

COVERS & INDEX

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST

*IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED*

*AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR
ARRANGEMENT OF INTERTAN CANADA LTD. AND
TOURMALET CORPORATION*

APPLICANTS

**FIRST REPORT OF THE MONITOR
ALVAREZ & MARSAL CANADA ULC**
(dated November 24, 2008)

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ONTARIO

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(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

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ALVAREZ & MARSAL CANADA ULC
(dated November 24, 2008)**

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TAB 1

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FIRST REPORT OF THE MONITOR
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NOVEMBER 24, 2008

INTRODUCTION

1. By order of this Honourable Court dated November 10, 2008 (the "Initial Order"), InterTAN Canada Ltd. ("InterTAN" or the "Company") and Tourmalet Corporation ("Tourmalet" and together with InterTAN the "Applicants") obtained protection from their creditors under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA").
2. Pursuant to the Initial Order, Alvarez & Marsal Canada ULC ("A&M") was appointed monitor of the Applicants during these CCAA proceedings (the "Monitor").
3. In connection with the Applicants' application for protection under the CCAA, A&M provided this Honourable Court with an initial report in its capacity as proposed monitor (the "Initial Report") dated November 10, 2008, a copy of which is attached as **Appendix "A"**.

4. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Report are as defined in the Initial Order, the Initial Report, or the affidavit of Mark Wong sworn November 10, 2008 (the “Wong Affidavit”) in support of the Applicants’ request for relief under the CCAA.
5. To assist the Court at the “come back hearing” scheduled for November 26, 2008 (as required by paragraph 52 of the Initial Order), the purpose of this report of the Monitor (the “First Report”) is to provide this Honourable Court with an update in respect of the following:
 - communications with stakeholders;
 - cash flow results relative to forecast;
 - the Monitor’s review of the Secured Credit Facility;
 - critical suppliers and pre-CCAA expenses;
 - InterTAN’s KERP;
 - Review of material contracts;
 - issues raised by the Applicants’ landlords;
 - the Debtor-in-Possession (“DIP”) financing under the Initial Order; and
 - the Applicants’ proposed sales process.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

6. In preparing this First Report, the Monitor has relied upon unaudited financial information, the Company’s books and records, the financial information prepared by the Company and its advisors, and discussions with management of the Company. The Monitor has not audited, reviewed, or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information and, accordingly, the Monitor expresses no opinion or other form of assurance on the information contained in this First Report.

7. Certain of the information referred to in this First Report consists of forecasts and/or projections. An examination or review of financial forecasts and projections, as outlined in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook, has not been performed. Future oriented financial information referred to in this First Report was prepared based on management's estimates and assumptions. Readers are cautioned that since projections are based upon assumptions about future events and conditions that are not ascertainable, actual results will vary from the projections, even if the assumptions materialize, and the variations could be significant.
8. The Monitor has requested that management bring to its attention any significant matters which were not addressed in the course of its specific inquiries. Accordingly, this First Report is based solely on the information (financial or otherwise) made available to the Monitor.
9. This First Report has been prepared for the use of this Court, as general information on the status of the Applicants' CCAA proceedings. Given the nature of A&M's mandate, this information is subject to change as the mandate progresses.
10. All references to dollars in this First Report are in Canadian currency unless otherwise noted.

BACKGROUND

11. InterTAN is a leading specialty retailer of consumer electronics in Canada and is the operating Canadian subsidiary of the major U.S.-based electronics retailer Circuit City Stores, Inc. ("Circuit City"). Tourmalet is a Nova Scotia unlimited liability company that is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Circuit City. Tourmalet is a non-operating holding company whose sole asset is the preferred stock of InterTAN Inc., which is the sole shareholder of InterTAN. Circuit City is the Applicants' ultimate parent company. Further background to InterTAN, Tourmalet and Circuit City is contained in the materials filed relating to the Initial Order, including the Wong Affidavit. These documents, together with other information regarding this CCAA proceeding, including the Initial Order and supporting affidavit, have been posted by the Monitor on its website at www.alvarezandmarsal.com/intertan.

12. On November 10, 2008, Circuit City and certain of its affiliates (the "U.S. Debtors") filed for bankruptcy protection (the "Chapter 11 Proceedings") pursuant to Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the *United States Code* (the "U.S. Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (the "U.S. Bankruptcy Court"). A hyperlink to information concerning the U.S. Debtors' restructuring can be found at www.kccllc.net.
13. The result of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Proceedings was that InterTAN no longer had access to financing under its Secured Credit Facility and, absent a DIP loan, it would have been unable to purchase inventory and discharge its obligations in the ordinary course. The lending syndicate under the Secured Credit Facility was only willing to advance further funds to InterTAN as part of a DIP facility negotiated by the U.S. Debtors which was only made available to InterTAN as part of a CCAA filing coordinated with the Chapter 11 Proceedings. Information regarding the DIP financing is discussed in more detail below.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

14. Pursuant to paragraph 49 of the Initial Order, with the Monitor's assistance and oversight, InterTAN has mailed a notice and a copy of the Initial Order to every known creditor of InterTAN disclosed on the books and records of InterTAN as having a claim of more than \$10,000 against InterTAN, and to all known litigation claimants with outstanding claims against InterTAN. The Monitor has also posted a copy of the Notice to Creditors on its website. The Monitor is not aware of any third party creditors of Tourmalet other than the Secured Lenders under an unsecured guarantee executed by Tourmalet as discussed in the Initial Report.
15. Prior to the commencement of these CCAA proceedings and the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Longview Communications Inc. was engaged to assist InterTAN in communicating with its stakeholders.
16. Following the filing for U.S. bankruptcy protection by Circuit City, InterTAN issued a press release on November 10, 2008 to announce that it intended to file for protection under the CCAA and that it expected that this Court would hear the application on that

day. Upon the granting of the Initial Order in this proceeding, InterTAN issued a second press release on November 10, 2008 to announce that it had been granted creditor protection by this Court. A copy of each press release is attached as **Appendix "B"**.

(i) **Customers**

17. The press releases referred to above emphasized that The Source remains open for business and will continue to honour customer programs such as returns, exchanges, warranties and gift cards.
18. Management of InterTAN has advised the Monitor that, since the granting of the Initial Order, retail sales are continuing to grow as one would expect as the holiday season approaches and are tracking close to forecast.

(ii) **Employees**

19. As at September 30, 2008, InterTAN had approximately 3,130 employees, including 2,660 store employees, 345 front office employees, and 125 employees in its warehouse and distribution centre. Of these 3,130 employees, the 125 employees in the warehouse and distribution centre are members of a labour union, the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, Local 6709 (the "Union"). Paragraph 55 of the Wong Affidavit notes that there are no registered pension plans in place for InterTAN's management or other employees.
20. Management of InterTAN has advised the Monitor that it has had a strong relationship with the Union in the past which continues under this restructuring process.
21. Immediately prior to and after the making of the Initial Order, Ron Cuthbertson, the President of InterTAN, telephoned John Chamelot, the Staff Representative of the Union, to advise Mr. Chamelot of the CCAA filings and to invite Mr. Chamelot to discuss any concerns that the Union may have regarding the restructuring. Management has advised the Monitor that, to date, the Union has not communicated any concerns to InterTAN.

22. Senior management convened a "town hall" style meeting with employees located at InterTAN's Barrie headquarters on November 10, 2008 to discuss the CCAA filing.
23. Management has advised the Monitor that InterTAN continues to enjoy the support of its workforce and that InterTAN has not experienced any increase in employee turnover since the commencement of these proceedings.

(iii) Dealers and Joint Venture Partners

24. InterTAN sent letters to all of its dealers (there are 270 dealer-operated stores) and joint venture partners (there are 69 stores operated pursuant to joint venture agreements) by e-mail to advise them of the CCAA application and to emphasize that InterTAN's plan is to remain open, staffed and committed to serving customers during its restructuring process. Management has advised the Monitor that they continue to be in regular contact with InterTAN's dealers and joint venture partners and that those retail stores continue to operate in the normal fashion.

(iv) Landlords

25. InterTAN sent letters to all of its landlords by e-mail to advise them of the commencement of these CCAA proceedings and to emphasize that InterTAN's plan is to remain open, staffed and committed to serving customers during its restructuring process. While the Monitor is aware that, as discussed below, counsel for certain landlords have contacted the Company's counsel to seek changes to the Initial Order, management has advised the Monitor that InterTAN continues to enjoy normal access to all of its leased store locations.

(v) Suppliers and Vendors

26. InterTAN sent letters to all of its North American and foreign suppliers and vendors by e-mail to notify them of the CCAA application, the relevant terms of the Initial Order that would allow it to continue to pay for goods and services going forward and, for non-North American suppliers, the authority to pay for goods supplied both before and after the commencement of the CCAA proceedings.

27. Management has advised the Monitor that, for the most part, suppliers continue to supply on the cash-in-advance and cash-on-delivery policies that they imposed prior to the CCAA proceedings. InterTAN continues to be in contact with its key suppliers and is paying for goods in the ordinary course of business. In general, with certain minor exceptions, suppliers have continued to supply without interruption.

CASH FLOW RESULTS RELATIVE TO FORECAST

28. InterTAN's cash receipts and disbursements for the one-week period to November 16, 2008 are summarized below and are compared to the comparable week of the cash flow forecast filed with this Honourable Court as Appendix L to the Wong Affidavit (the "CCAA Cash Flow Forecast").

	<i>(Unaudited, in \$CDN 000's)</i>		
	For the Week Ended November 16, 2008		
	Actual	Forecast	Variance
<i>Receipts</i>	13,586	5,727	7,859
<i>Disbursements</i>			
Merchandise	(13,786)	(13,950)	164
Payroll and payroll taxes	(3,850)	(4,049)	199
Operating disbursements	(697)	(1,480)	783
Restructuring costs	(741)	(2,730)	1,989
Other	(5)	(327)	322
<i>Total Disbursements</i>	(19,079)	(22,536)	3,457
Net Cash Flow	(5,493)	(16,809)	11,316

29. Despite the fact that sales for the first week of post-CCAA operations were approximately 5% below management's sales forecast, receipts were approximately \$7.9 million ahead of the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast. Management advises that this was

primarily due to a one time, up-front reserve which had been built into the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast to anticipate declining cash receipts as a result of the commencement of these proceedings. Management expects that this variance is primarily a timing difference that will reverse over the coming six weeks.

30. Disbursements for the week were approximately \$3.5 million less than the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast. Management attributes this variance primarily to: (i) timing differences between actual and forecast payment of deposits; and (ii) timing differences between actual and forecast payments for advertising, utilities, logistics and other services. Management expects that these variances will reverse in the coming weeks.
31. The ending cash balance for InterTAN as at November 16, 2008 was approximately \$8.6 million, including net draws by InterTAN on the DIP facility during the week of \$8.5 million.
32. Overall, during the week ended November 16, 2008, InterTAN experienced a positive net cash flow variance of approximately \$11.3 million, relative to the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast. In addition, InterTAN's opening combined net cash and loan position, before letters of credit ("LC's"), for the week was approximately \$6.5 million better than forecast (\$5.6 million of cash in bank, plus \$832,000 lower opening loan position than forecast), primarily because management had anticipated that there would be no funds in the Company's bank accounts as at the date of the CCAA filings.
33. At the time the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast was prepared, management anticipated that InterTAN's LC requirements would be met through the LC facility available to Circuit City as part of the DIP Facility and that InterTAN's LC's would not be included in its availability calculations under the DIP Facility. However, as management and InterTAN's advisors worked with the DIP Lenders and Circuit City to calculate the opening loan position as at the date of the CCAA filings, it was determined that InterTAN's LC's would be included in its overall loan position for purposes of calculating borrowing availability under the DIP Facility. InterTAN's outstanding LC's as at the filing date were approximately \$7.7 million.

34. Taking into consideration: (i) the \$11.3 million positive variance on the cash flow activity for the week; (ii) the \$6.5 million of opening funds on hand that were not anticipated; and (iii) the requirement to include the \$7.7 million of LC's in InterTAN's loan availability calculations, InterTAN's net availability position as at November 16, 2008 was approximately \$10.1 million ahead of the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast.
35. InterTAN's opening and closing combined net cash, loan and LC's positions for the week ended November 16, 2008 are summarized below and are compared to the comparable week of the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast.

