



The New York Times Company

620 8th Avenue
New York, NY 10018
nytimes.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

February 21, 2024

I, Larnyce Tabron, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of The New York Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County, and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of The New York Times on the following date or dates, to wit on.

2/21/2024, NY & NATL, pg B3

Larnyce Tabron

JOHN MCGILL
Electronic Notary Public
Commonwealth of Virginia
Registration No. 8038092
My Commission Expires Dec 31, 2027

Digitally signed
by John McGill
Date: 2024.02.21
14:59:46 -05'00'

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
In re: Chapter 11
INVITAE CORPORATION, et al., Case No. 24-11362 (MBK)
Debtors.¹ (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF INTERIM ORDER APPROVING NOTIFICATION AND HEARING PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF AND DECLARATIONS OF WORTHLESSNESS WITH RESPECT TO COMMON STOCK TO ALL ENTITIES (AS DEFINED BY SECTION 101(15) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE) THAT MAY HOLD BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE EXISTING CLASS OF COMMON STOCK (THE "COMMON STOCK") OF INVITAE CORPORATION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 13, 2024 (the "Petition Date"), the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors"), filed petitions with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the "Court") under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). Subject to certain exceptions, section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code operates as a stay of any act to obtain possession of property of or from the Debtors' estates or to exercise control over property of or from the Debtors' estates.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on the Petition Date, the Debtors filed the Debtors' Motion for Entry of Interim and Final Orders Approving Notification and Hearing Procedures for Certain Transfers of and Declarations of Worthlessness with Respect to Common Stock (Docket No. 12) (the "Motion").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on February 16, 2024, the Court entered the Interim Order Approving Notification and Hearing Procedures for Certain Transfers of and Declarations of Worthlessness with Respect to Common Stock (Docket No. 55) (the "Interim Order") approving procedures for certain transfers of and declarations of worthlessness (for U.S. federal income tax purposes) with respect to Common Stock set forth in Exhibit 1 attached to the Interim Order (the "Procedures").² The Procedures are available to view and download on the website established by the Debtors' proposed claims and noting agent, Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC ("KCC"), for these chapter 11 cases at <https://www.kccllc.net/invitae>.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, a Substantial Shareholder may not consummate any purchase, sale, or other transfer of Common Stock or Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock in violation of the Procedures, and any such transaction in violation of the Procedures shall be null and void *ab initio*.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, the Procedures shall apply to the holding and transfers of Common Stock or any Beneficial Ownership therein by a Substantial Shareholder or someone who may become a Substantial Shareholder.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to the Interim Order, a 50-Percent Shareholder may not claim a worthless stock deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to Common Stock or Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock in violation of the Procedures, and any such deduction in violation of the Procedures shall be null and void *ab initio*, and the 50-Percent Shareholder shall be required to file a revoking such proposed deduction.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the request of any entity, the proposed no the Debtors, Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC ("KCC"), of the Interim Order and a form of each of the declarations required filed by the Procedures in a reasonable period of time. Such declar

are also available via PACER on the Court's website at <https://ecf.nj.uscourts.gov/> for a fee, or free of charge by accessing the Debtors' restructuring website at <https://www.kccllc.net/invitae>.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the final hearing (the "Final Hearing") on the Motion shall be held on May 15, 2024, at 10:00 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time. Any objections or responses to entry of a final order on the Motion shall be filed on or before 4:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time, on May 8, 2024, and shall be served on: (a) the Debtors, Invitae Corporation, 1400 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94103; (b) proposed co-counsel to the Debtors, (i) Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attn: Nicole L. Greenblatt, P.C., Francis Petric, and Nikki Gavey; Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 300 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Attn: Spencer A. Winters, P.C.; and (ii) Cole Schotz P.C., Court Plaza North, 25 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601, Attn: Michael D. Sirota, Warren A. Usatine, Felice R. Yudkin, and Daniel J. Harris; (c) counsel to any statutory committee appointed in these chapter 11 cases; (d) counsel to the Required Holders, (i) Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, 125 Broad Street, New York, New York, 10004, Attn: Ari B. Blatt and Benjamin S. Belter; and (ii) Wolinuth Maher & Deutsch LLP, 90 Washington Valley Road, Bedminster, NJ 07921, Attn: James Lawlor and Joseph F. Pacelli; and (e) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of New Jersey, One Newark Center, 1085 Raymond Boulevard, Suite 2100, Newark, New Jersey 07102, Attn: Jeffrey M. Sponder and Lauren Bielskie. In the event no objections to entry of the Final Order on the Motion are timely received, the Court may enter such Final Order without need for the Final Hearing.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, failure to follow the procedures set forth in the Interim Order shall constitute a violation of, among other things, the automatic stay provisions of section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that nothing in the Interim Order shall preclude any person desirous of acquiring any Common Stock from requesting relief from the Interim Order from this Court, subject to the Debtors' and the other Notice Parties' rights to oppose such relief.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, other than to the extent that the Interim Order expressly conditions or restricts trading in Common Stock, nothing in the Interim Order or in the Motion shall, or shall be deemed to, prejudice, impair, or otherwise alter or affect the rights of any holders of Common Stock, including in connection with the treatment of any such stock under any significant transaction occurring in connection with these proceedings, any chapter 11 plan, or any applicable bankruptcy court order.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any prohibited purchase, sale, other transfer of, or declaration of worthlessness for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to Common Stock, Beneficial Ownership thereof, or option with respect thereto in violation of the Interim Order is prohibited and shall be null and void *ab initio* and may be subject to additional sanctions as this court may determine.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in the Interim Order are in addition to the requirements of applicable law and do not excuse compliance therewith.

