	broad grants of
3	A central element of Professor	3	discretion will be, by
4	Sossin's opinion is that the rule of law	4	set boundaries that are
5	constrains Ministerial discretion. He explained	5	both going to be tied to
6	that the exercise of all authority, all	6	the overall purpose and
7	discretionary authority "must be understood as	7	context of the statute
8	bounded and limited by its statutory terms".	8	and to the specific
9	And that authority must be	9	record in front of the
10	exercised in accordance with the rule of law.	10	cabinet
11	At the hearing, Professor	11	decision-makers."[as
12	Sossin testified:	12	read]
12	UC - T 4 -1 41		
13	"So I take the	13	With respect to the JRP and
14	establishment of purposes	14	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion
14 15	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the	14 15	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what
14 15 16	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal	14 15 16	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in
14 15 16 17	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these	14 15 16 17	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He
14 15 16 17 18	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect,	14 15 16 17 18	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states:
14 15 16 17 18 19	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which	14 15 16 17 18 19	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which the boundaries on that	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one basis that the
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which the boundaries on that ultimate decision-maker's	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one basis that the decision-makers had for
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which the boundaries on that ultimate decision-maker's discretion flow, (the	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one basis that the decision-makers had for denying it, then the
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which the boundaries on that ultimate decision-maker's discretion flow, (the foundation). There is	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one basis that the decision-makers had for denying it, then the logical inference is that
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	establishment of purposes here and, again, in the Nova Scotia and federal legislation, for these purposes to be in effect, the foundation from which the boundaries on that ultimate decision-maker's discretion flow, (the	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the Ministers, Professor Sossin based his opinion on what was actually done in this case, not what could have been done, what might have been done in the abstract, but what was actually done. He states: "When you remove the one basis that the decision-makers had for denying it, then the

	Page 2407		Page 240
1	on the record, without	1	decision-makers did not
2	any other recommendation	2	have another legitimate
3	on the evidence from the	3	basis for denial; and,
4	JRP, they would have	4	therefore, reasonable
5	approved it. Once you	5	Ministers or Ministers
6	take away the only	6	acting reasonably or a
7	legitimate basis for	7	cabinet acting reasonably
8	denial as not legitimate,	8	would have approved."[as
9	the only choices left to	9	read]
10	the Ministers, acting	10	This tribunal has made a
11	reasonably, would have	11	number of key findings relevant to this issue.
12	been to approve. I am	12	The tribunal has already found that the CEAA
13	basing my conclusion on	13	requires socio-economic effects to be tied to an
14	the record before the	14	ecological effect and that community core values
15	decision-makers. The	15	is a consideration outside the scope of both the
16	logic of their own	16	CEAA and the NSEA.
17	analysis, given that they	17	This tribunal has also found
18		18	that both Ministers simply adopted the JRP's
19	had the ability to choose	19	recommendation. In answer to Professor Sossin,
20	other grounds and didn't,	20	Canada has tendered the report of Thomas Cromwell
21	would be that they would have recommended	21	<u>.</u>
22		22	The Cromwell report amounts to a general statement of how the Nova Scotia Environment Act functions
23	approval."[as read]	23	
24	The record before he	24	in the abstract. It does not apply an
25	continues:	25	interpretation to the actual facts in evidence in this case. It does not express any opinion on
23	"The record before the	23	tins case. It does not express any opinion on
	Page 2409		Page 241
1	whether there were likely adverse environmental	1	and context which provide important guidance on
2	effects after mitigation. It also does not	2	how Ministerial discretion under the scheme is to
3	consider Nova Scotia's policies, particularly the	3	be reasonably exercised by taking into account
4	Mineral Policy, the 1996 policy, and the practice	4	relevant factors, including the overall goal of
5	of promoting quarry developments in general and on	5	the legislation, which is to strike the balance
6	the North Mountain Whites Point site in	6	between environmental protection on the one hand
7	particular.	7	and economic development on the other. Expressly
8	As the Supreme Court of Canada	8	provided for in the purpose section of that
9	in Dunsmuir New Brunswick explain, statutes are	9	legislation, it's a twofold purpose.
10	not to be interpreted in the abstract but rather	10	In the circumstances, it was
10			
11		11	
	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting:	11 12	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public
11	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is	1	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all
11 12	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the	12	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses,
11 12 13	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the	12 13	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to
11 12 13 14	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction	12 13 14	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already
11 12 13 14 15	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly	12 13 14 15	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in
11 12 13 14 15 16	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined	12 13 14 15 16	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent of the legislature in a	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened. What we are dealing with here
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent of the legislature in a purposeful and contextual	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened. What we are dealing with here in this phase of this proceeding is not what could
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent of the legislature in a purposeful and contextual way."[as read]	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened. What we are dealing with here in this phase of this proceeding is not what could have happened or what might have happened, it is
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent of the legislature in a purposeful and contextual way."[as read] The Cromwell report interprets	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened. What we are dealing with here in this phase of this proceeding is not what could have happened or what might have happened, it is what did happen in these circumstances.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	in a contextual and purposeful way, and quoting: "Legislative supremacy is affirmed by adopting the principle that the concept of jurisdiction should be narrowly circumscribed and defined according to the intent of the legislature in a purposeful and contextual way."[as read]	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	unnecessary to subject Judge Cromwell to a public cross-examination. In effect, the import of all Canada's environmental assessment witnesses, including Judge Cromwell, is to invite you to reopen and redecide your award you have already given on jurisdiction and liability because in different hypothetical circumstances, something else might have happened. What we are dealing with here in this phase of this proceeding is not what could have happened or what might have happened, it is

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Scotia Minister that a project should not proceed, the Minister was not authorized to characterize any aspect of the proposal he wished to be an adverse effect. And I use the word "adverse effect" because you recall in that legislation, there are two phrases used, "significant environmental effect" and "adverse effect". It doesn't say specifically in the legislation "significant adverse effect".

Potential impacts that were trivial or of no consequence or were not mentioned in the JRP report and not otherwise part of the record could not be considered adverse effects.

They referred to in the legislation sufficient to justify denying a proposed project under this scheme. To the contrary, Section 34 of the Act mandates that an undertaking is rejected because of the likelihood that will cause adverse effects that cannot be mitigated.

In summarizing the basis for its finding that Canada has breached the NAFTA, this tribunal acknowledged the specific factual finding underlying its conclusions, and I am not going to read it out, but I will refer you to

Page 2412

paragraph 740 of the jurisdiction liability award.

The conclusion relates to Nova Scotia government policy publications intended to encourage the investors to develop a quarry at Whites Point. These policy publications indicated the Nova Scotia government's environmental approval process would be guided by the goal of promoting the province's mineral potential. In the circumstances and context of this case, the policies, the guidelines and the communications all support the conclusion that the Minister's discretion must be guided by the stated purpose of the legislation, two-fold, and to the investors' reasonable expectation of an environmental review process and standard in relation to the Whites Point Ouarry.

The investors have proved beyond the required balance of probabilities that but for Canada's breach, there is no question that they would have operated and constructed the Whites Point Quarry. The testimony heard also confirms that the investors have proved all of the elements necessary for the tribunal to conclude that the production and marketing of the aggregate products were technically feasible and

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Page 2414

economically viable. As such, the investors have proved the causal link necessary between the denial of the approval and the result.

--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 9:23 A.M.

MR. NASH: -- which is the

resulting loss of profits.

In establishing the quality, quantity and suitability for the intended purpose of this product, the investors have tendered the expert report of an independent professional geologist, Michael Cullen, of Mercator Geological Services, who was also not called for

14 cross-examination. His evidence goes 15

uncontroverted and unrefuted. His analysis was

conducted in accordance with the Canadian

Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definition standards for mineral resources and

19 mineral reserves and concluded that the basalt

20 contains --

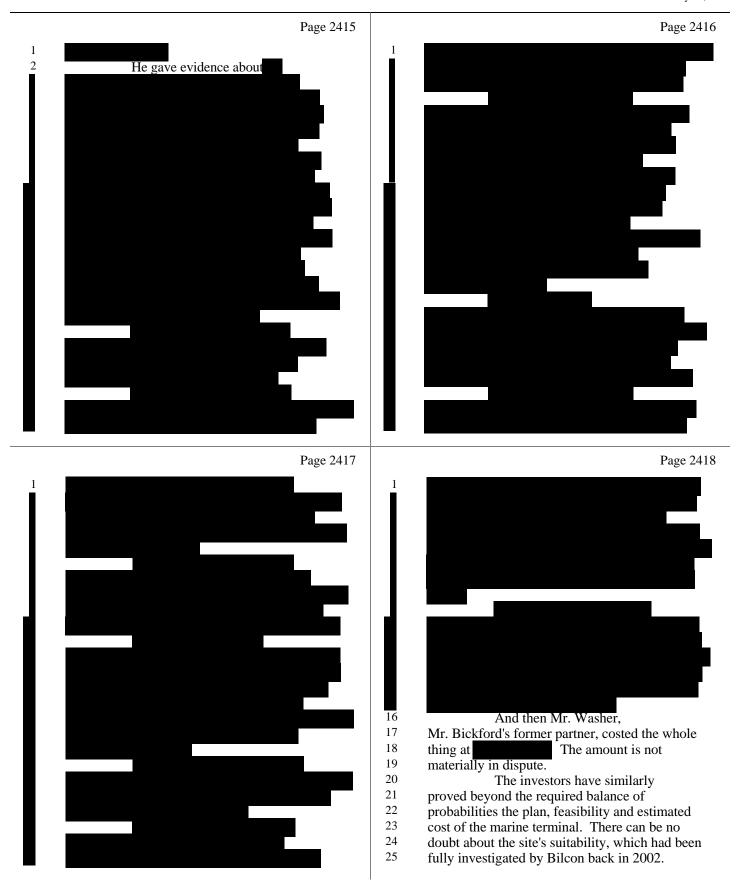
Canada has neither challenged Mr. Cullen's conclusions nor add any evidence to the contrary.

Because Bilcon is a private company, as I have said, it was not required to complete a feasibility study. That's for public companies in the public markets seeking financing or investment.

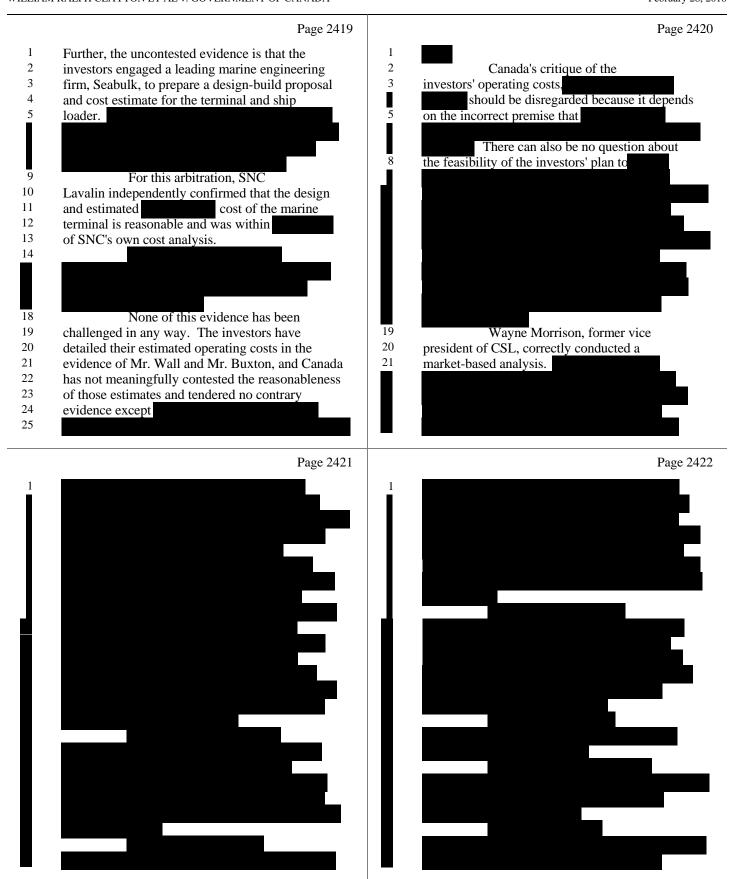
The evidence also proves beyond the required balance of probabilities that the plant and marine terminal infrastructure necessary to produce and transport the aggregate has been thoroughly planned, designed and costed.

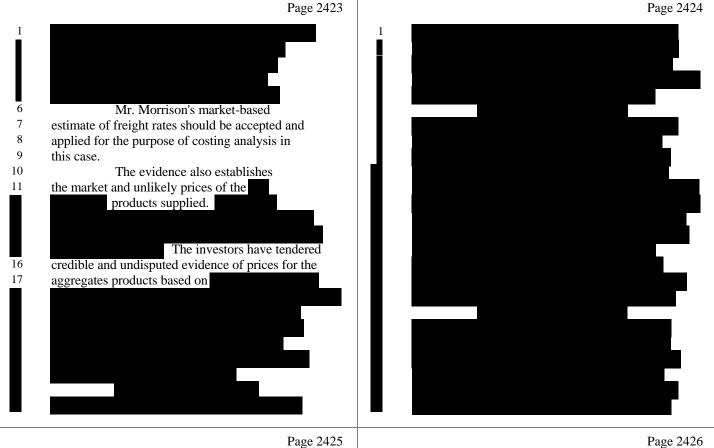
George Bickford's evidence establishes that the investors had completed the design for a crushing plant that would have produced

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costing and pricing information that's been

Mr. Dan Fougere for the purposes of this

incorporated into the pro forma prepared by

arbitration, the pro forma, which includes the

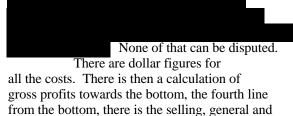
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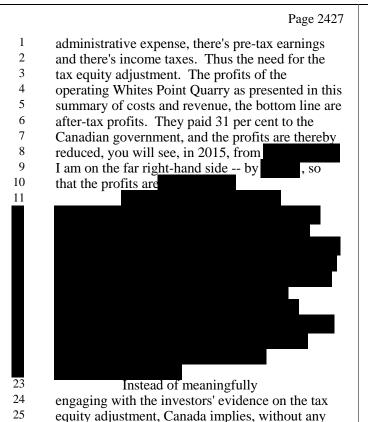
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revenue matrix, presents a reasonable and reliable statement of Bilcon of Nova Scotia's expected financial activities based on all the evidence. And I have given you each a copy, it's Exhibit 11 to Dan Fougere's witness statement. And all you need to know about the actual costs of running this quarry are on page 1. And there are some other pages that have some detail. But there are on page 1, it shows the production, the shipments, if you go over to the next page, Judge Simma, it shows the metrics per ton, the freight-adjusted revenue, the plant operating costs, none of that is disputed. Those dollars per ton, none of that is disputed by an expert. No one comes and says, oh, you are radically underestimating all of your operating costs. The revenue is based on



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1 evidentiary foundation, that recently proposed 2 changes to the US tax code may have an impact on 3 the tax equity adjustment. Canada's questions are 4 not evidence. There's been no confirmation from 5 any witness on any basis that says that the 6 current US tax code, changed recently, will have 7 any effect on the tax equity adjustment as 8 calculated by Professor Shay. Mr. Rosen has 9 explained that the common valuation practice is to 10 deal with the legislation in place at the time of 11 the valuation. He explained that he has inquired 12 of --13 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 14 9:43 A.M. 15 MR. NASH: -- tax experts 16 about the impacts of the changes; he has been 17 advised that there is no material difference. He 18 explained that, as is common practice, if the 19 tribunal is concerned about the impact of any new 20 US tax legislation on the amount of the tax equity 21 adjustment, the tribunal can instruct the quantum 22 experts to assist the tribunal in accounting for

Page 2429

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Page 2430

1 reasonable and should be completely preferred over 2

the Brattle Group's approach. It is all

3 self-evident. It is self-evident on the numbers. 4

He did his due diligence, he met with them, all

5 the witnesses, he challenged them, and he found 6

that the costings were reasonable in all of the

7 circumstances, and the conclusion of his report is 8

self-evident.

9 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 10 9:45 A.M.

MR. NASH: He explained the

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investors' damages case is not speculative. As he said, the quarry business is simple, "we are just blowing stuff up, rolling it through some screens and putting it on a ship". He further explained the difference between an aggregate operation and a sophisticated mining operation, which is a much more complicated and complex piece of business.

18 19 He explained how the 20 investors' case was grounded in reality. He took 21 these real-world inputs, the value of the 22 investors' lost profits as of the current date, in 23 this case December of 2016, which, as he 24 explained, makes economic sense as well as 25

practical common sense. It is also the legally

appropriate standard to apply in circumstances where there, as here, it is not an expropriation where property expropriated is a property valued at its fair market value at the time it's expropriated.

In our submission, Howard

Rosen's approach to valuation is commercially

any differences in the final award.

The Brattle Group's discounted cash flow analysis, which is purportedly conducted from the vantage point of 2007, is theoretical, as is much of Canada's case, it's unreliable and it's also unbalanced.

Mr. Rosen explained that the Brattle Group's evaluation is not a true 2007 analysis. And, therefore, on the basis of constraining instructions from counsel and theoretical models, the Brattle report simply ignored Mr. Rosen's real-world inputs and real-world analysis. While all of the relevant information was available in the investors' evidence, Mr. Chodorow was instructed not to use it to inform his calculations.

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	Page 2431		Page 2432
1	Instead, Mr. Chodorow	1	profitability.
2	described the investors' profit from the Whites	2	This provides further context
3	Point Quarry as extraordinary, without regard to	3	for the profit margins calculated for the Whites
4	their required investment of in order	4	Point Quarry to be entirely reasonable, especially
5	to earn the profits that the Whites Point Quarry	5	given the unique and extraordinarily high profit
6	would earn. And that investment of	6	margins as explained by Dr. Chereb.
7	would result in a conservative return of	7	What remains is Canada's
8	per ton over 50 years.	8	fantastical argument that the investors should
9	In the end, Mr. Rosen's	9	have pursued judicial review to mitigate their
10	principal balance and commercially reliable	10	losses before or while bringing a NAFTA claim.
11	analysis, which is self-evident, must be preferred	11	This contention is
12	to the theoretical, instruction-limiting and	12	fundamentally misconceived. It is wrong, it is
13	unbalanced analysis of Mr. Chodorow.	13	wrong in law, and it is wrong in fact.
14	CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT	14	The NAFTA does not require
15	9:47 A.M.	15	investors to exhaust local remedies before
16	MR. NASH: I have alluded to	16	bringing a claim to arbitration under the NAFTA.
17	Mr. Seamen, who explains the reasons for profit	17	Canada's contention invites
18	margins of private family businesses being far	18	the tribunal to impose a precondition that would
19	greater than those of large public companies,	19	fly in the face of an investor's independent
20	which tend to focus on growth, acquisition,	20	remedy found in the NAFTA to pursue a damages
21	shareholder satisfaction and short-term financial	21	claim.
22	result.	22	The majority of the tribunal
23	Well-positioned and	23	rejected Canada's argument in the merits phase
24	well-financed family-owned companies focussed on a	24	that the investors alleged NAFTA breaches were
25	long-term horizon tend to have significant higher	25	mere breaches of Canadian law that could be
	Daga 2422		
	Page 2433		Page 2434
1	addressed through judicial review.	1	Page 2434 minimize unnecessary cost
2	•	2	_
	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument		minimize unnecessary cost
2	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument into the damages phase to try and achieve through	2	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should be practical and
2 3	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument	2 3	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should
2 3 4	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument into the damages phase to try and achieve through	2 3 4 5 6	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should be practical and
2 3 4 5	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument into the damages phase to try and achieve through the back door what they failed to achieve through the front door. It's simply another attempt to avoid accountability for its breaches of the	2 3 4 5	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should be practical and pragmatic with that
2 3 4 5 6	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument into the damages phase to try and achieve through the back door what they failed to achieve through the front door. It's simply another attempt to	2 3 4 5 6	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should be practical and pragmatic with that objective in mind. It is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	addressed through judicial review. Canada's mitigation argument is simply another attempt to recycle this argument into the damages phase to try and achieve through the back door what they failed to achieve through the front door. It's simply another attempt to avoid accountability for its breaches of the	2 3 4 5 6 7	minimize unnecessary cost and complexity. The Court's approach should be practical and pragmatic with that objective in mind. It is generally true here, as
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	Page 2435		Page 2436
1	costly proceedings with virtually certain appeals	1	"There was no reasonable
2	and an uncertain result.	2	person that would have
3	Canada's expert John Evans	3	even considered going
4	explains that the investors' likely best outcome	4	back to the Canadian
5	after a lengthy judicial review proceeding would	5	courts for this. We
6	be to have the entire matter remitted back for	6	would have gone through
7	another lengthy and expensive environmental	7	the five years of
8	assessment, with no assurance that it would be,	8	struggle to end up back
9	with respect, any more or less of a sham than the	9	where we were. Possibly
10	first one.	10	being dealt with by the
11	This further lengthy and	11	same people. So there
12	complex environmental assessment could very well	12	was no law, rule or
13	be conducted by the very same JRP panel that	13	ordnance in Canadian law
14	conducted the first one. It could be remitted	14	that we knew of that said
15	back to Dr. Grant, Dr. Fournier, Dr. Muecke, who	15	we had to, and there was
16	had already unlawfully defeated the investors'	16	no obligation to. We had
17	legitimate expectations in the first place.	17	a right to go to the
18	The law gives the investors a	18	NAFTA, and we chose to go
19	choice; they chose the NAFTA. They had a right to	19	to the NAFTA because
20	choose. They had the right to choose the remedy.	20	going back to them and
21	The NAFTA was designed to provide the investors	21	being dealt with that way
22	for exactly the discriminatory, unfair and	22	for another ten years was
23	inequitable treatment Canada accorded them.	23	absolutely
24	Bill Clayton eloquently	24	unreasonable."[as read]
25	explained, he said:	25	I will say briefly that
	Da 2427		D 2420

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Mr. Connelly spoke of the secrecy around the cabinet confidence, around cabinet-oriented documents. That secrecy is self-imposed. Canada chooses to not allow the dozens of people who handled that document, the JRP report, to come to this tribunal to give evidence. That should not be visited upon the investors or the tribunal. Where there has been selective disclosure of documents and information, as appears to be the case here, and the failure to call witnesses under the pretext of a cabinet confidence, which is Canada's confidence to invoke or not, and where Canada produces documents favourable to its position and withholds others, the tribunal may properly conclude that this is a litigation tactic to avoid disclosure and may draw a reasonable inference, an adverse inference from the tactic. The inference to be drawn is that the document, information or testimony would be adverse to Canada's case in support of the investors. I'd like now to turn briefly

I have addressed the topics of

causation and mitigation and turn now to the

jurisdiction related to Mr. Clayton, Ralph

to the tribunal's requests.