<i>(Unaudited, in \$CDN 000's)</i>	For the Week Ended November 16, 2008		
	Actual	Forecast	Variance
Opening position			
Cash in bank (a)	5,613	-	5,613
Loans (b)	(42,500)	(43,332)	832
Letters of credit (c)	(7,650)	-	(7,650)
Combined net opening position	(44,537)	(43,332)	(1,205)
Net cash flow (see table above)	(5,493)	(16,809)	
Net DIP advances for week (d)	8,500	16,809	
Net cash inflow for week (e)	3,007	-	
Closing position			
Cash in bank (a+e)	8,620	-	8,620
Loans and LC's (b+c+d)	(58,650)	(60,140)	1,490
Combined net closing position	(50,030)	(60,140)	10,110

36. In summary, for the end of the first week following the date of the Initial Order (November 16, 2008), the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast had projected a total loan position of \$60.1 million (including a DIP Loan balance of \$58.8 million and a loan of \$1.3 million from Circuit City), the LC's being included in the U.S. borrowing, and no cash in InterTAN's bank accounts. In fact, as at November 16, 2008, InterTAN had \$8.6 million in its bank accounts (due to its drawing on the DIP Facility), had not borrowed any funds from Circuit City, and had a balance of \$58.7 million outstanding under the DIP Facility after including therein the \$7.7 million of LC's and the \$8.5 million draw during that week. On a comparable basis, InterTAN's loan position (after netting out its cash on hand and excluding the \$7.7 million of LC's that were not contemplated by the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast) would have been approximately \$42.4 million as compared to the \$60.1 million forecasted.
37. With combined closing loan and LC balances of approximately \$58.7 million, InterTAN was close to fully drawn on its current allocation from the DIP Facility of U.S. \$50 million (approximately CDN \$60.6 million) as at November 16, 2008. However, as indicated above, it had cash on hand of approximately \$8.6 million as at that date.
38. Paragraph 5 of the Initial Order authorizes the Applicants to continue to utilize their existing cash management practices or similar practices as may be required to facilitate the terms of the DIP Facility. Management has advised the Monitor that InterTAN's cash management system continues to operate in the same manner as it had prior to the commencement of these proceedings, subject to the changes referenced in paragraph 102 of the Wong Affidavit.
39. In paragraphs 41 to 49 of the Initial Report, based on the information made available to A&M at that time, it was estimated that the total pre-CCAA, unsecured trade creditor claims that would be subject to the stay of proceedings contained in the Initial Order were between \$26.8 million to \$31.8 million, net of potential set-offs, and excluding litigation claims and excluding claims that InterTAN expects to pay while subject to these proceedings or have assumed by a purchaser (the net amount being the "Stayed Trade Creditor Claims"). Management has now reviewed the books and records and applied

accounting cut-off procedures as at the date of the Initial Order and has refined its estimate of the Stayed Trade Creditor Claims to approximately \$29.3 million.

THE MONITOR'S REVIEW OF THE SECURED CREDIT FACILITY

40. At the Monitor's request, its counsel, Goodmans LLP ("Goodmans"), has completed a detailed review of the general security agreement dated January 31, 2008 (referenced in paragraph 21 of the Initial Report) in the Province of Ontario. Goodmans has opined, subject to the usual qualifications, that B of A, as lender and agent for the syndicate of lenders under the Secured Credit Facility holds validly perfected security in Ontario over the inventory, receivables and intangible assets of InterTAN. Goodmans has also retained BCF LLP to provide an independent opinion with respect to InterTAN's deed of hypothec in the Province of Quebec. The Monitor expects to receive an opinion from BCF LLP shortly confirming its independent opinion concerning the Quebec security. The Monitor will report on the contents of this opinion in a subsequent Monitor's Report.

CRITICAL SUPPLIERS AND PRE-CCAA EXPENSES

41. Paragraph 6(d) of the Initial Order authorized the Applicants to pay amounts owing for goods and services actually supplied to the Applicants prior to the commencement of the proceedings:

- (i) by Purolator Courier and other logistics or supply chain providers;
- (ii) by customs brokers; and
- (iii) with the consent of the Monitor, up to \$2 million, by other North American suppliers including payments in respect of documentary credits or deposits, if, in the opinion of the Applicants the supplier is critical to the Business and ongoing operations of the Applicants.

42. In addition, Paragraph 6(h) of the Initial Order authorizes the Applicants to pay, with the consent of the Monitor, "...any other costs and expenses that are deemed necessary for the Preservation of the Property and/or the Business by the Applicants".

43. In order to provide oversight and meaningful review of requests for payments of pre-CCAA amounts that may be made by the Applicants and for which the Monitor's consent is required, the Monitor and the Applicants agreed to establish a process where requests to pay pre-CCAA filing obligations will first be brought to InterTAN's Chief Financial Officer for review and approval before being brought to the Monitor for its review and consent.
44. As of the delivery of this First Report, one payment to a critical supplier for goods or services supplied prior to the CCAA proceedings in the amount of \$25,100 had been made. InterTAN has not approached the Monitor to date to seek its consent for the payment of any other pre-CCAA expenses.

INTERTAN'S KERP

45. In paragraphs 32 and 33 of the Initial Report, the Monitor reported on advice that it had received concerning proposed KERP arrangements. On November 22, 2008, InterTAN provided the Monitor with copies of five (5) letters to its senior management employees offering them bonuses, in varying amounts, if they remain employed by InterTAN and perform all of their employment duties for six, nine and twelve months from the November 19, 2008 date of the letters. The contents of the letters are virtually identical with the exception of the employees' names and the amounts of the stay bonuses being offered to them at each milestone date. The letters provide that no further stay bonus will be paid to an employee if the employee terminates his employment (including by a claim of constructive dismissal) prior to any milestone date or if the employee is dismissed for cause prior to a milestone date. The stay bonuses will be paid in full to any employee whose employment is terminated without cause within the ensuing year or if there is a change of control within the meaning of the Circuit City 2003 Stock Incentive Plan as amended and restated as at December 14, 2006. The total amount of all of the stay bonuses to be paid if all five (5) employees remain employed for the full year is \$838,298. The KERP Charge granted in the Initial Order is capped at \$838,000. None of the letters received by the Monitor had been signed by the employees as yet.

REVIEW OF MATERIAL CONTRACTS

46. The Monitor is aware of the existence of several material agreements between InterTAN and its significant suppliers. The Monitor and its counsel are in the process of collecting and reviewing the material contracts in order to assess whether InterTAN's rights and obligations under the material contracts might have a significant impact on projected results or possible restructuring options.

ISSUES RAISED BY THE APPLICANTS' LANDLORDS

47. The Applicants' counsel has been contacted by counsel representing a group of the Applicants' landlords who is requesting, among other things, that certain amendments be made to the Initial Order to conform it to the most recent amendments to the standard form template CCAA Order - Long Form, as approved by the Commercial List Users' Committee on November 18, 2008. The Monitor's counsel will participate in those discussions to the extent that it can be helpful to the parties to assist them to reach a consensus.

THE DIP FINANCING UNDER THE INITIAL ORDER

(i) Description

48. In the Initial Report, A&M described the details of the DIP Financing based on the information it had at that time. A&M was provided with a draft of the DIP Facility agreement late on November 9, 2008 and had not had an opportunity to review it in any detail when the Initial Report was prepared. The Monitor has now been able to confirm details and acquired new information surrounding the DIP Financing.
49. The Monitor understands that the key elements of the DIP Facility are as follows:
- the Borrowers will be the same as under the Credit Agreement;
 - the DIP Lenders will be the same as the Secured Lenders under the Credit Agreement;

- the total amount available under the DIP Facility is currently U.S.\$1.1 billion (the “**Loan Cap**”), subject to a borrowing base calculation, and is allocated between the U.S. Debtors and InterTAN and adjusted from time to time as follows:

Period	Loan Cap	U.S. Commitment	Canadian Commitment
to Dec. 28, 2008	U.S.\$1,100,000,000	U.S.\$1,050,000,000	U.S.\$50,000,000
Dec. 29 to Dec. 31, 2008	U.S.\$900,000,000	U.S.\$850,000,000	U.S.\$50,000,000
Jan. 1, 2009 to the earlier of Jan. 17, 2009 or the closing and funding of the Junior DIP (as defined below) (the “ Adjustment Date ”)	U.S.\$910,000,000	U.S.\$850,000,000	U.S.\$60,000,000
Thereafter	U.S.\$900,000,000	U.S.\$850,000,000	U.S.\$50,000,000

The Loan Cap will also be reduced by the aggregate amount of the unpaid pre-petition liabilities of the U.S. Debtors to the Secured Lenders prior to the Adjustment Date and thereafter by the aggregate amount of the unpaid pre-petition liabilities of the U.S. Debtors and InterTAN to the Secured Lenders;

- from the closing date of the DIP Facility until the Adjustment Date, credit extensions to InterTAN are based on a borrowing base calculated as a percentage of the appraised value of InterTAN’s eligible inventory, minus any applicable reserves. Thereafter, credit extensions to InterTAN will not be subject to a Canadian borrowing base calculation but will be limited to the unutilized amount available to the U.S. Debtors under a borrowing base calculation based on the eligible receivables and the eligible inventory of the U.S. Debtors and InterTAN;
- the U.S. Debtors will have access to the amount of borrowing base availability not utilized by InterTAN;

- InterTAN can borrow monies from the U.S. Debtors to the extent that direct loans to InterTAN are insufficient to meet its cash requirements, provided that the aggregate loans and investments of the U.S. Debtors to the Applicants may not exceed U.S.\$75 million;
- the Borrowers, including InterTAN, will be jointly and severally liable for the amounts outstanding under the DIP Facility, meaning that the obligations under the DIP Facility will be cross-guaranteed and cross-collateralized as follows:
 - Circuit City and all of its U.S. subsidiaries will be liable for the amounts drawn under the DIP Facility by InterTAN and will pledge their assets and property as security for InterTAN's obligations; and
 - all Canadian subsidiaries of Circuit City, including the Applicants, will be liable for the amounts drawn under the DIP Facility by the U.S. Debtors and will pledge their assets and property as security for the U.S. Debtors' obligations;
- the Applicants will grant the DIP Lenders security to be evidenced by, among other things, a court-ordered charge on the Applicants' assets and property (the "**DIP Charge**") with the following ranking as compared to other court-ordered charges:
 - the Administration Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$2 million;
 - the Directors' Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$19.3 million;
 - the KERP Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$838,000;
 - the DIP Charge, to the extent of direct borrowing by InterTAN under the DIP Facility, not to exceed U.S. \$60 million plus accrued and unpaid interest and allowable costs and expenses of the DIP Lenders;

- a \$25 million charge (the “Canadian Creditor Charge”) to secure payment of the Canadian unsecured creditors; and
 - the remainder of the DIP Charge pertaining to the guarantee liabilities of the Applicants to the DIP Lenders over and above the amount borrowed by InterTAN under the DIP Facility;
 - the DIP Lenders may sweep the cash of InterTAN for payment of the obligations of the U.S. Debtors at any time, subject to the five (5) day notice provision contained in paragraph 39 of the initial Order;
 - the Borrowers are required to obtain a subordinate debtor-in-possession facility in the form of a term loan in the amount of not less than U.S. \$75 million by January 17, 2009 (the “Junior DIP”); and
 - the DIP Facility will mature on the earlier of: (i) November 10, 2009; (ii) the occurrence of a specified continuing event of default; (iii) a sale of all or substantially all of the borrowers’ assets or (iv) emergence from the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the effectiveness of a plan of compromise under the CCAA.
50. As noted above, the entire amount of the DIP Facility is intended to be secured by a security interest on substantially all of the assets of the Borrowers and guarantors, including the Applicants. On November 19, 2008, the Monitor and its counsel were provided with a number of security documents under the DIP Agreement. There was not sufficient time to fully review those documents and include a description of their scope in this First Report.

(ii) **Matters Previously Noted by the Monitor**

51. In its Initial Report, A&M advised the Court of certain aspects of the DIP financing which it believed to be noteworthy:
- The DIP Facility contemplated a DIP Charge that would provide the Secured Lenders with security over all of InterTAN’s assets, thereby providing them with a super-priority security interest over equipment and real estate assets over which they did not

previously have security. In addition, the DIP Charge would secure not just advances to InterTAN, but also the entire amount of the borrowings of the U.S. Debtors.