¹ The last four digits of Debtor Invitae Corporation's tax identification



241136224022100000000005

INTERNATIONAL | BANKING

The Diplomat Behind Global Economic Policy

By JIM TANKERSLEY

WASHINGTON — In the fall of 2022, two top Biden administration officials met in New York with a key European diplomat. Over dinner outdoors, they strategized about how best to throttle Russia's oil revenues in retaliation for its invasion of Ukraine.

Near the end of what had been a collegial meal, the European official, Bjoern Seibert, dropped a bombshell on his hosts, Mike Pyle of the National Security Council and Wally Adeyemo, the deputy Treasury secretary. Europe, Mr. Seibert said, had big problems with President Biden's sweeping new climate law.

Mr. Seibert, the head of cabinet for the president of the European Commission, said top officials among European Union member states feared Mr. Biden was trying to drive a competitive wedge between their countries and the United States, by lavishing subsidies on made-in-America clean energy technology. They were worried the president was trying to ensure the future of U.S. manufacturing at the expense of some of America's closest allies.

The exchange set off months of behind-the-scenes talks, a major regulatory concession from the Treasury Department and high-level negotiations between Mr. Biden and fellow world leaders, all meant to soothe those concerns.

The officials at that dinner worked to pull together a harmonized industrial strategy among wealthy nations. It seeks to boost technology that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, limit global warming and counter China's manufacturing might in global markets.

That effort appears to have partly repaired a trans-Atlantic rift over what Europe sees as America's increasingly protectionist economic policies.

Leading the way for the administration was Mr. Pyle, an under-the-radar aide on the National Security Council who is leaving the administration at the end of this month after more than three years in the White House. Mr. Pyle played an outside role in putting in place and selling Mr. Biden's vision of global economic cooperation and confrontation to often-skeptical allies.

Mr. Pyle's tenure as deputy national security adviser for international economic affairs included putting together some operational details of an untried effort to limit Russia's revenues from global oil



TOM BRENNER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Over three years, Mike Pyle, fourth from President Biden's right, has helped shape and promote Mr. Biden's vision.

sales. It spanned a range of administration attempts to forge a global alliance to outcompete China.

And over the course of a frantic nine months, Mr. Pyle led an effort to quell fury among American allies over the Inflation Reduction Act.

"There was a wave of concern initially from partners around the world who really didn't understand this legislation and the president's agenda," Lael Brainard, who heads Mr. Biden's National Economic Council, said in an interview. Mr. Pyle, she said, "jumped into action, jumped on airplanes and did a huge amount of shuttle diplomacy."

The deputy national security adviser for economic affairs leads negotiations on declarations at international summits, often working months in advance to smooth over disagreements with allies.

That's why Mr. Pyle was on the receiving end of Mr. Seibert's warning about the Inflation Reduction Act. European leaders had initially welcomed the law, the largest investment ever by the United States in fighting climate change, through tax credits and other subsidies meant to speed the deployment of clean energy.

But European officials quickly came to see some of those subsidies, like those for electric vehi-

cles, as discriminatory — they were reserved for products made and sourced in America, or within close trading partners like Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Pyle acknowledged the concerns but quickly pushed back. He told Mr. Seibert that Mr. Biden was hoping to lead a coordinated effort to subsidize manufacturing of low-emissions technology. He suggested how the administration

'He knows what's politically possible in the United States.'

Bjoern Seibert, head of cabinet for European Commission president.

might immediately start working to make sure companies in allies like the European Union, Japan and South Korea could benefit from the American climate law.

Mr. Pyle explained the law to allies and began "thinking through how we can design a way to work together," Mr. Adeyemo recalled.

