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Counsel to Ernst & Young LLP

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----	x	
	:	
In re:	:	Chapter 15
	:	
SINO-FOREST CORPORATION	:	Case No. 13-10361 (MG)
	:	
Debtor in a Foreign Proceeding	:	
	:	
-----	x	

**NOTICE OF FILING OF THE ORDER AND ENDORSEMENTS
OF THE ONTARIO COURT**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Ernst & Young LLP (“E&Y”) hereby files, in the above-captioned case, the following documents entered by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List) (the “**Ontario Court**”) in the proceeding for Sino-Forest Corporation under Canada’s *Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36 (the “**Canadian Proceeding**”): (i) the Order of the Ontario Court dated as of March 20, 2013, approving a settlement involving E&Y, attached hereto as Exhibit A (the “**Order**”); (ii) the Endorsement of the Ontario Court dated March 20, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit B; and (iii) the Endorsement of the Ontario Court dated March 28, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit C (the foregoing, collectively, the “**Ontario Court Documents**”).¹

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, in addition to the above, E&Y hereby files the following documents related to the Ontario Court Documents: (x) the letter of Kim Orr Barristers P.C., as counsel to various parties opposing the settlement, to the Ontario Court dated March 26, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit D; (y) the letter of Paliare Roland Rosenberg Rothstein LLP, as counsel to the Ad Hoc Committee of Purchasers of the Applicant’s Securities, to the Ontario Court dated March 27, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit E; and (z) the letter of Lenczner Slaght Royce Smith Griffin LLP, as counsel for E&Y, to the Ontario Court dated March 27, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit F.

¹ This notice and the documents attached hereto are provided for information purposes. Relief in this case with respect to the Order will be the subject of a subsequent motion, notice, and hearing.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that copies of the Ontario Court Documents are also available from the website of FTI Consulting Canada Inc., as the court-appointed monitor in the Canadian Proceeding, at <http://cfcanda.fticonsulting.com/sfc/default.htm>.

Dated: New York, New York
April 2, 2013

ALLEN & OVERY LLP

/s/ Ken Coleman
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EXHIBIT A

Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

THE HONOURABLE) WEDNESDAY, THE
MR. JUSTICE MORAWETZ)
)
)
20TH DAY OF MARCH, 2013



**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 AND
ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

Court File No.: CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF CENTRAL AND
EASTERN CANADA, THE TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 793 PENSION PLAN FOR OPERATING
ENGINEERS IN ONTARIO, SJUNDE AP-FONDEN, DAVID GRANT and ROBERT
WONG**

Plaintiffs

- and -

**SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, ERNST & YOUNG LLP, BDO LIMITED (formerly
known as BDO MCCABE LO LIMITED), ALLEN T.Y. CHAN, W. JUDSON
MARTIN, KAI KIT POON, DAVID J. HORSLEY, WILLIAM E. ARDELL, JAMES
P. BOWLAND, JAMES M.E. HYDE, EDMUND MAK, SIMON MURRAY, PETER
WANG, GARRY J. WEST, PÖYRY (BEIJING) CONSULTING COMPANY
LIMITED, CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (CANADA), INC., TD SECURITIES INC.,
DUNDEE SECURITIES CORPORATION, RBC DOMINION SECURITIES INC.,
SCOTIA CAPITAL INC., CIBC WORLD MARKETS INC., MERRILL LYNCH
CANADA INC., CANACCORD FINANCIAL LTD., MAISON PLACEMENTS
CANADA INC., CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC and MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED (successor by merger to Banc of
America Securities LLC)**

Defendants

ORDER

THIS MOTION made by the Ad Hoc Committee of Purchasers of the Applicant's Securities, including the plaintiffs in the action commenced against Sino-Forest Corporation ("Sino-Forest" or the "Applicant") in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, bearing (Toronto) Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP (the "Ontario Plaintiffs" and the "Ontario Class Action", respectively), in their own and proposed representative capacities, for an order giving effect to the Ernst & Young Release and the Ernst & Young Settlement (as defined in the Plan of Compromise and Reorganization of the Applicant under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA") dated December 3, 2012 (the "Plan") and as provided for in section 11.1 of the Plan, such Plan having been approved by this Honourable Court by Order dated December 10, 2012 (the "Sanction Order")), was heard on February 4, 2013 at the Court House, 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

WHEREAS the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young (as defined in the Plan) entered into Minutes of Settlement dated November 29, 2012.

AND WHEREAS this Honourable Court issued the Sanction Order approving the Plan containing the framework and providing for the implementation of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release, upon further notice and approval;

AND WHEREAS the Supervising CCAA Judge in this proceeding, the Honourable Justice Morawetz, was designated on December 13, 2012 by Regional Senior Justice Then to hear this motion for settlement approval pursuant to both the CCAA and the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*;

AND WHEREAS this Honourable Court approved the form of notice and the plan for distribution of the notice to any Person with an Ernst & Young Claim, as defined in the Plan, of this settlement approval motion by Order dated December 21, 2012 (the "Notice Order");

AND ON READING the Ontario Plaintiffs' Motion Record, including the affidavit and supplemental affidavit of Charles Wright, counsel to the plaintiffs, and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Joe Redshaw and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Frank C. Torchio and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Serge Kalloghlian and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Adam

Pritchard and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the affidavit of Mike P. Dean and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the affidavit of Judson Martin and the exhibits thereto and on reading the Responding Motion Record of the Objectors to this motion (Invesco Canada Ltd., Northwest & Ethical Investments L.P., Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc., Matrix Asset Management Inc, Gestion Férique and Montrusco Bolton Investments) including the affidavits of Eric J. Adelson and the exhibits thereto, Daniel Simard and the exhibits thereto and Tanya J. Jemec, and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the Responding Motion Record of Poyry (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited including the affidavit of Christina Doria, and on reading the Fourteenth Report, the Supplement to the Fourteenth Report and the Fifteenth Report of FTI Consulting Canada Inc., in its capacity as Monitor of the Applicant (in such capacity, the "Monitor") dated January 22 and 28, 2013 and February 1, 2013 including any notices of objection received, and on reading such other material, filed, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Ontario Plaintiffs, Ernst & Young LLP, the Ad Hoc Committee of Sino-Forest Noteholders, the Applicant, the Objectors to this motion, Derek Lam and Senith Vel Kanagaratnam, the Underwriters, (Credit Suisse Securities (Canada) Inc., TD Securities Inc., Dundee Securities Corporation, RBC Dominion Securities Inc., Scotia Capital Inc., CIBC World Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., Canaccord Financial Ltd., Maison Placements Canada Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (successor by merger to Banc of America Securities LLC)), BDO Limited, the Monitor and those other parties present, no one appearing for any other party although duly served and such other notice as required by the Notice Order,

Sufficiency of Service and Definitions

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service and manner of service of the Notice of Motion and the Motion Record and the Fourteenth Report, the Supplement to the Fourteenth Report and the Fifteenth Report of the Monitor on any Person are, respectively, hereby abridged and validated, and any further service thereof is hereby dispensed with so that this Motion was properly returnable February 4, 2013 in both proceedings set out in the styles of cause hereof.

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this order shall have the meanings attributed to those terms in the Plan.
3. **THIS COURT FINDS** that all applicable parties have adhered to, and acted in accordance with, the Notice Order and that the procedures provided in the Notice Order have provided good and sufficient notice of the hearing of this Motion, and that all Persons shall be and are hereby forever barred from objecting to the Ernst & Young Settlement or the Ernst & Young Release.

Representation

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Ontario Plaintiffs are hereby recognized and appointed as representatives on behalf of those Persons described in **Appendix "A"** hereto (collectively, the "Securities Claimants") in these insolvency proceedings in respect of the Applicant (the "CCAA Proceedings") and in the Ontario Class Action, for the purposes of and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.
5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Koskie Minsky LLP, Siskinds LLP and Paliare Roland Rosenberg Rothstein LLP are hereby recognized and appointed as counsel for the Securities Claimants for all purposes in these proceedings and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release ("CCAA Representative Counsel").
6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the steps taken by CCAA Representative Counsel pursuant to the Orders of this Court dated May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order") and July 25, 2012 (the "Mediation Order") are hereby approved, authorized and validated as of the date thereof and that CCAA Representative Counsel is and was authorized to negotiate and support the Plan on behalf of the Securities Claimants, to negotiate the Ernst & Young Settlement, to bring this motion before this Honourable Court to approve the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and to take any other necessary steps to effectuate and implement the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release,

including bringing any necessary motion before the court, and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan.

Approval of the Settlement & Release

7. **THIS COURT DECLARES** that the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release are fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and for the purposes of both proceedings.
8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release be and hereby are approved for all purposes and as contemplated by s. 11.1 of the Plan and paragraph 40 of the Sanction Order and shall be implemented in accordance with their terms, this Order, the Plan and the Sanction Order.
9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that this Order, the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release are binding upon each and every Person or entity having an Ernst & Young Claim, including those Persons who are under disability, and any requirements of rules 7.04(1) and 7.08(4) of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194 are dispensed with in respect of the Ontario Class Action.

Payment, Release, Discharge and Channelling

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that upon satisfaction of all the conditions specified in section 11.1(a) of the Plan, Ernst & Young shall pay CDN \$117,000,000 (the "Settlement Fund") into the Settlement Trust (as defined in paragraph 16 below) less any amounts paid in advance as set out in paragraph 15 of this order or the Notice Order.
11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that upon receipt of a certificate from Ernst & Young confirming it has paid the Settlement Fund to the Settlement Trust in accordance with the Ernst & Young Settlement as contemplated by paragraph 10 of this Order and upon receipt of a certificate from the trustee of the Settlement Trust confirming receipt of such Settlement Fund, the Monitor shall deliver to Ernst & Young the Monitor's Ernst & Young Settlement Certificate (as defined in the Plan) substantially in the form attached hereto as **Appendix**

“B”. The Monitor shall thereafter file the Monitor’s Ernst & Young Settlement Certificate with the Court.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that pursuant to the provisions of section 11.1(b) of the Plan,

- a. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, all Ernst & Young Claims, including but not limited to the claims of the Securities Claimants, shall be fully, finally, irrevocably and forever compromised, released, discharged, cancelled, barred and deemed satisfied and extinguished as against Ernst & Young in accordance with section 11.1(b) of the Plan;
- b. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, section 7.3 of the Plan shall apply to Ernst & Young and the Ernst & Young Claims *mutatis mutandis*;
- c. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, none of the plaintiffs in the Class Actions or any other actions in which the Ernst & Young Claims could have been asserted shall be permitted to claim from any of the other defendants that portion of any damages, restitutionary award or disgorgement of profits that corresponds with the liability of Ernst & Young, proven at trial or otherwise, that is the subject of the Ernst & Young Settlement (“Ernst & Young’s Proportionate Liability”);
- d. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, Ernst & Young shall have no obligation to participate in and shall not be compelled to participate in any disputes about the allocation of the Settlement Fund from the Settlement Trust and any and all Ernst & Young Claims shall be irrevocably channeled to the Settlement Fund held in the Settlement Trust in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17 of this order and the Claims and Distribution Protocol defined below and forever discharged and released against Ernst & Young in accordance with paragraph 12(a) of this order, regardless of whether the Claims and Distribution Protocol is finalized as at the Ernst & Young Settlement Date;

- e. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, all Class Actions, as defined in the Plan, including the Ontario Class Action shall be permanently stayed as against Ernst & Young; and
- f. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, the Ontario Class Action shall be dismissed against Ernst & Young.