- Under the Secured Credit Facility, InterTAN had dominion over its cash receipts in the ordinary course and the Secured Lenders could only sweep InterTAN's cash in certain defined circumstances. All amounts swept were to be applied to pay down the Canadian Facility. The DIP loan provided for new cash dominion arrangements. Cash receipts of InterTAN that are swept under these arrangements will be first applied to InterTAN's obligations and any excess will be available to pay down any other amounts owing under the DIP Facility, including the amounts advanced to the U.S. Debtors.
- Paragraph 99(f) of the Wong Affidavit noted that it was the intention of the parties to the DIP Facility that the portion of the DIP Facility available to InterTAN was expected to be fully drawn at all times and that the U.S. Debtors would have access to the amount of borrowings not required by InterTAN at any given time. A&M expressed its concern that if inter-company advances were to be made from InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors, it did not appear that there was any mechanism provided to ensure that funds would be repaid or re-advanced to InterTAN as and when needed. This issue is addressed further below.
- The DIP Facility also introduced a change in the mechanics of the loan. From and after the closing date of the DIP Facility until the Adjustment Date, credit extensions to InterTAN will be based on a percentage of the net cost value of InterTAN's eligible inventory, minus any applicable reserves. Based on the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast, it was anticipated that the proposed DIP Facility would accommodate InterTAN's liquidity requirements during the requested stay period, but only if the amount of anticipated advances from InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors were reduced or if amounts actually advanced by InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors pursuant to the DIP Facility were to be re-paid or re-advanced to InterTAN as and when needed.
- The DIP Lenders and the Applicants agreed to the creation of the \$25 million Canadian Creditor Charge for the payment of unsecured creditors. A&M reported

that it understood that the purpose of the Canadian Creditor Charge was to provide some measure of protection for the Stayed Trade Creditor Claims during a going concern restructuring of InterTAN. Based on information from InterTAN as at the date of the Initial Order, the Stayed Trade Creditor Claims appeared to be valued at between \$26.8 million and \$31.8 million, when calculated on the assumption that InterTAN achieves a going concern sale and provided that InterTAN or a buyer pays or honours certain other pre-filing claims.

(iii) **Update on DIP Discussions**

52. Subsequent to the making of the Initial Order, the Monitor continued to hold discussions with the Applicants and their advisors concerning the mechanics of inter-company advances so as to attempt to ensure that: (i) the Applicants' cash requirements as disclosed in the CCAA Cash Flow Forecast would be met (i.e., liquidity issues); and (ii) funds advanced by InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors were protected so as to be available to pay Canadian creditors (i.e., protecting inter-company transfers).
53. On November 17, 2008, counsel for the Applicants advised the Monitor's counsel that the U.S. Debtors had obtained two orders in the Chapter 11 Proceedings concerning inter-company borrowings dated November 10, 2008 and November 12, 2008, respectively, copies of which are attached as **Appendix "C"**. Both orders authorize the U.S. Debtors to enter into inter-company borrowing transactions with non-debtor affiliates and grant the affiliated lenders administrative priority charges under section sections 503 and 507 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in respect of such transactions. The Monitor has since been informed by its U.S. counsel, Allen & Overy LLP (Kenneth Coleman), that such administrative charges entitle the lenders to be re-paid prior to general unsecured creditors but behind secured creditors (who are referred to as "lien holders" in U.S. proceedings).
54. Although the Monitor had requested and would have preferred the opportunity to review the U.S. Debtors' cash flow forecasts prior to the Chapter 11 filings, the Monitor was only able to obtain the U.S. Debtors' 13 week cash flow forecasts which had been filed with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court (the "U.S. Cash Flow Forecast") once they were posted

on the website for the Chapter 11 Proceedings. A copy of the U.S. Cash Flow Forecast is attached as **Appendix "D"**. The U.S. Cash Flow Forecast discloses the forecast DIP advances to the U.S. Debtors and the Applicants on a global basis and reflects anticipated credit usage and availability throughout the 13 week period. The Monitor notes that, although the Wong Affidavit indicated an intention to fully draw InterTAN's DIP Facility throughout these proceedings, there is no entry in the U.S. Cash Flow Forecast disclosing any anticipated borrowing by the U.S. Debtors from InterTAN throughout the 13-week forecast period. The Canadian availability limit is shown on the U.S. Cash Flow Forecast as part of the calculation of global availability under the DIP Facility.

55. On November 19, 2008, at the request of the Monitor, representatives of the Monitor and its counsel attended the offices of the U.S. Debtors' counsel in Washington, D.C., to meet with the U.S. Debtors and their legal and financial advisors. Also present were James Marcum, the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Circuit City and its Acting President and Chief Executive Officer, Bruce Besanko, the Chief Financial Officer of Circuit City, and the Applicants' legal and financial advisors. During the meeting, the U.S. Debtors and their representatives provided information to the Monitor, some of which was intended for disclosure to this Honourable Court and to the Applicants' stakeholders.
56. At the November 19, 2008 meeting, the U.S. Debtors advised the Monitor that the U.S. Cash Flow Forecast was based on conservative assumptions. The U.S. Cash Flow Forecast shows that, even under those assumptions, there is no projected need for the U.S. Debtors to borrow from InterTAN based on availability requirements. Consistent with their comments, the U.S. Debtors advised the Monitor that, at the end of their first week of bankruptcy protection, the actual availability for the U.S. Debtors and the Applicants under the DIP Facility was approximately U.S.\$200 million rather than the U.S.\$56 million which they had forecasted in the U.S. Cash Flow Forecasts. They advised that this improvement was due to: (i) sales revenues being higher than what they had projected; (ii) the early receipt of a tax refund which had been projected to be received later; (iii) a reduction of forecasted disbursements relating primarily to timing issues; and (iv) an increase in inventory due to higher than expected pre-petition receipts.

57. The U.S. Debtors further advised the Monitor that they do not anticipate borrowing from InterTAN except in unanticipated and exigent circumstances such as to avert a covenant default under the DIP Facility or an imminent cash flow crisis.
58. The U.S. Debtors and their financial advisors have agreed to provide to the Monitor copies of the weekly cash flow updates that they provide to the Secured Lenders so that the Monitor can confirm the cash flow status and trends on a frequent and ongoing basis.
59. Another important piece of information that the U.S. Debtors provided to the Monitor for disclosure to the Court and stakeholders, is that they are currently in discussions with certain of their major suppliers, represented on the Unsecured Creditors' Committee (the "UCC") in the Chapter 11 Proceedings, with the goal of obtaining the agreement of certain suppliers to supply trade credit terms to the U.S. Debtors going forward. The U.S. Debtors informed the Monitor that they believe that if they were able to obtain reasonable trade credit terms, availability under the DIP Facility would increase substantially. Were this to occur, not only would the need for inter-company borrowing from InterTAN be that much less likely, but the U.S. Debtors are hopeful that the arrangements with their vendors would either fulfill or obviate the requirement to obtain a junior DIP loan. This, they say, would further ease the financial pressure on the U.S. Debtors and the Applicants and would also provide some assurance that they would have sufficient time for the implementation of a value-maximizing sales process.
60. To support this advice, the financial advisors to the U.S. Debtors have subsequently provided cash flow forecasts to the Monitor that are predicated upon the U.S. Debtors obtaining seven (7) days trade terms and suggest a potentially positive effect of trade credit being made available to the U.S. Debtors. Copies of these further cash flow forecasts are attached as **Appendix "E"**.
61. The Monitor raised with the U.S. Debtors the prospect of InterTAN being granted security for any intercompany advances that it makes to the U.S. Debtors. The U.S. Debtors advised the Monitor that, if they were to provide a security interest (a "junior lien") to the Applicants in connection with potential future inter-company advances from InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors, their ability to negotiate trade credit terms with their major

suppliers would be impaired. That is, were InterTAN to demand security for inter-company advances (as contrasted with the unsecured administrative priority provided in the two U.S. orders referred to above) they would interfere with the ability of the U.S. Debtors to obtain trade credit and this would actually increase the likelihood that the U.S. Debtors would be required to draw funds from Canada. In view of the U.S. Debtors' advice that they do not currently need to borrow funds from InterTAN, it is the Monitor's view that the issue of the nature and terms of inter-company lending by InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors does not need to be resolved until such time as the U.S. Debtors advise that they anticipate that they may need to borrow from InterTAN.

62. At the meeting, the U.S. Debtors advised the Monitor that they hope to conclude their negotiations with their trade creditors before their next scheduled hearing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court on December 5, 2008, at which time final DIP approval is currently scheduled to be heard. The U.S. Debtors have now advised us that the final DIP approval hearing in the Chapter 11 Proceedings may be rescheduled to a later date. In view of the short time frame involved, and relying on the U.S. Debtors' advice that they do not currently need or anticipate a need to borrow funds from the Applicants, the Monitor is prepared to await the outcome of the negotiations with those trade creditors and the hearing of the final U.S. DIP approval motion to see if the concerns that it noted in its Initial Report are fully addressed.
63. The Monitor has instructed its U.S. counsel, Allen & Overy LLP, to attend the hearing before the U.S. Bankruptcy Court on December 5, 2008 in order to observe the proceedings from the perspective of the Applicants and to provide any assistance to the U.S. Court in co-ordinating with this Honourable Court as either Court may request.

THE APPLICANTS' PROPOSED SALES PROCESS

64. As was noted in the Wong Affidavit, InterTAN has previously restructured itself and was operating profitably as a going concern prior to the commencement of the Chapter 11 Proceedings. The approach to these proceedings and, specifically, the quantum of the Canadian Creditor Charge in the Initial Order, are premised upon the continuation of the

Applicants' business as a going concern including maintaining all or virtually all employment and leases.

65. The Applicants have retained NM Rothschild & Sons Canada Limited ("Rothschild") as an investment banking advisor to pursue strategic alternatives for InterTAN. The Applicants advise that, with input that they have received from Rothschild, they will be bringing a motion seeking approval of a proposed bidding process shortly.
66. The Applicants and Rothschild have agreed to involve the Monitor in the implementation of their proposed sales process. At the Monitor's request, Rothschild has met with the Monitor twice to date. It has provided the Monitor with a copy of the teaser document that it has prepared in order to commence marketing InterTAN's business, as well as a draft timeline, a draft non-disclosure agreement for prospective bidders, its initial contact lists, a management presentation concerning the business, an index to the secure electronic data room constructed for the sales process, and access to the secure electronic data room.
67. The Monitor has previously noted that, particularly given that InterTAN is operating under a Unanimous Shareholders Declaration, the prospect of a single, global sale of the assets of the Applicants and the U.S. Debtors raises the potential for conflicts, purchase price allocation concerns and other issues. The Monitor has expressed to the Applicants, the U.S. Debtors and their respective advisors its view that a sales process for the Canadian assets should therefore be transparent and should be, and appear to be, independent.
68. In order to address these concerns, the Applicants and Rothschild have advised the Monitor that there is to be a separate engagement of Rothschild for InterTAN pursuant to an engagement letter distinct from that governing the relationship between the U.S. Debtors and a U.S. affiliate of Rothschild. The Monitor has requested a copy of the Canadian engagement letter and expects to receive it as soon as it is finalized.
69. Rothschild has also advised the Monitor that it is focused on Canada as a separate sales process from the sale of the U.S. Debtors. It is contemplated that approval will be sought, in both Courts, for a form of stalking horse bid process for the Applicants and the

U.S. Debtors. To that end, Rothschild advises that it has already distributed teaser documents and is seeking indicative bids from potential stalking horse bidders by mid-December. It proposes that the Canadian and U.S. processes will be run in parallel to allow for the possibility of a global sale should one prove to be available, value-maximizing and practical in the circumstances. The Monitor is advised that a sale of the Canadian business separate from the US Debtors remains a distinct option for Rothschild and the Applicants. With the approval of the U.S. Debtors and the Applicants, Rothschild has agreed to provide the Monitor with frequent updates so as to ensure that the Monitor is fully involved throughout of the process, including the opening of bids and the finalization of the auction process.

70. In paragraphs 44 to 47 of the Initial Report, the Monitor provided some information about the value of the Applicants' business on an assumed orderly wind down scenario. Since that time, management has retained real estate appraisers to provide preliminary advice concerning the Applicants' real estate assets and the Monitor obtained a preliminary assessment of the realization value of the Applicants' warehouse equipment. The Monitor has undertaken these preparatory valuation steps to help it to understand the restructuring alternatives available to the Applicants.
71. The Monitor will continue to oversee the Applicants' restructuring activities and seek appropriate information so as to enable it to confirm that the proposed process is proceeding as discussed pending the motions for approval of the sales process.

