



ABITIBI CONSOLIDATED

1155 Metcalfe Street, Suite 800
Montréal, Québec
H3B 5H2

**ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001**

April 30, 2002

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain pages specifically identified of the 2001 Annual Report of Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., including the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001 and the report of the auditors thereon dated January 22, 2002 (the "2001 Annual Report"), and certain pages specifically identified of the Management Proxy Circular dated February 26, 2002 in connection with the April 30, 2002 annual meeting of the shareholders of Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. (the "2001 Proxy Circular"), filed with the securities commission or similar authority in each of the provinces of Canada and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, are specifically incorporated by reference into and form an integral part of this Annual Information Form.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Unless otherwise noted or the context otherwise indicates, references to the "Company" are to Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., its subsidiaries and its interests in joint ventures and other entities.

A Glossary of Terms is included on pages 86 and 87 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form and under the heading "*Management Discussion and Analysis*" on pages 30 to 43 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report and in other sections of such 2001 Annual Report, including statements which may contain words such as "anticipate", "could", "expect", "seek", "may", "intend", "will", "believe" and similar expressions, statements that are based on current expectations and estimates about the markets in which the Company operates and statements of the Company's belief, intentions and expectations about developments, results and events which will or may occur in the future constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the "safe harbour" provision of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and are based on certain assumptions and analysis made by the Company derived from its experience and perceptions. In addition, other written or oral statements which constitute forward-looking statements may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company. Such forward-looking statements are subject to important risks, uncertainties, and assumptions which are difficult to predict which affect the Company's operations, including but not limited to: the impact of general economic conditions in the United States and Canada and in countries in which the Company currently does business; impact of new duties imposed on lumber exported to the United States; industry conditions, including the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations and changes in how they are interpreted and enforced; fluctuations in the availability or costs of raw materials or electrical power; changes in existing forestry regulations or changes in how they are administered which could result in the loss of certain contractual or other rights or permits which are material to the Company's businesses; increased competition; lack of availability of qualified personnel or management; the outcome of certain litigation; labour unrest; fluctuation in foreign exchange or interest rates; stock market volatility; obtaining required approvals of regulatory authorities; opportunities available to or pursued by the Company; ability to successfully integrate companies or businesses acquired and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits, including the amount of proceeds, the Company will derive therefrom. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE	2
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	2
ITEM 1: DATE OF ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM	4
ITEM 2: CORPORATE STRUCTURE	4
Formation of Issuer	4
Subsidiaries	4
ITEM 3: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS	5
Pan Asia Joint Venture	5
U.S. Debt Financing	5
Operational Improvements	5
Texas Mills Modernization Program	5
Other Strategic Initiatives 1999-2001	5
Capital Expenditure Policy	6
High-Cost Capacity Rationalization/Conversion and Cost Reduction Programs	6
Acquisition of Donohue	6
Major Developments at Donohue	6
Sale of Chandler Mill	6
Launch of Equal Offset™	6
Sale of the Wayagamack Mill	8
Port-Alfred Mill	8
ISO Certification of Forest Management Systems	8
Other Business Event	8
Sale of Common Shares by Stone Container Corporation	8
ITEM 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS	8
Paper and Lumber Sales Distribution	9
Principal Production Facilities	9
Competition	9
Effects of Environmental Regulation on Capital Expenditures	9
Human Resources	9
Fibre Supply	10
Energy Supply	10
Foreign Exchange	10
Litigation	10
United States Customs Investigation Related to Softwood Lumber Products	10
Softwood Lumber Dispute	11
ITEM 5: SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	11
Annual Financial Information for the Previous Three Years	11
Dividend Restrictions and Dividend Policy	11
ITEM 6: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	11
ITEM 7: MARKET FOR SECURITIES	11
ITEM 8: DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS	12
Directors	12
Officers	12
ITEM 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	13
ITEM 10: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	13
Softwood Lumber Dispute	13

**ABITIBI-CONSOLIDATED INC.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM**

ITEM 1: DATE OF ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

This Annual Information Form is dated as of April 30, 2002. Except as otherwise indicated, the information contained in this Annual Information Form is stated as at December 31, 2001 and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

ITEM 2: CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Formation of Issuer

The Company continued from the amalgamation of Abitibi-Price Inc. (“API”) and Stone-Consolidated Corporation (“SCC”) under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, pursuant to a certificate and articles of amalgamation dated May 30, 1997 (the “Amalgamation”).