Clayton, William Ralph Clayton, and Canada's contention regarding Articles 1116 and 1117 and valuation other than on the basis of lost profit.

With regard to William Ralph Clayton, he withdraws his claim and does not continue to pursue any claim in the arbitration.

With regard to Articles 1116 and 1117, I will ask Mr. Elrick to come and address those in a moment.

With regard to loss of opportunity, the investors' position is that the related jurisprudence does not pertain to this case, precisely because the Whites Point Quarry, as explained by Mr. Rosen and confirmed by Mr. -- all the evidence, was not a start-up or in any way speculative or merely aspirational.

The loss of opportunity cases are all fundamentally distinguishable from this case.

The investors are mindful of the tribunal's consideration of the fact that the investors' valuation of the quarry is in a but-for world. Investors do their best to marshal the evidence to prove what would have happened in the but-for world that Canada, by its breach, created

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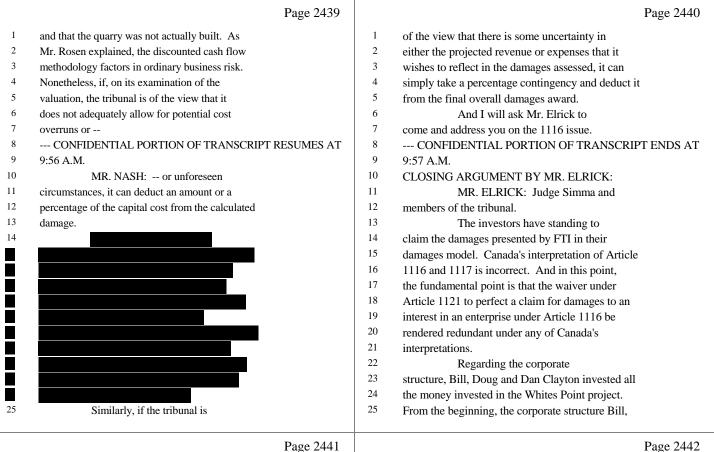
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arbitrations. In Pope and Talbot, for example,

1 Doug and Dan Clayton adopted for their investment 2 in the Whites Point Quarry consisted of the 3 following: Bilcon of Delaware, of which they were 4 the sole shareholders, and Bilcon of Nova Scotia, 5 an unlimited liability company which was wholly 6 owned by Bilcon of Delaware. All of the equity 7 capital that would be invested in the Whites Point 8 Quarry, but for Canada's wrongdoing, is Bill, Doug 9 and Dan's. All of the profits earned on the 10 investment in the Whites Point Quarry is earned by 11 Bill, Doug and Dan. Leaving aside the corporate 23 structure for which Bill, Doug and Dan Clayton

made their investment, Canada has raised and lost

identical arguments in numerous NAFTA

2 the tribunal found, and I'm quoting: "It could scarcely be clearer that claims may be brought under Article 6 1116 by an investor who is claiming for a loss or a damage to its interests in a relevant enterprise which is a juridical person that the investor owns. It is plain that a claim for loss or damage to its interest in that enterprise investment may 16 be brought under Article 1116. The important point is that the existence of Article 1117 does not bar bringing a claim under Article 1116."[as read] 23 The tribunal has explained,

just before making that point, is that the difficulty for Canada's position is that the

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	Page 2443		Page 2444
1	language of the NAFTA, first, Article 1117, is	1	claims. That is clearly
2	permissive, not mandatory. Its language is "may"	2	the same position taken
3	submit to an arbitration. The tribunal will note	3	by the tribunal in Pope
4	the directive language in other articles of the	4	and Talbot."[as read]
5	treaty.	5	The investors' reply memorial
6	Canada also raised the same	6	discusses these and other cases where NAFTA
7	argument in UPS, which is particularly apposite to	7	tribunals have rejected the argument Canada makes
8	this case since it concerned a wholly owned	8	here. I have discussed UPS and Pope and Talbot,
9	subsidiary of a US company. There, the tribunal	9	but the same issue was raised by the NAFTA parties
10	noted that:	10	in Mondev and GAMI.
11	"We agree with UPS that	11	If the parties wished, the
12	the claims here are	12	appropriate mechanism to reach agreement on a
13	properly brought under	13	matter of interpretation is the Free Trade
14	Article 1116. UPS is the	14	Commission. They have, however, remained
15	sole shareholder of UPS	15	conspicuously silent on the interpretation of
16	Canada."[as read]	16	these articles. And, notably, the NAFTA parties
17	Just as, in this case, Bilcon	17	did issue Notes of Interpretation regarding
18	of Delaware is the sole shareholder of Bilcon of	18	Article 1105. That was following the series of
19	Nova Scotia. The tribunal continues:	19	somewhat controversial NAFTA awards, including
20	"That whether the damage	20	Metalclad and Pope and Talbot, where the NAFTA
21	is directly to UPS or	21	parties felt that a far too expansive view was
22	directly to UPS Canada	22	taken of 1105, and so they issued Notes of
23	and only directly to UPS	23	Interpretation circumscribing the rights afforded
24	is irrelevant to our	24	under 1105. But what they didn't do is issue
25	jurisdiction over these	25	Notes of Interpretation at that time explaining or
	Page 2445		Page 2446
1			
	codifying their position that Article 1116 and	1	compliance with Article
2	codifying their position that Article 1116 and 1117 offer exclusive remedies.	1 2	compliance with Article 1121 and no prejudice to
		1	compliance with Article 1121 and no prejudice to the respondent state or
2	1117 offer exclusive remedies.	2	1121 and no prejudice to the respondent state or
2 3	1117 offer exclusive remedies. Finally, any distinction	2 3	1121 and no prejudice to
2 3 4 5 6	1117 offer exclusive remedies. Finally, any distinction between Articles 1116 and 1117 in the context of	2 3 4 5 6	1121 and no prejudice to the respondent state or third parties."[as read]
2 3 4 5 6 7	1117 offer exclusive remedies. Finally, any distinction between Articles 1116 and 1117 in the context of this case are a mere formality. If the tribunal	2 3 4 5 6 7	1121 and no prejudice to the respondent state or third parties."[as read] And, in these circumstances,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1117 offer exclusive remedies. Finally, any distinction between Articles 1116 and 1117 in the context of this case are a mere formality. If the tribunal does decide to depart from the settled interpretation of Article 1116 and 1117, then the tribunal should treat the investors' claims as though they were, in fact, made under Article	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1121 and no prejudice to the respondent state or third parties."[as read] And, in these circumstances, the investors meet these criteria. And just one final point regarding Canada's timing raising this argument. We submit that the tribunal
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	1117 offer exclusive remedies. Finally, any distinction between Articles 1116 and 1117 in the context of this case are a mere formality. If the tribunal does decide to depart from the settled interpretation of Article 1116 and 1117, then the tribunal should treat the investors' claims as though they were, in fact, made under Article 1117, which was the tribunal in Mondev's proposed remedy which they noted in obiter after finding that the tribunal did have jurisdiction to hear the claims brought under Article 1116. Although in Mondev, the tribunal accepted the reflective loss claims may be made under Article 1116, the tribunal noted that, and I'm quoting here: "That a tribunal may simply treat such a claim as in truth brought under Article 1117, provided there has been clear disclosure in Article	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the respondent state or third parties."[as read] And, in these circumstances, the investors meet these criteria. And just one final point regarding Canada's timing raising this argument. We submit that the tribunal should find that Canada tacitly accepts that this argument should have been raised as an earlier jurisdictional issue. It is to be recalled that, in September of 2015, Canada brought an application which it characterized as an application to limit the scope of damages this tribunal should consider. That, however, was only in the context that the investors, based on the findings of the tribunal, would not be able to prove causation under Article 1116, sub 2. They never raised 1117 at that time. I will turn the floor back to Mr. Nash. CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. NASH (Cont'd):
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Finally, any distinction between Articles 1116 and 1117 in the context of this case are a mere formality. If the tribunal does decide to depart from the settled interpretation of Article 1116 and 1117, then the tribunal should treat the investors' claims as though they were, in fact, made under Article 1117, which was the tribunal in Mondev's proposed remedy which they noted in obiter after finding that the tribunal did have jurisdiction to hear the claims brought under Article 1116. Although in Mondev, the tribunal accepted the reflective loss claims may be made under Article 1116, the tribunal noted that, and I'm quoting here: "That a tribunal may simply treat such a claim as in truth brought under Article 1117, provided there has been clear	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the respondent state or third parties."[as read] And, in these circumstances, the investors meet these criteria. And just one final point regarding Canada's timing raising this argument. We submit that the tribunal should find that Canada tacitly accepts that this argument should have been raised as an earlier jurisdictional issue. It is to be recalled that, in September of 2015, Canada brought an application which it characterized as an application to limit the scope of damages this tribunal should consider. That, however, was only in the context that the investors, based on the findings of the tribunal, would not be able to prove causation under Article 1116, sub 2. They never raised 1117 at that time. I will turn the floor back to Mr. Nash.

	Page 2447		Page 2448
1	They were shamefully treated by Canada, and they	1	Upon recess at 10:04 a.m.
2	have been throughout. They were treated in a	2	Upon resuming at 10:36 a.m.
3	discriminatory, unfair and inequitable way,	3	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Hello,
4	contrary to the NAFTA. The NAFTA provides them	4	Mr. Little, we continue with the closing
5	with a remedy of full reparation for their loss.	5	statements of Canada. Mr. Little, you have the
6	They have proven they are entitled to that remedy,	6	floor.
7	and Howard Rosen has valued the loss. They	7	CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SCOTT LITTLE:
8	respectfully request, therefore, an award in the	8	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Thank you.
9	amount of the proven loss, with the tax equity	9	Judge Simma, Professor McRae and Professor
10	adjustment needed to achieve full reparation.	10	Schwartz, well, we have arrived at the end of this
11	Thank you.	11	hearing exactly where we began, with the
12	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank	12	claimants' failure to prove the NAFTA breach
13	you, Mr. Nash. We are now going to have a break	13	caused the loss of 50 years of profits from the
14	of 30 minutes. Maybe how much time would be	14	Whites Point project.
15	left on the clock by Mr. Nash? According to my	15	Having abandoned their
16	accounting, five minutes.	16	original and only business plan for the project,
17	DR. PULKOWSKI: Just a second.	17	and having abandoned any claim for the investment
18	I had six minutes, but not that it would make a	18	costs that they sunk into the project, the
19	somewhere in that range. I will just go back to	19	claimants set out on a quest for 50 years of lost
20	the master table.	20	profits.
21	MR. NASH: Either is enough.	21	Their quest was based on an
22	DR. PULKOWSKI: I have	22	entirely new conception of the project. To
23	six minutes, in any case.	23	achieve their quest, the claimants have shown they
24	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: All	24	will say whatever they need to get the result that
25	right, so we resume at 10:35.	25	they are after.

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1	In the past, if they have said	1	
2	that something's black, this has not stopped them		We can exit
3	from now telling you that it's white.	3	confidential now.
4	CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT	4	CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT
5	10:37 A.M.	5	10:45 A.M.
6	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: For	6	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Similarly,
7	example, and I will just enter into confidential	7	in their business plan, their EIS, their
8	session for a brief moment.	8	representations to the JRP, and even their reply
9	In their business plan	9	memorial on jurisdictional liability, their plan
10	sorry, we want to get our graphics up on the	10	was to export rock to New Jersey for the captive
11	screen.	11	production of the Clayton companies.
12	brief recess taken.	12	But because it would bolster
13	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: As I noted,	13	their damages claim in this phase of the
14	in the past, the claimants have said that	14	arbitration, they now purport the Whites Point
15	something is black. This has not stopped them now	15	product was destined for the New York City market.
16	from telling you that it's white. We are in	16	We were also led to believe
17	confidential session very briefly.	17	during the liability phase that the JRP members
18	For example, in their business	18	were hacks, that the JRP was not comprised of
19	plan, in their EIS, in their representations to	19	persons with the requisite professional
20	the JRP, and even to their submissions to this	20	credentials and experience.
21	tribunal in the jurisdictional liability phase,	21	But over the past week, and
22	they stated that the Whites Point project would be	22	even today, in connection with their contention
23	shipping up to 2 million tons per year.	23	that the JRP considered all aspects of the
24	And for the damages phase of	24	project, and therefore had no legitimate basis to
25	the arbitration, they have valued a project that	25	recommend rejection, the IRP had transformed into

Page 2451 Page 2452 1 three highly qualified, intelligent, capable 1 Canada's closing statement 2 2 people who had no lack of training, will follow the same structure as did its opening. 3 3 qualifications, experience, intelligence, skill You can dismiss this case on any one of four 4 4 and infrastructure support. grounds. 5 5 And the claimants have a Today we are going to review 6 6 similarly inconsistent take on the workings of each ground. In some areas, we will provide 7 7 Canadian law. They argue on one hand that, absent supplementary responses to the questions the 8 8 the NAFTA breach, the ministers were legally tribunal asked the parties on January 26th. 9 9 compelled to approve the project. Now, I will be addressing the 10 But that on the other, despite 10 first of these grounds, which is that the 11 the existence of this legal requirement, judicial 11 claimants failed to meet their burden of proving 12 12 review would have amounted to an endless legal the losses they claim were caused by the NAFTA 13 13 wrongdoing. breach in this case. 14 14 The claimants can't have it In short, given the findings 15 15 both ways. By arguing out of both sides of their made in the liability award, the claimants' legal 16 16 mouths they've left the tribunal with a confused burden under customary international law in 17 17 and deeply inconsistent picture of what their proving their damages, and the flawed approach 18 actual plan was for the Whites Point project, and 18 they have taken to causation, their claim must be 19 what could have happened if the JRP did not commit 19 dismissed. 20 the NAFTA breach found in the liability award. 20 Now, second, the claimants 21 The claimants bear the burden 21 have no standing under Article 1116 to claim 22 22 damages for the lost profits of Bilcon of Nova of proving that the NAFTA breach caused their 23 damage, yet their twisted and tortured 23 Scotia. 24 24 explanations have done anything but meet that Now, here, I am going to be 25 burden. 25 ceding the floor to my colleague Mr. Klaver, who

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will explain why the tribunal lacks jurisdiction to award damages for the claim the claimants have put before you.

Mr. Klaver will also explain why the NAFTA time bar precludes an amendment of the claim such that it could be refiled under Article 1117, in addition to why Canada is not estopped from contesting standing.

The result, again, in the end, is that their claim must be dismissed.

After this, Ms. Zeman will summarize why, for many reasons, the speculative discounted cash flow model the claimants have put before you as a measure of lost profits has no place in this arbitration, and must also accordingly be rejected.

And, finally, Mr. Spelliscy will explain why, even if one were to consider lost profits as a measure of damages, the claimants' DCF model is unreliable and suffers from so many shortcomings that it can't be considered a realistic measure of lost profits.

And as we did in our opening, at the end of our closing, Ms. Kam is going to remind you of the case that the claimants could and should have pled, and explain the only damages to which the claimants could be entitled had they pled such a case.

The injury the claimants suffered was not the loss of the Whites Point project, but rather the loss of an opportunity to have their project assessed in accordance with Canadian law.

This injury should have been the basis of their claim, and it has a very limited value. Moreover, the claimants could have mitigated their lost opportunity by pursuing a relatively simple application for judicial review in Canada's domestic courts. And in so doing they would have completely restored their fair chance in a legally compliant process.

And what this means, in the end, is that even if they had pled a proper case on damages, which they haven't, the claimants could be awarded no more than the costs of the mitigation they should have reasonably pursued to restore their lost opportunity. And Ms. Kam will explain for you why.

So I want to turn to the first branch now of the decision tree that I have just

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Page 2455 Page 2456 1 1 laid out for you, and the first ground on which experts, who he alleges do not focus on what he 2 2 calls the real-world evidence in this case. the claimants' claim can be dismissed. 3 And that's that the claimants 3 And over the course of the 4 4 have failed to prove the damages they claim were hearing, Mr. Nash has called Canada's experts 5 5 caused by the NAFTA breach found in the liability cheerleaders who only toe the party line and who 6 6 award. offer make-believe evidence. 7 7 Now, as I explained in Now, if he is going to levy 8 8 Canada's opening, both the findings in the award these charges against Canada's witnesses, it's a 9 9 and the customary international law principles little unclear how the same critique shouldn't 10 10 apply to the witnesses and the experts that he's governing causation have to be kept front and 11 11 called, the majority of whom work or worked for centre. 12 12 And I am going to touch on the Claytons. 13 13 both of these briefly as a reminder, as the And putting aside the 14 14 logistical impossibility of bringing in just some claimants have both of them wrong. 15 of the tens and if not hundreds of government 15 I will then explain, in light 16 16 of the evidence that you heard this week from both officials that were involved in the Whites Point 17 17 Canada's and the claimants' experts, how the EA, which Mr. Connelly made clear in his testimony 18 claimants' approach misapplies both the liability 18 last week, there's a reason underlying Canada's 19 findings and governing law. 19 approach. And I adverted to this in my opening. 20 20 In the end, the claimants' And this is that the tribunal 21 21 approach doesn't establish that but for the has already recognized and upheld a privilege over 22 22 the deliberations of all of the officials that breach, their project would have gone on to 50 23 23 Mr. Nash is saying Canada should have put up to years of profits. 24 24 But before I move on, I want give testimony. 25 25 to briefly address Mr. Nash's critique of Canada's Privileges exist for real,

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substantive reasons, not to hide evidence. On the screen before you, this is the tribunal's ruling in this regard, Procedural Order No. 13 of June 2012.

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Now in this order, after extensive briefing on the issue of deliberative privilege, the tribunal found that JRP deliberations need not be produced in this arbitration, given the JRP's extensive reasoned report is in principle meant to speak for itself rather than be supplanted by material that originates from the JRP's internal discussions.

The tribunal also upheld the well-recognized privilege over federal cabinet related decision making documents because, in this case, Canada had made extensive disclosures, not selective disclosures, as Mr. Nash said today, of internal government documents even at the senior level, which included a cabinet briefing document that presents the background for the rejection of the project by the federal government and a list of factors for and against the competing outcomes.

Now this was the document that Mr. Connelly referred to in his testimony last week, and that I am going to be referring to in a

few minutes.

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The tribunal also in this procedural order upheld a similar privilege at the provincial level. But even with this privilege being recognized, Canada produced a provincial decision making document that I am also going to refer to momentarily.