SUMMARY COMMENTS

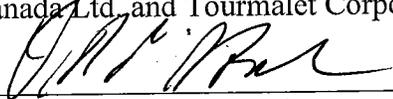
- The Monitor is prepared to await the outcome of the U.S. proceedings on December 5, 2008 before assessing the terms of the inter-company lending required to protect Canadian creditors provided that the Applicants and the U.S. Debtors provide reasonable advance notice to the Monitor prior to making any inter-company advances from InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors.
- As discussed in the Initial Report, a key underpinning of this proceeding is the intention that InterTAN be sold as a going concern with employee, landlord, warranty and other claims being paid or assumed by a purchaser so as to avoid the

triggering of additional claims beyond the Stayed Trade Creditor Claims that would diminish the adequacy of the \$25 million Canadian Creditor Charge to pay the claims of Canadian creditors. The Monitor intends to continue to stay closely involved with the Applicants' sales process as it develops.

All of which is respectfully submitted at Toronto, Ontario this 24th day of November, 2008.

ALVAREZ & MARSAL CANADA ULC
in its capacity as Court appointed Monitor of
InterTAN Canada Ltd. and Tourmalet Corporation

Per: _____



Name: Douglas R. McIntosh

Title: Managing Director

I/We have the authority to bind the corporation

*IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF INTERTAN
CANADA LTD. AND TOURMALET CORPORATION*

Court File No.: 08-CV-7841

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

MONITOR'S FIRST REPORT

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APPENDIX “A”

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST

*IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED*

*AND IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR
ARRANGEMENT OF INTERTAN CANADA LTD. AND
TOURMALET CORPORATION*

APPLICANTS

REPORT OF ALVAREZ & MARSAL CANADA ULC

In its Capacity as Proposed Monitor

NOVEMBER 10, 2008

INTRODUCTION

1. InterTAN Canada Ltd. ("InterTAN" or the "Company") and Tourmalet Corporation ("Tourmalet" and together with InterTAN the "Applicants") have brought an application before this Honourable Court seeking various relief under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA").
2. Alvarez & Marsal Canada ULC ("A&M") has consented to act as Monitor in these CCAA proceedings. This report is prepared by A&M, as the Proposed Monitor of the Applicants, to assist this Honourable Court in considering the Applicants' requests for relief.
3. The purpose of this report ("Report") is to provide this Honourable Court with information concerning:

- background on InterTAN's business;
 - the financial position of InterTAN;
 - the current secured credit facility in place for InterTAN;
 - recent actions by InterTAN's trade creditors that have impacted its cash flow;
 - the proposed restructuring of InterTAN and the proposed restructuring alternatives;
 - the terms of the proposed Debtor-in-Possession ("DIP") financing;
 - the implications of the DIP financing for InterTAN's Canadian creditors; and
 - A&M's summary comments.
4. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Report are as defined in the affidavit of Mark Wong sworn November 10, 2008 (the "Wong Affidavit") in support of InterTAN's request for relief under the CCAA.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

5. In preparing this Report, A&M has relied upon unaudited financial information, the Company's books and records, the financial information prepared by the Company and its advisors, and discussions with management of InterTAN. A&M has not audited, reviewed, or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information and, accordingly, A&M expresses no opinion or other form of assurance on the information contained in this Report.

ENGAGEMENT OF A&M

6. A&M was retained by InterTAN on October 31, 2008 as the Proposed Monitor. Since that date, A&M has been reviewing InterTAN's available financial information in an attempt to gain knowledge of the business and financial affairs of the Company and has been preparing for InterTAN's anticipated CCAA application.

BACKGROUND

7. InterTAN is a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. It is a leading specialty retailer of consumer electronics in Canada and is the operating Canadian subsidiary of the major United States based electronics retailer Circuit City Stores, Inc. ("Circuit City"). InterTAN operates retail stores under "The Source" brand. As at September 30, 2008, InterTAN had approximately 3,130 employees. Circuit City, based in Richmond, Virginia, is a leading specialty retailer of consumer electronics and operates a nationwide chain of large electronics stores that sell, among other things, televisions, home theatre systems, computers, camcorders, furniture, software, imaging and telecommunications products, and other audio and video electronics. The typical format for The Source is a small, strategically located store in a mall, with an average store size of approximately 2,100 square feet. A typical Circuit City retail store, which competes with such big box retailers as Best Buy, has a typical store size in the range of 20,000 to 35,000 square feet.
8. Tourmalet is a Nova Scotia unlimited liability company that is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Circuit City. Tourmalet is a non-operating holding company whose sole asset is the preferred stock of InterTAN Inc., which is the sole shareholder of InterTAN.
9. Circuit City is the Applicants' ultimate parent company. On November 10, 2008, Circuit City and certain of its affiliates (the "U.S. Debtors") filed for bankruptcy protection (the "Chapter 11 Proceedings") pursuant to Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "US Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (the "US Bankruptcy Court").
10. InterTAN's sole secured credit facility was established under an agreement between Circuit City, certain of its U.S. affiliates and InterTAN (as borrowers), Bank of America N.A. ("B of A") (as agent and lender), and certain other loan parties (the "Secured Credit Facility"). The Secured Credit Facility consists of a US\$1.25 billion commitment to the U.S. Debtors and a US\$50 million commitment to InterTAN. InterTAN has not guaranteed and is not liable for the borrowings of the U.S. Debtors under the Secured Credit Facility. Tourmalet is not a party to the Secured Credit Facility but it has

guaranteed InterTAN's obligations thereunder. A&M understands that this guarantee is unsecured. Further information on the Secured Credit Facility is provided below.

11. As a result of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Proceedings, the Secured Credit Facility was terminated and the parties to that loan agreement entered into a Debtor-in-Possession loan facility (the "DIP Facility") to replace the Secured Credit Facility. A&M understands that, unlike the Secured Credit Facility, the DIP Facility provides that credit would only be advanced to Circuit City on the condition that InterTAN become a joint and several borrower for all advances and a guarantor for the entire facility, including existing advances to the U.S. Debtors, and to have all of InterTAN's assets pledged as security for those obligations. Furthermore, A&M understands that the lenders providing the DIP Facility will only extend credit to InterTAN if the DIP Facility is approved by an Order of this Honourable Court under the CCAA with a charge over all of the assets and property of InterTAN. The priority of this proposed charge is more particularly described below.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INTERTAN

12. As at September 30, 2008, InterTAN had total assets of approximately \$370,000,000. According to its internal, unaudited financial statements at September 30, 2008, InterTAN's current assets represented \$218,622,642 of its total assets, including \$148,131,256 of inventory, \$49,958,615 of current accounts and notes receivables and \$5,798,376 in cash. Non-current assets were comprised primarily of property, plant and equipment of \$44,936,936, notes receivable of \$90,862,414 (representing promissory notes from InterTAN, Inc. and Tourmalet) and goodwill of \$8,729,887.
13. As at September 30, 2008, InterTAN's total liabilities were approximately \$110,000,000. These liabilities consisted of current liabilities of approximately \$89,465,123, miscellaneous long-term liabilities of approximately \$20,222,964 and inter-company payables of \$251,050. Current liabilities as at September 30, 2008 included \$49,723,903 of trade accounts payable, accrued expenses of \$22,215,186, deferred service contract revenue of \$9,801,152 and short term bank borrowings of \$7,500,000.

14. In preparation for a CCAA application, the Company, with the assistance of its financial advisor FTI Consulting (“FTI”), prepared a 17-week cash flow forecast (the “Cash Flow Forecast”) which is appended as Exhibit “L” to the Wong Affidavit. A&M has reviewed and discussed the Cash Flow Forecast with InterTAN’s management and FTI. As set out in the Cash Flow Forecast, InterTAN’s borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility were projected to be approximately \$43.3 million through November 9, 2008.
15. The Cash Flow Forecast projects that the Company will require further incremental funding during the forecast period of up to \$19.8 million, such that cumulative credit requirements to fund InterTAN’s operations are projected to peak at approximately \$63.1 million during the week ending November 30, 2008 (\$43.3 million of borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility plus approximately \$19.8 million of incremental borrowings under the DIP Facility).
16. Due to the seasonal nature of InterTAN’s business, the credit requirements to fund its operations are projected to reduce rapidly throughout December as the Company receives the proceeds from the Christmas sale season. Borrowings under the DIP Facility required to fund InterTAN’s operations are projected to be reduced to approximately \$1.0 million by January 4, 2009. From that time forward, the Cash Flow Forecast indicates that borrowings under the DIP Facility to fund InterTAN’s operations will range from approximately \$600,000 to \$8.6 million through the week ending March 1, 2009. However, A&M understands that the portion of the DIP Facility available to InterTAN will remain fully drawn, with the funds not needed to fund InterTAN’s operations being advanced by InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors. A&M notes that, to the best of its knowledge, there is presently no mechanism ensuring repayment of the amounts advanced by InterTAN to the U.S. Debtors and no mechanism to ensure that sufficient funds will be repaid to service InterTAN’s liquidity needs.

SECURED CREDIT FACILITY

17. Circuit City, as lead borrower for Circuit City, Circuit City Stores West Coast, Inc., Circuit City Stores PR, LLC (collectively, the “Circuit City Borrowers”) and InterTAN (together with the Circuit City Borrowers, the “Borrowers”), entered into a Second

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") dated as of January 31, 2008 with Bank of America, N.A. (as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent), Banc of America Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC, General Electric Capital Corporation, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Wachovia Capital Finance Corporation (collectively the "Secured Lenders" and in connection with the DIP Facility described below, the "DIP Lenders"). The Credit Agreement provided the Borrowers with access to the Secured Credit Facility, a US\$1.3 billion credit facility which includes a US\$1.25 billion commitment for the Circuit City Borrowers (the "US Facility") and a US\$50 million commitment for InterTAN (the "Canadian Facility").

18. Under the Credit Agreement, the maximum amount of borrowings, including loans and outstanding letters of credit to or for the benefit of the Borrowers, may not exceed the lesser of (i) US\$1.3 billion and (ii) a borrowing base calculated as 90% of the Circuit City Borrowers' eligible inventory and credit card receivables, less availability reserves (all as defined more particularly in the Credit Agreement). Under the Credit Agreement, the amount available to InterTAN is not dictated by its own assets; rather, the amount available is a function of the Circuit City Borrowers' borrowing base less the credit extended to the Circuit City Borrowers, to a maximum of US\$50 million.
19. An event of default under the Credit Agreement occurs when any borrowing party files for relief under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Thus, the Credit Agreement is in default as a result of the Chapter 11 Proceedings. The result of this default is the termination of the Credit Agreement, which causes all obligations under the Canadian Facility to become automatically due and payable without presentment, demand, protest or other notice of any kind.
20. As at November 9, 2008, InterTAN had outstanding borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility of approximately \$43.3 million.
21. InterTAN's obligations under the Credit Agreement are limited to the amounts borrowed by InterTAN. As security for these obligations, A&M understands that InterTAN has executed the following security documents (the "Security Documents") in favour of the Secured Lenders:

- (a) an amended and restated general security agreement dated January 31, 2008, securing all of InterTAN's accounts receivable, inventory, cash and intangibles, but not covering its equipment or real estate; and
 - (b) a deed of hypothec on movable property dated January 31, 2008, securing all of InterTAN's accounts receivable, inventory, cash and intangibles, but not covering its equipment or real estate.
- 22. As noted above, Tourmalet is not a party to the Secured Credit Facility. It has guaranteed InterTAN's obligations under the Secured Credit Facility pursuant to a guarantee agreement dated January 31, 2008. A&M understands that Tourmalet has not granted security for this guarantee.
- 23. A&M has retained Goodmans LLP ("Goodmans") as its independent counsel in this matter and has asked Goodmans to provide its preliminary views on the security held by Bank of America. Goodmans' preliminary view is that Bank of America holds valid and perfected security in Ontario over the inventory, receivables and intangible assets of InterTAN described in the Security Documents. Goodmans is in the process of retaining local agents in other Canadian jurisdictions and formalizing the opinion on a national basis.