API was incorporated under the laws of Canada on February 9, 1914. SCC continued from the amalgamation of Stone-Consolidated Corporation (the “Former SCC”) and Rainy River Forest Products Inc. (“RR”), pursuant to a plan of arrangement effective as at November 1, 1995. The Former SCC was incorporated under the laws of Canada on June 22, 1993 and acquired its operating assets on December 17, 1993 from its sole shareholder at that time, Stone Container (Canada) Inc. (“Stone Canada”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stone Container Corporation (now a subsidiary of Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation) (“Smurfit-Stone”). Prior to that date, SCC had no history as a separate operating entity. RR was incorporated under the laws of Ontario on April 28, 1941. The principal executive office and the registered office of the Company are located at 1155 Metcalfe Street, Suite 800, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3B 5H2.

Subsidiaries

The following lists the principal subsidiaries of the Company as at December 31, 2001, as well as their respective jurisdictions of incorporation. Parent-subsidiary relationships are denoted by indentations. Unless otherwise indicated, 100 percent of the shares of each subsidiary is owned by the immediate parent company.

Abitibi-Consolidated Inc.	Canada
Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada ¹	Québec
Donohue Industries Inc. ²	Delaware
Abitibi Price Corporation ²	Delaware
Abitibi Consolidated Sales Corporation ³	Delaware
Abitibi-Price Alabama Corporation ⁴	Alabama
Donohue Malbaie Inc. ⁵	Québec
Bridgewater Paper Co. Limited	England
Bridgewater Paper Leasing Limited	England
Cheshire Recycling Limited	England

¹ Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada is a direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Abitibi-Consolidated Inc., which holds most of the Canadian operating assets of the Company as well as a 50% interest in Pan Asia Paper Co. Ltd, which in turn owns four mills producing mainly newsprint located in South Korea, China and Thailand.

² Donohue Industries Inc. and Abitibi Price Corporation are indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada.

³ Abitibi-Consolidated Sales Corporation holds a 50% ownership interest in a newsprint joint venture in Augusta, Georgia.

⁴ Abitibi-Price Alabama Corporation holds a 50% ownership interest in a newsprint joint venture in Alabama.

⁵ Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada holds a 51% interest in Donohue Malbaie Inc., which owns one of the paper machines of the Clermont newsprint mill located in Québec.

ITEM 3: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The Company is a global leader in the manufacture and marketing of newsprint and value-added uncoated groundwood paper with, as of December 31, 2001, an annual paper marketing capacity of 6 million metric tonnes of newsprint, and two million metric tonnes of value-added paper. In addition, the Company is a leading lumber producer in North America with, as of December 31, 2001, an annual aggregate capacity of 2.2 billion board feet, and the Company currently markets 450,000 metric tonnes per year of high quality, low cost softwood kraft pulp.

The Company has ownership interests in 27 paper mills in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, South Korea, China and Thailand and in 22 sawmills and three remanufacturing facilities as well as one market pulp mill located in Canada.

Pan Asia Joint Venture

In August 2001, the Company increased its interest in Pan Asia Paper Co. Ltd from one-third to one-half under an agreement with Norske Skogindustrier ASA of Norway whereby they jointly acquired the one-third interest previously owned by Hansol Paper Co., Ltd. of South Korea for a total of US\$350 million (the Company's share was US\$175 million). Pan Asia is a joint venture that owns 100% of two newsprint mills in South Korea, 90% of a newsprint mill in Thailand and 56.1% of a newsprint mill in China. The four mills owned by Pan Asia have an aggregate annual capacity of approximately 1.425 million tonnes.

U.S. Debt Financing

On December 11, 2001, Abitibi-Consolidated Company of Canada ("ACCC"), a direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, issued in the United States an aggregate amount of US\$300,000,000 of 6.95% Notes due December 15, 2006 (the "Notes"), unconditionally guaranteed as to payment by Abitibi-Consolidated Inc.