So the issue of whether the people Mr. Nash wanted to hear should have been called to testify has been argued, and it's been decided.

Mr. Nash may not have been there at the time to argue the issue, he may not like what Canada's witnesses have to offer, but Canada was not obliged in any way to bring in any of the JRP members or ministerial officials at this stage to give the evidence that Mr. Nash wants to hear.

And in this regard the claimants' request that an adverse inference be drawn is not only without foundation, it's entirely inappropriate.

Now, I want to also note one further procedural ruling from the tribunal, to put Canada's selection of its witnesses in the

Page 2459 Page 2460 1 1 a couple minutes I am going to be summing up their proper context. 2 2 And this is the tribunal's evidence. 3 3 January 2016 ruling on Canada's motion to have a Canada also engaged two 4 4 preliminary step in the damages phase of the eminent Canadian jurists, Judge John Evans and 5 5 arbitration on the types of damages the claimants Judge Thomas Cromwell, who filed opinions on the could seek as a consequence of the NAFTA breach, 6 proper interpretation of these Canadian 6 7 environmental laws, and who concluded that the 7 effectively, the issue that I am briefing you on 8 8 right now, which is whether the award could interpretation of these laws by the claimants' 9 9 sustain a claim of lost profits. expert in this case, Dean Sossin, is simply 10 10 Now, the tribunal will recall incorrect. 11 11 that it dismissed Canada's motion. But in so Now, I trust the claimants doing it noted that in such a preliminary phase 12 12 aren't suggesting that these two former Canadian 13 the salient issues would relate to the 13 judges, one of the Federal Court of Appeal and one 14 14 international law on state responsibility and to of the Supreme Court of Canada are non-objective 15 15 Canadian environmental law. witnesses. 16 16 State responsibility and The claimants chose not to 17 17 Canadian environmental law. cross-examine Judge Evans or Judge Cromwell. This 18 Now, Canada took this ruling 18 was their choice to make. It's a strange one 19 19 given the tribunal's comment regarding the and these words to heart when it prepared its case 20 20 on causation. And in so doing, it engaged experts saliency of Canadian environmental law, but it was 21 21 qualified in the review panel or decision-making their choice. 22 22 process under the applicable environmental laws in And the result of their choice 23 23 this case. is that the opinions of these two jurists stands 24 24 uncontroverted, and we say they completely undo You heard from a number of 25 25 the claimants' theory of causation. these witnesses, these experts, this week, and in Page 2461

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So let's move on. I want to take about the next 20 to 25 minutes summing up precisely why this case can be dismissed on the ground of causation, so that the tribunal has total confidence in this regard. So keeping in mind the three

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areas I wanted to address, let's just circle back to some of the key findings in the liability award, which the claimants have totally misrepresented over the course of the hearing.

Regarding the acts giving rise to NAFTA liability, the award provides that the tribunal has respectfully taken issue with only the distinct unprecedented and unexpected approach taken by the JRP to community core values in this particular case.

Specifically, the tribunal found that the JRP was, regardless of its CCV approach, still required to conduct a proper likely significant effects after mitigation analysis on the rest of the project effects. And by not doing so, the JRP,

to the prejudice of the investors, denied the ultimate decision makers in government information which they should have been provided.

In short, the JRP arrived at its conclusions under both the laws of federal Canada and Nova Scotia without having fully discharged a crucial dimension of its mandated task.

Now, over the past week and a half, the claimants have distorted these findings beyond recognition.

For example, in his opening, Mr. Nash stated that it was not the JRP's acts that breached the NAFTA, but rather that Canada illegally denied regulatory approval for the Whites Point Quarry contrary to its NAFTA obligation.

The claimants' expert, Dean Lorne Sossin, wrongly asserted that it's ultimately the decision maker that was found to have breached the Articles 1105 and 1102 standards.

Now, these allegations are not borne out by the liability finding, and nor are they borne out by the tribunal's finding as to the injury that flowed from the NAFTA breach.

So let's look at that injury.

with applicable law.

Now, what the tribunal found was that the

have the specifics of their project, their case,

claimants were not afforded a fair opportunity to

considered, assessed and decided in accordance

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1 All the tribunal found in the 2 end was that the investors understood that they 3 would only obtain environmental permission if the 4 project satisfied the requirements of the laws of 5 federal Canada and Nova Scotia. 6

The tribunal also made clear that it was not here deciding what the actual outcome should have been, including what mitigation measures should have been prescribed if the JRP had carried out its mandate.

Thus the claimants' reasonable expectation was limited to a chance at a fair process. The possibility of approval, not a guaranteed approval.

Yet despite these clear findings, the claimants' theory as you can see from this excerpt from their opening is that the injury caused was the loss of their project.

So any suggestion that the tribunal found the claimants were denied a specific outcome from the EA process, rather than a fair opportunity in that process, is wrong. Now equally as important as

Mr. Nash suggested many times that the claimants' understanding was that the EA process would conform to Nova Scotia's policies to promote economic development, leading to a reasonable conclusion that it should have been approved.

the tribunal's findings are the customary international law principles governing causation. In this regard, there is no

However, the tribunal never found that government officials guaranteed Bilcon would win approval. No government official had the authority to make that guarantee before the process began. The claimants knew this.

dispute, Canada's under an obligation to make full reparation for any injury that's been caused by its internationally wrongful acts. But the principle of causation

is key here. The claimants' burden of proving causation can't be confused with the proof they furnish, and have to furnish, in support of their claim for compensation.

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But it appears that this is to causation, and really just asked you to consider their compensation.

what they have done. They have given short shrift

For example, in their opening they cited Crystallex, in support of the assertion that ambiguity or uncertainty should be resolved in a claimant's favour, where that uncertainty is the state's fault.

But they ignore that this element of the Crystallex award was with respect to establishing compensation, not causation.

If you look at the Crystallex award, what it actually found with respect to causation is that, first, the fact, i.e., the existence of the damage, needs to be proven with certainty. So the test is not some unspecified logical link between breach and loss. Causation requires more.

Now, this principle can also be seen at play in the Pey Casado award. In assessing damages in this case, the tribunal first inquired into whether the claimants had met their burden of proving injury, finding that they had focused in error on the evaluation of damage,

without undertaking the prior step of showing the precise nature of the injury, causation and damage itself.

Now, in light of the claimants' failure to meet their burden, the Pey Casado tribunal held that in the absence of any sufficient proof of injury or damage caused to the claimants by the breach of the BIT established in the first award, the question of the assessment or quantification of that damage does not arise.

So, as in the case of Nordzucker which I summarized in Canada's opening and as in other cases, like MNSS v. Montenegro, where a claimant has simply failed to prove causation, in Pey Casado the tribunal had no choice but to arrive at a result of no damages. And the same result must be arrived at here.

Let's take just a closer look at how causation must be proven. Both the claimants and Canada and the tribunal has cited to guidance provided by Chorzow Factory.

The Chorzow Factory case instructs you to ask if the JRP prepared a report that wasn't based on the CCV approach but rather carried out a likely significant adverse effects

	Page 2467		Page 2468
1	after mitigation analysis of the whole range of	1	engaged in a number of hypothetical propositions.
2	potential project effects, then in all probability	2	The fact is, the causal
3	would the situation that would exist be one not of	3	analysis to be carried out under Chorzow Factory
4	the Whites Point project being denied, but rather	4	is by necessity a hypothetical exercise.
5	one of the Whites Point project being approved and	5	And I will note, assertions
6	constructed and operated profitably for 50 years?	6	about what would happen in the ordinary course is
7	Now, while the claimants cite	7	not the test. As Professor Thomas Wälde wrote:
8	to Chorzow Factory as governing causation, they	8	"Chorzow Factory requires
9	don't really try to apply it. They make little	9	the construction of a
10	effort to re-establish the situation which would	10	hypothetical course of
11	in all probability have existed in a	11	events with necessarily
12	NAFTA-compliant world.	12	speculative elements.
13	Now, their reticence appears	13	This hypothetical course
14	founded on their view that this is not a	14	of events extends both
15	hypothetical case to be considered and assessed in	15	into the past, i.e., how
16	the abstract.	16	would the government have
17	Now this is an interesting	17	acted if it had acted
18	comment because in their opening the claimants	18	lawfully, and into the
19	asserted that but for the NAFTA breach, in the	19	future."[as read]
20	ordinary course, the Whites Point Quarry would not	20	So let there be no mistake.
21	have been referred to a JRP. The EA would have	21	You are by necessity engaged in a hypothetical
22	recommended approval. Ministerial approval would	22	exercise, not some alleged ordinary course
23	have been granted, and all industrial permits	23	exercise.
24	would have been issued.	24	So with that, with reference
25	And in so doing they certainly	25	to the testimony that we heard this week, let's
	Page 2469		Page 2470
1	take a brief look at the way the claimants have	1	that is indicated in
2	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and	2	that is indicated in their decision documents
2 3	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury.	2 3	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully
2 3 4	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach	2 3 4	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and
2 3 4 5	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the	2 3 4 5	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read]
2 3 4 5 6	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation.	2 3 4 5 6	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this
2 3 4 5 6 7	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of	2 3 4 5 6 7	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50 years of profits.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary factor in each of the decision makers'
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50 years of profits. And this is because, in their	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary factor in each of the decision makers' justification for the rejection of the project.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50 years of profits. And this is because, in their view, the JRP made one recommendation only: That	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary factor in each of the decision makers' justification for the rejection of the project. So if you take away the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50 years of profits. And this is because, in their view, the JRP made one recommendation only: That the Whites Point project was inconsistent with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary factor in each of the decision makers' justification for the rejection of the project. So if you take away the wrongful CCV recommendation, in the claimants'
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	take a brief look at the way the claimants have gone about attempting to prove causation and injury. In short, their approach simply misapplies the liability findings and the governing law on causation. The claimants' theory of causation is quite simple. You heard it in their opening. There's a straight, solid black line between the NAFTA breach and their loss of 50 years of profits. And this is because, in their view, the JRP made one recommendation only: That the Whites Point project was inconsistent with CCV. And that this NAFTA breaching recommendation	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	that is indicated in their decision documents to have been carefully studied, reflected on and adopted"[as read] Dean Sossin founded this conclusion on the fact that there aren't other bases in the record referred to beyond the JRP report and that it, that is, CCV, was the key evidentiary record and certainly the primary factor in each of the decision makers' justification for the rejection of the project. So if you take away the wrongful CCV recommendation, in the claimants' view of the world, there would be no lawful basis
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project, and a list of factors for and against the potential competing outcomes.

This document features

He is completely wrong as to what was actually done in the EA process. Now, first off, there were multiple findings by the JRP regarding the likely adverse effects of the Whites Point project that could not be mitigated, and that could result in the decision to reject.

prominently in the expert reports of Robert
Connelly. Mr. Connelly referred to it several
times in the course of cross-examination last
week, but Mr. Nash wasn't interested in looking at
it.
What it shows is the

The tribunal will recall my exchange with Dean Sossin last week regarding the JRP's many findings of adverse effects that could not be mitigated.

What it shows is the considerations and the perspectives that were brought to the attention of Canada's Governor in Council in the wake of the JRP's report.

Dean Sossin agreed that these kinds of findings would be relevant to the Nova Scotia minister's decision. These were other bases in the record that could warrant rejection of the project beyond the CCV finding in a but-for world.

For example, it notes the key environmental effects of the project within areas of federal jurisdiction, which included things like losses to fish habitat, impacts on surface and sub surface water, impacts on migratory birds, impacts to species at risk, and impacts on navigation.

Now, second, Dean Sossin's premise that the ministers based their decisions only on the concept of CCV is demonstrably wrong. It is not supported by evidence produced in the arbitration.

It also notes the concerns of regional stakeholders over factors such as the impacts to the tourism industry, including impacts to whale watching, the fishing industry and the esthetics of the landscape and way of life.

On the screen before you is the cabinet briefing document that I referred to earlier that presents the background for the Governor in Council's consideration of the

It also reports on

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consultations between government and Mi'kmaq First Nations communities that took place weeks prior to the release of the JRP report, noting concerns over the potential for impacts to native fisheries and hunting and foraging areas for traditional purposes.

purposes.

And it highlights the JRP's many concerns about the evidence submitted by Bilcon during the EA process.

Now, nowhere does the note focus or mention the JRP's CCV-based recommendation. Nor does it support Dean Sossin's contention that federal ministers considered only the CCV-based recommendation.

What it does make clear are the many, many grounds on which the Governor in Council could have denied approval of the Whites Point project, even if the NAFTA breach hadn't been committed.

been committed.

Let's now consider Dean

Sossin's contention from the provincial side of the spectrum. The PowerPoint presentation that you see on the screen now was prepared to brief the Nova Scotia cabinet on the minister's decision after issuance of the Whites Point JRP report.

Canada produced this document in follow-up to the tribunal's privilege ruling I highlighted earlier, and the claimants attached it to their reply memorial in the liability phase.

In summarizing the rationale underlying the JRP's recommendation that the project should be rejected, the presentation does not say that the JRP's recommendation was based solely on the CCV factor.

To the contrary, it notes the wide range of findings the JRP made regarding the adverse effects of the project, and these included biophysical effects such as risks to groundwater regimes, sensitive species like the right whale, rare plants and on-site wet lands; socio-economic effects, including the potential of the project to negatively impact local industries like fishing and tourism; and concerns over whether the project would contribute to sustainable development.

There's no mention of the JRP's sole CCV finding in this document. And, again, all of these factors warranted a rejection of the project.

And when Minister Parent issued his rejection, his decision letter makes no

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Page 2475 Page 2476 1 1 recommendation specifically of a CCV Dr. Blouin were subject to extensive questioning 2 2 recommendation, or that his decision was based as to whether they were qualified to express legal 3 3 solely on the CCV criteria. opinions, which was really not the focus of their 4 4 It, rather, states that he reports, the cross-examinations to which they were 5 5 subjected didn't undermine their opinions that arrived at his decision following careful 6 6 consideration of the panel's report, and with a absent the breach it wasn't a foregone conclusion 7 7 view to all factors that are considered in an the project would be approved. 8 8 assessment of environmental effects under the Certainly, their 9 9 NSEA. cross-examinations didn't establish that on a 10 10 So, again, Dean Sossin's balance of probabilities, absent the JRP breach, 11 11 theory on why you can simply excise the CCV-based the JRP would have recommended approval of the 12 12 finding from the JRP report and assume the project. 13 ministers had no other lawful basis for rejecting 13 Nor did the contents of the 14 the project? Well, it doesn't apply the Chorzow 14 JRP report establish this. There was far more to 15 Factory analysis. And it's also simply not 15 it than CCV. supported by the facts. 16 16 Even Dean Sossin agreed, when 17 17 So let's move on and apply I asked him whether it would be possible for the 18 Chorzow Factory. What could have been the outcome 18 JRP to find other likely significant adverse 19 come of a NAFTA-compliant JRP process? 19 environmental effects of the project, if it had 20 Now, the tribunal will recall 20 carried out its mandate in accordance with CEAA. 21 21 the testimony and the reports of Ms. Lesley His response, as you can see, 22 Griffiths and Tony Blouin, both experienced review 22 was that he did not see why not. 23 panel chairs in past EAs, respectively under the 23 And in response to 24 24 CEAA and the NSEA. Mr. Estrin's view that a hypothetical 25 25 While both Ms. Griffiths and consideration of what would have happened absent Page 2478 Page 2477 1 the NAFTA breach was not required because the JRP 1 exchange that I had with Dean Sossin, if just one 2 did assess the significance of environmental 2 of the Nova Scotia or federal governments decided 3 effects but they just didn't bother to report 3 not to approve, then the project couldn't proceed. 4 them, well, Professor Schwartz, you commented that 4 And in a but-for world in 5 this actually reenforces the concern, as we don't which the JRP discharged its legal mandate, 6 6 ministers in either level of government were not know on a hypothetical do-over precisely what a 7 7 constrained by the JRP's possible recommendation. panel acting absent the CCV issue would have 8 8 Looking at it from the federal identified as significant adverse effects, or 9 9 which specific mitigation measures would have been side of the spectrum, this is because CEAA Section 10 proposed. 10 37 provides that Canada's Governor in Council is 11 So on a balance of 11 the ultimate approver of a project after a JRP 12 probabilities, absent the NAFTA breach, it has 12 report is issued, but is in no way beholden to the 13 simply not been established that the Whites Point 13 recommendations made in the JRP report, as this 14 JRP would have recommended approval, or would not 14 exchange that I had with Dean Sossin demonstrates. 15 have found likely significant adverse 15 Now the tribunal should also 16 environmental effects after mitigation. 16 recall the evidence of Robert Connelly regarding 17 17 Let's move to government the discretion exercisable by the GIC after 18 18 decision making. issuance of a panel report. 19 19 Now, here the straight solid Mr. Connelly testified that 20 black line posited by the claimants becomes even 20 when the act was first developed, it was very

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advisory.

more improbable. The ministers were not compelled

For starters, as shown by this

to approve the project under any conception of a

but-for world, and the evidence you heard this

week confirms this.

clear no department, no minister wanted to give an

So, therefore, they have the

environmental assessment panel the authority to

make decisions. They wanted these panels to be

Page 2479 Page 2480 1 1 opportunity to say yes or no, we agree or disagree of a project. 2 2 with your findings. And at the end of the day, the 3 3 And despite the extensive minister is the final decision maker regardless of 4 4 cross to which Mr. Connelly was subjected on the the recommendation that's put before him or her. 5 5 fact that he too is not a lawyer, which we presume As with all of Canada's other was designed to suggest that he shouldn't be 6 6 witnesses, Mr. Geddes was cross-examined on the 7 7 pronouncing on CEAA Section 37 despite his years fact that he was not a lawyer, and apparently 8 8 of experience, what's noteworthy is that the shouldn't be offering opinions on the workings of 9 9 claimants didn't cross-examine the Honourable John ministerial decision making under the NSEA. 10 10 Evans, who is eminently qualified to interpret the But, again, what's strange provision, and whose two opinions reinforce the 11 11 about the claimants' fixation with Mr. Geddes' 12 12 very conclusion that Mr. Connelly expressed on lack of legal training, is that Canada filed an 13 13 expert legal opinion by Judge Cromwell on the very Section 37. 14 14 conclusion on which the claimants tried to cast Now looking at ministerial 15 15 discretion and decision making from the Nova doubt through the cross-examination of Mr. Geddes. Scotia side of the spectrum, it's even simpler to 16 16 Specifically, that regardless 17 17 of the NAFTA breach, there was absolutely nothing see that in a but-for world the claimants had no guarantee the project would be approved absent the 18 18 preventing the Nova Scotia minister from rejecting 19 NAFTA breach. 19 the Whites Point project. 20 20 Last week you heard Peter So to the extent that you have 21 Geddes testify that the minister must look at the 21 any questions on this point from a legal 22 entire picture, which includes the definition of 22 perspective, you can find comfort in Judge 23 environmental effect, the overall principle of 23 Cromwell's uncontroverted opinion. 24 24 balancing economic development with environmental It will be quite helpful 25 25 sustainability and the positive or adverse effects reading for your consideration of whether Dean Page 2481 Page 2482

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Sossin's opinion makes sense.

We actually urge you to read the entirety of Judge Cromwell's report, and in particular paragraph 7, where in he noted that he did not accept the factual premise underlying Dean Sossin's report that there were no legitimate grounds to deny project approval.

And this is because, apart from the CCV findings, as I have already said, the JRP made numerous determinations that the project would result in adverse environmental effects that could not be mitigated.

Now, finally, if the JRP had completed its mandate, it could have recommended mitigation measures that impacted the profitability and in some cases the viability of the Whites Point project.

As you noted to Mr. Estrin, Professor Schwartz, and as Mr. Estrin agreed, between approvability and rejection, there's approval with mitigation.

In this regard, Professor Schwartz, you put to Mr. Estrin that there still would seem to be a lot of flex in there for different terms and conditions, some of which might have a significant impact on the economics and viability of the project. And Mr. Estrin agreed.

You characterized Mr. Estrin's view that Bilcon's mitigation in its EIS would have just been accepted as unreasonably speculative, and we agree.

The claimants haven't proven what the costs or feasibility of mitigation would have been, even on a balance of probabilities.

The fact is that the claimants' proposal was its own unique project in its own unique environment. It raised the potential of its own unique significant adverse environmental effects, and hence its own unique significance criteria.

And it also raised the prospect of its own unique mitigation measures that might have been employed against such effects.