13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, any and all claims which Ernst & Young may have had against any other current or former defendant, or any affiliate thereof, in the Ontario Class Action, or against any other current or former defendant, or any affiliate thereof, in any Class Actions in a jurisdiction in which this order has been recognized by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction and not subject to further appeal, any other current or former defendant's insurers, or any affiliates thereof, or any other Persons who may claim over against the other current or former defendants, or any affiliate thereof, or the other current or former defendants' insurers, or any affiliate thereof, in respect of contribution, indemnity or other claims over which relate to the allegations made in the Class Actions, are hereby fully, finally, irrevocably and forever compromised, released, discharged, cancelled, barred and deemed satisfied and extinguished.

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing in this order shall fetter the discretion of any court to determine Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability at the trial or other disposition of an action for the purposes of paragraph 12(c) above, whether or not Ernst & Young appears at the trial or other disposition (which, subject to further order of the Court, Ernst & Young has no obligation to do) and Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability shall be determined as if Ernst & Young were a party to the action and any determination by the court in respect of Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability shall only apply in that action to the proportionate liability of the remaining defendants in those proceedings and shall not be binding on Ernst & Young for any purpose whatsoever and shall not constitute a finding against Ernst & Young for any purpose in any other proceeding.

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ontario Plaintiffs shall incur and pay notice and administration costs that are incurred in advance of the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, as a

result of an order of this Honourable Court, up to a maximum of the first \$200,000 thereof (the "Initial Plaintiffs' Costs"), which costs are to be immediately reimbursed from the Settlement Fund after the Ernst & Young Settlement Date. Ernst & Young shall incur and pay such notice and administration costs which are incurred in advance of the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, as a result of an order of this Honourable Court, over and above the Initial Plaintiffs' Costs up to a maximum of a further \$200,000 (the "Initial Ernst & Young Costs"). Should any costs in excess of the cumulative amount of the Initial Plaintiffs' Costs and the Initial Ernst & Young Costs, being a total of \$400,000, in respect of notice and administration as ordered by this Honourable Court be incurred prior to the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, such amounts are to be borne equally between the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young. All amounts paid by the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young as provided herein are to be deducted from or reimbursed from the Settlement Fund after the Ernst & Young Settlement Date. Should the settlement not proceed, the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young shall each bear their respective costs paid to that time.

Establishment of the Settlement Trust

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that a trust (the "Settlement Trust") shall be established under which a claims administrator, to be appointed by CCAA Representative Counsel with the consent of the Monitor or with approval of the court, shall be the trustee for the purpose of holding and distributing the Settlement Fund and administering the Settlement Trust.
17. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that after payment of class counsel fees, disbursements and taxes (including, without limitation, notice and administration costs and payments to Claims Funding International) and upon the approval of a Claims and Distribution Protocol, defined below, the entire balance of the Settlement Fund shall, subject to paragraph 18 below, be distributed to or for the benefit of the Securities Claimants for their claims against Ernst & Young, in accordance with a process for allocation and distribution among Securities Claimants, such process to be established by CCAA Representative Counsel and approved by further order of this court (the "Claims and Distribution Protocol").
18. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that notwithstanding paragraph 17 above, the following Securities Claimants shall not be entitled to any allocation or distribution of the Settlement

Fund: any Person or entity that is as at the date of this order a named defendant to any of the Class Actions (as defined in the Plan) and their past and present subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors, senior employees, partners, legal representatives, heirs, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any individual who is a member of the immediate family of the following Persons: Allen T.Y, Chan a.k.a. Tak Yuen Chan, W. Judson Martin, Kai Kit Poon, David J. Horsley, William E. Ardell, James P. Boland, James M.E. Hyde, Edmund Mak, Simon Murray, Peter Wang, Garry J. West, Albert Ip, Alfred C.T. Hung, George Ho and Simon Yeung. For greater certainty, the Ernst & Young Release shall apply to the Securities Claimants described above.

19. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the fees and costs of the claims administrator and CCAA Representative Counsel shall be paid out of the Settlement Trust, and for such purpose, the claims administrator and the CCAA Representative Counsel may apply to the court to fix such fees and costs in accordance with the laws of Ontario governing the payment of counsel's fees and costs in class proceedings.

Recognition, Enforcement and Further Assistance

20. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Court in the CCAA proceedings shall retain an ongoing supervisory role for the purposes of implementing, administering and enforcing the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and matters related to the Settlement Trust including any disputes about the allocation of the Settlement Fund from the Settlement Trust. Any disputes arising with respect to the performance or effect of, or any other aspect of, the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release shall be determined by the court, and that, except with leave of the court first obtained, no Person or party shall commence or continue any proceeding or enforcement process in any other court or tribunal, with respect to the performance or effect of, or any other aspect of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.
21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young with the assistance of the Monitor, shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain all court approvals and orders necessary for the implementation of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and shall take such additional steps and execute such additional agreements and


documents as may be necessary or desirable for the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Ernst & Young Settlement, the Ernst & Young Release and this order.

22. **THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or the United States or elsewhere, to give effect to this order and to assist the Applicant, the Monitor, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Applicant, the Monitor as an officer of this Court, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the Applicant, the Monitor, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this order.
23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Applicant, the Monitor, CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this order, or any further order as may be required, and for assistance in carrying out the terms of such orders.
24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the running of time for the purposes of the Ernst & Young Claims asserted in the Ontario Class Action, including statutory claims for which the Ontario Plaintiffs have sought leave pursuant to Part XXIII.1 of the Ontario *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S-5 and the concordant provisions of the securities legislation in all other provinces and territories of Canada, shall be suspended as of the date of this order until further order of this CCAA Court.
25. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that in the event that the Ernst & Young Settlement is not completed in accordance with its terms, the Ernst & Young Settlement and paragraphs 7-14 and 16-19 of this order shall become null and void and are without prejudice to the rights of the parties in the Ontario Class Action or in any proceedings and any agreement between the

parties incorporated into this order shall be deemed in the Ontario Class Action and in any proceedings to have been made without prejudice.

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ON / BOOK NO:
LE / DANS LE REGISTRE NO. *

MAR 28 2013



Morawetz, J.

**APPENDIX "A" TO SETTLEMENT APPROVAL ORDER
DEFINITION OF SECURITIES CLAIMANTS**

"Securities Claimants" are all Persons and entities, wherever they may reside, who acquired any securities of Sino-Forest Corporation including securities acquired in the primary, secondary and over-the-counter markets.

For the purpose of the foregoing,

"Securities" means common shares, notes or other securities defined in the *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S.5, as amended.

**APPENDIX "B" TO SETTLEMENT APPROVAL ORDER
MONITOR'S ERNST & YOUNG SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE**

Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

**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 AND
ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

Court File No.: CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

B E T W E E N :

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF CENTRAL AND
EASTERN CANADA, THE TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 793 PENSION PLAN FOR OPERATING
ENGINEERS IN ONTARIO, SJUNDE AP-FONDEN, DAVID GRANT and ROBERT
WONG**

Plaintiffs

- and -

**SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, ERNST & YOUNG LLP, BDO LIMITED (formerly
known as BDO MCCABE LO LIMITED), ALLEN T.Y. CHAN, W. JUDSON
MARTIN, KAI KIT POON, DAVID J. HORSLEY, WILLIAM E. ARDELL, JAMES
P. BOWLAND, JAMES M.E. HYDE, EDMUND MAK, SIMON MURRAY, PETER
WANG, GARRY J. WEST, PÖYRY (BEIJING) CONSULTING COMPANY
LIMITED, CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (CANADA), INC., TD SECURITIES INC.,
DUNDEE SECURITIES CORPORATION, RBC DOMINION SECURITIES INC.,
SCOTIA CAPITAL INC., CIBC WORLD MARKETS INC., MERRILL LYNCH
CANADA INC., CANACCORD FINANCIAL LTD., MAISON PLACEMENTS
CANADA INC., CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC and MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED (successor by merger to Banc of
America Securities LLC)**

Defendants

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order of the Court dated March 20, 2013 (the “Ernst & Young Settlement Approval Order”) which, *inter alia*, approved the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and established the Settlement Trust (as those terms are defined in the plan of compromise and reorganization dated December 3, 2012 (as the same may be amended, revised or supplemented in accordance with its terms, the “Plan”) of Sino-Forest Corporation (“SFC”), as approved by the Court pursuant to an Order dated December 10, 2012).

Pursuant to section 11.1 of the Plan and paragraph 11 of the Ernst & Young Settlement Approval Order, FTI Consulting Canada Inc. (the “Monitor”) in its capacity as Court-appointed Monitor of SFC delivers to Ernst & Young LLP this certificate and hereby certifies that:

1. Ernst & Young has confirmed that the settlement amount has been paid to the Settlement Trust in accordance with the Ernst & Young Settlement;
2. ■, being the trustee of the Settlement Trust has confirmed that such settlement amount has been received by the Settlement Trust; and
3. The Ernst & Young Release is in full force and effect in accordance with the Plan.

DATED at Toronto this ___ day of _____, 2013.

FTI CONSULTING CANADA INC. solely
in its capacity as Monitor of Sino-Forest
Corporation and not in its personal capacity

Name:

Title:

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 AND ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST
CORPORATION
THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, et al.
CENTRAL AND EASTERN CANADA, et al.

Court File No: CV-12-9667-00CL

Plaintiffs

Defendants

Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

ORDER

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**LAWYERS FOR AN AD HOC COMMITTEE OF
PURCHASERS OF THE APPLICANT'S SECURITIES**

EXHIBIT B

CITATION: Labourers' Pension Fund of Central and Eastern Canada v. Sino-Forest
Corporation, 2013 ONSC 1078
COURT FILE NO.: CV-12-9667-00CL
CV-11-431153-00CP
DATE: 20130320

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

**RE: 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 SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, Applicant**

**AND RE: THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF CENTRAL
AND EASTERN CANADA, THE TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 793 PENSION PLAN
FOR OPERATING ENGINEERS IN ONTARIO, SJUNDE AP-FONDEN,
DAVID GRANT AND ROBERT WONG, Plaintiffs**

AND:

**SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, ERNST & YOUNG LLP, BDO
LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BDO MCCABE LO LIMITED),
ALLEN T.Y. CHAN, W. JUDSON MARTIN, KAI KIT POON, DAVID J.
HORSLEY, WILLIAM E. ARDELL, JAMES P. BOWLAND, JAMES M.E.
HYDE, EDMUND MAK, SIMON MURRAY, PETER WANG, GARRY J.
WEST, PÖYRY (BEIJING) CONSULTING COMPANY LIMITED,
CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (CANADA) IN., TD SECURITIES INC.,
DUNDEE SECURITIES CORPORATION, RBC DOMINION
SECURITIES INC., SCOTIA CAPITAL INC., CIBC WORLD MARKETS
INC., MERRILL LUNCH CANADA INC., CANACCORD FINANCIAL
LTD., MAISON PLACEMENTS CANADA INC., CREDIT SUISSE
SECURITIES (USA) LLC AND MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER &
SMITH INCORPORATED (SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO BANC OF
AMERICA SECURITIES LLC), Defendants**

BEFORE: MORAWETZ J.

**COUNSEL: Kenneth Rosenberg, Max Starnino, A. Dimitri Lascaris, Daniel Bach,
Charles M. Wright, and Jonathan Ptak, for the Ad Hoc Committee of
Purchasers including the Class Action Plaintiffs**

Peter Griffin, Peter Osborne, and Shara Roy, for Ernst & Young LLP

John Pirie and David Gadsden, for Pöyry (Beijing) Consulting Company Ltd.

Robert W. Staley, for Sino-Forest Corporation

Won J. Kim, Michael C. Spencer, and Megan B. McPhee, for the Objectors, Invesco Canada Ltd., Northwest & Ethical Investments LP and Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc.