The Notes were issued under the US\$600,000,000 shelf registration statement of ACCC and the Company (as guarantor) declared effective by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on November 20, 2001.

The net proceeds from the offering were used to reduce outstanding indebtedness of the Company under existing bank credit facilities.

Operational Improvements

Synergy cost savings from the Donohue acquisition reached an annualized run rate of \$294 million in the fourth quarter of 2001, surpassing the \$250 million target set by the Company after the acquisition of Donohue Inc., whose name was subsequently changed to Abitibi-Consolidated Holding 1 Inc. ("Donohue").

Texas Mills Modernization Program

In August 2001, the Company completed the modernization program relating to the Sheldon and Lufkin mills in Texas. This program put into place by Donohue prior to its acquisition by the Company was targeted at lowering costs, ensuring compliance with all applicable environmental standards, increasing recycled fibre content and value-added paper production capacity.

The new Supercalendered paper machine at the Lufkin, Texas mill began operation in August 2001. The start-up curve is on schedule and the machine is currently producing ABIBRITE (Mando) and ABICAL (SNC) grades.

Other Strategic Initiatives 1999-2001

During the past three years, the Company completed a number of other initiatives to strengthen its operations' overall competitive position:

Capital Expenditure Policy

In 1999, the Company adopted a disciplined capital expenditure program to limit capital expenditures on existing assets at or below its depreciation and goodwill amortization levels. Following the acquisition of Donohue, the Company's objective in 2001 was to limit capital expenditures to 50% of depreciation and amortization, or approximately \$300 million, excluding the remaining commitments to upgrade the Sheldon and Lufkin mills located in Texas and the Company's share of Pan Asia capital expenditures.

High-Cost Capacity Rationalization/Conversion and Cost Reduction Programs

In 2000, the Company successfully completed the 10% workforce cost reduction program implemented in 1999. The workforce reductions occurred by way of severances and early retirements.

In the second quarter of 2001, the Company completed the capacity reduction program of its high-cost newsprint through the shutdown of approximately 130,000 tonnes at its West Tacoma mill in December 2000 and 180,000 tonnes of shutdown and conversion to value-added paper at its Kenora mill in June 2001, as well as the conversion of approximately 45,000 tonnes of newsprint capacity to value-added groundwood paper capacity at other mills. These reductions are in addition to the reduction, in 1999, of the Company's high-cost newsprint production capacity by approximately 353,000 tonnes through the closure of the Chandler mill and the shutdown of high-cost machines at its Iroquois Falls and West Tacoma mills.

Acquisition of Donohue

On February 11, 2000, the Company made an offer to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of Donohue, a major integrated paper and forest products company engaged in the manufacture and sale of newsprint, market pulp and wood products. On April 18, 2000, the Company acquired approximately 95% of the shares of Donohue pursuant to the offer, at a price of \$12.00 plus 1.8462 common shares of the Company for each Donohue share. On June 22, 2000, the Company acquired, pursuant to the provisions of Section 51 of the *Companies Act* (Québec), all Donohue shares held by holders who had not accepted the Company's offer on the same terms and conditions under which Donohue shares were acquired by the Company in the offer, thus becoming the sole shareholder of Donohue.

For accounting purposes, the total consideration for the acquisition was valued at \$7.1 billion and included approximately \$1.6 billion in cash and approximately 249.2 million common shares of the Company, as well as the assumption of \$1.4 billion of debt. The financing required to consummate the acquisition of Donohue was initially obtained pursuant to a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders (the "Bridge Facility"). On July 13, 2000, the Company issued an aggregate of US\$450,000,000 of 8.30% notes due 2005, US\$500,000,000 of 8.55% notes due 2010 and US\$450,000,000 of 8.85% debentures due 2030 in the United States. The borrowings incurred under the Bridge Facility were repaid from the net proceeds of such offering.