As but one illustration, this map, which we saw last week in the cross-examination of Mark McLean, shows the relative abundance of the endangered right whale in proximity to the Whites Point project site

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All they were entitled to was a lawful EA process.

relative to other projects like the Black Point project.

Now, as we have heard from the evidence of Mr. McLean, it's these very kinds of differences in the environmental -- or the environment surrounding a project that can result in extreme differences in the cost and the feasibility of mitigation measures that might be recommended for a project in the end.

So, for the claimants to suggest that the only mitigation measures that would be required for the Whites Point project in a NAFTA compliant but-for world, well, it's quite simply incorrect.

So in conclusion, when they entered into the EA process, the claimants were never guaranteed an approved and fully permitted and profitable Whites Point project, notwithstanding the encouragements they might have received from the Nova Scotia government, notwithstanding Nova Scotia's policy and practice of promoting economic development and the development of quarries in the province, and notwithstanding the fact that other quarries throughout Atlantic Canada may have been approved.

And the fact is that every EA
process has the potential to result in the
government decision denying the requested
approvals and permits.

A point of knowledge, as you

A point of knowledge, as you can see here by Mr. Dooley and Mr. Fougere regarding the Bayside Quarry, which sits just across Bay of Fundy from the Digby Neck.

Mr. Dooley and Mr. Fougere both testified that, like the Whites Point project, the Bayside Quarry failed to obtain its approval for an expansion permit in 2009.

And as you can see from this testimony there was no shock, no surprise about this denial. It's a fact of life. It's an outcome contemplated by the EA regime.

There's nothing extraordinary about the denial of an EA approval, it is a completely natural and a certainly possible outcome of any EA process. And if it could happen at Bayside, it could happen at Whites Point.

Now, I presented the diagram that you see on the screen now as part of Canada's opening statement last week and I want to remind

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you of it before we leave the topic of causation. Because what it shows is there is simply no straight black line to project approval in the but-for world when causation is properly applied.

In the end, if you agree that

In the end, if you agree that any of these potential possibilities on this slide could unfold in a NAFTA-compliant but-for world, you have to also disagree with the claimants' theory that but for the NAFTA breach the project would have been approved, constructed and profitably operated for 50 years.

And if this is the case, there is but one conclusion at which we say you must arrive, and that is dismissal of the claimant's claim given their failure to prove causation.

So with that I would like to now turn the floor over to my colleague, Mr. Mark Klaver, who is going to address the next ground on which you can dismiss the claimants' claim.

And that's specifically that the claimants have no standing under Article 1116 to advance the claim that they have. Thank you.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank you, Mr. Little. Arbitrator Schwartz would like to ask a question.

PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Can I just take you to your discussion of Crystallex at page 26.

I am looking at the case that you quote from that Crystallex. I am just asking these questions not because I have a conclusion; I am just trying to understand them better.

There is a discussion there about how common lawyers get involved in their ratiocination about is there a balance of probability, some higher standard and that, and so on and so forth.

But the passage you quote there, if I am understanding it, seems to suggest that it's more like a rule of law that damage has to be proved with certainty.

There may be different theories as well. Do you have to know on a balance of probability that it's been proved with certainty, or do you have to be certain that it's proved with certainty?

But either way, whatever standard of proof you are applying is related to a substantive rule of law that damage must be proved with certainty. Am I understanding that

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1 correctly? 2 MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Well I 3 4 5

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think Chorzow Factory says in all probability what would the situation be if the breach had not been committed. Certainly I think Crystallex provides us a stronger articulation of the Chorzow Factory test. And there's probably some gap between what Crystallex provides and what Chorzow Factory provides.

But we cite that in proposition that it's not just merely some logical link that needs to be proposed in connection with the breach in the injury. I think it is easier to go back to the Chorzow Factory case and just ask yourself: In all probability, if this breach wasn't committed, would that injury have resulted or not?

PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Suppose just hypothetically, not talking about this case, this tribunal, a tribunal ends up looking at all the evidence and says, well, we can't arrive at a conclusion in all probability or in certainty, but we think there's a 60 per cent chance that there would have been a positive, that there would have been regulatory approval.

1 Can a tribunal use a 2 probabilistic approach to assess damage, or is it 3 precluded from assessing damage because in all 4 probability or certainty has to be established? 5 Do you follow my question? 6

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I do. You are in a very gray area, I think.

I think you have to look at what Chorzow Factory says, which is in all probability what would the situation have been. And you have to look at the evidence as well, it's evidence driven, and you have to make that assessment if the evidence takes you there in all probability.

In our submission, this case here, the facts that present themselves in this case do not get you close to in all probability. Do not get you close to that 60 per cent or 51 per cent.

PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Sorry, could you just clarify for me what you meant by the very last line, 50 per cent or 61 per cent? MR. SCOTT LITTLE: It doesn't

get you to a balance of probabilities. The outcome that the claimants are asking you to

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accept in this case, that outcome has not been demonstrated on a balance of probabilities that absent the NAFTA breach, that is what would have unfolded.

PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Just to be clear in your submission, you are talking about balance of probabilities 51, 61 per cent, whatever the standard of internal consistency in the arbitrator's mind, it is a pathway to having to arrive at a substantive conclusion of in all probability.

Like, I have to be, whatever it is 50 per cent, 51 per cent, 60, 90, whatever it is, what is it I have to be convinced of? It's your submission I have to be convinced by whatever percentage that the damage would have occurred in all probability?

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: You would have to be -- you would have to be certain that absent the breach, in all probability, the result that they are saying would have happened.

Absent the breach? Well, in all probability it would have happened. And we say that in this case that hasn't been proven on a balance of probabilities.

PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Okay. So I will just ask one last time. If the question is too, can't give a clear answer, I am not

expressing it well, I won't pursue it.

But if a tribunal said, okay, we are not convinced that this damage occurred with certainty or in all probability. But we think there is a 60 percent chance there would have been an approval, with lost profits to follow.

Does the claim then fail because you haven't established in all probability or certainty? But the tribunal has just achieved a state, well, we think, you know, if we had to do an actuarial estimate, 60 per cent, 70 per cent. I mean, I am will just ask one last time. Maybe it's not a good question.

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I think I hear what you are saying. Yes, the claim does fail because you have to get into the zone of in all probability would what happened -- would what they say would happen -- would happen.

But there does have to be an element, and I think that's driven by the evidence, of in all probability is it certain or

Page 2491 Page 2492 1 1 is it getting close to certain that this would Second, it follows that the 2 2 have happened? claimants have no standing to seek the lost 3 3 If there's factual profits of Bilcon of Nova Scotia. 4 4 uncertainty, then that should make you less Third, the claim must be 5 5 comfortable with the result that they are asking dismissed in its entirety. Permitting the 6 6 you to accept. claimants to amend and refile their claim under 7 7 Article 1117 would be unduly delayed, time barred PROFESSOR SCHWARTZ: Thank 8 8 and prejudicial to Canada. you. 9 9 MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Okay. After the liability award, the 10 10 CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. KLAVER: claimants brought a completely different claim 11 11 from their original one. They made a litigation MR. KLAVER: Hello, Judge 12 12 Simma, Professor McRae and Professor Schwartz. My decision to abandon their claim for sunk costs and 13 presentation has one purpose: To demonstrate that 13 the cost of purchasing aggregate on the open 14 this tribunal has no jurisdiction to award the 14 market, and they elected to shoot for the moon by 15 15 damages that the claimants seek because they lack claiming lost profits. 16 standing to claim the lost profits of Bilcon of 16 Canada cannot be estopped from 17 Nova Scotia. Five points substantiate this claim. 17 contesting standing because it objected at the 18 First, investors have no 18 earliest opportunity to this new claim. 19 standing under Article 1116 to claim damages for 19 Fourth, I will outline the loss incurred by the enterprise. In the opening, 20 20 flaws inherent in alternative damages awards. The 21 21 my colleague Mr. Spelliscy outlined the NAFTA claimants have no standing under Article 1116 to 22 parties' agreement on this point. 22 recover any costs paid by Bilcon of Nova Scotia; 23 So I will briefly outline the 23 those are the enterprise's losses. 24 legal principles that confirm the correct 24 And fifth, the claimants might 25 25 interpretation of Article 1116. have had standing under Article 1116 for their Page 2493 Page 2494 1 1 original claim, but they abandoned them and never permits an investor to make a claim on behalf of 2 provided the evidence necessary to substantiate 2 an enterprise for loss incurred by that 3 that claim. 3 enterprise. 4 4 I want to begin by explaining Any indirect loss to an 5 5 why the tribunal cannot brush this issue aside. investor based on an injury to the enterprise may 6 only be claimed through Article 1117. 6 If investors lack standing, the tribunal has no 7 7 Now, Mr. Elrick today jurisdiction to award damages for their claim. 8 8 Pursuant to Article 1122, the suggested that NAFTA should read that investors 9 9 NAFTA parties only consent to arbitrate claims "shall" submit a claim instead of "may." But you 10 10 submitted in accordance with the procedures of the can see the absurdity of requiring investors to 11 agreement. 11 bring claims against the NAFTA states. 12 12 As the United States explains, Now, the reference in Article 13 the NAFTA parties' consent to a tribunal's 13 1121.1 (b) to an investor's interest in an 14 14 jurisdiction is limited to a claim for loss under enterprise cannot be read to allow an investor to 15 15 the specific article pled. This tribunal has no claim indirect loss. The waiver in Article 1121.1 16 (b) is not rendered redundant by Canada's 16 jurisdiction to hear a claim that the NAFTA 17 interpretation because an interest in an 17 parties have not consented to arbitrate under 18 enterprise is distinct from damage to the 18 Article 1116. 19 Now, as you will recall, enterprise itself. 19 20 20 Article 1116 (1) grants standing for an investor In defining an investment, 21 21 to bring a claim on its own behalf, when the Article 1139 uses the term "interest in an 22 enterprise" to refer to legal entitlements or 22 investor has incurred loss or damage. Investors 23 23 rights belonging to the investor, not the must allege direct loss to recover damages under 24 enterprise. 24 Article 1116. 25 25 Harm to such an interest could In contrast, Article 1117 (1)

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include the lost right to receive dividends, to vote, or to share in the residual assets of the enterprise upon dissolution.

In contrast, lost dividends are indirect losses. They result from lost profits of the enterprise. Investors have no standing to claim such losses under Article 1116.

This framework prevents investors from effectively stripping corporate assets at the expense of creditors who have a superior financial position in the corporation. Whether the corporation has one shareholder or 1,000, the tribunal is not authorized to read in an exception to the strict separation between Articles 1116 and 1117. Only the NAFTA parties

can amend the treaty.

And in the text itself and their subsequent agreement and practice, the NAFTA parties have never consented to arbitrate claims by investors for the lost profits of an enterprise under Article 1116. This tribunal has no

jurisdiction to award damages for such a claim.
In fact, the U.S. observes

that no NAFTA tribunal that has considered the distinction between Article 1116 and 1117 has ever

awarded damages for indirect loss under Article 1116.

In Pope and Talbot, damages were awarded for the investors' own out of pocket expenses.

In UPS, the tribunal never made an award of damages. To the extent that it allowed standing to claim indirect loss, it was wrong, and need not be followed.

And in GAMI, the tribunal highlighted the risks of allowing indirect damages claims under Article 1116 including the complexity of quantifying the amount a minority shareholder could recover, the risk of double recovery, and the potential for inconsistent decisions for the same loss to an enterprise.

Thus, it would be unprecedented for this tribunal to permit a claim under Article 1116 for the lost profits of an enterprise.

Now, to assist the tribunal, I will outline in a chart how the claimants lack standing for the damages claimed and for alternative awards.

The claimants seek damages for

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the lost profits of Bilcon of Nova Scotia. In his opening, Mr. Nash explained that the investors seek an award of lost profits to compensate them for what the Whites Point Quarry would have

for what the Whites Point Quarry would have
 otherwise earned. Their damages claim is for the

lost profits of the quarry, that is, the loss of

7 Bilcon of Nova Scotia.

According to Mr. Nash, a lost profit award allows the tribunal to account for what it would have in reality directly affected the investors and their investment.

Yet his use of the term
"directly" is incorrect. The claimants have not
submitted a damages claim for losses they incurred
directly. Any dividends that they never gained
are indirect losses based entirely on losses of
Bilcon of Nova Scotia.

A claim for such losses could have been made under Article 1117, but it is impermissible under Article 1116.

--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 11:41 A.M.

For the purpose of determining whose rights were injured, this is irrelevant. As the United States notes, how a claim for loss or damage is characterized is not determinative of whether the injury is direct or indirect.

Rather, as Diallo and Barcelona Traction had found, what is determinative is whether the right that has been infringed belongs to the shareholder or the corporation.

A foreign jurisdiction's tax treatment for shareholders does not change the fact that the enterprise incurred the loss when it lost the profits.

The capital that shareholders invest in return for an ownership stake in the enterprise is the enterprise's asset. Separate legal personality requires that the assets of the enterprise are its own, to grow or to lose.

The shareholder -- the claimants did not gain dividends from Bilcon of Nova Scotia, yet neither did they lose their right to receive dividends. Canada did not expropriate

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Page 2500 Page 2499 1 or injure any rights attached to their shares. 1 But now they ask to amend and 2 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 2 refile their claim under Article 1117 if the 3 3 11:42 A.M. tribunal confirms Canada's interpretation of 4 MR. KLAVER: The claimants 4 Article 1116. They fail to point to a single 5 5 retain all of the rights and elements of their tribunal that has allowed claimants to change 6 6 their standing under Article 1117 for a claim of interest in Bilcon of Nova Scotia. Their claim is 7 7 solely one of indirect loss driving from loss direct loss. 8 8 incurred by the enterprise. Moreover, this is not 9 They have no standing under 9 permitted under the governing UNCITRAL arbitration 10 10 rules. Article 20 provides that a party may amend Article 1116 for this claim. And the tribunal has 11 its claim unless the tribunal considers it 11 no jurisdiction to award damages for the claim as 12 12 inappropriate with regard to the delay, the scope brought. 13 13 of the arbitration clause, or any prejudice to the The appropriate result is to 14 14 dismiss the claim in its entirety. In 2002, the other party. 15 15 Mondey tribunal stated that a NAFTA tribunal Considering all three factors, it would be extraordinary and inappropriate to 16 16 should be careful to allow -- not to allow any 17 allow the claimants to amend and refile their 17 recovery in a claim that should have been brought 18 under Article 1117 to be paid directly to the 18 claim under Article 1117. 19 19 First, changing the standing investor. It admonished claimants to consider 20 20 carefully whether to bring proceedings under claim now would be extremely delayed. This 21 21 Article 1116 or 1117. arbitration began ten years ago. The claimants 22 22 could have claimed lost profits in their notice of Now, the claimants say that 23 arbitration in 2008, their Amended Statement of 23 they intended to file under Article 1116 and this 24 Claim in 2009, their memorial or reply for the 24 may be true. Their original claim could have been 25 25 liability phase in 2011, or even during the appropriate for Article 1116. Page 2502

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hearings in 2013.

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Instead, the claimants waited until their memorial on damages in 2017 to claim the lost profits of Bilcon of Nova Scotia. They made their request in the alternative to amend the claim under Article 1117 in their reply last August, nine years into this arbitration. This delay is patently unreasonable.

Second, the attempt to amend and refile the claim now is time barred multiple times over. Under Article 1116 and 1117, a claim must be brought within three years of the impugned measure. The claimants lost the opportunity to amend their claim under Article 1117 in 2010, over seven years ago.

Amending the claim now would fall outside of Canada's time limited consent to arbitrate.

Now, given how recently the claimants replaced their original claim of loss with a brand new one, Canada cannot be estopped from objecting to standing.

Mr. Elrick says that Canada should have raised this objection in 2015. But Canada first became aware of the claim of lost

profits in 2017. It objected to standing at the earliest possible opportunity in Canada's counter memorial, 90 days after learning.

Now, the third reason that the claimants must not amend and refile their claim now is that it would cause irreparable prejudice to Canada.

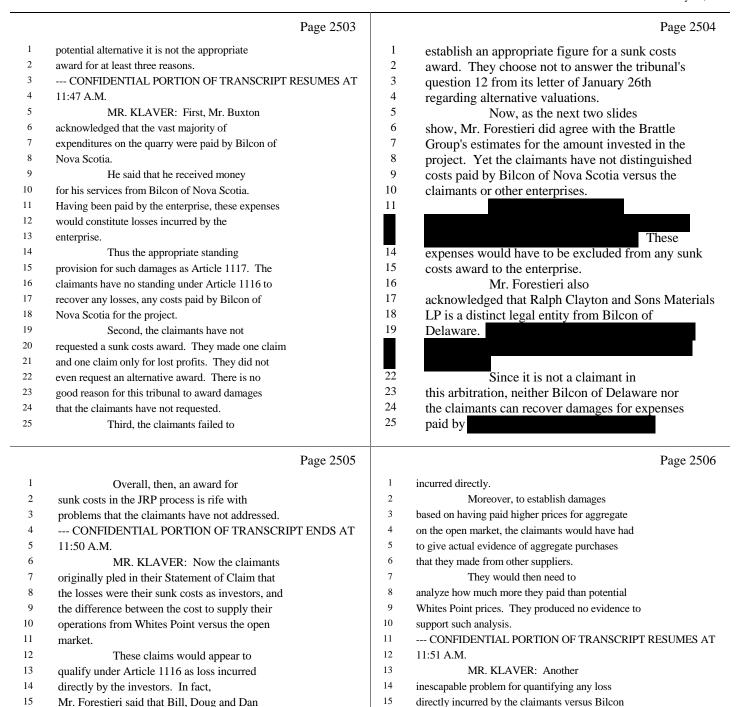
The U.S. explained that a respondent state may suffer prejudice when a claimant changes its standing claim under Article 1116 or 1117.

Canada cannot possibly expand in detail but the nature of a damages claim can directly impact litigation defence strategy, and settlement considerations.

At the end of these decade-long proceedings, it would be impossible to repair the prejudice that Canada would suffer if the claimants changed their standing claim now.

Their claim cannot be amended and refiled under Article 1117. It must be denied in its entirety.

Now, the tribunal might choose to award damages for sunk costs in the JRP process. Although Canada offers this as a



of Nova Scotia concerns tax deductions.

23 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT

24 11:52 A.M.

25 MR. KLAVER: In sum, Canada

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Scotia.

Clayton paid every penny of the losses. Yet if we

go back to the chart, the claimants abandoned both

claims in the damages phase when they brought a

novel claim for the lost profits of Bilcon of Nova

distinguish costs that they paid versus

The claimants did not prove or

non-claimant enterprises including Bilcon of Nova

Scotia. Thus they failed to meet their burden

under Article 1116 to pursue losses that they

	Page 2507		Page 2508
1	has not consented to arbitrate this claim under	1	purpose of the damages phase of this arbitration,
2	Article 1116. Thus the tribunal has no	2	their claim for the lost profits of Bilcon of Nova
3	jurisdiction to award the damages that the	3	Scotia must be dismissed because it is
4	claimants seek. Their damages claim fails on this	4	inappropriate as a matter of law.
5	basis alone.	5	In particular, a DCF method of
6	Subject to any questions from	6	valuation is wholly inappropriate for an early
7	the tribunal, I will now turn the floor to my	7	stage project like the Whites Point Quarry that
8	colleague Ms. Zeman.	8	has no operating history and no right to develop.
9	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Yes,	9	As we saw last week,
10	may I take the opportunity to maybe inquire from	10	commentary 27 to the ILC articles explains that
11	Mr. Little how you want to structure the two	11	tribunals have been reluctant to provide
12	parts?	12	compensation for claims with inherently
13	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I think if	13	speculative elements.
14	we could have Ms. Zeman present right now, and	14	Commentary explains that where
15	then we would take a short break.	15	lost profits have been awarded, it has only been
16	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank	16	where an anticipated income stream has attained
17	you. Thank you, Mr. Klaver. Ms. Zeman, you have	17	sufficient attributes to be considered a legally
18	the floor.	18	protected interest of sufficient certainty to be
19	CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MS. ZEMAN:	19	compensable.
20	MS. ZEMAN: Good morning,	20	This is typically evidenced by
21	Judge Simma, Professor McRae, Professor Schwartz.	21	the existence of binding contractual arrangements
22	I will spend the next half	22	or a well-established history of dealings.
23	hour or so explaining why, even if we leave aside	23	The cases are clear. The
24	the standing points, when you look at the	24	standard of certainty required to warrant an award
25	narrative the claimants have crafted for the	25	of lost profits is difficult if not necessarily
	D 0.000		
	Page 2509		Page 2510
1	•	1	
1 2	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites	1 2	It was never built, it was never operated, and it
	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of	2	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits.
2	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites	2 3	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the
2 3	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability.	2	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures
2 3 4	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to	2 3 4	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry
2 3 4 5	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro,	2 3 4 5	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable.
2 3 4 5 6	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to all types of circumstances. Only where all or a	2 3 4 5 6	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable. Tribunals have rejected this
2 3 4 5 6 7	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to all types of circumstances. Only where all or a significant part of the listed criteria on this slide are met, might a DCF even be considered	2 3 4 5 6 7	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable. Tribunals have rejected this kind of reasoning for a simple reason: Businesses
2 3 4 5 6 7	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to all types of circumstances. Only where all or a significant part of the listed criteria on this	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable. Tribunals have rejected this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to all types of circumstances. Only where all or a significant part of the listed criteria on this slide are met, might a DCF even be considered appropriate.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable. Tribunals have rejected this kind of reasoning for a simple reason: Businesses fail, and planned projects fail. This project
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	impossible to achieve for projects like the Whites Point Quarry with no proven record of profitability. As the tribunal in Rusoro, determined, a DCF valuation cannot be applied to all types of circumstances. Only where all or a significant part of the listed criteria on this slide are met, might a DCF even be considered appropriate. As Canada showed in its opening argument, none of these factors is met in this case. In the interests of time today, I will address only the first two directly in light of the evidence we heard this week. And for the rest of my submissions I suggest we enter confidential session. CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 11:55 A.M. MS. ZEMAN: First, there is no established historical record of financial performance in which the tribunal could grant an award of lost profits in this case.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	It was never built, it was never operated, and it never produced profits. The claimants argue that the Clayton Group's experience in other ventures suffices to establish that the Whites Point Quarry would have been profitable. Tribunals have rejected this kind of reasoning for a simple reason: Businesses fail, and planned projects fail. This project would have been the first stone quarry that the Claytons would have constructed, developed and operated. Building and operating a greenfield project is a very different proposition than acquiring an ownership interest in an existing quarry, where others have already undertaken the development risk. The simple fact that a business person has been successful in one venture is no guarantee of success in another, particularly in the absence of a detailed business plan adopted in tempore insuspecto, or in the ordinary course of project development.