John Fabello and Rebecca Wise for the Underwriters

Ken Dekker and Peter Greene, for BDO Limited

Emily Cole and Joseph Marin, for Allen Chan

James Doris, for the U.S. Class Action

Brandon Barnes, for Kai Kit Poon

Robert Chadwick and Brendan O'Neill, for the Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders

Derrick Tay and Cliff Prophet for the Monitor, FTI Consulting Canada Inc.

Simon Bieber, for David Horsley

James Grout, for the Ontario Securities Commission

Miles D. O'Reilly, Q.C., for the Junior Objectors, Daniel Lam and Senthilvel Kanagaratnam

HEARD: FEBRUARY 4, 2013

ENDORSEMENT

INTRODUCTION

[1] The Ad Hoc Committee of Purchasers of the Applicant's Securities (the "Ad Hoc Securities Purchasers' Committee" or the "Applicant"), including the representative plaintiffs in the Ontario class action (collectively, the "Ontario Plaintiffs"), bring this motion for approval of a settlement and release of claims against Ernst & Young LLP [the "Ernst & Young Settlement", the "Ernst & Young Release", the "Ernst & Young Claims" and "Ernst & Young", as further defined in the Plan of Compromise and Reorganization of Sino-Forest Corporation ("SFC") dated December 3, 2012 (the "Plan")].

[2] Approval of the Ernst & Young Settlement is opposed by Invesco Canada Limited ("Invesco"), Northwest and Ethical Investments L.P. ("Northwest"), Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc. ("Bâtirente"), Matrix Asset Management Inc. ("Matrix"), Gestion

Férique and Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc. (“Montrusco”) (collectively, the “Objectors”). The Objectors particularly oppose the no-opt-out and full third-party release features of the Ernst & Young Settlement. The Objectors also oppose the motion for a representation order sought by the Ontario Plaintiffs, and move instead for appointment of the Objectors to represent the interests of all objectors to the Ernst & Young Settlement.

[3] For the following reasons, I have determined that the Ernst & Young Settlement, together with the Ernst & Young Release, should be approved.

FACTS

Class Action Proceedings

[4] SFC is an integrated forest plantation operator and forest productions company, with most of its assets and the majority of its business operations located in the southern and eastern regions of the People’s Republic of China. SFC’s registered office is in Toronto, and its principal business office is in Hong Kong.

[5] SFC’s shares were publicly traded over the Toronto Stock Exchange. During the period from March 19, 2007 through June 2, 2011, SFC made three prospectus offerings of common shares. SFC also issued and had various notes (debt instruments) outstanding, which were offered to investors, by way of offering memoranda, between March 19, 2007 and June 2, 2011.

[6] All of SFC’s debt or equity public offerings have been underwritten. A total of 11 firms (the “Underwriters”) acted as SFC’s underwriters, and are named as defendants in the Ontario class action.

[7] Since 2000, SFC has had two auditors: Ernst & Young, who acted as auditor from 2000 to 2004 and 2007 to 2012, and BDO Limited (“BDO”), who acted as auditor from 2005 to 2006. Ernst & Young and BDO are named as defendants in the Ontario class action.

[8] Following a June 2, 2011 report issued by short-seller Muddy Waters LLC (“Muddy Waters”), SFC, and others, became embroiled in investigations and regulatory proceedings (with the Ontario Securities Commission (the “OSC”), the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) for allegedly engaging in a “complex fraudulent scheme”. SFC concurrently became embroiled in multiple class action proceedings across Canada, including Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan (collectively, the “Canadian Actions”), and in New York (collectively with the Canadian Actions, the “Class Action Proceedings”), facing allegations that SFC, and others, misstated its financial results, misrepresented its timber rights, overstated the value of its assets and concealed material information about its business operations from investors, causing the collapse of an artificially inflated share price.

[9] The Canadian Actions are comprised of two components: first, there is a shareholder claim, brought on behalf of SFC’s current and former shareholders, seeking damages in the amount of \$6.5 billion for general damages, \$174.8 million in connection with a prospectus issued in June 2007, \$330 million in relation to a prospectus issued in June 2009, and \$319.2 million in relation to a prospectus issued in December 2009; and second, there is a noteholder

claim, brought on behalf of former holders of SFC's notes (the "Noteholders"), in the amount of approximately \$1.8 billion. The noteholder claim asserts, among other things, damages for loss of value in the notes.

[10] Two other class proceedings relating to SFC were subsequently commenced in Ontario: *Smith et al. v. Sino-Forest Corporation et al.*, which commenced on June 8, 2011; and *Northwest and Ethical Investments L.P. et al. v. Sino-Forest Corporation et al.*, which commenced on September 26, 2011.

[11] In December 2011, there was a motion to determine which of the three actions in Ontario should be permitted to proceed and which should be stayed (the "Carriage Motion"). On January 6, 2012, Perell J. granted carriage to the Ontario Plaintiffs, appointed Siskinds LLP and Koskie Minsky LLP to prosecute the Ontario class action, and stayed the other class proceedings.

CCAA Proceedings

[12] SFC obtained an initial order under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36 ("CCAA") on March 30, 2012 (the "Initial Order"), pursuant to which a stay of proceedings was granted in respect of SFC and certain of its subsidiaries. Pursuant to an order on May 8, 2012, the stay was extended to all defendants in the class actions, including Ernst & Young. Due to the stay, the certification and leave motions have yet to be heard.

[13] Throughout the CCAA proceedings, SFC asserted that there could be no effective restructuring of SFC's business, and separation from the Canadian parent, if the claims asserted against SFC's subsidiaries arising out of, or connected to, claims against SFC remained outstanding.

[14] In addition, SFC and FTI Consulting Canada Inc. (the "Monitor") continually advised that timing and delay were critical elements that would impact on maximization of the value of SFC's assets and stakeholder recovery.

[15] On May 14, 2012, an order (the "Claims Procedure Order") was issued that approved a claims process developed by SFC, in consultation with the Monitor. In order to identify the nature and extent of the claims asserted against SFC's subsidiaries, the Claims Procedure Order required any claimant that had or intended to assert a right or claim against one or more of the subsidiaries, relating to a purported claim made against SFC, to so indicate on their proof of claim.

[16] The Ad Hoc Securities Purchasers' Committee filed a proof of claim (encapsulating the approximately \$7.3 billion shareholder claim and \$1.8 billion noteholder claim) in the CCAA proceedings on behalf of all putative class members in the Ontario class action. The plaintiffs in the New York class action filed a proof of claim, but did not specify quantum of damages. Ernst & Young filed a proof of claim for damages and indemnification. The plaintiffs in the Saskatchewan class action did not file a proof of claim. A few shareholders filed proofs of claim separately. No proof of claim was filed by Kim Orr Barristers P.C. ("Kim Orr"), who represent the Objectors.

[17] Prior to the commencement of the CCAA proceedings, the plaintiffs in the Canadian Actions settled with Pöyry (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited (“Pöyry”) (the “Pöyry Settlement”), a forestry valuator that provided services to SFC. The class was defined as all persons and entities who acquired SFC’s securities in Canada between March 19, 2007 to June 2, 2011, and all Canadian residents who acquired SFC securities outside of Canada during that same period (the “Pöyry Settlement Class”).

[18] The notice of hearing to approve the Pöyry Settlement advised the Pöyry Settlement Class that they may object to the proposed settlement. No objections were filed.

[19] Perell J. and Émond J. approved the settlement and certified the Pöyry Settlement Class for settlement purposes. January 15, 2013 was fixed as the date by which members of the Pöyry Settlement Class, who wished to opt-out of either of the Canadian Actions, would have to file an opt-out form for the claims administrator, and they approved the form by which the right to opt-out was required to be exercised.

[20] Notice of the certification and settlement was given in accordance with the certification orders of Perell J. and Émond J. The notice of certification states, in part, that:

IF YOU CHOOSE TO OPT OUT OF THE CLASS, YOU WILL BE OPTING OUT OF THE **ENTIRE** PROCEEDING. THIS MEANS THAT YOU WILL BE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY FUTURE SETTLEMENT OR JUDGMENT REACHED WITH OR AGAINST THE REMAINING DEFENDANTS.

[21] The opt-out made no provision for an opt-out on a conditional basis.

[22] On June 26, 2012, SFC brought a motion for an order directing that claims against SFC that arose in connection with the ownership, purchase or sale of an equity interest in SFC, and related indemnity claims, were “equity claims” as defined in section 2 of the CCAA, including the claims by or on behalf of shareholders asserted in the Class Action Proceedings. The equity claims motion did not purport to deal with the component of the Class Action Proceedings relating to SFC’s notes.

[23] In reasons released July 27, 2012 [*Re Sino-Forest Corp.*, 2012 ONSC 4377], I granted the relief sought by SFC (the “Equity Claims Decision”), finding that “the claims advanced in the shareholder claims are clearly equity claims”. The Ad Hoc Securities Purchasers’ Committee did not oppose the motion, and no issue was taken by any party with the court’s determination that the shareholder claims against SFC were “equity claims”. The Equity Claims Decision was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeal for Ontario on November 23, 2012 [*Re Sino-Forest Corp.*, 2012 ONCA 816].

Ernst & Young Settlement

[24] The Ernst & Young Settlement, and third party releases, was not mentioned in the early versions of the Plan. The initial creditors’ meeting and vote on the Plan was scheduled to occur on November 29, 2012; when the Plan was amended on November 28, 2012, the creditors’ meeting was adjourned to November 30, 2012.

[25] On November 29, 2012, Ernst & Young's counsel and class counsel concluded the proposed Ernst & Young Settlement. The creditors' meeting was again adjourned, to December 3, 2012; on that date, a new Plan revision was released and the Ernst & Young Settlement was publicly announced. The Plan revision featured a new Article 11, reflecting the "framework" for the proposed Ernst & Young Settlement and for third-party releases for named third-party defendants as identified at that time as the Underwriters or in the future.

[26] On December 3, 2012, a large majority of creditors approved the Plan. The Objectors note, however, that proxy materials were distributed weeks earlier and proxies were required to be submitted three days prior to the meeting and it is evident that creditors submitting proxies only had a pre-Article 11 version of the Plan. Further, no equity claimants, such as the Objectors, were entitled to vote on the Plan. On December 6, 2012, the Plan was further amended, adding Ernst & Young and BDO to Schedule A, thereby defining them as named third-party defendants.

[27] Ultimately, the Ernst & Young Settlement provided for the payment by Ernst & Young of \$117 million as a settlement fund, being the full monetary contribution by Ernst & Young to settle the Ernst & Young Claims; however, it remains subject to court approval in Ontario, and recognition in Quebec and the United States, and conditional, pursuant to Article 11.1 of the Plan, upon the following steps:

- (a) the granting of the sanction order sanctioning the Plan including the terms of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release (which preclude any right to contribution or indemnity against Ernst & Young);
- (b) the issuance of the Settlement Trust Order;
- (c) the issuance of any other orders necessary to give effect to the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release, including the Chapter 15 Recognition Order;
- (d) the fulfillment of all conditions precedent in the Ernst & Young Settlement; and
- (e) all orders being final orders not subject to further appeal or challenge.

[28] On December 6, 2012, Kim Orr filed a notice of appearance in the CCAA proceedings on behalf of three Objectors: Invesco, Northwest and Bâtirente. These Objectors opposed the sanctioning of the Plan, insofar as it included Article 11, during the Plan sanction hearing on December 7, 2012.