Major Developments at Donohue

Major events that have influenced the general business development of Donohue over the three years, preceeding its acquisition by the Company, include:

- The acquisition on August 4, 1999 of the remaining 50.1% of the outstanding shares of Finlay Forest Industries Inc., a joint venture operating a newsprint and specialties mill and two sawmills in Mackenzie, British Columbia, for \$80 million. The Mackenzie mill currently has a total capacity of 189,000 tonnes (185,000 tonnes of newsprint and 4,000 tonnes of valued-added paper); and
- The sale on December 3, 1999 by Donohue of its 50% interest in the joint venture Donohue Matane Inc.

Sale of Chandler Mill

On December 14, 2000, the Company sold its idled Chandler mill to a company formed by the *Fonds de solidarité des travailleurs du Québec* (F.T.Q.) for an aggregate purchase price of \$35 million.

Launch of Equal Offset™

The Company completed in 2000 of its \$50 million project to convert one paper machine at the Beaupré mill from Alternative Offset™ to Equal Offset™. Equal Offset™ is a lower cost groundwood-based substitute to standard

offsets of comparable quality. Alternative Offset™ capacity was transferred to other mills, ultimately eliminating newsprint capacity.

Sale of the Wayagamack Mill

On May 8, 2001, the Company sold to Kruger Wayagamack Inc., a majority-owned subsidiary of Kruger Inc., substantially all of the assets of the Wayagamack mill located in Trois-Rivières, Québec. Kruger Wayagamack Inc. has announced its intention to transform the mill over the next few years into a manufacturing facility for certain coated groundwood grades that are not currently part of the Company's core products.

Port-Alfred Mill

On December 17, 2001, the Canadian Competition Bureau appointed Deloitte & Touche as its sales agent to attempt to find a buyer for the Port-Alfred newsprint mill. The Company had not been successful in divesting the Port-Alfred manufacturing facility. The appointment of Deloitte & Touche is an integral part of the previous agreement between the Company and the Competition Bureau. The Company supports efforts by Deloitte & Touche and focuses on protecting the interest of its shareholders by closely monitoring the sale process as well as the terms and conditions of any proposal received by the sales agent.

ISO Certification of Forest Management Systems

At the end of 2001, forest management systems covering 11.5 million hectares of woodland under the Company's care had been certified ISO 14001. The Company's goal for 2002 is to have all of the Company's 18 million hectares of its total managed landbase in Canada, associated with certified management systems. See pages 40 and 41 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report for more information.

Other Business Event

Sale of Common Shares by Stone Container Corporation

Following the amalgamation of API and SCC in May 1997, Stone Container Corporation (now a subsidiary of Smurfit Stone) and its wholly-owned subsidiary Stone Canada became the Company's largest shareholders (collectively, the "Selling Shareholders"), owning an aggregate of 48.8 million common shares of the Company (25.6% of the then outstanding common shares of the Company). On January 20, 1999, the Selling Shareholders sold 7.8 million common shares of the Company to a single institutional buyer, and on April 23, 1999, the Selling Shareholders sold their remaining shares in the share capital of the Company through a secondary offering.

ITEM 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Company's principal operations produce and market newsprint and value-added groundwood papers. The Company's operations also include the manufacturing and marketing of lumber and kraft pulp.

These businesses are described in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis", on the following pages of the Company's 2001 Annual Report:

Newsprint	Page 34
Value-Added Groundwood Papers and Market Pulp	Page 35
Lumber	Pages 37 and 38

The segmented results for these businesses are shown in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the three years ended December 31, 2001, on page 49 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

The principal market for the Company's products is the United States, with the remainder marketed worldwide. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis" on page 50 for a break-down of sales of the Company's products by geographic areas.

Following the acquisition of Donohue by the Company, former Donohue shareholders held, as a group, more than 55% of all outstanding shares of the Company and accordingly, the transaction was accounted for using the reverse takeover method of purchase accounting.

Consistent with the reverse take-over method of purchase accounting, all financial data contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for any period prior to April 18, 2000 (the date of the acquisition of Donohue by the Company) represent the results of Donohue only, the result of operations and assets of the Company are included only from that date.