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that the Whites Point project was not an early stage start up, that it was a carefully planned business venture.

Why do they say this? Because they know the law is not on their side. In fact, the claimants' witnesses all confirmed this week that the project was at a very early stage of development in 2007 and that there was no business plan.

Indeed Mr. Clayton, Mr. Forestieri and Mr. Buxton all went to great pains to say that the EIS is too early in the project, it is a very, very early document, and has nothing to do with the business plan.

And, yet, the EIS is the only contemporaneous document that we have to elicit the claimants' expectations for the project at that time. While it may not be the best place to look, it is the only place.

Mr. Clayton explained that the business plan developed later, but later was not in the ordinary course of business. Later was in the context of this arbitration for the purposes of their damages plan.

And as you heard this week,

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the only pro forma we have to look at, which
Mr. Nash handed out this morning as well, was
prepared for the purposes of this phase of the
NAFTA arbitration.

It was prepared by

It was prepared by

Mr. Fougere, who has never be

Mr. Fougere, who has never been employed by the claimants, and he was not given any historical documents to assist him in preparing the pro forma that Mr. Rosen adopts in his valuation analysis.

He relied on inputs such as Mr. Buxton's projected operating costs for the plant, which were also prepared for the purposes of this phase of the NAFTA arbitration.

In the absence of a business plan developed in tempore insuspecto, the tribunal can only conclude one of two things: Either such a plan did not exist, or if it did, that it contradicts the damages plan the claimants present now.

In either case the result must be the same: To reject the claimants' claim for lost profits.

The claimants suggest that less is needed when the state promotes the profitability of the type of project at issue.

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But such promotion is no guarantee of permitting approval, economic viability or a successful operation.

If quarrying was as simple and risk-free of a pursuit as the claimants suggest, you would expect to see greenfield quarries being built everywhere in Nova Scotia. But that is not reality.

Despite the clear result that these facts evince, we have heard a great deal this week about the plan that the claimants have developed for their DCF damages claim.

Canada presented this graphic in front of you in its opening argument explaining that the claimants would need to demonstrate sufficient certainty with respect to each and every element here.

The claimants agree.

Mr. Rosen even put this graphic in his own presentation, indicating that each of these elements represents a key business risk.

And since the parties agree, I will walk through the contentious ones in light of the evidence we heard this week.

First, the resource.

Mr. Rosen and also Mr. Nash this morning pointed to the evidence of Mr. Lizak and Mr. Cullen to support his proposed checkmark here.

But Mr. Cullen explained in his first opinion that there is a difference between estimates of mineral resources, and mineral reserves whose economic viability has been demonstrated.

Mr. Lizak agreed this week that economic viability depends on more than just the size of the deposit. Mr. Forestieri confirms the claimants have not conducted a economic feasibility study for the project.

Now, that explanation sufficient for the claimants in cond

Now, that explanation may be sufficient for the claimants in conducting their business and in taking risks with their money. However, it is nowhere near sufficient to ground a lost profits damages award for hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars. Much more is needed.

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Turning next to permits, the parties agree the Whites Point project had not received its approvals or permits. This fact alone is sufficient to mark this risk with an X.

The claimants essentially ask the tribunal to find that they had a right to develop the project. This is not the case. The uncertainty that the project would receive its approvals has been addressed by Mr. Little.

But as we have heard this week, success in the permitting phase of a project is no guarantee that the project will move forward. We have two examples of projects that received their environmental approvals but have yet to put a shovel in the ground.

Belleoram received its approvals in the fall of 2007. But, as Mr. Fougere explained, they have been mired in trying to develop a business case.

Similarly, it has now been two years since Vulcan received its approvals at Black Point. As we heard Mr. Power say this week, that project too is still on hold.

In the absence of actual permits in hand, the claimants ask this tribunal

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to trust their business people that they would move their project forward, unaffected by risks that appear to affect even the largest aggregates producers in North America. This again is an insufficient basis on which to ground an award of lost profits.

The parties also agree that the Whites Point Quarry was never constructed. As with permits, this undisputed fact alone is sufficient to mark the construction risk here with an X.

The claimants have argued that there was sufficient certainty about construction to turn this X into a checkmark. But what did the claimants have?

Mr. Bickford explained that

Mr. Bickford also explained that

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As with the pro forma and operating cost documents, the claimants only had detailed costings prepared for the purposes of the damages phase of this arbitration.

This information is too little, too late, to ground an award for lost profits.

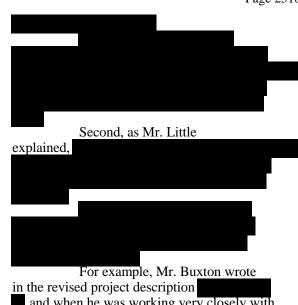
Moving to production, there is, again, no dispute that the Whites Point Quarry has never produced any aggregates. This fact alone is sufficient to mark our production risk with an X. The claimants' evidence on this point does not change the X to a checkmark.

On this risk, I will address

three areas in particular.

First,

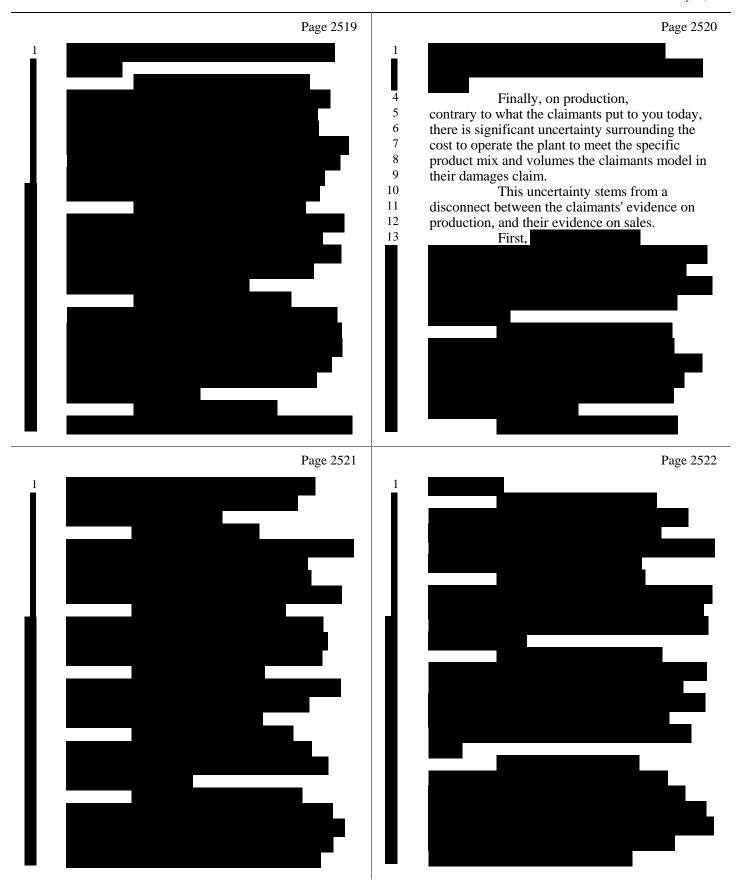
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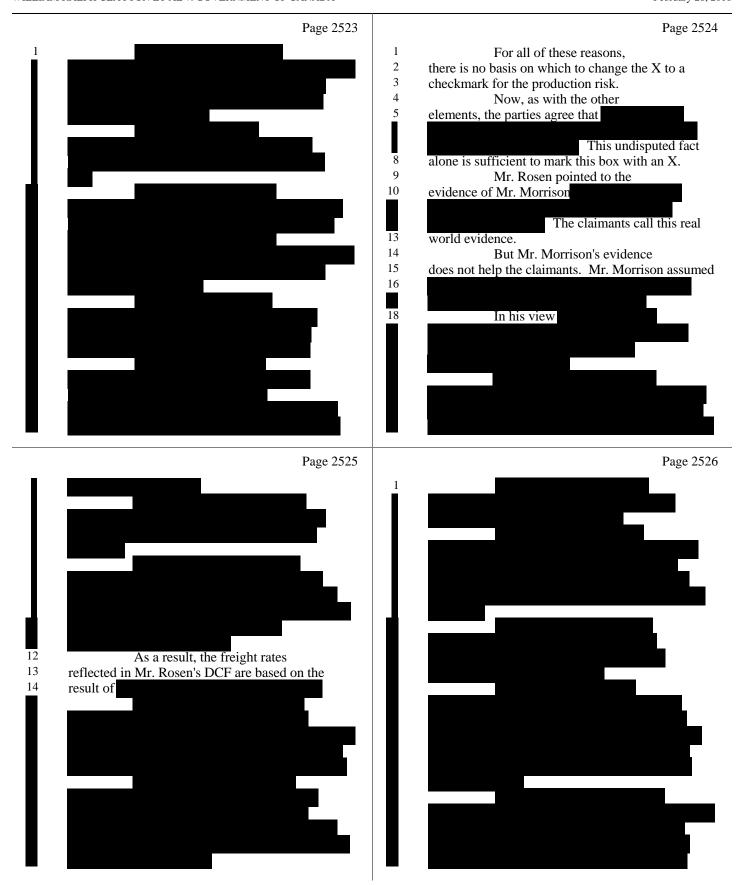


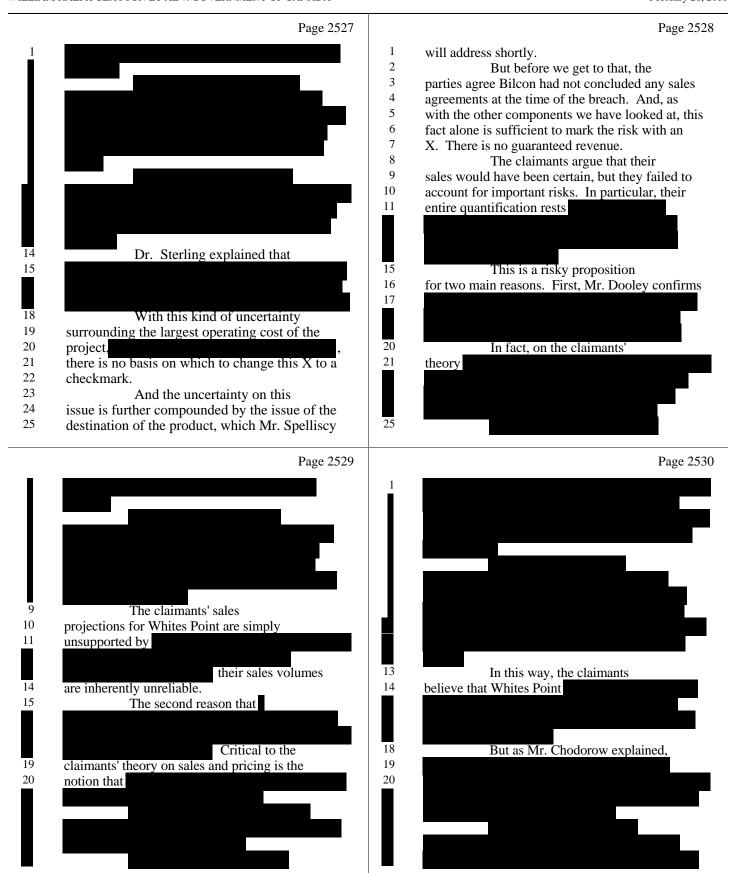
and when he was working very closely with Mr. Wall, that the capacity of the production line will be 48,000 tons per week.

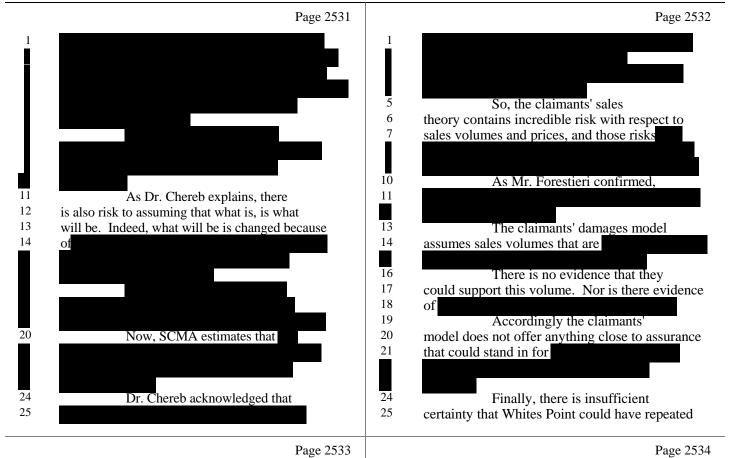
As we heard this week

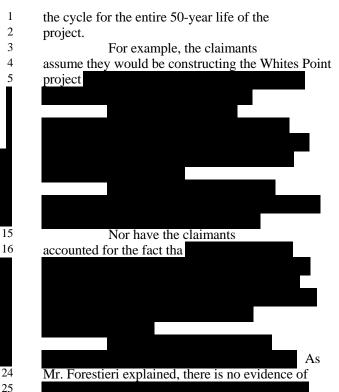
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There is thus insufficient certainty as to whether the whole plan could be repeated in the future on the terms the claimants assume.

This week has made clear that the Whites Point project was at an early stage of development. At the time of the breach, it achieved no contracts, had no detailed budgets.

As a result the claimants' claim for damages on the basis of a DCF is speculative and must be dismissed in its entirety.

If there are any questions? I would suggest that we go to break, after which Mr. Spelliscy will address the last reason why the claimants' claim should be dismissed in its entirety.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: I have a question with regards to the structure of the exercise in regard to what we call a lunch break. So we are going to have a short break -- that's what you said, Mr. Little?

And for how long do you think would you go on and what kind of break would we have then? There would only be the rebuttals

Page 2535 Page 2536 1 1 left, so just to have a better view of the future. get an idea from Canada how much more time they 2 2 will be using in their main presentation? MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I think 3 3 that in our affirmative closing we will use up to, MR. SCOTT LITTLE: We estimate 4 4 up to with 15 minutes remaining. We have about an hour. 5 Mr. Spelliscy and Ms. Kam still to present, so 5 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay, 6 6 actually we probably have more than the 15 minutes meaning one hour before the non-lunch short break 7 7 remaining, I think, as well. 8 8 If I may propose, I think, a MR. SCOTT LITTLE: We propose 9 9 short break now and if it's needed a short break it might be reasonable to take a short break now 10 10 after we are done our affirmative closing. and then we would be another hour with our 11 closing. And then perhaps we can see where we are 11 We don't really see the need 12 12 to have a large lunch break before we can at that point. 13 complete, but we are in your hands. 13 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay. 14 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: 14 All right, so we have a break now until 12:35. 15 15 Mr. Nash, any views on that? --- Upon recess at 12:24 p.m. 16 16 MR. NASH: Can I ask how much --- Upon resuming at 12:38 p.m. 17 17 time has been used by Canada out of their PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: All 18 three hours so far? 18 right. We are all back. And you have the floor, 19 DR. PULKOWSKI: Sure. A 19 Mr. Spelliscy. 20 20 little over one and a half hours. I have recorded CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SPELLISCY: 21 21 around 95 minutes. I stopped the clock very MR. SPELLISCY: Good afternoon 22 22 briefly when we were into Professor Schwartz's Judge Simma, Professor McRae, Professor Schwartz. 23 questions, so there's one a one- or two-minute 23 As my colleagues have 24 24 measure of uncertainty in that count. explained, there are absolutely no grounds to 25 25 MR. NASH: So perhaps we can value the damages in this case using the DCF of Page 2537 Page 2538

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Bilcon of Nova Scotia's lost profits that the claimants have presented. This claim should be dismissed for all of the reasons that they have already presented.

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But I want to turn to the final reason that this claim must be dismissed, and that is that the claimants' proposed DCF is unreliable and should be rejected.

In its opening -- in the opening arguments, we presented five reasons why the particular DCF presented by the claimants is unreliable. You see them there in front of you. Now, Ms. Zeman has touched on many of these already in her review of the evidence that we just went through.

And I could, of course, go over a number of these topics again as well as, for example, to explain why the claimants' approach to the valuation date results in increased damages for claimants depending on the speed with which a tribunal conducts its case.

But you have heard that evidence already. And you can assess it. So instead of merely repeating what Ms. Zeman said or repeat what I said a week ago, what I would like to do here is pull back a

2 bit and look at an even bigger picture question. 3 And let's come back to the overriding point of

4 damages, of considering damages. And it is a 5

familiar one for us. It's been up on the screen 6 already.

7 The permanent court, the 8 international justice in the Chorzow factory case told us that damages are intended to re-establish

10 the situation which would, in all probability, 11 have existed if the breach had not been committed.

12 So, for this part, let's 13 assume that this Whites Point project would have 14 been permitted and that it would have been 15 developed. What would have been developed?

To put yourself in the position that would in all probability have existed, one must look to the business plan that, to use the words of the tribunal in Rusoro, was adopted in tempore insuspecto at the relevant

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--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 23 12:40 A.M. 24 MR. SPELLISCY: Why? Simple.

25 If the breach had not occurred, the claimants

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Page 2540

would have carried on with their business plan as it existed then. There would have been no arbitration that could cause them to rewrite it.

So what was that business plan? In their opening arguments, the claimants said to this tribunal the clear business purpose, articulated 15, 16 years ago, was to provide the Claytons with their own long-term reliable and independent supply of aggregate for generations of Claytons to come.

I believe this was a true statement.

Now, this morning and throughout this phase, it has been suggested by the claimants again and again that this was always and all the time about

This is not an accurate statement. Let's go back 15 years, all the way back to 2002 and 2003, and unpack what the representation was. Bilcon first becomes part of this project in April of 2002, when they sign that partnership agreement with Nova Stone Exporters to form Global Quarry Products. One of the first

things they do, they meet in June 2002 with Nova Scotia government officials. What do they tell them? They tell them about the Clayton operations in New Jersey, 25 operations in New Jersey as part of a concrete and gravel business there, no mention of New York.

Then, in January of 2003, the claimants have a joint meeting with Nova Scotia and federal officials. What did they tell them then? They tell them, on January 6th, 2003, that the Claytons are a concrete manufacturer in New Jersey; that they are looking for a permanent source of stone, 2 million tons per year; and that they are going to ship it. Ship it where? The notes of the meeting taken make it clear, for ship into New Jersey.

As 2003 goes on, Mr. Buxton continues his work gathering the relevant information to support the development of the project. At this hearing, Mr. Clayton explained that Mr. Buxton was given free range in Nova Scotia to do whatever needed to be done to get that project up and running and that they had no concerns because, in Mr. Clayton's words:

"Mr. Buxton turns out to

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be probably the most
honest man I've ever met,
and he treated every
penny of our money like
it was his own."
So how did Mr. Buxton do that?