[29] At the Plan sanction hearing, SFC's counsel made it clear that the Plan itself did not embody the Ernst & Young Settlement, and that the parties' request that the Plan be sanctioned did not also cover approval of the Ernst & Young Settlement. Moreover, according to the Plan and minutes of settlement, the Ernst & Young Settlement would not be consummated (*i.e.* money paid and releases effective) unless and until several conditions had been satisfied in the future.

[30] The Plan was sanctioned on December 10, 2012 with Article 11. The Objectors take the position that the Funds' opposition was dismissed as premature and on the basis that nothing in the sanction order affected their rights.

[31] On December 13, 2012, the court directed that its hearing on the Ernst & Young Settlement would take place on January 4, 2013, under both the CCAA and the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*, S.O. 1992, c. 6 (“CPA”). Subsequently, the hearing was adjourned to February 4, 2013.

[32] On January 15, 2013, the last day of the opt-out period established by orders of Perell J. and Émond J., six institutional investors represented by Kim Orr filed opt-out forms. These institutional investors are Northwest and Bâtirente, who were two of the three institutions represented by Kim Orr in the Carriage Motion, as well as Invesco, Matrix, Montrusco and Gestion Ferique (all of which are members of the Pöyry Settlement Class).

[33] According to the opt-out forms, the Objectors held approximately 1.6% of SFC shares outstanding on June 30, 2011 (the day the Muddy Waters report was released). By way of contrast, Davis Selected Advisors and Paulson and Co., two of many institutional investors who support the Ernst & Young Settlement, controlled more than 25% of SFC’s shares at this time. In addition, the total number of outstanding objectors constitutes approximately 0.24% of the 34,177 SFC beneficial shareholders as of April 29, 2011.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

Court’s Jurisdiction to Grant Requested Approval

[34] The Claims Procedure Order of May 14, 2012, at paragraph 17, provides that any person that does not file a proof of claim in accordance with the order is barred from making or enforcing such claim as against any other person who could claim contribution or indemnity from the Applicant. This includes claims by the Objectors against Ernst & Young for which Ernst & Young could claim indemnity from SFC.

[35] The Claims Procedure Order also provides that the Ontario Plaintiffs are authorized to file one proof of claim in respect of the substance of the matters set out in the Ontario class action, and that the Quebec Plaintiffs are similarly authorized to file one proof of claim in respect of the substance of the matters set out in the Quebec class action. The Objectors did not object to, or oppose, the Claims Procedure Order, either when it was sought or at any time thereafter. The Objectors did not file an independent proof of claim and, accordingly, the Canadian Claimants were authorized to and did file a proof of claim in the representative capacity in respect of the Objectors’ claims.

[36] The Ernst & Young Settlement is part of a CCAA plan process. Claims, including contingent claims, are regularly compromised and settled within CCAA proceedings. This includes outstanding litigation claims against the debtor and third parties. Such compromises fully and finally dispose of such claims, and it follows that there are no continuing procedural or other rights in such proceedings. Simply put, there are no “opt-outs” in the CCAA.

[37] It is well established that class proceedings can be settled in a CCAA proceeding. See *Robertson v. ProQuest Information and Learning Co.*, 2011 ONSC 1647 [*Robertson*].

[38] As noted by Pepall J. (as she then was) in *Robertson*, para. 8:

When dealing with the consensual resolution of a CCAA claim filed in a claims process that arises out of ongoing litigation, typically no court approval is required. In contrast, class proceedings settlements must be approved by the court. The notice and process for dissemination of the settlement agreement must also be approved by the court.

[39] In this case, the notice and process for dissemination have been approved.

[40] The Objectors take the position that approval of the Ernst & Young Settlement would render their opt-out rights illusory; the inherent flaw with this argument is that it is not possible to ignore the CCAA proceedings.

[41] In this case, claims arising out of the class proceedings are claims in the CCAA process. CCAA claims can be, by definition, subject to compromise. The Claims Procedure Order establishes that claims as against Ernst & Young fall within the CCAA proceedings. Thus, these claims can also be the subject of settlement and, if settled, the claims of all creditors in the class can also be settled.

[42] In my view, these proceedings are the appropriate time and place to consider approval of the Ernst & Young Settlement. This court has the jurisdiction in respect of both the CCAA and the CPA.

Should the Court Exercise Its Discretion to Approve the Settlement

[43] Having established the jurisdictional basis to consider the motion, the central inquiry is whether the court should exercise its discretion to approve the Ernst & Young Settlement.

CCAA Interpretation

[44] The CCAA is a “flexible statute”, and the court has “jurisdiction to approve major transactions, including settlement agreements, during the stay period defined in the Initial Order”. The CCAA affords courts broad jurisdiction to make orders and “fill in the gaps in legislation so as to give effect to the objects of the CCAA.” [*Re Nortel Networks Corp.*, 2010 ONSC 1708, paras. 66-70 (“*Re Nortel*”)]; *Re Canadian Red Cross Society* (1998), 5 C.B.R. (4th) 299, 72 O.T.C. 99, para. 43 (Ont. C.J.)]

[45] Further, as the Supreme Court of Canada explained in *Re Ted Leroy Trucking Ltd. [Century Services]*, 2010 SCC 60, para. 58:

CCAA decisions are often based on discretionary grants of jurisdiction. The incremental exercise of judicial discretion in commercial courts under conditions one practitioner aptly described as “the hothouse of real time litigation” has been the primary method by which the CCAA has been adapted and has evolved to meet contemporary business and social needs (internal citations omitted). ...When large companies encounter difficulty, reorganizations become increasingly complex. CCAA courts have been called upon to innovate accordingly in exercising their jurisdiction beyond merely staying proceedings against the

Debtor to allow breathing room for reorganization. They have been asked to sanction measures for which there is no explicit authority in the CCAA.

[46] It is also established that third-party releases are not an uncommon feature of complex restructurings under the CCAA [*ATB Financial v. Metcalf and Mansfield Alternative Investments II Corp.*, 2008 ONCA 587 (“*ATB Financial*”); *Re Nortel, supra*; *Robertson, supra*; *Re Muscle Tech Research and Development Inc.* (2007), 30 C.B.R. (5th) 59, 156 A.C.W.S. (3d) 22 (Ontario S.C.J.) (“*Muscle Tech*”); *Re Grace Canada Inc.* (2008), 50 C.B.R. (5th) 25 (Ont. S.C.J.); *Re Allen-Vanguard Corporation*, 2011 ONSC 5017].

[47] The Court of Appeal for Ontario has specifically confirmed that a third-party release is justified where the release forms part of a comprehensive compromise. As Blair J. A. stated in *ATB Financial, supra*:

69. In keeping with this scheme and purpose, I do not suggest that any and all releases between creditors of the debtor company seeking to restructure and third parties may be made the subject of a compromise or arrangement between the debtor and its creditors. Nor do I think the fact that the releases may be “necessary” in the sense that the third parties or the debtor may refuse to proceed without them, of itself, advances the argument in favour of finding jurisdiction (although it may well be relevant in terms of the fairness and reasonableness analysis).

70. The release of the claim in question must be justified as part of the compromise or arrangement between the debtor and its creditors. In short, there must be a reasonable connection between the third party claim being compromised in the plan and the restructuring achieved by the plan to warrant inclusion of the third party release in the plan ...

71. In the course of his reasons, the application judge made the following findings, all of which are amply supported on the record:

- a) The parties to be released are necessary and essential to the restructuring of the debtor;
- b) The claims to be released are rationally related to the purpose of the Plan and necessary for it;
- c) The Plan cannot succeed without the releases;
- d) The parties who are to have claims against them released are contributing in a tangible and realistic way to the Plan; and
- e) The Plan will benefit not only the debtor companies but creditor Noteholders generally.

72. Here, then – as was the case in T&N – there is a close connection between the claims being released and the restructuring proposal. The tort claims arise out of

the sale and distribution of the ABCP Notes and their collapse in value, just as do the contractual claims of the creditors against the debtor companies. The purpose of the restructuring is to stabilize and shore up the value of those notes in the long run. The third parties being released are making separate contributions to enable those results to materialize. Those contributions are identified earlier, at para. 31 of these reasons. The application judge found that the claims being released are not independent of or unrelated to the claims that the Noteholders have against the debtor companies; they are closely connected to the value of the ABCP Notes and are required for the Plan to succeed ...

73. I am satisfied that the wording of the CCAA – construed in light of the purpose, objects and scheme of the Act and in accordance with the modern principles of statutory interpretation – supports the court’s jurisdiction and authority to sanction the Plan proposed here, including the contested third-party releases contained in it.

...

78. ... I believe the open-ended CCAA permits third-party releases that are reasonably related to the restructuring at issue because they are encompassed in the comprehensive terms “compromise” and “arrangement” and because of the double-voting majority and court sanctioning statutory mechanism that makes them binding on unwilling creditors.

...

113. At para. 71 above I recited a number of factual findings the application judge made in concluding that approval of the Plan was within his jurisdiction under the CCAA and that it was fair and reasonable. For convenience, I reiterate them here – with two additional findings – because they provide an important foundation for his analysis concerning the fairness and reasonableness of the Plan. The application judge found that:

- a) The parties to be released are necessary and essential to the restructuring of the debtor;
- b) The claims to be released are rationally related to the purpose of the Plan and necessary for it;
- c) The Plan cannot succeed without the releases;
- d) The parties who are to have claims against them released are contributing in a tangible and realistic way to the Plan;
- e) The Plan will benefit not only the debtor companies but creditor Noteholders generally;

f) The voting creditors who have approved the Plan did so with knowledge of the nature and effect of the releases; and that,

g) The releases are fair and reasonable and not overly broad or offensive to public policy.

[48] Furthermore, in *ATB Financial, supra*, para. 111, the Court of Appeal confirmed that parties are entitled to settle allegations of fraud and to include releases of such claims as part of the settlement. It was noted that “there is no legal impediment to granting the release of an antecedent claim in fraud, provided the claim is in the contemplation of the parties to the release at the time it is given”.

Relevant CCAA Factors

[49] In assessing a settlement within the CCAA context, the court looks at the following three factors, as articulated in *Robertson, supra*:

- (a) whether the settlement is fair and reasonable;
- (b) whether it provides substantial benefits to other stakeholders; and
- (c) whether it is consistent with the purpose and spirit of the CCAA.

[50] Where a settlement also provides for a release, such as here, courts assess whether there is “a reasonable connection between the third party claim being compromised in the plan and the restructuring achieved by the plan to warrant inclusion of the third party release in the plan”. Applying this “nexus test” requires consideration of the following factors: [*ATB Financial, supra*, para. 70]

- (a) Are the claims to be released rationally related to the purpose of the plan?
- (b) Are the claims to be released necessary for the plan of arrangement?
- (c) Are the parties who have claims released against them contributing in a tangible and realistic way? and
- (d) Will the plan benefit the debtor and the creditors generally?

Counsel Submissions

[51] The Objectors argue that the proposed Ernst & Young Release is not integral or necessary to the success of Sino-Forest’s restructuring plan, and, therefore, the standards for granting third-party releases in the CCAA are not satisfied. No one has asserted that the parties require the Ernst & Young Settlement or Ernst & Young Release to allow the Plan to go forward; in fact, the Plan has been implemented prior to consideration of this issue. Further, the Objectors contend that the \$117 million settlement payment is not essential, or even related, to the restructuring, and that it is concerning, and telling, that varying the end of the Ernst & Young Settlement and Ernst & Young Release to accommodate opt-outs would extinguish the settlement.