Paper and Lumber Sales Distribution

In North America, the Company distributes paper products primarily through its own sales force, directed from Montréal, Québec, a customer service centre in White Plains, New York and sales offices in Chicago, Illinois, Dallas, Texas, and Scottsdale, Arizona. Internationally, the Company has sales offices in Ellesmere Port, U.K. and supplements its sales force efforts with independent commissioned sales agents and distributors.

The Company distributes lumber products through its own sales force based in Montréal, Québec and a sales office in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Principal Production Facilities

The location and capacity of each of the Company's paper manufacturing and sawmill operations are listed on pages 28 to 29 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

Competition

Competition is present in all markets for the Company's products. The Company's main competitors are North American and Western European paper manufacturers and North American lumber producers. While selling prices, quality and customer service are generally the principal factors influencing competition, other factors such as risks related to foreign exchange, cost of fibre supply, as well as the expiration of the agreement between the United States and Canada regarding the sale of softwood lumber exports to the United States, can also have an impact of the Company's competitive position. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis; Risk and Uncertainties" on pages 39 to 41 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report for a more detailed discussion of the foregoing.

Effects of Environmental Regulation on Capital Expenditures

The financial and operational effects of environmental protection requirements on capital expenditures are described under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis; Environment " on page 40 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

Human Resources

As of December 31, 2001, the Company employed approximately 17,000 people as compared with the 18,000 employed at the end of 2000. The net decrease results from the on-going effects of the workforce cost reduction program completed in 2000 as well as mill and machine closure. Approximately 59% of the Company's employees are under labour contracts. The Company is preparing for the negotiation process at some of the Company's woodlands facilities. While the Company does not anticipate any labour disruptions, as with any negotiation, the possibility exists.

Fibre Supply

Virgin wood, virgin wood fibre and waste paper constitute a basic raw materials for the Company's newsprint, value-added groundwood papers, lumber and kraft pulp. Each of the Company's mill uses virgin wood fibre and/or recycled fibre in its paper production. The Company's Canadian mills obtain a majority of their virgin wood and virgin wood fibre requirements from rights to cut timber on public lands pursuant to agreements with the applicable provincial governments. The volume of timber allocated to the Company under these agreements varies depending on, among other things, changes in the requirements of the mill, availability of alternate fibre sources, the level of forest management activities carried out by the Company to maintain a sustainable wood fibre yield, and adjustments to the volume of timber allocated to the Company as provided for in the legislation of each jurisdiction from time to time. The Company's fibre resources are obtained mostly from harvesting rights on public lands in Québec, Ontario, Newfoundland and British-Columbia. The Province of Québec is currently reviewing changes to the applicable legislation that could have an impact on forest management practices in Québec. Some reduction in harvesting rights allocation and increases in costs of forest management may occur as a result. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis; Risk and Uncertainties - Fibre Supply" on page 40 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report for additional information on the sources, pricing and availability of the Company's raw material requirements.

Energy Supply

As is generally the case for paper manufacturers, electric power is one of the largest cost components for the Company. In 2001, the Company internally generated, from hydroelectric and cogeneration sources, approximately 21% of the electric power it used. The Company's ability to continue to internally generate hydroelectric power is conditional on the Company's ability to renew its rights to utilize and manage provincial waterways for the generation of electric power. The renewals of these rights are subject to provincial government discretion and certain conditions including the operation of the paper mills to which the electrical generating capacity relates. The Company burns biomass to create a significant proportion of its steam requirements. The Company's remaining energy needs are met through agreements with local electric utilities and oil, coal and natural gas suppliers on standard market terms. The major suppliers of the Company's external electric power needs include Hydro-Québec and Ontario Power Generation.

Foreign Exchange

The Company's foreign exchange risk and foreign exchange management policy are described in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis; Risk and Uncertainties – Foreign Exchange", on page 41 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

Litigation

As at December 31, 2001, the Company had been named as a defendant in a number of lawsuits.