And let's go into confidential session to look at it.

In early 2003, he went out,

and he spen

what did Mr. Buxton tell

these consultants studying ballast water? He told them that the point source for the ballast water would be South Amboy, New Jersey. There is not a single mention in this document of any concern about ballast water picked up in Brooklyn.

If the ship was going to New York City, one of the busiest international harbours in the world, it would have been mentioned. It was not.

Instead, the report prepared concerns Raritan Bay. Now, in his testimony, Mr. Buxton suggested to you that Raritan Bay is in

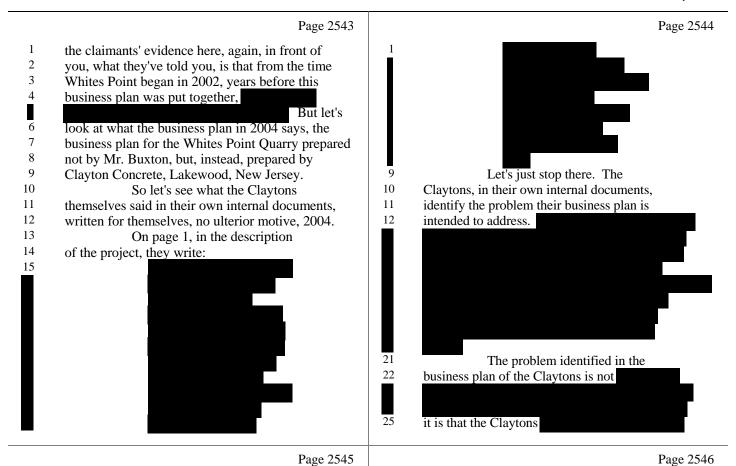
the New York Harbour, the New Jersey Harbour, where the East River comes down on one side, and the Hudson comes down on the other. I don't find that in the expert report Mr. Buxton commissioned. Not once did they suggest that Raritan Bay is part of New York Harbour.

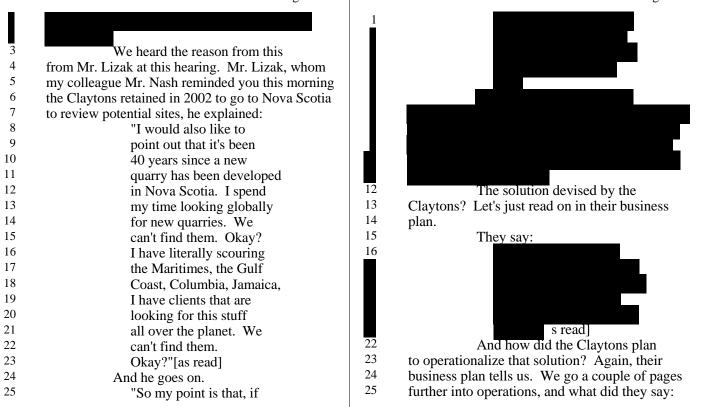
In fact, if we go into the report and we look to Figure 1 where they identify where Raritan Bay is, it's tough to see. We can't see New York. And as we can see on a map that we've pulled together from Google, Raritan Bay is down to the south of Staten Island, at the confluence of the Raritan River and what's called the Arthur Kill.

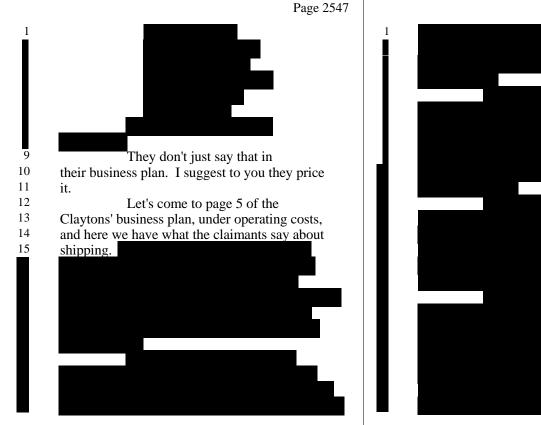
This is how Mr. Buxton was honestly spending the Claytons' money in 2003, by studying New Jersey.

Then, in 2004, the partnership with Global Quarry Products falls apart, and in April of 2004, the Claytons acquire full control of the project. And what is the first thing that they do? Perhaps not surprising, they prepare a business plan.

Now, we need to recall that







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Page 2550 12:52 A.M. MR. SPELLISCY: In April of

2005, Mr. Buxton writes to Mr. Clayton, Jr. 4 Mr. Buxton explains to Mr. Clayton that he is 5 writing because they have the final EIS guidelines 6 from March of 2005, and he explains in the letter:

7 "We are required to 8 present a section in the 9 EIS on the proponent and

10 parent company, and we 11 intend to use this 12 opportunity to the full."

13 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 14 12:53 A.M.

15 MR. SPELLISCY: And he adds 16 that he will need to visit the Claytons to gather

17 the pertinent information for this section and 18 that he is going to make arrangements to do that 19 in June of 2005 at their convenience.

Now, we know from Mr. Buxton's witness statements to you that he did, in fact, meet with the Claytons and was in regular contact with them all throughout this period while preparing the environmental impact statement.

Not only did Mr. Buxton



That's the Claytons' own 6

explanation of the proposed plan for Whites Point,

their own words.

But the story doesn't stop

10 there.

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We are going to now go to the

12 EIS. And so we can exit the confidential session.

> --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 12:52 A.M.

14 15

MR. SPELLISCY: In 2004,

Mr. Buxton continues his work on the EIS to gather

all of the information that he needs.

The story that the claimants

told you at this hearing was that he must have

just been uninformed of the business plan, didn't

know what was going on, didn't know the truth of

22 what the plan was.

Well, what does the evidence

24 tell us about that story?

--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT

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VILLIAIV	RALPH CLATION ET AL V. GOVERNMENT OF CANADA		reoluary 26, 2018
	Page 2551		Page 2552
1	communicate frequently with the Claytons to learn	1	There were seven volumes, I
2	about their operations, their plan for the project	2	said. Let's go through some of them.
3	in order to complete this important part of the	3	In Volume 1, the plain
4	EIS that he identified, we know he wasn't working	4	language summary, page 4, 4 of the entire
5	alone, in isolation. Mr. Wall, the claimants'	5	document:
6	chosen man to run the quarry, was working with	6	"Bilcon will ship by
7	him, hand in hand.	7	common carrier the
8	In fact, we heard	8	crushed rock and grits to
9	Mr. Clayton's testimony that, by 2006, Mr. Buxton	9	New Jersey for use by its
10	and Mr. Wall were actually working together in the	10	parent company in the
11	same small office in Digby, Nova Scotia.	11	manufacture of concrete
12	So, with all this information,	12	and concrete block."[as
13	Mr. Wall there, working with him, what do Mr	13	read]
14	what does Mr. Buxton put together in the EIS?	14	Not only a statement of where
15	They originally file the whole	15	but a statement of why.
16	EIS in March of 2006, and we know they filed a	16	In Volume 3, this is a
17	revised project description in November of 2006.	17	collection of the research done by Bilcon in
18	We have seen how they consistently described their	18	support of the EIS. We have the results of a
19	project and these documents from their witnesses.	19	study conducted by consultants hired by Bilcon.
20	Early stage, not binding. In	20	They surveyed people's opinions about the Whites
21	fact, in some of the questioning, claimants'	21	Point project, and they asked a question about
22	counsel even suggested that the only references in	22	what the people knew about where the product was
23	this document to New York were actually in the	23	to be shipped. And, of the responses, people
24	revised project description. That is simply not	24	could actually select, response number A. The
25	true.	25	participants could choose New Jersey if they knew
	Page 2553		Page 2554
1	enough about the project. No mention of New York	1	to New Jersey.
2	here.	2	And, finally, in Volume 7,
3	Let's get to the main body of	3	chapter 10 of their EIS, on cumulative impact
4	the environmental impact statement, Volumes 4	4	where they are writing to explain what the how
5	through 7. Volume 4, still not the project	5	this may impact it all together, the project may
6	description yet. Volume 4, in the project	6	impact at all together, and here's what they say:
7	overview and purpose, Bilcon writes:	7	"The development of the
8	"The purpose of the	8	Whites Point project by
9	proposed project is to	9	Bilcon is designed to
10	quarry basalt rock and	10	supply Bilcon's parent
11	ship the processed	11	company, Clayton
12	aggregate products to New	12	Concrete, Block & Sand,
13	Jersey."[as read]	13	with washed aggregates to
14	Volume 5 of the EIS is	14	be used in the current
15	actually the project description, so we are going	15	concrete and block
16	to come to that, because we are going to look at	16	operations in New Jersey.
17	the revised one.	17	Claytons' requirement is
18	Let's keep going, Volume 7,	18	for 2 million tons per
19	chapter 9, which is actually on just environments	19	year and the capacity of
20	and impacts analysis. What does Bilcon say:	20	the Whites Point Quarry
21	"Crushed rock and grits	21	operation has been
22	will be loaded via the	22	designed to supply
23	loading tunnel and the	23	this."[as read]
24	ship loader on a period	24	Not just where, but why.
25	basis for transshipment	25	Let's come back to the project
		I	

1 description, the revised project description filed 2 in November. 3 If we look at what they say

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there in that description, we see numerous references, again, to it being shipped to New Jersey.

There was a chart that we saw during the examination of Mr. Lizak on page 18 where what it lists is an advantage of Whites Point shortest distance to New Jersey. And you will recall that this is a chart that Mr. Lizak also included in his opinion in front of you, but he changed that to say shortest distance to the US instead.

None of the references, in my view are more telling, though, than the one we looked at during Canada's opening arguments. In the revised project description, Bilcon of Nova Scotia explained in detail exactly the same rationale for the project that we have consistently seen. They need supply. They need stone for their manufacturing operations in New Jersey, not to sell to other people for those other people's manufacturing operations somewhere else.

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Page 2558

So what do they say the Whites Point Quarry is for? Clayton Concrete, Block & Sand, through Bilcon, intends to develop and control their own supply of aggregate exclusively for Clayton Concrete, Block & Sand.

During his testimony, Mr. Buxton said something that I think is apt here. He explained that there are words in our language that cannot suffer gradation, words that are absolute, words that are not capable of partial diminution. I agree with him. And "exclusively" is one of those words. In his cross-examination, Mr. Buxton accepted that the plan was to supply aggregate to Clayton Concrete, Block & Sand in New Jersey. And when this paragraph was put to him, he confirmed this paragraph, in fact, generally reflected his understanding of the rationale for the project.

It was only when his counsel stood up to question him in redirect and asking a question that specifically included mention of New York that Mr. Buxton appeared to remember the claimants' story about New York.

And then in response to a question from Professor Schwartz, Mr. Buxton

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1 total of nine times.

> Now, we need to get more granular than that because sometimes the word would appear where it was describing something irrelevant, so we looked at each individual reference to New York.

Mr. Buxton's testimony was that a careful reading of the EIS would show New York widely described as one of the terminals, that was not an accurate statement.

In fact, not a single one of the references describes New York City or Brooklyn as the destination or one of the terminals for the project.

We can go through them. One reference is just to a bird that happened to be released in New York City in 1940, obviously irrelevant, down to eight.

Two are references to New York in the context of there being no new quarries permitted in New York and New Jersey in recent years.

They're not statements about the product of the Whites Point Quarry going to New York. In fact, to the contrary, if you look

1 testified as follows: 2 "You will find, with a 3 little more careful 4 reading of the transcript 5 of the panel hearings and the EIS, New York is 6 7 widely described as being 8 one of the terminals."[as 9 readl 10 We heard a similar statement 11 from Mr. Nash this morning. Having been told by 12

Mr. Clayton about Mr. Buxton's honesty and having heard Mr. Buxton talk about the absolute nature of being honest, that statement of his intrigued me. So I checked because the entire EIS is in the record. The whole thing is text is searchable; it's PDF. As I mentioned, there are the original seven volumes and the revised project description. When you exclude the studies and the appendices and the exhibits, they run just over 1,000 pages. So we searched it. And outside of the bibliographies, which mentioned New York in the context of where a book happened to be published,

the words "New York", "Brooklyn", "NYS", "NYC" in

any context appear in those 1,000 pages a grand

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on those pages, you will see in the record that the follow-up to these sentences talks about how the cost of transporting stone from the site to the Claytons' southern New Jersey facilities would likely be prohibited from quarries in New York, prohibitive, making clear that, even in these

references where it's talking about no new quarry sites, the plan was still to supply the Claytons'

New Jersey facilities.

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That leaves six.

One of the other references was to the simple fact that Amboy was part of a joint venture that dredges sand in the New York Harbour. That is not a reference to where the rock from Whites Point Quarry would be shipped.

Down to five.

One is a reference to environmental impacts due to the fact the ships will be headed to the New York and New Jersey geographic area.

Mr. Nash presented this to you, but I would suggest he didn't read the whole thing. He stopped after New Jersey area. Of note, in this reference, if it says:

"And more specifically,

Page 2560

the ultimate destination is South Amboy, New Jersey."[as read] Ships are indeed headed

towards the New York/New Jersey general area as a matter of geography that can be important for things like impacts on whales and impacts on the environment, but that doesn't mean that they are dropping products off in New York City for sale to third-party concrete manufacturers. The reference has nothing to do with actually shipping aggregate to New York as a destination.

That leaves four.

Two of the other references, including some of those that the claimants have drawn your attention to in cross-examinations, highlight and reference the fact that the claimants have an ownership interest in stone terminals in New York. But this is simply in the context of describing who the proponents are. You can go to these references. You can read around them.

In fact, if you look at one of them, as you go to it, you will find it references

Page 2561

the shipments coming from New Brunswick.

That leaves two references. And the final two references highlight the quality of the stone and the fact that it will meet New York or New York State DOT standard, and the claimants have taken you to these before, suggesting why would they care if

the aggregate is going to New Jersey about New York standards, Mr. Nash seemed to say it this morning.

13 14

The explanation is simple. The fact that stone will meet New York standards does not mean that where the raw aggregate is -that's where the raw aggregate is going to be sold,

As Mr. Chodorow explained yesterday, a concrete and ready mix manufacturer in New Jersey is going to want to ensure that the aggregate that it is using in its

23 products meets New York standards so that it can 24 bid on New York contracts, supply New York

concretes with concrete for roads, overpasses,

bridges.

The fact that the claimants wanted the stone to meet New York standards does not even remotely establish that the raw aggregates, the raw aggregates, not the finished products the Claytons are making, but the raw aggregates would be shipped into New York for sale

So, in the end, I would suggest Mr. Buxton's testimony was not accurate. A close read of the EIS reveals that there are exactly zero references to the raw aggregate product being shipped from Whites Point into New York City

In contrast, there are numerous times in the environmental impact statement -- and we just looked through some of them -- where not only is New Jersey mentioned, but where it expressly says that the destination of the rock is New Jersey and that the rock is for use in the Clayton companies in their manufacture of concrete products.

You have heard today and you

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restairy 20, 2	1	MINITED TO CETTED VEGO VERNINENT OF CHIVIEN	
Page 256		Page 2563	
for shipment to the	1	have heard before the claimants have been at pains	1
Clayton operations in New	2	to suggest that the EIS is just an early planning	2
Jersey. As we will note	3	document. The suggestion is that when they said	3
later in the	4	all those times that the aggregates were going to	4
presentation, the project	5	New Jersey exclusively for Clayton Concrete, Block	5
is not dependent upon a	6	& Sand to use in their manufacturing facilities.	6
marketing day process and	7	What they really meant was that it was going to	7
the search for markets	8	New York	8
once the project is	9	That is not a credible argument.	
opened essentially the	10	Contrary to what you heard, though, the New Jersey	10
project has been sold and	11	211-7 211 211 211 211 = 211 211 P 211-9.	11
so the jobs and	12		12
everything else, the	13	- va va va va va ra	13
capital costs are	14		14
secure."[as read]	15		15
Now you will recall at this	16	1 1 3 6 7 6 6	16
hearing, Mr. Buxton, we looked at his testimony,	17	, ,	17
told us as well that there were numerous	18		18
references in the JRP transcript to New York being	19	- ,	19
a destination port for the products from Whites	20	8,	20
Point.	21		21
Now, even though this wasn't	22	What we are praining is	22
true for the EIS, I checked that too.	23		23
Again, this wasn't accurate.	24	quality, to trash and wash	24
The handful of references that	25	2 million tons per year	25
Page 256		Page 2565	
may be that some rock or	1	we found there, and we don't have time to go	1
aggregate has to be	2		2
dropped off before it	3		3
goes to another facility.	4		4
I can tell you that south	5		5
Amboy has relatively	6		6
shallow water and	7		7
generally, speaking,	8		8
material has to be	9		9
offloaded before a ship	10		10
can get in there. But Î	11	one that Mr. Nash referred to this morning.	11
could also say that port	12	But, again, I suggest to you	12
probably will not be	13		13
there in five or ten	14	A question to Mr. Buxton from	14
years and that Bilcon,	15	a member of the public comes up who says, on	15
and its affiliate is	16	Friday, you, Mr. Buxton, spoke of shipments to New	16
	17	Jersey. How many ports are there in New Jersey	17
looking at building an	18	how many other destination ports do you plan to	18
alternative port in New		ship to, Mr. Buxton's eventual response:	19
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is	19		
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is the destination, maybe, a	19 20		20
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is the destination, maybe, a little to New York at	19 20 21	"It is possible that some could go into New York,	20 21
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is the destination, maybe, a little to New York at some point he says, but,	19 20 21 22	"It is possible that some could go into New York, and it depends really on	20 21 22
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is the destination, maybe, a little to New York at some point he says, but, in fact, the plan is to	19 20 21 22 23	"It is possible that some could go into New York, and it depends really on which is the end terminal	20 21 22 23
alternative port in New Jersey. New Jersey is the destination, maybe, a little to New York at some point he says, but,	19 20 21 22	"It is possible that some could go into New York, and it depends really on which is the end terminal because they have	20 21 22

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readl

ships in New Jersey."[as

Claimants have testified, they

here, they have access to another dock in New York

and Brooklyn, and when that one at south Amboy no

have put it in the record, they've talked about it

longer becomes available their plan wasn't to use

the dock in Brooklyn, but rather to build a brand

at the claimants own manufacturing facilities in

prohibitively expensive, it wouldn't have made

for the claimants to use would have been

could still say this is just all part of the EIS

stone was going didn't matter in terms of

answer about the surety of the jobs.

process. This is the hearings, and where the

New Jersey, taking it into New York, unloading it

new one in New Jersey. Why? Because, as all the

documents show, the plan was the use the aggregate

in Brooklyn and somehow bringing it to South Amboy

Now, of course, the claimants

environmental impacts. Now we could spend time

other impacts. We could talk about other impacts,

talking about ballast water. We could talk about

economic impacts, Buxton referenced one in his

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sense.

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But what makes this argument

so incredible that the claimants are making is really just this simple fact. If it didn't

4 matter, why say it?

Why say it again and again?

If it didn't matter or

7 Mr. Buxton didn't know, why did he write a long, 8 detailed paragraph in the EIS explaining exactly

9 what the rationale for the project was and where

10 the shipments were intended?

If it didn't matter, why say

that the destination was New Jersey time and time

again? It did matter. It does

15 matter.

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16 But let's move even beyond the 17 whole environmental assessment process. And to do

18 this, we are going to go back into confidential

19 session.

20 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 21

1:11 P.M. 22

MR. SPELLISCY: In 2010, after the Whites Point project had failed to get its

environmental approvals, the Claytons

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Whites Point project is done at this point, at least according to the testimony in this phase.

I suggest to you that the reason is because this is in 2010, and at this point in the case, before the damages phase, the claimants had never actually

That Whites Point was going to their facilities in New Jersey.

17 18 We can come out of the

confidential session now.

20 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 21 1:12 P.M.

MR. SPELLISCY: And we see -and we can continue. We see how they have presented their positions before this very

tribunal prior to the damages phase. In our

opening arguments, I took you through their Statement of Claim and Mr. Clayton's witness

statement. I don't need to do it again. It's just not there. They have reported -- just not

there. There is no plan to do it in New York.