In meetings over the ensuing months, Mr. Pyle and his colleagues laid out steps they hoped would ease Europe's climate-law concerns. They previewed a Treasury Department regulation — before it was announced pub-

licly — that would allow leased electric vehicles, including from European and Asian carmakers, to essentially qualify for a full consumer tax credit under the law.

They also sketched the outlines of a new sort of limited trade deal that the European Union, United Kingdom and Japan could sign with the United States to allow their companies to share in other tax breaks from the Inflation Reduction Act. Mr. Pyle would help to craft the template for those limited trade arrangements.

"He knows his stuff very well," Mr. Seibert said. "He knows what's politically possible in the United States."

The meeting paved the way for a joint declaration on energy and climate cooperation from Mr. Biden and Ursula von der Leyen, the president of the European Commission, and a declaration from the Group of 7 leaders that they were taking steps to "drive the transition to clean energy economies of the future through cooperation."

Mr. Pyle said the progress pleased him, but tensions over the law are still "a work in progress."

Mr. Biden, he said, "is advancing a new model for today's challenges, and one that tests old rules with new types of solutions. That's hard."

Small Businesses Sound Alarm At Faltering German Economy

By MELISSA EDDY

BERLIN — Thousands of the small and midsize companies that form the backbone of the German economy warned this week that the country was losing its edge, as the country's central bank signaled the threat of a recession would loom over Germany in the first three months of 2024.

"Every day, Germany is losing its ability to remain internationally competitive," read an open letter to the government signed by 18 associations representing the businesses, in industries ranging from technology to trucking to taxi companies.

The aim of the letter was to urge lawmakers to overcome partisan fighting that is blocking passage of a law intended to provide tax credits for investments that speed the transition to a green economy. But the sweeping statement ticked off a list of concerns facing businesses, including high energy prices, labor shortages, slow efforts to digitize the bureaucracy and high taxes. "The economic downturn is homemade," it said.

Those strains are reflected in a report released on Monday by Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, which said that the country's economy, Europe's largest, was poised to shrink in the first three months of the year. After a contraction of 0.3 percent in the final months of 2023, a second consecutive decline would land the country in a technical recession.

The Bundesbank cited a weak export market, price-conscious consumers who remain cautious about spending and a lack of investment by companies spooked by higher borrowing costs.

The country's minister for the economy, Robert Habeck, called

the state of the economy "dramatically bad" last week. On Wednesday, he was to present the government's economic report for 2024, which includes a projection of just 0.2 percent annual growth, scaled back from the 1.3 percent expansion forecast last year.

Mr. Habeck's ministry has drafted legislation, inspired by the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act, to provide billions in tax credits to companies that invest in green energy. The idea is to attract German firms that have shifted their investments to the United States.

The lower house of Parliament passed the law in November, but members of the conservative opposition parties are blocking its final passage through the upper house. They point out that application of the proposed law will fall to the states, which lack sufficient resources. They are also demanding that planned cuts for subsidies to agricultural diesel fuel — a proposal that sent farmers into the streets in nationwide protests last month — should be dropped in exchange for their support.

The public appeal from the business associations is an unusual campaign for groups that usually remain in the background. It reflects the frustration felt by many of the small and midsize firms over the government's willingness to spend billions to attract large firms such as the chipmaker Intel or the battery producer Northvolt, said Jens Südekum, a professor of economics at the Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf.

"That's why this law is so important, it is an instrument for everybody," Mr. Südekum said. "For small and midsize enterprises, this is really essential."



BEN KILBY/BLOOMBERG NEWS

Germany's economy shrank 0.3 percent in the final months of 2023.

Capital One's Proposed Acquisition of Discover Would Create a Consumer Lending Colossus

By SANTUL NERKAR and EMILY FLITTER

Capital One announced on Monday that it would acquire Discover Financial Services, in a deal to combine two of the largest credit card companies in the U.S. But before the transaction can be consummated, the deal must overcome regulatory scrutiny.

Here's what you need to know about Capital One and Discover's potential megadeal, and what it could mean for consumers.

Why now?

The deal, valued at more than \$35 billion, would give Capital One access to a credit card network of more than 300 million cardholders, adding to its existing customer base of 100 million.

Richard D. Fairbank, the chief executive of Capital One, said on a call with analysts Tuesday morning that the deal would help the

combined enterprise "compete more effectively against some of the largest banks and payments companies in the United States."

Capital One was the nation's fourth-largest credit card issuer last year, with \$122.9 billion in outstanding receivable payments, and Discover was the nation's sixth largest with \$94 billion, according to data from Nilson Report, a newsletter that tracks the payment industry. The merger would place the two companies above last year's largest issuer, JPMorgan Chase, which had \$191.4 billion in credit card loans.