TRADE CREDITOR ACTIONS

- 24. Over the past few months, as a result of public reports concerning potential liquidity concerns at Circuit City, several of InterTAN's significant suppliers of branded products have shortened their credit terms, requiring cash in advance or on delivery, which has had the effect of increasing the exposure of the Secured Lenders and decreasing trade payables. In particular, the Company's borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility increased from \$7.5 million at the end of September to \$37.5 million at the end of October, while at the same time inventory increased by approximately \$8.4 million and trade accounts payable decreased by approximately \$13.8 million.
- 25. InterTAN is now commencing its crucial sales period, which is the late-fall/early-winter holiday season. Meeting the needs of InterTAN's customers over the holiday season

requires significantly higher than usual stocking of inventory. It is essential that InterTAN's suppliers continue to supply InterTAN through this period and that InterTAN has access to sufficient credit to obtain holiday season levels of inventory.

26. In order to ensure the continuity of InterTAN's supply chain from outside of North America (where the stay of proceedings under this application and the stay arising due to the commencement of the Chapter 11 Proceedings will not apply), InterTAN is proposing to continue to pay foreign trade creditors and suppliers in the ordinary course both before and after the date of filing.
27. With respect to North American suppliers, InterTAN is proposing to freeze all pre-filing trade claims until further order of this Court, subject however to the Monitor having discretion (i) to authorize critical supplier payments for pre-filing amounts not to exceed \$2 million (subject to further order of the Court) and (ii) to authorize the payment of any other costs and expenses that are deemed necessary for the preservation of InterTAN's property and business.

RESTRUCTURING OF INTERTAN AND TERMS OF THE PROPOSED DIP RESTRUCTURING ALTERNATIVES

28. A&M understands that one of the restructuring alternatives to be pursued by InterTAN and the U.S. Debtors is the sale of all or a portion of their respective businesses.
29. In early 2008, Circuit City considered strategic options with respect to InterTAN. InterTAN, Inc., the shareholder of InterTAN, retained the investment banking services of Goldman, Sachs & Co. ("Goldman") to canvass the market with a view to pursuing a divestiture transaction involving InterTAN. Goldman prepared disclosure and marketing materials that were distributed to potential purchasers who entered into a confidentiality agreement with Circuit City. To date, this sales initiative has not resulted in the completion of a transaction involving InterTAN.
30. A&M understands that on October 9, 2008 the shareholder of InterTAN, namely InterTAN, Inc., executed a unanimous shareholder's declaration wholly relieving the board of directors of InterTAN of their directorial powers.

31. The DIP Facility requires the implementation of a court-approved sales process with respect to the assets and business of the U.S. Debtors; however, there is no specific requirement in the DIP Facility for a sale process with respect to the business and property of InterTAN. It is InterTAN's view that a sales process ought to be pursued concurrently with other restructuring and refinancing options in an effort to maximize stakeholder value. NM Rothschild & Sons Canada Limited ("Rothschild") has been engaged as an investment banking advisor to pursue strategic alternatives for the Company.

KERP

32. InterTAN has advised A&M that it has agreed to enter into a Key Employee Retention Plan (the "KERP") with certain of its key management employees, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and three Vice Presidents. InterTAN is of the view that the retention of these employees is necessary to the preservation of InterTAN's enterprise value as it proceeds with its restructuring.
33. While it has not seen a copy of the KERP documentation, A&M understands that the maximum amounts payable under the KERP are \$838,000. The terms of the KERP are set out in detail in the Affidavit of Mark Wong sworn November 10, 2008, in support of the Applicants' CCAA application.

DIP FINANCING

34. As described herein, the financing of InterTAN's Canadian operations is intertwined with the financing of Circuit City's U.S. operations as the Canadian and U.S. entities are parties to the same Credit Agreement.
35. The result of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Proceedings is that InterTAN no longer has access to financing under the Secured Credit Facility and would be unable to purchase inventory and discharge its obligations in the ordinary course.
36. A&M has not been a party to what are obviously ongoing and very complex negotiations between InterTAN and the Secured Lenders. However, the Secured Lenders have advised InterTAN that they are only willing to continue to extend credit to InterTAN

under the DIP Facility and as part of a CCAA filing co-ordinated with the Chapter 11 Proceedings. The DIP Facility will be available for working capital and general corporate purposes and for post-filing expenses and costs during the Chapter 11 Proceedings and these CCAA Proceedings.

37. A&M understands that the key elements of the DIP Facility are as follows:

- the Borrowers will be the same as under the Credit Agreement;
- the DIP Lenders will be the same as the Secured Lenders under the Credit Agreement;
- the total amount of the DIP Facility will be US\$1.1 billion (the “Loan Cap”), including a maximum Canadian commitment of US\$50 million for InterTAN, which Canadian commitment escalates to US\$60 million from December 29, 2008 to the earlier of January 17, 2009 or the closing and funding of the Junior DIP (as defined below). The Loan Cap will be reduced to US\$900,000,000 on December 29, 2008;
- the DIP Facility will have a sub-limit of US\$350 million for the issuance of letters of credit of which up to US\$40 million may be issued for the account of InterTAN. All outstanding letters of credit issued under the Credit Agreement shall be deemed to be issued under the DIP Facility;
- the Borrowers, including InterTAN, will be jointly and severally liable for the amounts outstanding under the DIP Facility, meaning that the obligations under the DIP Facility will be cross-guaranteed and cross-collateralized as follows:
 - all U.S. subsidiaries of Circuit City will be liable for the amounts drawn under the DIP Facility by InterTAN and will pledge their assets and property as security for InterTAN’s obligations; and
 - all Canadian subsidiaries of Circuit City, including InterTAN and Tourmalet, will be liable for the amounts drawn under the DIP Facility by the U.S. Debtors and will pledge their assets and property as security for the U.S. Debtors’ obligations; and

- the Applicants will grant the DIP Lenders security to be evidenced by, *inter alia*, a court-ordered charge on the Applicants' assets and property (the "DIP Charge") such that the security over the Applicants' property and assets will rank as follows:
 - the Administration Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$2 million;
 - the Directors' Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$19.3 million;
 - the KERP Charge (as defined in the Initial Order) in the amount of \$838,000;
 - the DIP Charge to the maximum amount borrowed by InterTAN under the DIP Facility;
 - a \$25 million charge (the "Unsecured Creditors Charge") to secure payment of the claims of Canadian pre-filing unsecured creditors; and
 - the remainder of the DIP Charge pertaining to the guarantee liabilities of the Applicants to the DIP Lenders over and above the amount borrowed by InterTAN under the DIP Facility;
- InterTAN can borrow monies from the U.S. Debtors to the extent that direct loans to InterTAN are insufficient to meet cash requirements, provided that the aggregate loans and investments of the U.S. Debtors to the Applicants may not exceed US\$75 million;
- it is the intention of DIP Lenders that InterTAN's borrowings under the DIP Facility will always remain fully drawn in the amount of US\$50 million or US\$60 million, as applicable;
- the U.S. Debtors will have access to the amount of borrowings not required by InterTAN, and the DIP Lenders may sweep the cash of InterTAN at any time upon five days' notice to InterTAN;

- the Borrowers are required to obtain a subordinate debtor-in-possession facility in the form of a term loan in the amount of not less than US \$75 million by January 17, 2009 (the "Junior DIP");
 - from the closing date of the DIP Facility until the earlier of January 17, 2009 or the closing and funding of the Junior DIP, credit extensions to InterTAN will be based on a borrowing base calculated as a percentage of the appraised value of InterTAN's eligible inventory minus any applicable reserves; and
 - the DIP Facility will mature on the earlier of: (i) twelve months from the closing date; (ii) the occurrence of a specified continuing event of default; (iii) a sale of all or substantially all of the borrowers' assets or (iv) emergence from the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the effectiveness of a plan of compromise under the CCAA.
38. As noted above, the entire amount of the DIP Facility is to be secured by a security interest on substantially all of the assets of the Borrowers and guarantors including the Applicants. The security provided by InterTAN in connection with the DIP Facility extends, without limitation, to InterTAN's inventory, accounts, equipment, general intangibles, deposit accounts, investment property and real estate. In addition to increasing the quantum secured, the Secured Lenders' security will be broadened to cover all assets of InterTAN, which security did not previously cover equipment or real estate assets. The assets of Tourmalet, which did not grant security in respect of its guarantee of InterTAN's obligations under the Senior Secured Facility, will also become secured in respect of the DIP Facility.
39. The DIP Facility will also introduce a change in the mechanics of the loan. From and after the closing date of the DIP Facility until the earlier of January 17, 2009 or the closing and funding of the Junior DIP, credit extensions to InterTAN will be based on a declining percentage of the net cost value of InterTAN's eligible inventory (90% to December 30, 2008, 87.5% to January 17, 2009 and 85% thereafter) minus any applicable reserves. Based on the Cash Flow Forecast it is anticipated that the proposed DIP Facility will accommodate InterTAN's liquidity requirements during the requested stay period, but only provided that amounts advanced to the U.S. Debtors by InterTAN

pursuant to the DIP Facility are re-advanced to InterTAN as needed. As noted in the Cash Flow Forecast, the availability created by the assets of InterTAN will result in advances to the U.S. Debtors as well.

40. It is a condition of the DIP Facility that the Court approve such funding on these terms. The Company has advised A&M that:

- the proposed DIP Facility, while not perfect, represents the only alternative available to the Company;
- the DIP Facility will ensure the continuation of operations and thus employment for all of the current employees;
- because the approval of the DIP Facility is a condition to all lending, the entire enterprise and all business and jobs in the North American operations would be at risk if the DIP Facility is not approved; and
- the DIP Facility will ensure continued access to cash for the Company, provided that amounts advanced to the U.S. Debtors by InterTAN pursuant to the DIP Facility are re-advanced to InterTAN as needed, and will see the maximum credit available to InterTAN increase from US\$50 million to approximately US\$60 million.

IMPLICATIONS OF DIP FINANCING FOR INTERTAN'S CANADIAN CREDITORS

41. InterTAN had total liabilities of approximately \$120.1 million as at October 31, 2008, which can be summarized as follows (in \$000s):

Bank debt	37,500
Trade accounts payable (including outstanding cheques)	37,249
Deferred warranty revenue and other customer related liabilities	24,873
Accrued employee related liabilities	8,330
Joint venture partner deposits and other smaller liabilities	5,913
Accrued rent, utilities, freight and other smaller liabilities	3,825

Commodity tax liabilities	<u>2,459</u>
Total	<u>120,149</u>

42. Pursuant to the Initial Order, InterTAN is entitled but not required to pay various expenses payable on or after the date of the Initial Order, as well as amounts owing for certain goods and services supplied to the Company prior to the date of the Initial Order. These expenses and obligations include: (i) outstanding employee wages, salaries, benefits, vacation pay, bonuses and expenses; (ii) amounts due to Purolator Courier and other logistics or supply chain providers and custom brokers; (iii) amounts due to trade vendors and suppliers outside of North America; and (iv) amounts related to servicing warranties and honouring gift cards and reward and loyalty programs. As such, a significant portion of the Company's liabilities will not be affected by a CCAA stay of proceedings. The largest of these liabilities is deferred warranty revenue which represents deferred revenue of \$21.5 million on 36-month extended warranty contracts sold through the Company's retail stores. This liability is recorded for accounting purposes through the matching of the revenue stream to the 36-month coverage period provided for in the warranty agreements; however, the actual amount of liabilities incurred under these arrangements is dependent upon actual claims.
43. Based on the information and analysis that has been made available to A&M to date, it is estimated that of the \$120.1 million of total liabilities summarized above, approximately \$26.8 million (\$22.5 million of trade accounts payable, net of estimated potential set-offs, and \$4.3 million of joint venture partner deposits and other smaller accrued liabilities), excluding litigation claims, would be stayed by the Initial Order. In addition, management estimates that there will be approximately \$5 million of outstanding cheques at the time of the CCAA application that may also be stayed by the Initial Order. Therefore, based on the information and analysis that has been made available to A&M to date, it is estimated that total trade creditor claims that may be stayed by the Initial Order are in the order of \$26.8 million to \$31.8 million, net of estimated potential set-offs.
44. A&M has been provided with an extract of a report (the "Report Extract") prepared on behalf of the Secured Lenders to estimate the net orderly liquidation value ("NOLV") of

InterTAN's inventory. The Report Extract is dated November 3, 2008 and was prepared based on the Company's inventory and other records as of September 29, 2008. The NOLV of InterTAN's inventory as set out in the Report Extract far exceeds InterTAN's current borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility.