[52] The Objectors also argue that the Ernst & Young Settlement should not be approved because it would vitiate opt-out rights of class members, as conferred as follows in section 9 of the CPA: “Any member of a class involved in a class proceeding may opt-out of the proceeding in the manner and within the time specified in the certification order.” This right is a fundamental element of procedural fairness in the Ontario class action regime [*Fischer v. IG Investment Management Ltd.*, 2012 ONCA 47, para. 69], and is not a mere technicality or illusory. It has been described as absolute [*Durling v. Sunrise Propane Energy Group Inc.*, 2011 ONSC 266]. The opt-out period allows persons to pursue their self-interest and to preserve their rights to pursue individual actions [*Mangan v. Inco Ltd.*, (1998) 16 C.P.C. (4th) 165 38 O.R. (3d) 703 (Ont. C.J.)].

[53] Based on the foregoing, the Objectors submit that a proposed class action settlement with Ernst & Young should be approved solely under the CPA, as the Pöyry Settlement was, and not through misuse of a third-party release procedure under the CCAA. Further, since the minutes of settlement make it clear that Ernst & Young retains discretion not to accept or recognize normal opt-outs if the CPA procedures are invoked, the Ernst & Young Settlement should not be approved in this respect either.

[54] Multiple parties made submissions favouring the Ernst & Young Settlement (with the accompanying Ernst & Young Release), arguing that it is fair and reasonable in the circumstances, benefits the CCAA stakeholders (as evidenced by the broad-based support for the Plan and this motion) and rationally connected to the Plan.

[55] Ontario Plaintiffs’ counsel submits that the form of the bar order is fair and properly balances the competing interests of class members, Ernst & Young and the non-settling defendants as:

- (a) class members are not releasing their claims to a greater extent than necessary;
- (b) Ernst & Young is ensured that its obligations in connection to the Settlement will conclude its liability in the class proceedings;
- (c) the non-settling defendants will not have to pay more following a judgment than they would be required to pay if Ernst & Young remained as a defendant in the action; and
- (d) the non-settling defendants are granted broad rights of discovery and an appropriate credit in the ongoing litigation, if it is ultimately determined by the court that there is a right of contribution and indemnity between the co-defendants.

[56] SFC argues that Ernst & Young’s support has simplified and accelerated the Plan process, including reducing the expense and management time otherwise to be incurred in litigating claims, and was a catalyst to encouraging many parties, including the Underwriters and BDO, to withdraw their objections to the Plan. Further, the result is precisely the type of compromise that the CCAA is designed to promote; namely, Ernst & Young has provided a tangible and significant contribution to the Plan (notwithstanding any pitfalls in the litigation claims against Ernst & Young) that has enabled SFC to emerge as Newco/NewcoII in a timely way and with potential viability.

[57] Ernst & Young's counsel submits that the Ernst & Young Settlement, as a whole, including the Ernst & Young Release, must be approved or rejected; the court cannot modify the terms of a proposed settlement. Further, in deciding whether to reject a settlement, the court should consider whether doing so would put the settlement in "jeopardy of being unravelled". In this case, counsel submits there is no obligation on the parties to resume discussions and it could be that the parties have reached their limits in negotiations and will backtrack from their positions or abandon the effort.

Analysis and Conclusions

[58] The Ernst & Young Release forms part of the Ernst & Young Settlement. In considering whether the Ernst & Young Settlement is fair and reasonable and ought to be approved, it is necessary to consider whether the Ernst & Young Release can be justified as part of the Ernst & Young Settlement. See *ATB Financial, supra*, para. 70, as quoted above.

[59] In considering the appropriateness of including the Ernst & Young Release, I have taken into account the following.

[60] Firstly, although the Plan has been sanctioned and implemented, a significant aspect of the Plan is a distribution to SFC's creditors. The significant and, in fact, only monetary contribution that can be directly identified, at this time, is the \$117 million from the Ernst & Young Settlement. Simply put, until such time as the Ernst & Young Settlement has been concluded and the settlement proceeds paid, there can be no distribution of the settlement proceeds to parties entitled to receive them. It seems to me that in order to effect any distribution, the Ernst & Young Release has to be approved as part of the Ernst & Young Settlement.

[61] Secondly, it is apparent that the claims to be released against Ernst & Young are rationally related to the purpose of the Plan and necessary for it. SFC put forward the Plan. As I outlined in the Equity Claims Decision, the claims of Ernst & Young as against SFC are intertwined to the extent that they cannot be separated. Similarly, the claims of the Objectors as against Ernst & Young are, in my view, intertwined and related to the claims against SFC and to the purpose of the Plan.

[62] Thirdly, although the Plan can, on its face, succeed, as evidenced by its implementation, the reality is that without the approval of the Ernst & Young Settlement, the objectives of the Plan remain unfulfilled due to the practical inability to distribute the settlement proceeds. Further, in the event that the Ernst & Young Release is not approved and the litigation continues, it becomes circular in nature as the position of Ernst & Young, as detailed in the Equity Claims Decision, involves Ernst & Young bringing an equity claim for contribution and indemnity as against SFC.

[63] Fourthly, it is clear that Ernst & Young is contributing in a tangible way to the Plan, by its significant contribution of \$117 million.

[64] Fifthly, the Plan benefits the claimants in the form of a tangible distribution. Blair J.A., at paragraph 113 of *ATB Financial, supra*, referenced two further facts as found by the application

judge in that case; namely, the voting creditors who approved the Plan did so with the knowledge of the nature and effect of the releases. That situation is also present in this case.

[65] Finally, the application judge in *ATB Financial, supra*, held that the releases were fair and reasonable and not overly broad or offensive to public policy. In this case, having considered the alternatives of lengthy and uncertain litigation, and the full knowledge of the Canadian plaintiffs, I conclude that the Ernst & Young Release is fair and reasonable and not overly broad or offensive to public policy.

[66] In my view, the Ernst & Young Settlement is fair and reasonable, provides substantial benefits to relevant stakeholders, and is consistent with the purpose and spirit of the CCAA. In addition, in my view, the factors associated with the *ATB Financial* nexus test favour approving the Ernst & Young Release.

[67] In *Re Nortel, supra*, para. 81, I noted that the releases benefited creditors generally because they “reduced the risk of litigation, protected Nortel against potential contribution claims and indemnity claims and reduced the risk of delay caused by potentially complex litigation and associated depletion of assets to fund potentially significant litigation costs”. In this case, there is a connection between the release of claims against Ernst & Young and a distribution to creditors. The plaintiffs in the litigation are shareholders and Noteholders of SFC. These plaintiffs have claims to assert against SFC that are being directly satisfied, in part, with the payment of \$117 million by Ernst & Young.

[68] In my view, it is clear that the claims Ernst & Young asserted against SFC, and SFC’s subsidiaries, had to be addressed as part of the restructuring. The interrelationship between the various entities is further demonstrated by Ernst & Young’s submission that the release of claims by Ernst & Young has allowed SFC and the SFC subsidiaries to contribute their assets to the restructuring, unencumbered by claims totalling billions of dollars. As SFC is a holding company with no material assets of its own, the unencumbered participation of the SFC subsidiaries is crucial to the restructuring.

[69] At the outset and during the CCAA proceedings, the Applicant and Monitor specifically and consistently identified timing and delay as critical elements that would impact on maximization of the value and preservation of SFC’s assets.

[70] Counsel submits that the claims against Ernst & Young and the indemnity claims asserted by Ernst & Young would, absent the Ernst & Young Settlement, have to be finally determined before the CCAA claims could be quantified. As such, these steps had the potential to significantly delay the CCAA proceedings. Where the claims being released may take years to resolve, are risky, expensive or otherwise uncertain of success, the benefit that accrues to creditors in having them settled must be considered. See *Re Nortel, supra*, paras. 73 and 81; and *Muscle Tech, supra*, paras. 19-21.

[71] Implicit in my findings is rejection of the Objectors’ arguments questioning the validity of the Ernst & Young Settlement and Ernst & Young Release. The relevant consideration is whether a proposed settlement and third-party release sufficiently benefits all stakeholders to justify court approval. I reject the position that the \$117 million settlement payment is not

essential, or even related, to the restructuring; it represents, at this point in time, the only real monetary consideration available to stakeholders. The potential to vary the Ernst & Young Settlement and Ernst & Young Release to accommodate opt-outs is futile, as the court is being asked to approve the Ernst & Young Settlement and Ernst & Young Release as proposed.

[72] I do not accept that the class action settlement should be approved solely under the CPA. The reality facing the parties is that SFC is insolvent; it is under CCAA protection, and stakeholder claims are to be considered in the context of the CCAA regime. The Objectors' claim against Ernst & Young cannot be considered in isolation from the CCAA proceedings. The claims against Ernst & Young are interrelated with claims as against SFC, as is made clear in the Equity Claims Decision and Claims Procedure Order.

[73] Even if one assumes that the opt-out argument of the Objectors can be sustained, and opt-out rights fully provided, to what does that lead? The Objectors are left with a claim against Ernst & Young, which it then has to put forward in the CCAA proceedings. Without taking into account any argument that the claim against Ernst & Young may be affected by the claims bar date, the claim is still capable of being addressed under the Claims Procedure Order. In this way, it is again subject to the CCAA fairness and reasonable test as set out in *ATB Financial, supra*.

[74] Moreover, CCAA proceedings take into account a class of creditors or stakeholders who possess the same legal interests. In this respect, the Objectors have the same legal interests as the Ontario Plaintiffs. Ultimately, this requires consideration of the totality of the class. In this case, it is clear that the parties supporting the Ernst & Young Settlement are vastly superior to the Objectors, both in number and dollar value.

[75] Although the right to opt-out of a class action is a fundamental element of procedural fairness in the Ontario class action regime, this argument cannot be taken in isolation. It must be considered in the context of the CCAA.

[76] The Objectors are, in fact, part of the group that will benefit from the Ernst & Young Settlement as they specifically seek to reserve their rights to "opt-in" and share in the spoils.

[77] It is also clear that the jurisprudence does not permit a dissenting stakeholder to opt-out of a restructuring. [*Re Sammi Atlas Inc.*, (1998) 3 C.B.R. (4th) 171 (Ont. Gen. Div. (Commercial List)).] If that were possible, no creditor would take part in any CCAA compromise where they were to receive less than the debt owed to them. There is no right to opt-out of any CCAA process, and the statute contemplates that a minority of creditors are bound by the plan which a majority have approved and the court has determined to be fair and reasonable.

[78] SFC is insolvent and all stakeholders, including the Objectors, will receive less than what they are owed. By virtue of deciding, on their own volition, not to participate in the CCAA process, the Objectors relinquished their right to file a claim and take steps, in a timely way, to assert their rights to vote in the CCAA proceeding.

[79] Further, even if the Objectors had filed a claim and voted, their minimal 1.6% stake in SFC's outstanding shares when the Muddy Waters report was released makes it highly unlikely that they could have altered the outcome.


[80] Finally, although the Objectors demand a right to conditionally opt-out of a settlement, that right does not exist under the CPA or CCAA. By virtue of the certification order, class members had the ability to opt-out of the class action. The Objectors did not opt-out in the true sense; they purported to create a conditional opt-out. Under the CPA, the right to opt-out is “in the manner and within the time specified in the certification order”. There is no provision for a conditional opt-out in the CPA, and Ontario’s single opt-out regime causes “no prejudice...to putative class members”. [CPA, section 9; *Osmun v. Cadbury Adams Canada Inc.* (2009), 85 C.P.C. (6th) 148, paras. 43-46 (Ont. S.C.J.); and *Eidoo v. Infineon Technologies AG*, 2012 ONSC 7299.]

Miscellaneous

[81] For greater certainty, it is my understanding that the issues raised by Mr. O’Reilly have been clarified such that the effect of this endorsement is that the Junior Objectors will be included with the same status as the Ontario Plaintiffs.