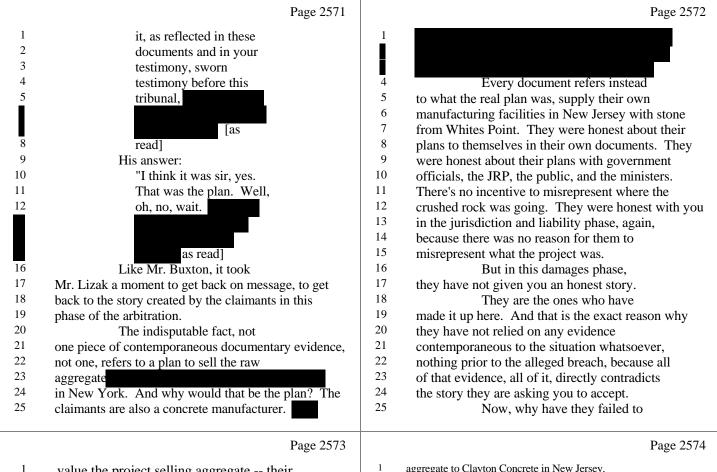
It's always been New Jersey.

Mr. Little took you this morning to the reply memorial, the reply memorial filed to you, their representations to you in the jurisdiction and liability phase, submitted in 2011. And they represented the quarry was to be 152 hectares to export rock to New Jersey, not New York, New Jersey, their representation to you.

And we have already seen Mr. Lizak's testimony about the depths of the dock and how it was relevant what the depth was in New Jersey, not New York.

I presented Mr. Lizak with this evidence from the liability phase during this phase and his response you will see here. I ask him:

> "You would agree with me that, during the planning phase of this project, when you were working on



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value the project selling aggregate -- their project, selling aggregates to themselves in New Jersey for the use at their concrete manufacturing facilities there? Why have they failed to value that? Again, the reason is pretty clear from the evidence in the record, and it is as Dr. Chereb explained. Prices are lower in New Jersey. Bilcon of Nova Scotia would not have made the level of profits selling its aggregates in New Jersey, even to itself, that it would in New York. As Dr. Chereb explained the prices are 45, 50 per cent lower in New Jersey, and you wouldn't make any money going into New Jersey. And, of course, that is

exactly why the claimants had offered no evidence at all of the prices that they could have achieved in New Jersev.

I asked Mr. Lizak, and he confirmed tha

I asked Mr. Wick. He 22 confirmed that he only looked at prices in New 23 York, not New Jersey. I asked Mr. Rosen, and he 24 too confirmed that he did no analysis of the

profits that might be earned by selling the

aggregate to Clayton Concrete in New Jersey. --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT 1:16 A.M.

MR. SPELLISCY: Why haven't they done that analysis? Because they know what it would show; that this wouldn't have made money, as Dr. Chereb says. So faced with this fact, they tried to change their story, and in an appropriate effort to try and squeeze hundreds of millions of dollars out of Canadian taxpayers.

We can ask ourselves why the claimants might build Whites Point if it couldn't make money, and to do this we are going to go back into confidential session.

the ordinary course of their business, it makes perfect sense for the claimants to operate the Whites Point Quarry and not make a single penny doing it. Bilcon of Nova Scotia was never supposed to be a profit engine. It was never about making money at Bilcon of Nova Scotia.

The reason is because that, in

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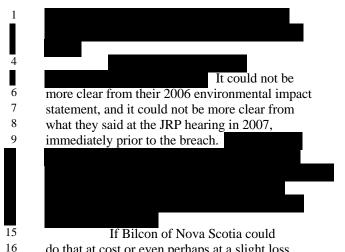
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do that at cost or even perhaps at a slight loss, that made sense. It was about a guaranteed source of supply, not profit.

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Now if you want to know what the claimants thought about the profit-making ability of Bilcon of Nova Scotia, taking into account the risk that it might not be permitted one need look no further than how much they paid to their partner for it in 2004. In 2004, right before they prepared that business plan that we

Page 2576

looked at so extensively
they paid their
partner an amount that shows an amount
an amount that shows that they
valued the whole future profitability of Whites
Point, the equivalent, in 2004 dollars

The other valuations you see on this slide -- this is Figure 14 from Brattle's report -- are simply not relevant. The valuation implied by the 2002 buy-in assumed the permits were issued.

Now, we don't see Mr. Rosen's valuation here on this figure. Professor Schwartz tried valiantly to see if we could get them to comply, but I am not sure that we can. They are doing very different things. The Rosen valuation also assumes permitting, but more importantly it

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does not value the claimants' project.

The only valuation in the market that we have that reflects both permitting risk and that values the claimants' own business plan is 2004, when they bought them out, when they prepared their business plan.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, that number is much more consistent with what you might get from other methods like sunk costs and mitigation, which my colleague Ms. Kam is going to talk about in a minute.

And we can come out of confidential session while I wrap up here.
--- REPORTER'S NOTE: Claimants' counsel held up confidential sign to stay in confidential session.

MR. SPELLISCY: You can take this off the screen.

As my colleague Mr. Little explained at the beginning, it was the claimants' burden to come in and prove to you both causation and quantum. Talking only about quantum, the only theory that claimants have presented is Mr. Rosen's, and that, as we have seen, is based on two parts: First, a DCF of the lost profits of

Bilcon of Nova Scotia, entirely based on the

assumption that it would sell all of its coarse aggregates in New York City

; second, a tax gross-up based on the assumed lost profits that would have been made by selling the product into New York. Both of these valuations necessarily fail for the same reason, that they're based on an assumption of sales into New York, which is demonstrably false, of course. And I will address this briefly, because Mr. Nash raised it, the tax argument fails for other reasons as well. As a matter of law, as the tribunal in Rusoro explains, any tax liability arising under the investors' home state laws, tax laws, or from any other fiscal regime other than the respondent does not qualify as consequential loss arising from the breach of the treaty and does not engage the respondent's liability, as a matter of law. As a matter of fact, the calculation is no longer reliable.

The claimants have a theory of damages that talks about valuing them as at the award date. The reality is that the US tax laws have changed just like Mr. Rosen said when he said, "Governments can change tax laws". That's

- 1 exactly the problem. These ones have changed, and 2 what do we know? The claimant has absolutely no
- 3 full idea to meet their burden of proof concerning
- 4 the accuracy of their calculations.

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- Mr. Forestieri's answer? I can't answer that to
- 6 100 per cent. The code is too new. Mr. Rosen
 - first said he wasn't even aware that the law had
- 8 come into force, but he also had no idea of its
- 9 impact, suggesting, instead, that further reports
- 10 from the experts might be necessary. I would

11 suggest to you that, for these reasons, the tax 12

gross-up claim fails not only because it is based on the DCF premised on a completely false

assumption, but it also would fail individually as

a matter of law and evidence.

Ultimately, the claimants' decision to craft a new plan, a new project for the damages phase of this arbitration has consequences. They are now seeking damages that they cannot prove were caused by the breach. They are now seeking damages that they do not have standing to pursue. They are now seeking damages based on a methodology that requires too many

speculative inputs. And they are now seeking 25 damages that, even if one used the DCF, is

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- 1 completely inappropriate because it does not offer
- 2 a valuation of their business. It offers a 3
 - valuation of a completely different project.

Awarding damages under such a

5 theory would not put the claimants back in the 6 position they would have in all probability been

7 in but for the breach, and for these reasons, the

8 claim must be dismissed entirely.

--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT

10 1:23 P.M.

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MR. SPELLISCY: If there are

no questions, I will cede the floor to Ms. Kam.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: No. So

the floor goes to Ms. Kam now.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MS. KAM:

MS. KAM: Good afternoon. I

17 will address two final issues: First, the proper

18 approach to valuing the claimants' lost

19 opportunity and, second, the claimants' duty to

20 mitigate their damages. The first issue

21 concerning the proper approach to valuing the

22 claimants' lost opportunity relates to Tribunal 23

Questions Number 11. I will respond to this

24 question in three parts. 25

First, I will outline what the

Page 2581

1 loss of opportunity was and was not in this case.

- 2 Second, I will provide an overview of the case law 3
- and evidentiary standards that should guide this 4 tribunal in its approach to valuing the claimants'
- 5 lost opportunity. And, third, I will explain how
- 6 the tribunal might value the claimants' lost
 - opportunity, though, to be clear, the claimants
 - have confirmed that they are not seeking

9 compensation for such losses. 10

As a starting point, the majority in its award has only taken an issue with the approach taken by the JRP to community core values. Specifically, it found that the claimants' lost opportunity was to have their project considered, assessed, and decided in accordance with applicable laws. This is entirely distinct from the loss of an opportunity with respect to a legal right to operate a project.

With regard to case law, as noted by Mr. Little in Canada's opening, the tribunal's approach should be informed by the Stati case. It held that a high threshold of sufficient probability must be applied to a claim for loss of opportunity. The Stati tribunal also affirmed that the claimants have the burden of

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proof. Where the investment has no legal right to begin a project, the only damage that may be sufficiently certain for a loss of opportunity is

the value invested.

While the claimants' position is that this is not a loss of opportunity case, they do rely on two cases, Lemire and Gemplus, that consider such claims. However, neither of these cases provide useful guidance in valuing a loss of opportunity here.

Specifically, the Lemire tribunal expressly found that the injury was not a loss of chance, but that the claimant had lost their radio frequencies because of the breach. This differs from the circumstances of the Whites Point project as it was subject to an EA, the approval of which was never guaranteed. The claimant in Lemire was also a leading radio operator in Ukraine. The tribunal determined that the claimant would have met all of the criteria for the tender, which also differs from the circumstances in this case. The same cannot be said about the claimants, who had no history of established quarry operations in Canada and were

only in the early conceptual planning stages.

Additionally, the claimants

expropriation and a violation of the fair and

relevant authority. The contract that was at

legal right to operate a national legal registry

for ten years. In valuing this loss of

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rely on Gemplus in which the tribunal found an equitable treatments following the termination of a 10-year concession contract. Gemplus is not a issue in that case provided the claimants with the opportunity, the Gemplus tribunal relied on the expropriation provision and its fair market value

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requirement as a useful guide to the measure of expropriated, such an approach does not provide any guidance. Moreover, the Gemplus tribunal statement that the claimant should get the benefit of the doubt with respect to its burden of proof has been squarely rejected in other cases such as

But where the Gemplus award is relevant is in its confirmation that claimants cannot be compensated for a legal right that they never possessed. The tribunal rejected the claim for lost profits based on a DCF, because the

As Bilcon's project was not

Page 2584

project in that case was not a going concern. It also rejected a claim with respect to a potential ten-year extension of the contract as it was far too contingent, uncertain, and unproven to assess compensation. Specifically the claimants had no legal right to any extension of the concession's original ten year term.

So how should this tribunal value the claimants' lost opportunity?

Assuming the claimants could overcome the distinction between articles 1116 and 1117, restoring the amounts invested in the JRP process would put Bilcon of Nova Scotia back in the position it would have been prior to -- been in prior to the breach.

This is the most that the claimant should be entitled to recover for their lost opportunity because, one, they have failed to prove lost profits with sufficient probability; two, they had no legal right to the necessary permits to develop their project; three, the Whites Point project was required to undergo an environmental assessment; four, there was no expropriation of the claimants' land or assets; and, five, there was nothing preventing Bilcon of

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Nova Scotia from seeking, once again, to develop the land.

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What is clear is that the

compensation.

Stati.

NAFTA breach did not cause the claimants to lose

5 their entire investment in the Whites Point 6

project.

Now I will just go into confidential session briefly.

--- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT RESUMES AT

10 11

MS. KAM: The claimants bear the burden of proof to substantiate the alleged expenses Bilcon of Nova Scotia invested in the JRP process. Paul Buxton has testified that the total amount expended on the Whites Point Quarry up to and including December 18th, 2007 is about

16 17 However, Mr. Buxton has also made 18 clear in paragraph 69 of his reply witness 19 statement that this amount includes costs incurred 20 in relation to the entire EA and the development 21 of the project. But this tribunal has already

22 determined that the required to undergo an EA and

23 the referral of the project to a JRP were not

24 breaches of the NAFTA. Accordingly, Canada cannot

25 be found liable for the amounts incurred in preparation of the EA. The claimants' JRP costs

must therefore be limited to the costs incurred

3 between the establishment of the JRP on

November 3rd, 2004 and the delivery of the JRP

5 report on October 22nd, 2007. 6

Furthermore, the claimants' cost must be substantiated. However, based on Mr. Chodorow's review of the record, the claimants have not provided verifiable evidence of actual payment of all invoices. They have also included evidence of payment from entities other than Bilcon of Nova Scotia and the claimants.

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So taking these

errors into account, only approximately million of Bilcon of Nova Scotia's investment in the JRP process have been properly substantiated.

This amount represents the value of the claimants' lost opportunity, an amount that is subject to mitigation. Now we can go back to public session.

23 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 24 1:31 P.M.

25 MS. KAM: This brings me to

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is because NAFTA Article 1131 limits the tribunal

the second part of my submission. In this part, I will discuss the claimants' duty to mitigate in international law and explain why it was reasonable for the claimants to seek judicial review. In the end, if the claimants are entitled to any damages, they must be mitigated. Let me start by addressing the claimants' statements in their opening that Canada's submissions are too

to deciding issues in this dispute in accordance
 with the agreement and the applicable rules of
 international law.
 This brings me to Tribunal
 Question Number 9 as to whether the duty to
 mitigate in international law can extend to

9 late or shamefully wrong. 10 According to 1

Question Number 9 as to whether the duty to mitigate in international law can extend to judicial review and renewed administrative proceedings where the conduct in the same type of administrative proceeding has given rise to a breach. The response to this question is yes.

According to the ILC commentaries on state responsibility, the issue of mitigation affects the scope of reparation and relates to the quantification of damages. Thus, mitigation was properly pled by Canada in the damages phase of this arbitration, and it has not been decided in the tribunal's merits finding.

As Canada has explained in its rejoinder, the issue of mitigation is separate and distinct from exhaustion of local remedies. In this regard, the claimants' argument that there was no obligation to seek judicial review is unpersuasive.

Moreover, as determined by the International Court of Justice in the Gabcikovo case, mitigation is a general principle of international law. In their submissions, the claimants have referred to the report of John McCamus, which they say is nowhere contradicted by Canada. However, Professor McCamus' opinion,

The fact that the claimants had recourse to NAFTA Chapter 11 does not negate their duty to mitigate damages. The inclusion of local administrative procedures and the duty to mitigate has also been recognized by other international tribunals.

language of the NAFTA prevented the claimants from

seeking judicial review. It would have also been

which concerns the duty to mitigate in domestic law, is wholly irrelevant and inapplicable. This

For example, the Dunkeld tribunal held that it may be the case that local

s 25 tribunal held that it may be the case that local

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Page 2590

administrative procedures may offer a remedy that is more rapid or certain than that of an international claim such that a party may be derelict in failing to attempt the local process.

In the circumstances of this case, it would have been reasonable for the claimants to seek judicial review in order to mitigate their damages, because judicial review was available. Judicial review was also an effective remedy that would have fully restored the claimants' lost opportunity to have its project considered, assessed, and decided in accordance with applicable laws.

reasonable for the claimants to seek judicial review as it was an effective remedy. As explained by Justice Evans, the function of judicial review is to provide redress for the abuse of power by public officials or bodies. In judicial review, the Courts determine the legality, rationality, and procedural fairness of administrative action and will normally provide a remedy when the action under review does not meet these standards.

As explained at paragraph 63 to 65 of Justice Evan's first report, the Whites Point JRP report and recommendations were subject to judicial review in Canadian courts.

In the claimants' opening,
Mr. Nash stated that judicial review would not
provide the claimants with remedies equivalent to
Chapter 11, particularly with regard to damages.
However, the fact that judicial review remedies do
not include the payment of damages does not
undermine their effectiveness.

The claimants' argument that this is contrary to the plain language of the treaty ignores the wording of NAFTA Article 1121, which expressly excludes proceedings for injunctive, declaratory, or other extraordinary leave not involving the payment of damages as a condition precedent to the submission of a claim.

Simply put, nothing in the

To the contrary, the availability of different remedies is what makes judicial review more effective in restoring the claimants' lost opportunity than its NAFTA claim.

Pursuant to article 11 --

NAFTA Article 1135, this tribunal is limited to

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with the approach taken by the JRP to community core values. It did not find any broader systemic bias against the claimants regarding the EA process or government decision-makers.

Nor have the claims provided

awarding monetary damages, restitution of property, and any applicable interest. In contrast, a redetermination by a JRP would have effectively remedied the breach of the claimants' right to have their project assessed in accordance with Canadian law.

Such a remedy would have

such evidence in the damages phase. Mr. Clayton's likening of the Canadian courts to being tantamount to throwing yourself at the mercy of Kim Jong-un is entirely without basis. As explained by Justice Evans, judicial review is an essential element of the rule of law both to protect individuals from harm and to vindicate the public interest in ensuring that governmental action is lawful. If there are concerns regarding the unfairness or bias against the claimants, the Court could have remitted the EA back to a new panel.

Such a remedy would have provided the Whites Point project with the opportunity to proceed on its own merits. It would have also avoided all of the speculation with respect to the outcome of the JRP process, the federal and provincial ministerial decisions as well as the speculation involved in the construction and operation of the project that the claimants are now asking this tribunal to engage in.

It is also quite common for individuals to apply to judicial review to challenge the legality of an environmental assessment and ministerial decisions on projects and to request reconsideration.

This brings me to Tribunal Question Number 10 regarding the specific evidence on the record of bias, which would render mitigation measures futile.

Mr. Clayton said in his testimony that the claimants didn't really find out what happened, what was going on until the

Since the outcome of the EA

was never guaranteed, we will never know whether a

redetermination of the EA would have resulted in a

Simply put, there is none. As explained in Canada's opening, there is no basis for the claimants' belief that a new JRP process would have been unfair or unreasonable or unlawful. Again, the majority took issue solely

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NAFTA arbitration. But this is contradicted by the evidence in the record.

As noted in the claimants' opening, following the issuance of the JRP report and prior to both the federal and provincial minister's rejection of the project, the claimants reached out to the federal and Nova Scotia ministers. Specifically Mr. Buxton expressed his view that the Whites Point JRP report was fundamentally flawed and did not apply the analytical framework established by the applicable legislation and guidelines.

positive environmental assessment and the issuance of permits. Since -- such an outcome is entirely appropriate as the claimants had no legal right to proceed with their project. Notably the claimants' decision not to seek judicial review is completely at odds with its theory of causation. On the one hand, they argue that judicial review would have amounted to an endless legal wrongdoing. And on

Mr. Clayton's assertion that the claimants only discovered what was going on through the NAFTA process is simply not credible.

If the latter were true, as Justice Cromwell has noted, the court, on judicial review, would order the minister to approve the undertaking and not to remit it for further consideration under a discretionary process.

the other hand, they argue that the ministers were

legally compelled to approve their project.

The claimants' argument that it was unreasonable to seek judicial review at the outcome of the second JRP process was not guaranteed also ignores the tribunal's finding and its award.

In these circumstances, judicial review would have actually compelled the approval of the project, which, again, undermines the claimants' suggestion that judicial review would not have restored its lost opportunity.

Specifically, this tribunal has not purported to conduct its own environmental assessment in substitution in that of the JRP, nor, as stated in Canada's opening, would it be appropriate for the tribunal to do so.

Ultimately, any consideration

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of the damages to which the claimants may be entitled is subject to the principle of

3 mitigation. Accordingly, the only compensation

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that the claimants could be entitled is their 5

costs to mitigate. As you heard, from Canada's

6 damage expert Mr. Chodorow, the claimants' cost to 7

mitigate would have entailed the non-recoverable

8 cost of applying to Canadian court for judicial 9

review, the costs of a second JRP hearing, and the reduction of the project value resulting from the

delay caused by judicial review.

Regarding the cost of a second JRP hearing, you heard Mr. Buxton testify that approximately 10 to 20 per cent of the information in the first EA would have been useful in a second JRP process.

However, he also agreed that he provided no supporting evidence for this estimate and that he does not have any experience in an environmental assessment that has been remitted.

While Mr. Buxton stated that he reviewed the materials in the EA, none of the details of his analysis have been provided in order to verify their reasonableness.

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In contrast, Justice Evans has

2 opined based on his experience as a judge that it

3 would have been open to the parties to save 4

expense and time in the second JRP process by 5 submitting the same expert reports and other

6 documentary evidence supplemented by additional

material as appropriate. Thus, assuming that a

8 second JRP process would take place at the public

9 hearing stage, Canada estimates that the total

10 costs adjusted to Canadian dollars in 2007 that

11 the claimants would have incurred to seek judicial 12

review would be approximately

This is the maximum amount that the claimant should be entitled to recover for any damages awarded as judicial review was an available and effective remedy, and it would have fully restored the claimants' lost opportunity.