45. In addition to the inventory assets addressed in the Report Extract, the Company also has accounts receivable, and property, plant and equipment assets, including its owned headquarters and warehouse in Barrie, Ontario. These assets had a combined net book value of approximately \$80.5 million as at October 31, 2008 and can be summarized as follows (in \$000s, net of accumulated depreciation where applicable):

Dealer accounts receivable	26,094
Other accounts receivable, net of known potential set-offs	12,387
Land and buildings	5,544
Leasehold improvements	13,194
Furniture and fixtures	14,618
Machinery and equipment	<u>8,619</u>
Total	<u>80,456</u>

46. A&M has not conducted a detailed review of the realizable value of the accounts receivable set out above, nor has it commissioned an appraisal of the real property, leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and machinery and equipment assets. However, in the view of A&M, when considered together with the NOLV of InterTAN's inventory, the value of InterTAN's combined assets in an orderly wind down of the business far exceeds the current borrowings under the Secured Credit Facility. Therefore, prior to the cross-collateralization and enhanced security provided for under the DIP Facility, as described above, it is likely that the trade creditor claims of \$26.8 million to \$31.8 million discussed above, would receive a meaningful recovery in an orderly wind down of the business.

47. Further to the above, InterTAN reported EBITDA of \$33.1 million for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2008 and, depending on the outcome of the critical holiday sales

season, it is expecting EBITDA for fiscal 2009 to be approximately \$26 million. A&M has not conducted a detailed enterprise valuation of the Company and has not had the opportunity to engage in any discussions with InterTAN's newly appointed investment banking advisors; however, InterTAN's projected EBITDA results would ordinarily auger well for a potential going concern solution.

SUMMARY COMMENTS:

48. A&M is of the view that:

- generally, a going concern restructuring best preserves value of a company, whereas a liquidation and wind-down generally results in a diminution in value;
- the liquidation and wind-down of InterTAN would eliminate over 3000 jobs, many of which we understand would be preserved if InterTAN were continued as a going concern;
- similarly, the liquidation and wind-down of InterTAN would detrimentally affect dealers, joint venture partners and other stakeholders whose interests we understand would be preserved in a going concern sale;
- a liquidation and wind-down of InterTAN would also result in a number of claims that would not arise in a going concern scenario, such as employee and landlord claims, which would reduce the amount of proceeds available for other unsecured creditors; and
- the proposed going concern restructuring of InterTAN would principally limit the claims that would be stayed, and potentially compromised, to trade liabilities estimated by the Company to be approximately \$26.8 million to \$31.8 million.

49. In these circumstances, A&M is supportive of InterTAN's efforts to obtain interim financing so as to avoid a liquidation and facilitate a restructuring or going concern sale of the Company under the CCAA. A&M understands that the DIP Lenders are only willing to extend additional credit to InterTAN under the conditions of the DIP Facility. InterTAN has advised A&M that InterTAN does not have any alternative financing arrangements and that, without access to financing under the DIP Facility, it would face

an imminent liquidity crisis and the prospect of an immediate liquidation of its assets. Consequently, A&M understands InterTAN's desire to obtain this Honourable Court's approval of the DIP Facility as part of the Initial Order.

50. There are certain features of the proposed DIP financing of which A&M believes the Court should be aware. A&M was provided with a draft of the DIP Facility agreement late on November 9, 2008 and has not had an opportunity to review it in any detail. In addition, A&M has not been a party to what have been lengthy and complicated negotiations in connection with the DIP Facility. The following information is based upon the advice of the Company and its advisors:

- The DIP Facility contemplates a DIP Charge that would provide the Secured Lenders with security over all of InterTAN's assets, thereby providing them with a super-priority security interest over equipment and real estate assets over which they did not previously have security. In addition, the DIP Charge would secure not just advances for InterTAN's borrowings, but also the entire amount of the borrowings of the U.S. Debtors.
- Under the Secured Credit Facility, InterTAN had dominion over its cash receipts in the ordinary course and the Secured Lenders could only sweep InterTAN's cash in certain defined circumstances. All amounts swept were applied to pay down the Canadian Facility. The DIP loan provides for new cash dominion arrangements. We understand that the cash receipts of InterTAN can be swept and used to pay down any amounts owing under the DIP Facility, including the amounts advanced to the U.S. Debtors. Again, there does not appear to be any repayment or balancing of accounts mechanism to protect InterTAN's creditors.
- The portion of the DIP Facility available to InterTAN is expected to be fully drawn at all times, with the amount of any availability not needed by InterTAN being drawn and then advanced to the U.S. Debtors by InterTAN. A&M is not aware of any mechanism to ensure that funds will be repaid or re-advanced to InterTAN as and when needed.
- The DIP Facility provides for the Junior DIP to be in place by January 17, 2008, the failure of which is an event of default under the DIP Facility.

- The DIP Lenders have agreed to the creation of the \$25 million Unsecured Creditors Charge for the payment of pre-filing unsecured creditors. A&M understands that the purpose of the Unsecured Creditors Charge is to provide some measure of protection for the unsecured creditors stayed during a going concern restructuring of InterTAN. Based on information from InterTAN, these creditors are owed between \$26.8 million and \$31.8 million, provided that the Company achieves a going concern sale and provided that the Company or a buyer pays or honours certain other pre-filing claims as contemplated by the Initial Order. If this occurs, the result of the Unsecured Creditors Charge would appear to be positive. However, if no going concern outcome is achieved and there is a wind-down after the Initial Order is issued, those unsecured creditors may well receive a less meaningful recovery than they might receive in a liquidation of InterTAN today.
51. Given the state of the credit markets and under the present circumstances, A&M appreciates InterTAN's view that the proposed DIP financing deal is the only viable financing available to the Company at the present time. A&M recognizes the Company's need for ongoing financing and is supportive of its efforts to maintain going concern value and to protect its employees and other stakeholders.

All of which is respectfully submitted at Toronto, Ontario this 10th day of November, 2008.

ALVAREZ & MARSAL CANADA ULC
in its capacity as the Proposed Monitor
InterTAN Canada Ltd.

Per: _____

Name: Douglas McIntosh

Title: Managing Director

I/We have the authority to bind the corporation

\5653482

*IN THE MATTER OF A PLAN OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT OF INTERTAN
CANADA LTD. AND TOURMALET CORPORATION*

Court File No.: _____

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

FIRST MONITOR'S REPORT

Goodmans LLP
Barristers & Solicitors
250 Yonge Street, Suite 2400
Toronto, Canada M5B 2M6

Jay A. Carfagnini (LSUC#222936)
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Solicitors for the Monitor

APPENDIX “B”

INTERTAN CANADA TO FILE FOR CREDITOR PROTECTION

- The Source by Circuit City Stores Are Open for Business -

Barrie, ON, November 10, 2008 – InterTAN Canada Ltd. (“InterTAN”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of US-based Circuit City Stores Inc. (NYSE:CC), today announced that it intends to file for creditor protection under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. InterTAN expects that the Ontario Superior Court of Justice will hear the application today.

InterTAN operates or licenses 772 neighbourhood electronics stores and dealer outlets across Canada under the trade name, The Source by Circuit City (“The Source”). These stores will remain open for business, fully staffed and the company intends to honour all customer programs such as returns, exchanges, warranties and gift cards.

US Parent has filed for protection

InterTAN's application to seek creditor protection is a consequence of a voluntary petition for reorganization filed earlier today by Circuit City in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in Richmond, VA under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

In conjunction with the US filing, Circuit City said it is seeking customary authority from the US Bankruptcy Court that will enable it to continue operating its business and serving its US customers in the ordinary course. Circuit City has negotiated a commitment for a US\$ 1.1 billion debtor-in-possession (DIP) revolving credit facility to supplement its working capital and provide additional immediate liquidity while it works to reorganize the business. The new financing will enable Circuit City to pay vendors and other business partners for goods and services provided after the filing.

Canadian subsidiary required to participate

Circuit City's filing has caused a termination of InterTAN's credit facilities. Circuit City's replacement financing is conditional upon, among other things, Court approval and the DIP lenders having security over all of InterTAN's assets. As a result, InterTAN is required to file for creditor protection under CCAA.

“We regret the necessity of this action and will be working diligently with our suppliers, employees and creditors to produce a successful holiday selling season,” said Ron Cuthbertson, President of InterTAN. “*The Source* is a small-format specialty retailer with 772 stores across Canada, significant future growth potential and approximately \$650 million of annual revenues. Our management is committed to working with our employees, dealers, joint-venture partners, vendors, landlords and other stakeholders to emerge from CCAA.”

Subject to Court approval, employees of The Source will continue to be paid and receive benefits in the normal course. Vendors and other business partners will be paid for goods and services provided after the filing in Canada.

The Source remains open for business

"For customers, what is most important is that The Source remains open for business," said Mr. Cuthbertson, "We are preparing for what we hope will be a busy holiday season. We are focused on providing our customers with the same expert electronics advice and wide range of products that they have come to expect from Canada's leading neighbourhood electronics retailer."

Canadian stores are delivering stable or improving financial results

The Canadian business, which differs from Circuit City in that its stores are considerably smaller on average in terms of floor space, employ fewer staff and carry less inventory, recently delivered stable or improving performance, as noted by Circuit City in its quarterly disclosure. For the second quarter ended August 31, 2008, the Source had a profit of US\$4.9 million, up 133% from US\$2.1 million a year earlier. Net sales were US\$147.3 million, up 11.2% from US\$132.5 million.

The Source has strategically located approximately 70% of its corporate-owned stores in convenient, high traffic malls, including virtually all of the 170 major malls in Canada. Approximately 70% of all Canadian households are within five kilometres of a The Source location. Additionally, approximately one-third of the stores in the Canadian chain are owned by independent dealers. The dealer network enables InterTAN to access smaller markets that generally do not have a population base large enough to support a corporate store.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements made in this release, other than those concerning historical financial information, may be considered forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks and uncertainties, including without limitation: (1) InterTAN's expectations for its long-term viability and profitability, (2) InterTAN's expectations for the Canadian court process and the impact of that process on ongoing store operations, (3) InterTAN's expectations with respect to the upcoming holiday season, (4) Circuit City's expectations from the U.S. court process and the impact of that process on ongoing store operations, (5) Circuit City's ability to locate available sources of liquidity and to negotiate financing alternatives to address its liquidity needs and those of InterTAN, (6) the willingness and ability of vendors to ship products, and (7) any further deterioration in the macroeconomic environment or consumer confidence. Additional risk factors and uncertainties are listed in Circuit City's news release issued today with regard to its US Chapter 11 filing. Discussion of additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from management's projections, forecasts, estimates and expectations is set forth under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in the Circuit City Stores, Inc. annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended August 31, 2008, and in Circuit City's other SEC filings. A copy of the annual report is available on the Circuit City investor information Web site at <http://investor.circuitcity.com>.

For further information please contact:

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INTERTAN CANADA GRANTED CREDITOR PROTECTION

- The Source by Circuit City Stores Are Open for Business -

Barrie, ON, November 10, 2008 – InterTAN Canada Ltd. (“InterTAN”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of US-based Circuit City Stores Inc. (NYSE:CC), today announced that it has been granted creditor protection by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice under the Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act.

InterTAN operates or licenses 772 neighbourhood electronics stores and dealer outlets across Canada under the trade name, The Source by Circuit City (“The Source”). These stores will stay fully staffed and open for business.

The Court appointed Alvarez & Marsal to serve as monitor in the case. Also as approved by the Court:

- InterTAN will continue to pay its employees and provide employee benefits in the normal course; and
- The Source stores will stay open, and will continue to honour customer programs such as returns, exchanges, warranties and gift cards.

Media Conference Call

InterTAN will hold a media conference call today at 3:00pm Eastern Standard Time to discuss the impact of its filing for creditor protection. Ron Cuthbertson, President of InterTAN, will be available to respond to questions from Canadian news reporters. To access the call, please dial 416-695-9706 (in Toronto) or 1-800-952-4972 (elsewhere in Canada).

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements made in this release, other than those concerning historical financial information, may be considered forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks and uncertainties, including without limitation: (1) InterTAN’s expectations for its business and store operations, (2) the willingness and ability of vendors to ship products, and (3) any further deterioration in the macroeconomic environment or consumer confidence. Additional risk factors and uncertainties are listed in news releases issued earlier today by InterTAN with regard to its Canadian CCAA filing and by Circuit City with regard to its separate filing for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code. Discussion of additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from management’s projections, forecasts, estimates and expectations is set forth under Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition in the Circuit City Stores, Inc. annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2008, the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended August 31, 2008, and in Circuit City’s other SEC filings. A copy

of the annual report is available on the Circuit City investor information Web site at <http://investor.circuitcity.com>.