United States Customs Investigation Related to Softwood Lumber Products

On June 30, 1999, the Company and Produits Forestiers Petit Paris Inc. (one of the Company's joint venture sawmills for which the Company acts as the exclusive sales agent) were sent notices by the United States Customs Services ("Customs") stating that a civil Customs investigation had been initiated. Customs has alleged that the Company has fraudulently described certain softwood lumber imports into the United States as "truss components" and classified them accordingly, when in fact they were not. The Company denies the fraud allegations and is also disputing Customs' views on the underlying classification questions.

In February 2001, Customs issued a ruling that the lumber products at issue should be classified as softwood lumber and not as "truss components" as claimed by the Company. The Company has appealed this classification ruling into the U.S. courts. Because the proceedings are still at an early stage, it is not possible to predict the likelihood of success for the Company at this juncture.

In the fall of 1999, the U.S. Attorney's office, District of Maine, instituted a grand jury criminal investigation related to imports of angle cut lumber for "truss components" by Donohue Forest Products Inc. (now known as ACCC), now a subsidiary of the Company. Customs also has launched a civil investigation concerning this matter. Customs is holding this civil investigation in abeyance, pending the outcome of the U.S. Attorney's investigation. Both investigations claim that ACCC fraudulently classified regular softwood lumber as "truss components". ACCC denies these claims and has been cooperating with both investigations. These investigations still are pending, and it is not possible to predict their outcome at this stage.

Softwood Lumber Dispute

Following the expiration in March 2001 of the softwood lumber agreement between Canada and the United States and in response to complaints of U.S. based competitors, the United States Department of Commerce and the United States International Trade Commission rendered preliminary determinations contending that Canadian softwood lumber was subsidized and sold at less than fair value. Specifically, on August 17, 2001, the Department of Commerce preliminarily imposed countervailing duties on the Company's exports of softwood lumber to the United States at a rate of 19.31 percent *ad valorem*, retroactively to May 19, 2001. The Company has satisfied these duties by posting bonds. This bonding requirement was suspended temporarily as of December 14, 2001. On November 6, 2001, the Department of Commerce preliminarily imposed additional antidumping duties on these exports at a rate of 13.64 percent, which the Company also is satisfying by posting bonds.

ITEM 5: SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Annual Financial Information for the Previous Three Years

Selected financial information for the Company's last three years is included in "Historical Review", on pages 72 to 75 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

This information should be read in conjunction with the Company's "Management's Discussion and Analysis" and audited consolidated financial statements for the three years ended December 31, 2001, on pages 46 to 71 in the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

Dividend Restrictions and Dividend Policy

Abitibi-Consolidated Inc. is not subject to restrictions on payment of dividends under loan agreements. Pursuant to the *Canadian Business Corporations Act*, the Company is prohibited to declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or the realizable value of the Company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes. Dividends on common shares are declared by the Company on a quarterly basis and the amount may vary from quarter to quarter.

ITEM 6: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Company's "Management's Discussion and Analysis" is included on pages 30 to 43 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

ITEM 7: MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Information on the Company's market for securities is included on page 88 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

ITEM 8: DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors

The names of the directors of the Company, as well as their respective principal occupation and municipality of residence, are provided on pages 84 to 85 of the Company's 2001 Annual Report.

Each director holds office until the earlier of the next annual shareholders meeting of the Company or the appointment or nomination of such director's successor. See "Election of Directors" on page 4 of the Company's 2001 Proxy Circular for information on the periods during which each director has served on the board of directors of the Company and the identity of the members of committees of the board of directors of the Company.

Officers

The name, municipality of residence and offices of each executive officer of the Company as of December 31, 2001 are set forth below:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Offices
JOHN W. WEAVER Montréal, Québec	President and Chief Executive Officer
LOUIS-MARIE BOUCHARD Québec, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Woodlands and Sawmills
ALAIN GRANDMONT Longueuil, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Value-Added Paper Operations
DENIS JEAN Longueuil, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Northern Newsprint Operations
COLIN KEELER Montréal, Québec	Senior Vice-President, North American Sales
PAUL PLANET London, England	Senior Vice-President, International Sales
PIERRE ROUGEAU Montréal, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Corporate Development and Chief Financial Officer
DAVID A. SCHIRMER, JR. Darien, Connecticut	Senior Vice-President, Value-Added Paper Sales
THOR THORSTEINSON Montréal, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Southern Newsprint Operations
BRUNO TREMBLAY Notre-Dame de l'Île Perrot, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Technology Services
JACQUES P. VACHON Montréal, Québec	Senior Vice-President, Corporate Affairs and Secretary
ALLEN DEA Longueuil, Québec	Vice-President and Treasurer
JOCELYN PÉPIN Longueuil, Québec	Vice-President and Controller
VIATEUR CAMIRÉ Longueuil, Québec	Vice-President, Human Resources