DISPOSITION

[82] In the result, for the foregoing reasons, the motion is granted. A declaration shall issue to the effect that the Ernst & Young Settlement is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances. The Ernst & Young Settlement, together with the Ernst & Young Release, is approved and an order shall issue substantially in the form requested. The motion of the Objectors is dismissed.


MORAWETZ J.

Date: March 20, 2013

EXHIBIT C

Superior Court of Justice
Commercial List

FILE/DIRECTION/ORDER

SINO FOREST

Plaintiff(s)

AND

Defendant(s)

Case Management Yes No by Judge: _____

Counsel	Telephone No:	Facsimile No:
Mr. M. Spencer	416 349 6572	416-598-0601
Mr. M. Starnino	416 646 7431	416 646 4301

- Order Direction for Registrar (No formal order need be taken out)
 Above action transferred to the Commercial List at Toronto (No formal order need be taken out)
 Adjourned to: _____
 Time Table approved (as follows):

I have reviewed written submissions from both Mr. Spencer and Mr. Starnino. I agree with the submissions of Mr. Starnino, concluding with: "The Engage in argument subsequent to the settlement approval motion and prior to the allocation motion should not be encouraged. In any event, on the merits, I am also persuaded by the position set out by Mr. Starnino. The order has been signed as presented by Mr. Starnino.

March 28, 2013
Date

[Signature]
Judge's Signature

Additional Pages _____

EXHIBIT D



KIM·ORR

Michael C. Spencer
Tel: (416) 349-6572
E-mail: mcs@kimorr.ca

VIA FACSIMILE AND E-MAIL

March 26, 2013

The Honourable Mr. Justice Morawetz
Commercial List Office
10th Floor, 393 University Avenue,
Toronto, ON
M5G 1E6

Your Honour:

Re: *Sino-Forest Corporation (Re) – CCAA Proceeding, Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL*

The Trustees of the Labourers' Pension Fund of Central and Eastern Canada v. Sino-Forest Corp., Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP

This letter is respectfully submitted on behalf of Invesco Canada Ltd., Northwest & Ethical Investments L.P., Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc., Matrix Asset Management Inc., Gestion Férique and Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc. (the "Objectors" in the above proceedings) with respect to the proposed settlement with Ernst & Young LLP and related matters. This letter responds to the Court's request at this morning's conference for a specification in writing of our objections and alternative proposals for settling the Order with respect to the Court's Endorsement, dated March 20, 2013.

The Objectors maintain their opposition to the substance of the proposed settlement and related matters as previously argued to the Court. As stated at the conference, the Objectors respectfully raise three issues in connection with the form of order proposed by Class Counsel and E&Y (the "Proposed Order").

First, we note that the Endorsement states in numerous places that distribution of the Settlement Fund is an integral part of the CCAA Plan of Compromise of Sino-Forest ("Plan"). See, e.g., Endorsement paragraph 63 ("it is clear that Ernst & Young is contributing in a tangible way to the Plan, by its significant contribution of \$117 million."); see also paragraphs 36, 50, 54, 62, and 71. We also note that section 6(8) of the CCAA requires a plan of compromise or arrangement to provide "that all claims that are not equity claims are to be paid in full before [any] equity claim is to be paid." Similarly, Plan section 4.5 provides that, in light of the fact that non-equity creditors are not being paid in full, "Equity Claimants shall not receive any



consideration or distributions under the Plan” In the case of Sino-Forest, the non-equity creditors are the company’s noteholders as of the Distribution Record Date.

Paragraph 17 of the Proposed Order contemplates distribution of the Settlement Fund “to or for the benefit of the Securities Claimants for their claims against Ernst & Young.” Securities Claimants are defined in Appendix A of the Proposed Order as persons who acquired Sino-Forest securities, including shares and notes, at any time. This includes members of the class in the Class Action, i.e. Sino-Forest share purchasers and note purchasers during the class period, even if those persons subsequently have sold their shares or notes. “Securities Claimants” as a group thus include noteholders, but also note purchasers who no longer hold their notes, and also any share purchasers (who may or may not still be shareholders as well).

Some counsel at today’s conference indicated that the net Settlement Fund is intended to be paid to plaintiffs and class members in the Class Action – i.e., share and note purchasers during the class period. In our view, distribution of any settlement proceeds from E&Y to class members would be appropriate. However, since as currently configured the distribution of Settlement Fund amounts will occur as part of the Plan, as the Court found in its Endorsement, we are concerned that payments to share and note purchasers cannot be squared with *CCAA* section 6(8) and Plan section 4.5, as described above.

Although we acknowledge that the actual allocation of Settlement Fund amounts will be decided later, in our view the tension described above represents a fundamental problem stemming from using the *CCAA* to effectuate a third-party non-debtor settlement and releases in this situation, and we do not see any way to resolve that issue in the wording of the order. We understood Class Counsel to say that the Settlement Fund was intended to be “separate” from the Plan and thus not subject to section 6(8), and they may wish to clarify this in their proposed language for the order, although in our view that would not resolve the underlying problem.

Second, paragraph 4 of the Proposed Order appoints the Ontario Plaintiffs as “representatives on behalf of ... the ‘Securities Claimants’ ... in the Ontario Class Action, including for the purposes of and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.” The Objectors continue to assert that their interests cannot be represented by the Ontario Plaintiffs for the reasons previously argued. In addition it seems clear that a conflict has developed between non-equity creditor noteholders and other securities claimants, as described in the section above, such that they cannot all be properly represented by the Ontario Plaintiffs and their counsel. Finally it is unclear whether the appointment is intended to cover representation of a certified class as against all remaining defendants in the class action; if the intent is more limited, as counsel seemed to indicate at the conference, in our view the word “including” could be removed in paragraph 4, so that the representation is expressly limited to section 11.1 of the Plan and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release. While our clients object to that representation, at least the intended scope will be made clear.

Third, the Proposed Order does not deal with the status of the Objectors’ opt outs (mentioned at paragraph 80 of the Endorsement). The Objectors wish to opt out and believe they have, but we understand our friends’ position to be that the Releases are effective regardless. This could be clarified by inserting, in Paragraph 9 of the Proposed Order (describing the binding effect of the



Release) after the word “disability,” the phrase: “... notwithstanding any purported Class Action opt-outs submitted by the Objectors or any other Person,...”. Again, while our clients object to that outcome, at least the intended scope will be made clear.

Respectfully,

Michael C. Spencer

cc: The Service List, as attached
E. Adelson, Invesco Canada Ltd.
J. Mountain, Northwest & Ethical Investments L.P.
D. Simard, Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc.
D. Balsdon, Matrix Asset Management Inc.
L. Lizotte, Gestion Férique
M. Natal, Montrusco Bolton Investments Inc.

EXHIBIT E



Massimo (Max) Starnino
T 416.646.7431 Asst 416.646.7470
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E max.starnino@paliareroland.com
www.paliareroland.com

March 27, 2013

File 80089

HAND DELIVERED

Superior Court of Justice
Commercial List
330 University Avenue
Toronto, ON M5G 1R7

- Chris G. Paliare
- Ian J. Roland
- Ken Rosenberg
- Linda R. Rothstein
- Richard P. Stephenson
- Nick Coleman
- Margaret L. Waddell
- Donald K. Eady
- Gordon D. Capern
- Lily I. Harmer
- Andrew Lokan
- John Monger
- Odette Soriano
- Andrew C. Lewis
- Megan E. Shortreed
- Massimo Starnino
- Karen Jones
- Robert A. Centa
- Nini Jones
- Jeffrey Larry
- Kristian Borg-Olivier
- Emily Lawrence
- Denise Sayer
- Danny Kastner
- Tina H. Lie
- Jean-Claude Killey
- Jodi Martin
- Michael Fenrick
- Nasha Nijhawan
- Jessica Latimer
- Debra Newell
- Lindsay Scott
- Alysha Shore
- Gregory Ko

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

**Re: Sino-Forest Corporation
Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL**

We write on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee of Purchasers of the Applicant's Securities (the "Ad Hoc Purchasers") in connection with the referenced matter. Yesterday, we attended before Justice Morawetz to settle the terms of his order in this matter dated March 20, 2013. At that time and for the first time, Michael Spencer, on behalf of the Objectors to the Ernst & Young Settlement, expressed concerns with respect to the terms of the draft order. In response, His Honour asked the Objectors to provide detailed drafting comments in the form of a marked-up order and directed that we schedule any further attendance to settle the form of the order through your office.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Spencer sent a letter to His Honour detailing his concerns. Accordingly, we write to respond to those concerns, and to ask that you bring this letter to Justice Morawetz's attention and let us know whether he would like us to re-attend before him for the purpose of settling the order (and, if so, the first available date on which he is available), or if he prefers to deal with this matter on the basis of the correspondence, without any further attendance.

Response to the Objectors' Concerns

Mr. Spencer's letter purports to raise "concerns" regarding paragraphs 4, 9 and 17 of the draft settlement approval order and provides drafting comments for paragraphs 4 and 9. Mr. Spencer's other comments are argument and should have been raised on the motion before Justice Morawetz, upon which he has now rendered his decision. They were not.

HONORARY COUNSEL
Ian G. Scott, Q.C., O.C.
(1934 - 2006)

The Ad Hoc Purchasers do not oppose the suggested change to paragraph 4 to remove the word "including", on the terms set out below. Otherwise, it is respectfully submitted that the order, which was circulated in advance of the February 4, 2013 hearing and the form of which was unopposed by any party at the motion, should not change.

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 4 of the settlement approval order provides as follows:

THIS COURT ORDERS that Ontario Plaintiffs are hereby recognized and appointed as representatives on behalf of those Persons described in Appendix "A" hereto (collectively, the "Securities Claimants") in these insolvency proceedings in respect of the Applicant (the "CCAA Proceedings") and in the Ontario Class Action, including for the purposes of and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.

The Ad Hoc Purchasers do not oppose changing paragraph 4 by deleting the word "including" as proposed by Mr. Spencer, so that it reads as follows:

THIS COURT ORDERS that Ontario Plaintiffs are hereby recognized and appointed as representatives on behalf of those Persons described in Appendix "A" hereto (collectively, the "Securities Claimants") in these insolvency proceedings in respect of the Applicant (the "CCAA Proceedings") and in the Ontario Class Action, for the purposes of and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.

In agreeing to this change, the Ad Hoc Purchasers do not concede that any conflict has developed among the Securities Claimants, as defined, or that the order does any more or any less than as drafted.

Paragraph 9

Paragraph 9 of the settlement approval order provides as follows:

THIS COURT ORDERS that this Order, the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release are binding upon each and every Person or entity having an Ernst & Young Claim, including those Persons who are under disability, and any requirements of rules 7.04(1) and 7.08(4) of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194 are dispensed with in respect of the Ontario Class Action.

In Mr. Spencer's letter, the Objectors propose amending this paragraph to add after the word "disability" the phrase "... notwithstanding any purported Class Action opt-outs submitted by the Objectors or any other Person,..."

This addition is unnecessary and might be taken to suggest that opt out rights would otherwise apply and that this Court's order eliminated opt out rights.

There is no ambiguity in paragraph 9 that requires clarification.

Paragraph 17

Paragraph 17 of the settlement approval order provides as follows:

THIS COURT ORDERS that after payment of class counsel fees, disbursements and taxes (including, without limitation, notice and administration costs and payments to Claims Funding International) and upon the approval of a Claims and Distribution Protocol, defined below, the entire balance of the Settlement Fund shall, subject to paragraph 18 below, be distributed to or for the benefit of the Securities Claimants for their claims against Ernst & Young, in accordance with a process for allocation and distribution among Securities Claimants, such process to be established by CCAA Representative Counsel and approved by further order of this court (the "Claims and Distribution Protocol").