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APPENDIX “C”

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Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

- - - - - X
In re: : Chapter 11
: :
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC., : Case No. 08-
et al., :
: Jointly Administered
Debtors. :
- - - - - X

ORDER PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 363 AND FED. R.
BANKR. P. 6003 (I) AUTHORIZING CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF
EXISTING BANK ACCOUNTS, (II) AUTHORIZING CONTINUED USE
OF EXISTING BUSINESS FORMS, (III) AUTHORIZING CONTINUED
USE OF EXISTING CASH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, (IV) AUTHORIZING
INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS AND (V) GRANTING SUPERPRIORITY
CLAIM STATUS TO ALL POSTPETITION INTERCOMPANY CLAIMS

Upon the motion (the "Motion")¹ of the Debtors
for an Order, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 105

¹ Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Motion.

and 363 and Bankruptcy Rule 6003, (i) authorizing, but not directing, continued maintenance of existing bank accounts, and authorizing a waiver of certain operating guidelines relating to bank accounts, (ii) authorizing, but not directing, continued use of existing business forms, (iii) authorizing, but not directing, continued use of existing cash management system, (iv) authorizing, but not directing, intercompany transactions among the Debtors, and (v) granting superpriority administrative expense claim status to all postpetition intercompany transactions; and upon the Besanko Declaration; and due and sufficient notice of the Motion having been given under the particular circumstances; and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and it appearing that the relief requested by the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest; and after due deliberation thereon and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that:

1. The Motion is GRANTED as provided herein.

A. Maintenance of Bank Accounts.

2. Pursuant to sections 105 and 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors are authorized and directed

to (i) designate, maintain, and continue to use any and all of their respective store depository, credit card depository, other depository, concentration, disbursement, payment, operating, and other accounts (collectively, the "Prepetition Bank Accounts") in existence as of the Petition Date, with the same account numbers, including the accounts identified in Exhibit A annexed hereto; (ii) if necessary, open new accounts wherever they are needed, whether or not such banks are designated depositories in the Eastern District of Virginia (such new accounts, together with the Prepetition Bank Accounts, hereinafter the "Bank Accounts"); and (iii) treat the Bank Accounts for all purposes as accounts of the Debtors in their capacity as debtors in possession; provided, however, that the Debtors may only open new Bank Accounts with Banks that agree to be bound by the terms of this Order and, in particular, the Debtors' cash management system.

B. Use of Business Forms.

3. The Debtors are authorized to continue to use their existing business forms and checks without alteration or change and without the designation "Debtor in Possession" or a "debtor in possession case number"

imprinted upon them. To the extent the Debtors open or close bank accounts, they shall provide notice to the United States Trustee and the pre- and post-petition lenders. Any new check stock used by the Debtors shall contain the designation "Debtor in Possession".

C. Cash Management System.

4. The Debtors are authorized and directed to continue to use their existing cash management system and shall maintain through the use thereof detailed records reflecting all transfers of funds under the terms and conditions provided for by the existing agreements with the institutions participating in the Debtors' cash management system, except as modified by this Order. In connection with the ongoing utilization of their cash management system, the Debtors shall continue to maintain records with respect to all transfers of cash so that all transactions may be readily ascertained, traced, and recorded properly.

5. After the Petition Date, and subject to the terms of this Order, all Banks at which the Bank Accounts are maintained are authorized and directed to continue to administer the Bank Accounts as such accounts were maintained prepetition, without

interruption and in the usual and ordinary course, and to pay any and all checks, wire transfers, electronic funds transfers, or other items presented, issued, or drawn on the Bank Accounts; provided, further, that the Bank Accounts shall be administered in accordance with the Debtors' obligations under debtor-in-possession financing facility (the "DIP Facility") such that, unless otherwise agreed to by the Debtors' postpetition lenders, all amounts shall be upstreamed daily to Bank of America for application against the Debtors' postpetition obligations under and in accordance with the DIP Facility; provided, however, that unless otherwise ordered by the Court, no checks, drafts, electronic funds transfers (excluding any electronic funds transfer that the banks are obligated to settle), or other items presented, issued, or drawn on the Bank Accounts prior to the Petition Date shall be honored.

6. Each Bank that maintains a disbursement account shall implement reasonable handling procedures designed to effectuate the terms of this Order. No Bank that implements such handling procedures and then honors a prepetition check or other item drawn on any account that is the subject of this Order either (i) at the

direction of the Debtors to honor such prepetition check or item, (ii) in the good-faith belief that the Court has authorized such prepetition check or item to be honored, or (iii) as a result of a good faith error made despite implementation of such handling procedures, shall be deemed to be liable to the Debtors or their estates or otherwise in violation of this Order.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Banks are authorized and directed to honor all representations from the Debtors as to which checks should be honored or dishonored.

8. To the extent applicable, the Court finds and determines that the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6003 are satisfied and that the relief requested is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm.

D. Intercompany Transactions.

9. The Debtors and the Non-Debtor Subsidiaries are authorized to continue to engage in Intercompany Transactions necessary to execute the cash management system and manage the day-to-day operations of their businesses, and the Debtors and the Non-Debtor Subsidiaries shall continue to maintain records with respect to all transfers of cash (including pursuant to

such transactions) so that all Intercompany Transactions may be readily ascertained, traced, and recorded properly on applicable intercompany accounts.

10. Pursuant to section 364(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code all Intercompany Claims arising from Intercompany Transactions between and among the Debtors and the Non-Debtor Subsidiaries after the Petition Date shall be accorded priority over any and all administrative expenses of the kind specified in sections 503(b) and 507(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, subject and subordinate only to (i) other valid liens in existence as of the Petition Date or granted in connection with any post-petition debtor in possession financing granted by this Court and (ii) liens and superpriority administrative expenses granted to the prepetition lenders as adequate protection.

11. The Debtors are hereby authorized to execute any additional documents incident to the relief granted pursuant to this Order.

12. Notwithstanding Rule 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (to the extent applicable), this Order shall be effective and enforceable immediately upon entry hereof.

13. The Debtors shall serve a copy of this Order on all of the Banks within five (5) business days of the entry of this Order.

14. The requirement under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(G) to file a memorandum of law in connection with the Motion is hereby waived.

15. This Court retains jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to the implementation interpretation of this Order.

Dated: Richmond, Virginia
November 10, 2008

/s/ Kevin Huennekens
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Entered on Docket: 11/10/08

WE ASK FOR THIS:

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Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

CERTIFICATION OF ENDORSEMENT UNDER LOCAL RULE 9022-1(C)

I hereby certify that notice of the Debtors' intent to seek entry of the foregoing proposed order was provided to the parties identified in the Motion and copy of this proposed order was provided to the Office of the United States Trustee for the Eastern District of Virginia prior to submission to this Court.

/s/ Douglas M. Foley

EXHIBIT A

(List of Deposit Accounts)

Exhibit A

List of Bank Accounts

Bank	Debtor	Account Number	Purpose
American Savings Bank Attn: Mel Yamamoto 677 Ala Noana Blvd. Honolulu, HI 96813 Tel: (808) 539-7811	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx6380	Store Depository
AmSouth/Regions Attn: Dawn Smith 1900 5 th Avenue, North 23 rd Floor Birmingham, AL 35203 Tel: (205) 264-5222	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx3210	Store Depository
Banco Popular Attn: Amarilis Ginnes 209 Ponce de Leon Ave. Popular Center Building, Floor 6 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00917 Tel: (787) 765-9800 (ext. 5800)	Circuit City Stores Puerto Rico LLC	xxxxx5139	Operating Account
		xxxxx5120	Depository Account
		xxxxx5147	Payroll Account
Bank of America Attn: Jay Norris 101 South Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28255 Tel: (704) 387-3035 Circuit City Global Sourcing Accounts Attn: Darlene Holtz 201 East Washington Collier Center, 22nd Fl Phoenix, AZ 85004 Tel: (602) 523-2141	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx9967	Store Depository
		xxxxxx3301	Credit Facility Funding Account (Z-line)
		xxxxxx5447	Sky Venture Account
		xxxxxxxx1020	Circuit City Global Sourcing U.S. Dollar Account
		xxxxxxxx1012	Circuit City Global Sourcing HK Dollar Account
		xxxxxxxx1038	Circuit City Global Sourcing HK Dollar PC Account
		xxxxxxxx2036	Circuit City Global Sourcing TW Dollar Account
	Circuit City Stores West Coast, Inc.	xxxxxx0844	Circuit City Datamailer (Payroll)
		xxxxxx1029	Concentration Account for Payroll Paychecks

Bank	Debtor	Account Number	Purpose
		xxxxxx1034	Operating Account
		xxxxxx7748	Payroll Account (ZBA)
Chase Attn: Christie Donahue 50 Rowes Wharf, 4 th Floor Boston, MA 02110 Tel: (617) 310-0766	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx7244	Store Depository
		xxxxxx0266	Empire Blue Cross/Payment of Medical Claims
FifthThird Bank Attn: Tom Galbo 114 Anderson Farm Ct. Charlotte, NC 28117 Tel: (704) 662-9490	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxx6916	Credit Card
Suntrust Attn: Donna Smith 919 East Main St., 22 nd Floor Richmond, VA 23219 Tel: (804) 782-7557	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx3706	Concentration Account
		xxxxxx6660	E/P Disbursement
Wachovia Attn: Parshant Dhiman 301 South Tryon Street, NC 5710 Charlotte, NC 28288-0013 Tel: (704) 383-0803	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxxxx5100	Store Depository
		xxxxxxxx9620	American Express Credit Card
		xxxxxxxx4767	Corporate Jet Account
		xxxxxxxx9993	Deposit Account
		xxxxxxxx9858	Tourmalet Corp. - LLC Tax Payments
		xxxxxxxx9528	Ventoux International - Holding Company Tax Payments, Intercompany Interest
		xxxxxxxx0950	Lockbox
		xxxxxxxx4038	Direct Deposit Payroll Settlement
		xxxxxxxx5191	Empire Blue Cross
		xxxxxxxx7073	Extended Service Contract Warranty Payments
		xxxxxxxx4528	Fifth Third Bankcard
		xxxxxxxx3099	Fifth Third Check Collection – gift card purchases over the web with gift cards
		xxxxxxxx8908	HFC third party financing sales commissions
		xxxxxxxx1509	Main Concentration/Operating Account
		xxxxxxxx6031	Music Payables
xxxxxxxx9175	Purchasing Co., LLC Main Operating Account		
xxxxxxxx0992	Purchase Co., LLC Purchase EP disbursement		

Bank	Debtor	Account Number	Purpose
		xxxxxxxxx1107	Reverse Affiliates Lockbox
		xxxxxxxxx1048	Sales Receivables Lockbox
		xxxxxxxxx6044	Service Payables
		xxxxxxxxx2189	Payments from Sublease Tenants
		xxxxxxxxx9133	Trading Circuits – internet sales of merchandise not sold in stores
		xxxxxxxxx6733	Vendor Disbursements
Wells Fargo Attn: Ryan Carlson MAC N9305-052, 6 th & Marquette Minneapolis, MN 55479 Tel: (612) 667-9566	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx4672	Store Depository

EXHIBIT B

(Cash Management System Flow Chart)

EXHIBIT B

List of Investment Accounts

Bank	Debtor	Account Number
Bank of America/CRP Securities, LLC Attn: Laura Bynum 600 Peachtree St. NE 4 th Floor Atlanta, GA 30308 Tel: (404) 607-4943 Fax: (404) 607-6624	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xx7458
Fifth Third Securities, Inc. Attn: J.B. Ward 38 Fountain Square Plaza Cincinnati, OH 45263 Tel: (513) 534-3072	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxx9774
J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. Attn: James M. Griffin 270 Park Ave. 8 th Floor New York, NY 10117 Tel: (212) 834-2300	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xx2526

Bank	Debtor	Account Number
Merrill Lynch Global Institutional Advisory Division Attn: Scott Dorsey 100 Jericho Quadrangle P.O. Box 787 Jericho, NY 11753 Tel: (516) 827-3283 Fax: (516) 935-5330	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxx07Z07
RBC Dain Rauscher Attn: Paul Kitzinger 100 Second Ave. South Suite 800 St. Petersburg, FL 33701 Tel: (727) 502-3634	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxxxxxxxx1817
UBS Financial Services, Inc. Attn: Steven Hayden 33 South 6 th Street Suite 3737 Minneapolis, MN 55402 Tel: (612) 371-4129 Fax: (612) 371-4117	Circuit City Stores, Inc.	xxxx3160

Bank	Debtor	Account Number
<p>Wachovia Bank & Securities</p> <p>Attn: Eddie Tugman One Wachovia Center NC 0602 Charlotte, NC 28288 Tel: (704) 374-4164 Fax: (704) 374-3375</p>	<p>Circuit City Stores, Inc.</p>	<p>xxxx9008</p>

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Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND DIVISION

----- x
In re: : Chapter 11
: :
: Case No. 08-35653-KRH
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC., :
et al., : Jointly Administered
: :
Debtors. :
----- x

ORDER PURSUANT TO BANKRUPTCY CODE SECTIONS 105, 363, 364,
1107, AND 1108, AND BANKRUPTCY RULE 6003 (I) AUTHORIZING
DEBTORS TO MAINTAIN INSURANCE POLICIES, PAY INSURANCE
OBLIGATIONS, AND RENEW INSURANCE POLICIES; (II)
AUTHORIZING INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS; AND (III)
GRANTING SUPERPRIORITY CLAIM STATUS TO POSTPETITION
INTERCOMPANY CLAIMS

Upon the motion (the "Motion")¹ of the Debtors
for an order, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 105,

¹ Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Motion.