Credit card debt in the United States has soared, particularly as Americans try to cover rising expenses as a result of high inflation, and more vendors are shifting away from using cash. Capital One issues cards on networks run by Visa and Mastercard, and acquiring Discover would help it expand

its payment operations.

The transaction is likely to draw scrutiny from regulators who are concerned that megadeals would give larger financial institutions even more power to set higher rates, said David Robertson, the publisher of the Nilson Report.

Will regulators approve it?

The two companies cannot merge without getting a sign-off from bank regulators, the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission. Some big deals go through without a hitch, but recent developments in the Biden administration's approach to mergers suggest that Capital One and Discover might face real hurdles. The biggest question regulators will consider is whether the combined company will have too much influence over the pricing and availability of services in the market in which it operates.

Antitrust officials have kept a close eye on online payments providers. In 2020, the Justice Department sued to block a \$5.3 billion merger between Visa and Plaid; the companies abandoned their plans soon after.

After approving a flurry of deals over the past year to try to tamp down a crisis among midsize banks, financial regulators have already signaled a desire to be more selective about the mergers they approve. Last month, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the regulator overseeing the country's largest banks, proposed changes to its review process for evaluating bank mergers. If adopted, the changes would end the process of granting approval by default after a certain period has passed since the merger was proposed, giving regulators more time to scrutinize each proposed transaction.

Jesse Van Tol, chief executive of the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, a group that works with banks to meet community needs, said, "Historically, the consolidation of the industry has not led to better prices for consumers." Senator Elizabeth Warren, Democrat of Massachusetts, has called on regulators to kill the deal.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau published a report last week that found larger issuers, like Capital One, charged higher annual rates than their smaller counterparts, like regional banks and credit unions.

What does this mean for Discover cardholders?

Account holders do not have to worry about any changes happening just yet: Regulators still have to sign off on the merger, as do shareholders of each company.

Mr. Fairbank said on a call with investors that the deal was expected to be completed in late 2024 or early 2025.

"We're a long way from knowing, and an even longer way from actually seeing, how cardholder terms may change," said Greg McBride, chief financial analyst at BankRate, a financial services company.

One question that is likely to be on regulators' minds is what Capital One chooses to do with the Discover brand.

Mr. Robertson said that the deal was unlikely to change much for existing Discover users and that regulatory action to stop the transaction would do little to change market concentration.

"If regulators wanted to do something, they should have acted years and years ago to create more competition," Mr. Robertson said.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
In re: INVITAE CORPORATION, et al.
Chapter 11
Case No. 24-11362 (MKB)
(Jointly Administrated)
Debtors.

NOTICE OF INTERIM ORDER APPROVING AND HEARING PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF AND DECLARATIONS OF WORKLESSNESS WITH RESPECT TO COMMON STOCK TO ALL ENTITIES (AS DEFINED BY SECTION 1011(5) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE) THAT HOLD BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE EXISTING CLASS OF COMMON STOCK (THE "COMMON STOCK") OF INVITAE CORPORATION.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 13, 2024 (the "Petition Date"), the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors"), filed petitions with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the "Court") under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). Subject to certain exceptions, section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code operates as a stay of any act to obtain possession of property or of the Debtors' estates or to exercise control over property of or from the Debtors' estates.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on the Petition Date, the Debtors filed the Debtors' Motion for Entry of Interim and Final Orders Approving Notification and Hearing Procedures for Certain Transfers of and Declarations of Worklessness with Respect to Common Stock (Docket No. 12) (the "Motion").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on February 16, 2024, the Court entered the Interim Order Approving Notification and Hearing Procedures for Certain Transfers of and Declarations of Worklessness with Respect to Common Stock (Docket No. 55) (the "Interim Order") approving the procedures for certain transfers of and declarations of worklessness for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to Common Stock set forth in Exhibit 1 attached to the Interim Order (the "Procedures"). The Procedures are available to view and download on the website established by the Debtors proposed claims and noticing agent, Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC ("KCC"). For these purposes, the website is <https://www.kcc.com/invitae>.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, a Substantial Shareholder may not consummate any purchase, sale, or other transfer of Common Stock or Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock in violation of the Procedures, and any such transaction in violation of the Procedures shall be null and void *ab initio*.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, a 50-Percent Shareholder may not claim a worthless stock deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to Common Stock or Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock in violation of the Procedures, and any such deduction claimed in violation of the Procedures shall be null and void *ab initio*. A complete list of the Debtors in these Chapter 11 cases is located at the end of this notice.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any prohibited purchase, sale, or other transfer of, or declaration of worklessness for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to Common Stock, Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock, or other asset in violation of the Interim Order shall constitute a violation of, among other things, the automatic stay provisions of section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, failure to follow the procedures set forth in the Interim Order shall constitute a violation of, among other things, the automatic stay provisions of section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, among other things, the Recognition Motion requests entry of an order recognizing and enforcing the Foreign Proceedings as a foreign main proceeding for each of the Debtors pursuant to section 1512 of the Bankruptcy Code, and granting certain relief pursuant to sections 1507 and 1521 of the Bankruptcy Code.