All executive officers have been employed by the Company, API or SCC for the past five years, with the following exceptions: Mr. Rougeau was Managing Director at UBS Bunting Warburg Inc. from March 1998 until September 2001, when he joined the Company. Prior to such time he was Managing Director of Scotia Capital Markets Inc.; and each of Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Jean and Mr. Camiré were officers of Donohue prior to joining the Company in May 2000 following the acquisition of Donohue by the Company. Mr. Bouchard was Senior Vice-President, Woodlands and Sawmills, Mr. Jean was Executive Vice-President, Pulp & Paper and Mr. Camiré was Vice-President, Human Resources. Mr. Pépin was Vice-President and Controller of Quebecor Inc. from February, 2001 until September, 2001, and also Corporate Controller at Donohue prior to its acquisition by the Company in May 2000.

As at December 31, 2001, directors and officers of the Company held a total of 298,373 of the Company's common shares, representing 0.067 % of the Company's outstanding common shares. In addition, as at December 31, 2001, officers held 2,913,076 options to purchase common shares of the Company.

ITEM 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

When securities of the Company are in the course of a distribution pursuant to a short form prospectus, or when a preliminary short form prospectus has been filed in respect of a distribution of the Company's securities, (i) copies of this Annual Information Form, together with copies of any document or the relevant pages of any document incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form, (ii) copies of the comparative consolidated financial statements of the Company for its most recently completed financial year together with the accompanying report of the auditors and copies of any interim financial statements of the Company subsequent to the financial statements for its most recently completed financial year, (iii) copies of the information circular of the Company in respect of its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors, and (iv) copies of any other documents that are incorporated by reference into the prospectus, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company on request. At any other time, copies of the documents referred to in (i) to (iii) above, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company, provided that the Company may require the payment of a reasonable charge if the request is made by a person or company who is not a security holder of the Company.

Additional information including Directors' and Officers' remuneration, their indebtedness to the Company, the principal holders of the Company's securities, the options to purchase securities and the interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, is contained in the Company's 2001 Proxy Circular. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's consolidated financial statements contained in its annual report for its most recently completed financial year.

ITEM 10: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The information set forth below is stated as at April 30, 2002.

Softwood Lumber Dispute

On April 2, 2002, the Department of Commerce published final determinations in both investigations. Commerce increased the margin of dumping (and thus bonding requirement) for the Company to 14.60 percent, and increased the countervailing duty rate to 19.34 percent. Commerce also reached final negative critical circumstances findings in both cases, eliminating the possibility of duty liability for exports prior to the dates of the preliminary determinations. If the United States International Trade Commission issues a final affirmative determination that Canadian imports of softwood lumber are injuring or threatening to injure the U.S. softwood lumber industry, the Company would have to post cash deposits at these rates for lumber exports to the United States beginning in mid-May 2002.

The Company and other parties to the investigations have appealed from Commerce's final determinations to binational panels pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement, which appeals could result in further changes to these rates. In addition, it must be noted that actual duty assessment rates, for both antidumping and

countervailing duties on affected imports as from November 6, 2001 and August 17, 2001, respectively, will be determined in subsequent annual review proceedings before the Department of Commerce. The impact of such duties on the profitability of the Company's lumber operations will depend not only on the actual assessment rates, which cannot be predicted at this time, but also on the extent to which prices in the United States increase in response to the duties. The Company is also aware that discussions may resume between representatives of the Canadian and the United States governments with a view to resolve this trade dispute. The Company cannot predict the outcome of these discussions at this time.