363, 364, 1107, and 1108, and Bankruptcy Rule 6003
(i) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to maintain their existing insurance policies, pay all insurance obligations arising thereunder or in connection therewith, and to renew existing insurance policies, or enter into new insurance arrangements, as may be required as the annual terms of existing arrangements expire; (ii) authorizing, but not directing, intercompany transactions; and (iii) granting superpriority claim status to all postpetition intercompany claims; and the Court having reviewed the Motion and the Besanko Declaration; and the Court having determined that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest; and it appearing that proper and adequate notice of the Motion has been given and that no other or further notice is necessary; and upon the record herein; and after due deliberation thereon; and good and sufficient cause appearing therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that:

1. The Motion is GRANTED.

2. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to continue their Insurance Policies, and to pay the premiums and related charges arising under or in connection with the Insurance Policies as such premiums and charges become due. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes payment of all premiums attributable to prepetition periods.

3. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay all brokers' fees arising under or in connection with the Insurance Policies as they become due, including, without limitation, all fees payable to Beecher Carlson Insurance Services, Inc., Aon, Marsh USA, Inc., Mercer Insurance Group, and Jardine Lloyd Thompson Canada in an amount up to \$230,000. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes payment of such fees that are attributable to prepetition periods.

4. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay all administration fees arising under or in connection with the Insurance Policies as they become due, including, without limitation, all fees payable to Specialty Risk Services in an amount up to

\$160,000. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes payment of such fees attributable to prepetition periods.

5. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay all administration fees arising under or in connection with the Insurance Policies as they become due, including, without limitation, all fees payable to The Travelers Company and Sedgwick Claims Management Services in an amount up to 15,000. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes payment of such fees attributable to prepetition periods.

6. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay all consulting fees arising under or in connection with the Insurance Policies as they become due, including, without limitation, all fees payable to Navigant Consulting, Inc in an amount up to \$5000. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes payment of such fees attributable to prepetition periods.

7. The Debtors' banks shall be and hereby are authorized and directed to receive, process, honor, and pay all prepetition and postpetition checks and fund transfers on account of the prepetition insurance obligations that had not been honored and paid as of the

Petition Date, provided that sufficient funds are on deposit in the applicable accounts to cover such payments.

8. Without further order of this or any other Court, the Debtors are authorized to renew existing Insurance Policies, or enter into new insurance arrangements, in the ordinary course of business, as may be required as the annual terms of existing arrangements expire.

9. The Debtors are authorized to continue to engage in Intercompany Transactions, provided, however, that the Debtors are directed to maintain strict records of all transfers so that all transactions, including, but not limited to, Intercompany Transactions, may be readily ascertained, traced, and recorded properly on applicable accounts.

10. Pursuant to section 364(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code all intercompany claims arising from Intercompany Transactions between and among the Debtors and the Non-Filing Affiliates after the Petition Date shall be accorded priority over any and all administrative expenses of the kind specified in

sections 503(b) and 507(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, subject and subordinate only to (i) other valid liens in existence as of the Petition Date or granted in connection with any post-petition debtor in possession financing granted by this Court and (ii) liens and superpriority administrative expenses granted to the prepetition lenders as adequate protection.

11. Nothing in this Order or the Motion shall be deemed to constitute postpetition assumption or adoption of any agreement under Bankruptcy Code section 365.

12. Neither the provisions contained herein, nor any actions or payments made by the Debtors pursuant to this Order, shall be deemed an admission as to the validity of the underlying obligation or a waiver of any rights the Debtors may have to subsequently dispute such obligation on any ground that applicable law permits.

13. The relief provided in this Order is being granted on an interim basis, and to the extent no objection is filed within fifteen (15) days of the date of entry of this Order, this Order shall automatically

become final and non-appealable without further order of this Court.

14. To the extent an objection is filed, a final hearing on the Motion shall be held before this Court on December 5, 2008, at 10:00 (Eastern).

15. The Court finds and determines that the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6003 are satisfied and that the relief requested is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm.

16. The requirement under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(G) to file a memorandum of law in connection with the Motion is hereby waived.

17. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to the implementation or interpretation of this Order.

Dated: Richmond, Virginia
November __, 2008

Nov 12 2008

/s/ Kevin Huennekens

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Entered on Docket: 11/12/08

WE ASK FOR THIS:

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Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

CERTIFICATION OF ENDORSEMENT UNDER LOCAL RULE 9022-1(C)

I hereby certify that notice of the Debtors' intent to seek entry of the foregoing proposed order was provided to the parties identified in the Motion and copy of this proposed order was provided to the Office of the United States Trustee for the Eastern District of Virginia prior to submission to this Court.

/s/ Douglas M. Foley

APPENDIX “D”

Circuit City
 13 Week U.S. Cash Flow & Availability
 DIP Budget - 11/9/08 530pm
 (\$ in 000's)

Week Ending	Post-Petition													Post 13 Week Forecast Total
	Week 1 Forecast 15-Nov	Week 2 Forecast 22-Nov	Week 3 Forecast 29-Nov	Week 4 Forecast 6-Dec	Week 5 Forecast 13-Dec	Week 6 Forecast 20-Dec	Week 7 Forecast 27-Dec	Week 8 Forecast 3-Jan	Week 9 Forecast 10-Jan	Week 10 Forecast 17-Jan	Week 11 Forecast 24-Jan	Week 12 Forecast 31-Jan	Week 13 Forecast 7-Feb	
I. Comp Sales vs. Prior Year	-35.0%	-30.0%	-25.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-20.0%	-15.0%	-15.0%	-15.0%	-15.0%	-10.0%	-21.0%
II. Cash Flows														
Receipts														
Sales	144,652	230,846	277,929	494,480	297,127	401,118	332,063	198,204	143,399	145,285	152,836	167,853	154,035	3,139,827
Sales Tax	9,835	18,029	33,075	17,044	20,746	29,276	17,449	10,430	6,867	9,194	10,246	11,721	9,453	206,165
Credit Card Holdbacks	(2,800)													(2,800)
Other Receipts	5,550	5,300	4,450	4,400	5,400	5,180	4,432	4,388	5,450	5,220	4,438	4,392	5,450	64,050
Subtotal	157,238	254,174	315,454	515,925	323,272	435,574	353,974	213,022	157,716	167,519	183,966	183,966	168,938	3,407,242
Operating Disbursements														
Advertising	11,515	11,515	11,515	11,646	11,646	11,646	11,646	11,646	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345	5,601	127,759
Merchandise (incl. freight)	100,930	169,550	195,480	238,100	207,100	238,100	209,100	159,480	126,860	100,050	84,050	103,860	100,190	2,032,850
Rent	-	-	-	32,250	-	-	32,250	-	-	-	-	-	32,250	96,751
Payroll & Payroll Taxes	34,203	1,635	32,217	1,635	32,217	1,635	32,217	1,635	32,217	1,635	29,682	1,500	29,682	232,113
Benefits	1,912	1,427	1,889	1,427	1,889	1,427	1,889	1,427	1,889	1,427	1,938	1,131	2,304	21,974
Utilities	503	503	503	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	1,551	18,067
Sales and Other Taxes	16,040	4,325	8,321	8,017	9,928	33,460	9,928	8,376	13,574	45,500	12,268	23,603	5,837	199,178
General Operating	11,797	17,057	18,423	12,317	23,076	24,586	17,737	25,728	24,282	27,551	14,458	26,615	13,810	257,438
D&O Insurance	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Subtotal	176,901	206,012	269,397	315,943	287,408	312,405	316,320	209,844	207,718	185,059	151,292	165,605	191,226	2,995,128
Operating Cash Flow	(19,663)	48,163	46,057	199,982	35,864	123,169	37,624	3,178	(50,002)	(24,560)	16,227	18,362	(22,288)	412,113
Store Closing Expenses	5,814	3,614	8,014	9,860	8,014	3,614	8,014	3,614	2,200	-	-	-	-	52,759
Non Operating Disbursements														
Bankruptcy Payments														
Customer Practices	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,625
Freight	-	-	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Insurance	-	-	205	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
Mechanics Liens	-	-	3,250	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Foreign Vendors	-	-	3,250	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Other	-	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Subtotal	1,125	3,625	15,830	15,830	5,625	4,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,035
Financing Expenses														
Interest and Bank Fees	2,217	431	52	108	-	-	1,149	-	466	6,475	575	574	430	12,477
DIP Fees / Advisory Fees	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Lenders Counsel	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Subtotal	34,217	431	52	108	-	1,149	-	466	6,475	575	574	430	430	44,477
Other														
Restructuring Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,882	-	-	-	-	2,882
Employee Termination Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Employee Incentive Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Liquidator Fees	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Capital Expenditures	193	193	193	214	214	214	214	214	482	482	482	482	342	3,919
Subtotal	193	193	193	3,214	214	214	214	214	5,482	13,364	482	482	342	24,801
Total Disbursements	218,250	213,875	293,486	344,955	301,261	320,734	328,196	213,672	215,866	204,897	152,349	166,660	191,999	3,166,200
Net Cash Flow	(61,012)	40,300	21,968	170,969	22,011	114,840	25,748	(650)	(58,149)	(44,399)	15,171	17,306	(23,061)	241,042
III. Loan Balance - Post-Petition														
Beginning Loan - Book	756,166	831,466	789,670	771,692	594,391	564,862	421,270	390,743	386,027	446,504	488,208	476,036	459,486	756,166
Net Cash Flow (Increase) / Decrease	61,012	(40,300)	(21,968)	(170,969)	(22,011)	(114,840)	(25,748)	650	58,149	44,399	(15,171)	(17,306)	23,061	(241,042)
Canadian Borrowings	14,288	(1,497)	3,981	(6,331)	(7,518)	(28,752)	(4,780)	(5,366)	2,327	(2,684)	2,898	757	3,052	(28,525)
Ending Loan - Book	831,466	789,670	771,692	594,391	564,862	421,270	390,743	386,027	446,504	488,208	476,036	459,486	485,599	485,599
Total Checks Outstanding	(28,223)	(28,530)	(68,517)	(96,743)	(107,619)	(117,824)	(95,234)	(84,815)	(103,548)	(134,876)	(121,543)	(83,451)	(87,749)	(87,749)
Ending Balance - Book	803,243	763,140	703,375	537,648	457,245	303,647	295,509	301,212	342,956	353,332	354,493	376,035	397,850	397,850
IV. Availability Summary														
Borrowing Base Availability	1,058,618	1,020,961	965,369	957,271	753,464	737,296	653,321	628,097	606,954	603,908	591,882	590,876	588,085	588,085
Total Loan Balance	(803,243)	(763,140)	(703,375)	(537,648)	(457,245)	(303,647)	(295,509)	(301,212)	(342,956)	(353,332)	(354,493)	(376,035)	(397,850)	(397,850)
LC's	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)	(131,436)
Canadian Portion Borrowing Base	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Utilities Reserve	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Professional Fees Reserve	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)	(6,640)
Minimum Availability Covenant (10%)	(105,862)	(102,096)	(96,537)	(75,727)	(75,346)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
Net Availability	56,438	62,274	53,400	186,234	58,211	197,987	133,151	103,223	91,758	76,640	90,844	80,295	57,689	57,689

APPENDIX “E”