are also available via PACER on the Court's website at <https://ecf.uscourts.gov> for a fee, or free of charge by accessing the Debtors' restructuring website at <https://www.kcc.com/invitae>.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the final hearing (the "Final Hearing") on the Motion shall be held on May 15, 2024, at 10:00 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time. Any objections or responses to entry of a final order on the Motion shall be filed on or before 4:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time, on May 8, 2024, and shall be served on: (a) the Debtors, Invitae Corporation, 1400 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94103; (b) proposed co-counsel to the Debtors, (i) Kirkland & Ellis LLP 1000 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022; Attn: Nicole L. Greenblatt, P.C., Francis Petrie, and Nikki Goney; Kirkland & Ellis LLP 300 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois 60654; Attn: Spencer A. Winters, P.C.; and (ii) Cole Schatz P.C., Court Plaza North, 25 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601; Attn: Michael D. Sirotta, Warren A. Usatine, Felke R. Ludkin, and Daniel J. Harris; (c) counsel to any statutory committee appointed in these Chapter 11 cases; (d) counsel to the Required Holders; (e) Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, 125 Broad Street, New York, New York, 10004; Attn: Ari B. Bant and Benjamin S. Beller; and (f) Wallmuth Maher & Deutsch LLP, 90 Washington Valley Road, Bedminster, NJ 07921; Attn: James Lawlor and Joseph J. Paccilli; and (g) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of New Jersey, One Newark Center, 1085 Raymond Boulevard, Suite 2100, Newark, New Jersey 07102; Attn: Jeffrey M. Sponder and Lauren Bielski. In the event no objections to entry of the Final Order on the Motion are timely received, the Court may enter such Final Order without need for the Final Hearing.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, pursuant to the Interim Order, failure to follow the procedures set forth in the Interim Order shall constitute a violation of, among other things, the automatic stay provisions of section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, among other things, the Recognition Motion requests entry of an order recognizing and enforcing the Foreign Proceedings as a foreign main proceeding for each of the Debtors pursuant to section 1512 of the Bankruptcy Code, and granting certain relief pursuant to sections 1507 and 1521 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has scheduled an evidentiary hearing to consider the relief requested in the Recognition Motion (the "Recognition Hearing") on March 21, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time). The Recognition Hearing will be held before the Honorable David S. Jones, U.S. United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. The Recognition Hearing will be an evidentiary hearing at which witnesses may testify. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, parties in interest, their attorneys and witnesses must appear in person for the Recognition Hearing. Appearance must be entered no later than 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time), the business day before the hearing.

The public, including members of the media, may only attend evidentiary hearings in the courtroom, not remotely. This change in practice regarding evidentiary hearings reflects the policies of the Judicial Conference of the United States that became effective on September 22, 2023.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court may order the scheduling of a case management conference to consider the efficient administration of these Chapter 11 cases (the "Chapter 11 Cases").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any objection to the Recognition Motion ("Objections") must be made in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, in a writing that sets forth the basis for such objection with specificity and the nature and extent of the respondent's claims against the Debtors. Any such objection must be filed electronically with the Court on the Court's electronic case filing system in accordance with and except as provided in Verification of Filing and the Court's Procedures for the Filing, Signing and Verification of Documents by Electronic Means (a copy of each of which may be viewed on the Court's website at www.uscourts.gov), and served upon the Foreign Representative's counsel, Well, Gotshall & Mangels LLP, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153, by email and kelly.dibiasi@wlg.com and hll@barie.james@well.com, so as to be filed and received by 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time) on March 11, 2024, with a courtesy copy served upon the Debtors, the Honorable David S. Jones, United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004-1408.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any responses to Objections must be filed electronically with the Court on the Court's electronic case filing system in accordance with and except as provided in General Order of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "Foreign Proceedings") pursuant to the Code of Commerce (the "French Commercial Code") pursuant to the Tribunal de Commerce de Paris (Commercial Court of Paris) (the "French Court"), filed (i) voluntarily petitions for relief under chapter 15 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") for each of the Debtors and in France (collectively, the "