The Objectors seek no drafting amendments to this paragraph. Instead, their "concerns" are properly argument which should have been made at the motion, but were not.

The process of allocation is to be determined, and court approval will be sought. Engaging in argument subsequent to the settlement approval motion and prior to the allocation motion should not be encouraged.

However, should His Honour be inclined to engage on the merits, we have set out our position as follows.

The Objectors argue that payments to share and note purchasers "cannot be squared" with subsection 6(8) of the CCAA and article 4.5 of the Plan.

The Objectors are incorrect and their submissions do not accord with the explicit language of the Plan or the purpose of subsection 6(8) of the CCAA. Paragraph 17 of the order provides for payment by Ernst & Young for claims against Ernst & Young. Such claims are not Equity Claims and thus article 4.5 of the Plan and subsection 6(8) of the CCAA do not apply.

Article 4.5 of the Plan provides for the release of "All Equity Claims" and indicates that Equity Claimants shall not receive consideration or distributions under the Plan. Its operation is limited to affecting Equity Claims. In contrast, the Plan provides that claims against non-debtors, such as Ernst & Young, are not Equity Claims:

1. Equity Claim is defined as a Claim, which itself is defined as "any right or claim ... that may be asserted or made against SFC";

2. Further, article 7.5 of the Plan expressly provides that the claims against Ernst & Young are not Equity Claims: “any Class Action Claim against the Third Party Defendants that relates to the purchase, sale or ownership of Existing Shares or Equity Interests... (e) does not constitute an Equity Claim or an Affected Claim under this Plan.” [Emphasis added].

Article 4.5 of the Plan thus does not apply to payments pursuant to the Ernst & Young Settlement in satisfaction of claims against Ernst & Young.

More generally, sub-section 6(8) of the CCAA also does not apply. The Court of Appeal, in the course of upholding this Court’s Equity Claims Decision (*Re Sino-Forest Corp.*, 2012 ONCA 816), recently explained the purpose of subsection 6(8) of the CCAA:

In our view, in enacting s. 6(8) of the CCAA, Parliament intended that a monetary loss suffered by a shareholder (or other holder of an equity interest) in respect of his or her equity interest *not* diminish the assets of the debtor available to general creditors in a restructuring. If a shareholder sues auditors and underwriters in respect of his or her loss, in addition to the debtor, and the auditors or underwriters assert claims of contribution or indemnity against the debtor, the assets of the debtor available to general creditors would be diminished by the amount of the claims for contribution and indemnity. (2012 ONCA 816 at para. 56)

Accordingly, subsection 6(8) of the CCAA is concerned with ensuring that the proceeds or value of the assets of the debtor corporation are used first to pay creditors’ claims in priority to equity claims against the debtor. It is not concerned with distributions from non-debtors for non-equity claims. The claims against Ernst & Young are not equity claims under the CCAA and thus subsection 6(8) of the CCAA does not apply. This is reflected in the Plan itself and in particular through the definition of Equity Claim and article 7.5 of the Plan, as explained above.

The Objectors’ submissions also continue to blur the principle governing treatment of third party releases in a CCAA plan as set forth in the *ATB Financial* case, and fail to address the solid, and unchallenged, evidentiary record before the court, including the affidavits and their exhibits of Mike Dean and Judson Martin, cataloguing the extensive contributions to the Plan and the CCAA process that the Ernst & Young Settlement provided in addition to the monetary contribution, including:

- (a) Ernst & Young agreed to support the Plan;
- (b) The Ernst & Young Settlement was a catalyst to other parties, including the Underwriters and BDO Limited, supporting the Plan;

- (c) Ernst & Young's support materially simplified and accelerated the Plan approval and implementation process;
- (d) Ernst & Young agreed that its claims against Sino-Forest and the Sino-Forest Subsidiaries are released, which claims were significant and material as stated above. In particular, the Proofs of Claim filed by Ernst & Young set out extensive claims that were asserted directly against the Sino-Forest Subsidiaries. None of these claims were addressed in the Equity Claims Order;
- (e) Ernst & Young has agreed to waive any leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada in respect of the dismissal of its appeal by the Court of Appeal for Ontario of the Equity Claims Order;
- (f) By agreeing to release all these claims, Ernst & Young eliminated:
 - (i) Dilution of the Noteholders' recovery if Ernst & Young were ultimately to obtain judgments or settlements in respect of those claims;
 - (ii) The expense and management time otherwise to be incurred by Newco and the Subsidiaries in litigating these claims; and
 - (iii) What might otherwise have been a significant extension of the timelines to complete the restructuring of Sino-Forest;
- (g) Ernst & Young agreed not to receive any distributions of any kind under the Plan, as have the other Third Party Defendants. Without that agreement, the Unresolved Claims Reserve would have materially increased, with the potential for a corresponding dilution of consideration paid to the Affected Creditors;
- (h) Ernst & Young agreed not to pursue its objections generally to the Plan and its sanction, and agreed to not pursue all of its appeal rights in that regard.

The Ad Hoc Purchasers respectfully request the issuance of the settlement approval order, substantially in the form approved in this Court's reasons dated March 20, 2013, subject only to the additional change to paragraph 4 referenced above. Clean copies of the revised order are enclosed in the event that His Honour prefers to deal with this matter in writing.

We thank the Court for its attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,
PALIARE ROLAND ROSENBERG ROTHSTEIN LLP



Massimo (Max) Stamino
MS:mj
Encl.

c. Service List
Clients

862862_1.DOC

Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

THE HONOURABLE) WEDNESDAY, THE
MR. JUSTICE MORAWETZ)
20TH DAY OF MARCH, 2013

**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 AND
ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

Court File No.: CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF CENTRAL AND
EASTERN CANADA, THE TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 793 PENSION PLAN FOR OPERATING
ENGINEERS IN ONTARIO, SJUNDE AP-FONDEN, DAVID GRANT and ROBERT
WONG**

Plaintiffs

- and -

**SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, ERNST & YOUNG LLP, BDO LIMITED (formerly
known as BDO MCCABE LO LIMITED), ALLEN T.Y. CHAN, W. JUDSON
MARTIN, KAI KIT POON, DAVID J. HORSLEY, WILLIAM E. ARDELL, JAMES
P. BOWLAND, JAMES M.E. HYDE, EDMUND MAK, SIMON MURRAY, PETER
WANG, GARRY J. WEST, PÖYRY (BEIJING) CONSULTING COMPANY
LIMITED, CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (CANADA), INC., TD SECURITIES INC.,
DUNDEE SECURITIES CORPORATION, RBC DOMINION SECURITIES INC.,
SCOTIA CAPITAL INC., CIBC WORLD MARKETS INC., MERRILL LYNCH
CANADA INC., CANACCORD FINANCIAL LTD., MAISON PLACEMENTS
CANADA INC., CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC and MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED (successor by merger to Banc of
America Securities LLC)**

Defendants

ORDER

THIS MOTION made by the Ad Hoc Committee of Purchasers of the Applicant's Securities, including the plaintiffs in the action commenced against Sino-Forest Corporation ("Sino-Forest" or the "Applicant") in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, bearing (Toronto) Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP (the "Ontario Plaintiffs" and the "Ontario Class Action", respectively), in their own and proposed representative capacities, for an order giving effect to the Ernst & Young Release and the Ernst & Young Settlement (as defined in the Plan of Compromise and Reorganization of the Applicant under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA") dated December 3, 2012 (the "Plan") and as provided for in section 11.1 of the Plan, such Plan having been approved by this Honourable Court by Order dated December 10, 2012 (the "Sanction Order")), was heard on February 4, 2013 at the Court House, 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

WHEREAS the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young (as defined in the Plan) entered into Minutes of Settlement dated November 29, 2012.

AND WHEREAS this Honourable Court issued the Sanction Order approving the Plan containing the framework and providing for the implementation of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release, upon further notice and approval;

AND WHEREAS the Supervising CCAA Judge in this proceeding, the Honourable Justice Morawetz, was designated on December 13, 2012 by Regional Senior Justice Then to hear this motion for settlement approval pursuant to both the CCAA and the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*;

AND WHEREAS this Honourable Court approved the form of notice and the plan for distribution of the notice to any Person with an Ernst & Young Claim, as defined in the Plan, of this settlement approval motion by Order dated December 21, 2012 (the "Notice Order");

AND ON READING the Ontario Plaintiffs' Motion Record, including the affidavit and supplemental affidavit of Charles Wright, counsel to the plaintiffs, and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Joe Redshaw and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Frank C. Torchio and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Serge Kalloghlian and the exhibits thereto, the affidavit of Adam

Pritchard and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the affidavit of Mike P. Dean and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the affidavit of Judson Martin and the exhibits thereto and on reading the Responding Motion Record of the Objectors to this motion (Invesco Canada Ltd., Northwest & Ethical Investments L.P., Comité Syndical National de Retraite Bâtirente Inc., Matrix Asset Management Inc, Gestion Férique and Montrusco Bolton Investments) including the affidavits of Eric J. Adelson and the exhibits thereto, Daniel Simard and the exhibits thereto and Tanya J. Jemec, and the exhibits thereto, and on reading the Responding Motion Record of Poyry (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited including the affidavit of Christina Doria, and on reading the Fourteenth Report, the Supplement to the Fourteenth Report and the Fifteenth Report of FTI Consulting Canada Inc., in its capacity as Monitor of the Applicant (in such capacity, the "Monitor") dated January 22 and 28, 2013 and February 1, 2013 including any notices of objection received, and on reading such other material, filed, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Ontario Plaintiffs, Ernst & Young LLP, the Ad Hoc Committee of Sino-Forest Noteholders, the Applicant, the Objectors to this motion, Derek Lam and Senith Vel Kanagaratnam, the Underwriters, (Credit Suisse Securities (Canada) Inc., TD Securities Inc., Dundee Securities Corporation, RBC Dominion Securities Inc., Scotia Capital Inc., CIBC World Markets Inc., Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., Canaccord Financial Ltd., Maison Placements Canada Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (successor by merger to Banc of America Securities LLC)), BDO Limited, the Monitor and those other parties present, no one appearing for any other party although duly served and such other notice as required by the Notice Order,

Sufficiency of Service and Definitions

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service and manner of service of the Notice of Motion and the Motion Record and the Fourteenth Report, the Supplement to the Fourteenth Report and the Fifteenth Report of the Monitor on any Person are, respectively, hereby abridged and validated, and any further service thereof is hereby dispensed with so that this Motion was properly returnable February 4, 2013 in both proceedings set out in the styles of cause hereof.

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this order shall have the meanings attributed to those terms in the Plan.
3. **THIS COURT FINDS** that all applicable parties have adhered to, and acted in accordance with, the Notice Order and that the procedures provided in the Notice Order have provided good and sufficient notice of the hearing of this Motion, and that all Persons shall be and are hereby forever barred from objecting to the Ernst & Young Settlement or the Ernst & Young Release.

Representation

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Ontario Plaintiffs are hereby recognized and appointed as representatives on behalf of those Persons described in **Appendix "A"** hereto (collectively, the "Securities Claimants") in these insolvency proceedings in respect of the Applicant (the "CCAA Proceedings") and in the Ontario Class Action, for the purposes of and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.
5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that Koskie Minsky LLP, Siskinds LLP and Paliare Roland Rosenberg Rothstein LLP are hereby recognized and appointed as counsel for the Securities Claimants for all purposes in these proceedings and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan, and more particularly the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release ("CCAA Representative Counsel").
6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the steps taken by CCAA Representative Counsel pursuant to the Orders of this Court dated May 8, 2012 (the "Claims Procedure Order") and July 25, 2012 (the "Mediation Order") are hereby approved, authorized and validated as of the date thereof and that CCAA Representative Counsel is and was authorized to negotiate and support the Plan on behalf of the Securities Claimants, to negotiate the Ernst & Young Settlement, to bring this motion before this Honourable Court to approve the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and to take any other necessary steps to effectuate and implement the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release,

including bringing any necessary motion before the court, and as contemplated by section 11.1 of the Plan.