18 I will now turn things back 19 over to Mr. Little for Canada's concluding

20 remarks. 21

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank

22 you, Ms. Kam.

Mr. Little.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SCOTT LITTLE (Cont'd):

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Just a

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minute to wrap things up.

So in the end, Judge Simma, Professor McRae, and Professor Schwartz, as I noted last week, the tribunal need not even try to divine the value of the claimants' lost opportunity nor the cost of mitigation nor how the cost of mitigation might impact the compensation to which the claimants might be entitled. Why is that? It's because all the claimants have done is equate the denial of an opportunity in a NAFTA compliant EA process with the denial of a fully approved and operational and profitable Whites Point project.

They have not presented you with a case that would compensate them for their lost opportunity. What they have presented you with is one speculative claim for 50 years of lost profits on the basis of a business plan that, as Mr. Spelliscy has explained, didn't exist when they conceived their proposal for the Whites Point project, nor when they presented their project to Canadian government regulators, nor even when they appeared before you in the liability phase back in 2013.

They shouldn't be awarded

damages on the basis of a plan that was cooked up solely for the purposes of this phase of the arbitration. And if you conclude that the

4 claimants' case can't stand on any one of the four 5 grounds that appears before you on the screen and

6 that my colleagues and I have outlined for you 7

today, then, in our view, all that's left to do for the tribunal is to dismiss the case.

We thank you very much for your time and your attention today.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank you, Mr. Little. This brings to an end the

concluding -- the closing statement of the defendant. And the question now is: So what remains to be done is rebuttal and surrebuttal, and the question is to Mr. Nash for your five-minute -- five- to six-minute rebuttal, how much time do you need in between? I.e., what lunch break or what length are we going to have?

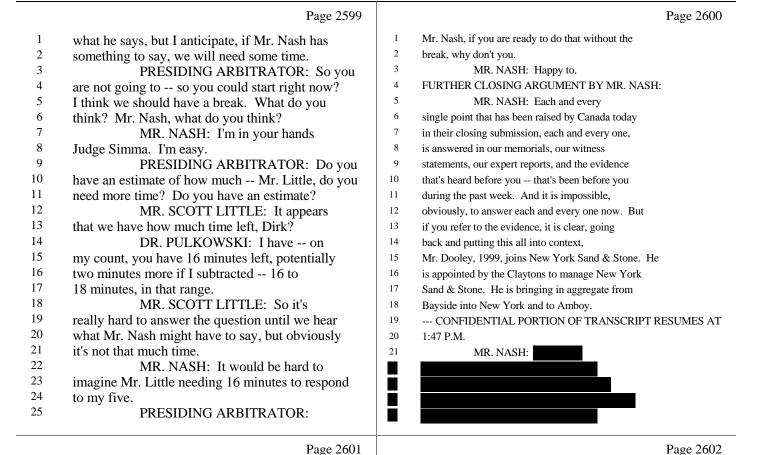
MR. NASH: I don't need any

21 time. I can do that now. 22

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay.

23 How much time do you need -- well, not much; 24 right, to react to -- to what.

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: We will see



In 2002, they do just that. They go to Nova Scotia. They find it a very friendly environment to get stone to bring to the United States, principally to New York City and to New Jersey. The issue here is not how it's described in preliminary documents; it's not how it's described in the EIS. The JRP had no problem finding itself on the JRP record that this stone was going to New Jersey and/or New York. So it was clear. Mr. Lizak is retained to go and find stone in 2002, April 2002, We then have, in 2004, the buyout of the partner, and the business plan,

From Mr. Buxton's perspective, this is an irrelevant consideration from an environmental impact statement point of view. He said that in his evidence earlier this week. Whether it's going five or ten or 15 miles further from an environmental impact statement point of view is completely irrelevant. The ships are going up the river, back down the river, over to this bay, and then they are leaving that location and going back to Bayside. There's no difference between the plan that they -- well, the plan that was already in operation, but the plan for the future for these ships. So, of course, it's going to New Jersey, and it's going to New York City. That was the Claytons' plan. That was their business plan. That was their vision. That's why they sent

Mr. Lizak to Nova Scotia with the instruction to

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Page 2603 Page 2604 1 1 how they can be get stone To 2 2 go to Nova Scotia and get stone, find stone mitigated, identify what 3 they are, and how to deal 4 4 with them." 5 5 . And, of course, why do they want to That's the purpose of that 6 6 be in the New York City market? Because it is document. And that's the only purpose of that 7 7 more lucrative, so it's not made up after the document. 8 8 fact. You review all of the evidence and look at And so you look at 9 9 the whole of the evidence that's presented and all environmental issues, and this -- whether the ship 10 10 of the witness statements. You saw these people. is going to New York City or New Jersey or 11 11 They were cross-examined. They are authentic. anywhere in that area has zero implications for 12 12 They are real. They are genuine. And if they anything to do with an environmental assessment. 13 make a little mistake around the edges, it doesn't 13 It has no implications for ballast water. They're 14 14 change the core of their testimony. They are digging from Bayside. 15 telling the truth. That was the plan. 16 16 And so, for Mr. Spelliscy to And so rather than go through 17 17 insist upon referring repeatedly to the EIS as all of the various issues, I can speak to 18 being the vision for the future, it was not the 18 shipping. Mr. Spelliscy turned to it, 2004, 19 vision for the future. It's never intended to be 19 shipping document, which is not a document which the vision for the future. It's not drafted with 20 20 is based on a contract -- is my time up? 21 21 that in mind. It is for the purpose of an DR. PULKOWSKI: I think you 22 22 environmental assessment. This tribunal has said: should wrap up, yes. 23 23 "It's an early conceptual MR. NASH: Okay. I'm going to 24 24 document to determine the wrap up. Those are my submissions in reply. I 25 25 urge the tribunal to look at the whole of the environmental impacts, Page 2605 Page 2606 1 evidence and weigh it and think about the 1 minutes. 2 2 testimony that has been given here by the PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay. 3 witnesses on behalf of the investors and weigh it. 3 Thank you. 4 4 And if that is done, it is certain that the only Mr. Spelliscy. 5 5 result, there was a plan. It was a clear plan to FURTHER CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. SPELLISCY: 6 go into New York City, to deliver grits to Amboy, 6 MR. SPELLISCY: Thank you, 7 7 and to develop the Whites Point Quarry for that Judge Simma. 8 purpose. 8 When Mr. Nash got up and asked 9 9 Thank you. you to look at the whole of the evidence, I urge 10 --- CONFIDENTIAL PORTION OF TRANSCRIPT ENDS AT 10 you to do the same thing particularly with respect 11 1:54 P.M. 11 to the plan, because they may try to minimize it. 12 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank 12 Their story here is look at what these witnesses 13 13 have said. Perhaps I'm too much of a student of you, Mr. Nash. 14 14 Any questions? human nature, but there are 500 million reasons 15 15 Okay. Then the question to why we look to contemporaneous documents instead 16 16 you: How much time would you need? of testimony. Mr. Nash's explanation is the 17 MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I don't 17 documents don't mean what they expressly say. His 18 18 think very much at all. Let me confer with explanation is don't pay attention to them. It's 19 Mr. Spelliscy. If we can just be given a minute 19 not just the EIS. It's 20 or two. 20 what they told regulators. 21 21 It's what they told you, what they PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Yes. 22 22 represented 2011, in 2013, in front of you in this Sure. 23 23 hearing. I would suggest, when you look at the --- Short recess taken 24 MR. SCOTT LITTLE: 24 record, not what's been prepared for this 25 25 Mr. Spelliscy, I think, will just be a couple arbitration, there is only one conclusion for you

	Page 2607		Page 2608
1	to reach, and that's that the documents mean what	1	the matter of corrections and confidentiality
2	they say. These are not stray references to New	2	designations in the transcript. There we have
3	Jersey. This is a detailed explanation not just	3	in Procedural Order Number 25, we have a section
4	of where but of why. And if you come to that same	4	which deals with that. It says:
5	conclusion, the only conclusion you have left is	5	"Tribunal shall establish
6	that they have presented no valuation of what	6	as necessary procedures
7	their plan was, and their claim must be dismissed.	7	and schedules for the
8	Thank you.	8	correction of
9	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank	9	transcripts, and in the
10	you, Mr. Spelliscy. No questions.	10	event of disagreement
11	That means it brings to an end	11	between the disputing
12	the second round, and we need to take up a few	12	parties on corrections to
13	organizational points.	13	transcripts, the tribunal
14	Mr. Nash, you look like you	14	shall determine whether
15	want to say something.	15	or not any such
16	MR. NASH: Only when you are	16	corrections are to be
17	concluded.	17	adopted."[as read]
18	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: All	18	And in line with this rule,
19	right. So let me just mention the organizational	19	the tribunal would like to invite the parties to
20	issues. There's first the matter of electronic	20	exchange views on the necessary corrections and
21	copies, and we probably we can probably await	21	what to be what is to be designated as
22	the electronic version of the slides in due	22	confidential. And then you are invited to submit
23	course. And also Mr. Rosen's presentations and	23	the result of that, if there is any issues that
24	Mr. Chodorow also electronically.	24	remain open to the tribunal, and in the
25	Okay. The second matter is	25	tribunal will to do its own part of that exercise,
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very much a proposal -- welcome very much the use of a tabular listing similar to the ones used for disputed redactions to the memorial. And it will further be useful if the -- if you could highlight the transcripts that are still contentious in the, in colour so we will not have to search them at length.

And on the basis of the final transcript, the PCA will then make arrangements to edit the video recordings and place an edited, redacted video recording on the website. The question is a due date for the exercise of corrections and -- to transcripts. Do you have any proposal?

MR. NASH: From the timing standpoint, we would propose that that exercise be complete by the parties by the end of April. The reason I say that, we have a backlog of obligations facing us when we return to Vancouver. PRESIDING ARBITRATOR:

Mr. Little?

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I think that's fine, and I think also that Mr. Nash and myself can work out the steps that we need to follow to get the process up to where we provide

the tribunal with something. I would ask one 2 necessary piece of this is that we get the audio recordings of the testimony. We'll need that 4 obviously.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay. That's noted. Fine. So, by the end of April, we would get the result of your work.

MR. NASH: The result of our combined work together. If there was agreement on everything, it would be easy. If there is agreement on some things, but not on others, we can sort that out and submit that.

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Yes. PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank you very much.

The last point I have here is the matter of costs.

And the tribunal proposes that you make your cost submissions after the exercise with the transcript has been completed. That is, also the PCA or the tribunal has done the necessary final steps, if they are necessary.

So after the revision of the transcripts are complete, cost submissions, and the tribunal envisages two rounds of simultaneous

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cost submissions. These are to be made to the PCA without copying the other side, and Mr. Pulkowski will then forward both sides' submissions to all concerned.

Assuming that the parties request an award for costs against the other side, those submissions should address a statement of the amount of costs incurred by each side and (b) arguments regarding the allocation of such costs, subject, of course, to whatever decision the tribunal will take in the quantum phase of the proceedings. The parties are invited to consult with each other as to the substantiation of their cost claims; in particular, the required level of details so that both sides adopt a comparably detailed approach.

And then the matter of the timeline, the deadline, so, of course, all those hear, Mr. Nash.

MR. NASH: I find in cases that it's very difficult to deal with costs in a comprehensive way until the determination of liability is made by decision-makers so that we know, on what basis the costs should, in principle, be allocated. And there are a variety

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of remedies that have been laid out by the parties in this case. And, from my perspective, it would very much determines -- is determinative of what the tribunal decides with respect to those various issues to make an informed submission with respect to not only the quantum of costs, but the allocation of costs as between the parties.

So I would propose -- I don't know what my friend Mr. Little has in mind in this regard, but, hearing this now, I would propose that the cost submissions be made after the tribunal has made its award of damages and that we make suitable -- and, in fact, there could be agreement at that point -- make suitable submissions at that point if necessary.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR:

17 Mr. Little?

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I think I agree in principle with what Mr. Nash is saying is that it's obviously more helpful for the parties to have an award in order to make more pointed submissions on costs, but we are really in the tribunal's hands here on what it thinks most appropriate. We are prepared to prepare our submissions in advance of the issuance of award if

Page 2613

Page 2614

need be, and the parties just have to draft those submissions mapping out the potential options that could follow in light of the award. The reason why I'm thinking that way is that we are almost -- well, we are ten years into a process here, and there's cost submissions also pertaining to the first phase of the proceedings. And, as the months flip by, more and more substance regarding costs is forgotten. So we think a reasonable amount of time should be provided in terms of providing cost submissions, but we are not against having them be provided before the tribunal issues its award.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Just give me a moment.

--- Off-the-record discussion

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: I think the tribunal would like to spend a little more time on that matter, and so you will hear from us in writing shortly what our decision is in that regard.

Is there any organizational matters that we need to take up? If that is not the case, I -- Mr. Nash.

MR. NASH: The only thing I

would raise is that, after the jurisdiction and liability hearing, the parties were invited to submit annotated transcripts of the closing, and I -- as I recall perhaps the opening as well to link to facts to references the submissions that have been made. I think that would be appropriate in this case. Hopefully the tribunal would find it helpful. And we propose, again, to have that to the tribunal by April 30th from our end.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Mm-hmm.

Mr. Little.

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: We don't view that as necessary at all. The PowerPoint presentation that we provided the tribunal with has all of our references. Any cite from the transcript, any cite from the EIS, any document, it's all exhibited, page numbered, everything. So we don't view that as a necessary exercise on our behalf.

PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: You said "on our part"? So would you have a problem if Mr. Nash, who did not apply slides, would do that in his record, in the transcript?

MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Are we -- I guess will ask Mr. Nash. Are we talking only

	Page 2615		Page 2616
1	citations, or are we	1	that regard? Dirk?
2	MR. NASH: No further	2	DR. PULKOWSKI: I don't expect
3	submissions, just simply citations, references	3	so, because the production people at Arbitration
4	to	4	Place were able to produce it last time. I know
5	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Simply	5	it's not the usual way of proceeding in court
6	citations.	6	reporting companies to add drop footnotes, because
7	MR. NASH: Yeah. Certainly	7	the page numbering can change and so on, but I
8	what we anticipated coming into this phase of the	8	believe it has been done before, so I'm sure it
9	exercise.	9	can be done again.
10	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: So maybe I	10	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I actually
11	will propose this: We will reserve the right to	11	think that, as a result of that issue,
12	provide anything more in terms of an annotation to	12	Dr. Pulkowski, that we prepare those annotations
13	the actual transcript, but we don't think it's	13	with endnotes, not footnotes.
14	necessary on our part. And obviously it should be	14	DR. PULKOWSKI: Right. I
15	limited to nothing more than referencing where the	15	think you are correct.
16	document or excerpt is on the record.	16	MR. NASH: I recall that, at
17	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: That is	17	least from our end, there was no technical
18	what you mean by the reserving the right to	18	difficulty last time simply adding the footnotes
19	further annotations, citations?	19	to the transcript. I'm not sure technically how
20	MR. SCOTT LITTLE: Yes.	20	that was done, because I am not a techie, but
21 22	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay.	21 22	there was a method by which it was done, and I
23	MR. NASH: All of that's fine	23	think it was fairly simple. PRESIDING ARBITRATOR:
23 24	with us.	23	
25	PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Okay. So that's fine; right? Any technical problems in	25	Frankly, I don't remember whether we had footnotes or endnotes. So if, Mr. Nash, if you prefer mere
23	so that's fine, fight? Any technical problems in	23	of endifores. So if, wif. Nash, if you prefer mere
	Page 2617		Page 2618
1	Page 2617 citations within brackets in the text and you	1	Page 2618 his outstanding management of this case and smooth
2	•	2	_
	citations within brackets in the text and you	2 3	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly
2 3 4	citations within brackets in the text and you prefer endnotes, I think we could apply both. I don't see a big problem there, but maybe you could	2 3 4	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly intelligent in his responses and everything, and
2 3 4 5	citations within brackets in the text and you prefer endnotes, I think we could apply both. I don't see a big problem there, but maybe you could MR. NASH: I believe they	2 3 4 5	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly intelligent in his responses and everything, and so we really appreciate it, and we would like to
2 3 4 5 6	citations within brackets in the text and you prefer endnotes, I think we could apply both. I don't see a big problem there, but maybe you could MR. NASH: I believe they were. I think Mr. Little is right. I think they	2 3 4 5 6	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly intelligent in his responses and everything, and so we really appreciate it, and we would like to thank Dr. Pulkowski for all of that.
2 3 4 5 6 7	citations within brackets in the text and you prefer endnotes, I think we could apply both. I don't see a big problem there, but maybe you could MR. NASH: I believe they were. I think Mr. Little is right. I think they were endnotes last time. That's the advice I'm	2 3 4 5 6 7	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly intelligent in his responses and everything, and so we really appreciate it, and we would like to thank Dr. Pulkowski for all of that. I'd like to take this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	citations within brackets in the text and you prefer endnotes, I think we could apply both. I don't see a big problem there, but maybe you could MR. NASH: I believe they were. I think Mr. Little is right. I think they were endnotes last time. That's the advice I'm getting. So we are fine with that.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	his outstanding management of this case and smooth management of this case for many, many years. He's both been generous and gracious and highly intelligent in his responses and everything, and so we really appreciate it, and we would like to thank Dr. Pulkowski for all of that. I'd like to take this opportunity to compliment Canada and Canada's
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Page 2619 Page 2620 1 1 principles, and all of that. And it's been a long and his team. As Mr. Nash noted, we can always 2 2 period of time that we have been at this together, have our disagreements over the course of and in 3 3 a shared experience, so on behalf of our team, we connection with the file, but in the now three 4 4 would like to thank you very much. hearings that I have worked on with Greg, it's 5 5 PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: Thank always been outside of the file collegial, 6 6 you very much, Mr. Nash. friendly, and we appreciate that. So thank you. 7 7 MR. NASH: And I, of course, Mr. Little. 8 MR. SCOTT LITTLE: I want to 8 missed appreciating -- expressing our appreciation 9 9 pre-empt anything you might have to say too, Judge for Lisa, the court reporter, and to the 10 10 Simma. outstanding staff here at Arbitration Place, 11 I too want to thank, on behalf 11 including our media audio staff, who have been 12 12 of my team, the members of the tribunal, to extremely effective and helpful, and we appreciate 13 13 Dr. Pulkowski, as well to Lisa, our court that. 14 14 reporter, and to the Arbitration Place technical PRESIDING ARBITRATOR: It 15 15 staff for all your time and attention today and is -- well, it is probably not proper on the part 16 over the course of the week and, for the tribunal 16 of a presiding arbitrator to say at the end of a 17 17 and Dr. Pulkowski, over the course of the last long -- of a hearing that -- something like I will 18 nine years. I think on the prehearing conference 18 miss you, but I think we had a chat, and actually 19 call, Judge Simma, you said that we'd been a large 19 we are going to miss you. If this was -- if 20 20 part of your life. After the thousands of something goes -- accompanies you over ten years 21 21 documents and four procedural hearings and two of your life, then the end is a remarkable 22 hearings, you have no idea how large a part of our 22 emotional experience. 23 life you have been to us. 23 So I would like to thank the 24 24 two parties. I think the conversations and I also want to acknowledge 25 25 Mr. Nash's compliments, which I extend back to him correspondence and exchanges, et cetera, in the --Page 2621 Page 2622 1 1 during the intervals between the hearings has been think you can count on an award in a reasonable 2 2 intense and -- yeah. I mean, but compared to time. So I don't think it's going to be years 3 that, I have to say that I found the hearing --3 long. Okay. Safe travels home. Thank you. 4 4 the atmosphere here extremely cooperative, ALL: Thank you. 5 5 friendly, amicable, and I would like to thank both --- Whereupon proceedings adjourned at 2:15 p.m. 6 6 sides for that. I think it has been a long 7 7 exercise, ten days, but it has been pleasant under 8 8 the circumstances. So thank you. Thank you. 9 9 And I would also like to 10 thank -- I mean, I thank Dirk Pulkowski for the 10 11 last 20 years of my life. I think we have been 11 12 friends and working together for 20 years almost, 12 13 almost. 13 14 14 And I would also like to thank 15 the -- my colleagues for their constant support. 15 16 16 and I have learned a lot about the common law, 17 which I can use at Iran-US claims tribunal 17 18 18 actually. 19 19 So it's -- I would very much 20 like to thank everybody involved in the running, 20 21 like the -- our two transcript writers and the 21 22 technicians in the back. Have I forgotten 22 23 anything? The people who help preparing the food, 23 24 24 et cetera. 25 25 So thank you very much, and I

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