Approval of the Settlement & Release

7. **THIS COURT DECLARES** that the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release are fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and for the purposes of both proceedings.
8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release be and hereby are approved for all purposes and as contemplated by s. 11.1 of the Plan and paragraph 40 of the Sanction Order and shall be implemented in accordance with their terms, this Order, the Plan and the Sanction Order.
9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that this Order, the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release are binding upon each and every Person or entity having an Ernst & Young Claim, including those Persons who are under disability, and any requirements of rules 7.04(1) and 7.08(4) of the *Rules of Civil Procedure*, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 194 are dispensed with in respect of the Ontario Class Action.

Payment, Release, Discharge and Channelling

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that upon satisfaction of all the conditions specified in section 11.1(a) of the Plan, Ernst & Young shall pay CDN \$117,000,000 (the "Settlement Fund") into the Settlement Trust (as defined in paragraph 16 below) less any amounts paid in advance as set out in paragraph 15 of this order or the Notice Order.
11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that upon receipt of a certificate from Ernst & Young confirming it has paid the Settlement Fund to the Settlement Trust in accordance with the Ernst & Young Settlement as contemplated by paragraph 10 of this Order and upon receipt of a certificate from the trustee of the Settlement Trust confirming receipt of such Settlement Fund, the Monitor shall deliver to Ernst & Young the Monitor's Ernst & Young Settlement Certificate (as defined in the Plan) substantially in the form attached hereto as **Appendix**

“B”. The Monitor shall thereafter file the Monitor’s Ernst & Young Settlement Certificate with the Court.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that pursuant to the provisions of section 11.1(b) of the Plan,

- a. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, all Ernst & Young Claims, including but not limited to the claims of the Securities Claimants, shall be fully, finally, irrevocably and forever compromised, released, discharged, cancelled, barred and deemed satisfied and extinguished as against Ernst & Young in accordance with section 11.1(b) of the Plan;
- b. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, section 7.3 of the Plan shall apply to Ernst & Young and the Ernst & Young Claims *mutatis mutandis*;
- c. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, none of the plaintiffs in the Class Actions or any other actions in which the Ernst & Young Claims could have been asserted shall be permitted to claim from any of the other defendants that portion of any damages, restitutionary award or disgorgement of profits that corresponds with the liability of Ernst & Young, proven at trial or otherwise, that is the subject of the Ernst & Young Settlement (“Ernst & Young’s Proportionate Liability”);
- d. upon receipt by the Settlement Trust of the Settlement Fund, Ernst & Young shall have no obligation to participate in and shall not be compelled to participate in any disputes about the allocation of the Settlement Fund from the Settlement Trust and any and all Ernst & Young Claims shall be irrevocably channeled to the Settlement Fund held in the Settlement Trust in accordance with paragraphs 16 and 17 of this order and the Claims and Distribution Protocol defined below and forever discharged and released against Ernst & Young in accordance with paragraph 12(a) of this order, regardless of whether the Claims and Distribution Protocol is finalized as at the Ernst & Young Settlement Date;

- e. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, all Class Actions, as defined in the Plan, including the Ontario Class Action shall be permanently stayed as against Ernst & Young; and
- f. on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, the Ontario Class Action shall be dismissed against Ernst & Young.

13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that on the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, any and all claims which Ernst & Young may have had against any other current or former defendant, or any affiliate thereof, in the Ontario Class Action, or against any other current or former defendant, or any affiliate thereof, in any Class Actions in a jurisdiction in which this order has been recognized by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction and not subject to further appeal, any other current or former defendant's insurers, or any affiliates thereof, or any other Persons who may claim over against the other current or former defendants, or any affiliate thereof, or the other current or former defendants' insurers, or any affiliate thereof, in respect of contribution, indemnity or other claims over which relate to the allegations made in the Class Actions, are hereby fully, finally, irrevocably and forever compromised, released, discharged, cancelled, barred and deemed satisfied and extinguished.

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing in this order shall fetter the discretion of any court to determine Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability at the trial or other disposition of an action for the purposes of paragraph 12(c) above, whether or not Ernst & Young appears at the trial or other disposition (which, subject to further order of the Court, Ernst & Young has no obligation to do) and Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability shall be determined as if Ernst & Young were a party to the action and any determination by the court in respect of Ernst & Young's Proportionate Liability shall only apply in that action to the proportionate liability of the remaining defendants in those proceedings and shall not be binding on Ernst & Young for any purpose whatsoever and shall not constitute a finding against Ernst & Young for any purpose in any other proceeding.

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ontario Plaintiffs shall incur and pay notice and administration costs that are incurred in advance of the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, as a

result of an order of this Honourable Court, up to a maximum of the first \$200,000 thereof (the "Initial Plaintiffs' Costs"), which costs are to be immediately reimbursed from the Settlement Fund after the Ernst & Young Settlement Date. Ernst & Young shall incur and pay such notice and administration costs which are incurred in advance of the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, as a result of an order of this Honourable Court, over and above the Initial Plaintiffs' Costs up to a maximum of a further \$200,000 (the "Initial Ernst & Young Costs"). Should any costs in excess of the cumulative amount of the Initial Plaintiffs' Costs and the Initial Ernst & Young Costs, being a total of \$400,000, in respect of notice and administration as ordered by this Honourable Court be incurred prior to the Ernst & Young Settlement Date, such amounts are to be borne equally between the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young. All amounts paid by the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young as provided herein are to be deducted from or reimbursed from the Settlement Fund after the Ernst & Young Settlement Date. Should the settlement not proceed, the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young shall each bear their respective costs paid to that time.

Establishment of the Settlement Trust

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that a trust (the "Settlement Trust") shall be established under which a claims administrator, to be appointed by CCAA Representative Counsel with the consent of the Monitor or with approval of the court, shall be the trustee for the purpose of holding and distributing the Settlement Fund and administering the Settlement Trust.
17. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that after payment of class counsel fees, disbursements and taxes (including, without limitation, notice and administration costs and payments to Claims Funding International) and upon the approval of a Claims and Distribution Protocol, defined below, the entire balance of the Settlement Fund shall, subject to paragraph 18 below, be distributed to or for the benefit of the Securities Claimants for their claims against Ernst & Young, in accordance with a process for allocation and distribution among Securities Claimants, such process to be established by CCAA Representative Counsel and approved by further order of this court (the "Claims and Distribution Protocol").
18. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that notwithstanding paragraph 17 above, the following Securities Claimants shall not be entitled to any allocation or distribution of the Settlement

Fund: any Person or entity that is as at the date of this order a named defendant to any of the Class Actions (as defined in the Plan) and their past and present subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors, senior employees, partners, legal representatives, heirs, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any individual who is a member of the immediate family of the following Persons: Allen T.Y, Chan a.k.a. Tak Yuen Chan, W. Judson Martin, Kai Kit Poon, David J. Horsley, William E. Ardell, James P. Boland, James M.E. Hyde, Edmund Mak, Simon Murray, Peter Wang, Garry J. West, Albert Ip, Alfred C.T. Hung, George Ho and Simon Yeung. For greater certainty, the Ernst & Young Release shall apply to the Securities Claimants described above.

19. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the fees and costs of the claims administrator and CCAA Representative Counsel shall be paid out of the Settlement Trust, and for such purpose, the claims administrator and the CCAA Representative Counsel may apply to the court to fix such fees and costs in accordance with the laws of Ontario governing the payment of counsel's fees and costs in class proceedings.

Recognition, Enforcement and Further Assistance

20. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Court in the CCAA proceedings shall retain an ongoing supervisory role for the purposes of implementing, administering and enforcing the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and matters related to the Settlement Trust including any disputes about the allocation of the Settlement Fund from the Settlement Trust. Any disputes arising with respect to the performance or effect of, or any other aspect of, the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release shall be determined by the court, and that, except with leave of the court first obtained, no Person or party shall commence or continue any proceeding or enforcement process in any other court or tribunal, with respect to the performance or effect of, or any other aspect of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release.
21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Ontario Plaintiffs and Ernst & Young with the assistance of the Monitor, shall use all reasonable efforts to obtain all court approvals and orders necessary for the implementation of the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and shall take such additional steps and execute such additional agreements and

documents as may be necessary or desirable for the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Ernst & Young Settlement, the Ernst & Young Release and this order.

22. **THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or the United States or elsewhere, to give effect to this order and to assist the Applicant, the Monitor, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Applicant, the Monitor as an officer of this Court, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this order, to grant representative status to the Monitor in any foreign proceeding, or to assist the Applicant, the Monitor, the CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this order.
23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Applicant, the Monitor, CCAA Representative Counsel and Ernst & Young LLP be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this order, or any further order as may be required, and for assistance in carrying out the terms of such orders.
24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the running of time for the purposes of the Ernst & Young Claims asserted in the Ontario Class Action, including statutory claims for which the Ontario Plaintiffs have sought leave pursuant to Part XXIII.1 of the Ontario *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S-5 and the concordant provisions of the securities legislation in all other provinces and territories of Canada, shall be suspended as of the date of this order until further order of this CCAA Court.
25. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that in the event that the Ernst & Young Settlement is not completed in accordance with its terms, the Ernst & Young Settlement and paragraphs 7-14 and 16-19 of this order shall become null and void and are without prejudice to the rights of the parties in the Ontario Class Action or in any proceedings and any agreement between the

parties incorporated into this order shall be deemed in the Ontario Class Action and in any proceedings to have been made without prejudice.

Morawetz, J.

**APPENDIX "A" TO SETTLEMENT APPROVAL ORDER
DEFINITION OF SECURITIES CLAIMANTS**

"Securities Claimants" are all Persons and entities, wherever they may reside, who acquired any securities of Sino-Forest Corporation including securities acquired in the primary, secondary and over-the-counter markets.

For the purpose of the foregoing,

"Securities" means common shares, notes or other securities defined in the *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S.5, as amended.

**APPENDIX "B" TO SETTLEMENT APPROVAL ORDER
MONITOR'S ERNST & YOUNG SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE**

Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

**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 AND
ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

Court File No.: CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE**

BETWEEN:

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF CENTRAL AND
EASTERN CANADA, THE TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 793 PENSION PLAN FOR OPERATING
ENGINEERS IN ONTARIO, SJUNDE AP-FONDEN, DAVID GRANT and ROBERT
WONG**

Plaintiffs

- and -

**SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, ERNST & YOUNG LLP, BDO LIMITED (formerly
known as BDO MCCABE LO LIMITED), ALLEN T.Y. CHAN, W. JUDSON
MARTIN, KAI KIT POON, DAVID J. HORSLEY, WILLIAM E. ARDELL, JAMES
P. BOWLAND, JAMES M.E. HYDE, EDMUND MAK, SIMON MURRAY, PETER
WANG, GARRY J. WEST, PÖYRY (BEIJING) CONSULTING COMPANY
LIMITED, CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (CANADA), INC., TD SECURITIES INC.,
DUNDEE SECURITIES CORPORATION, RBC DOMINION SECURITIES INC.,
SCOTIA CAPITAL INC., CIBC WORLD MARKETS INC., MERRILL LYNCH
CANADA INC., CANACCORD FINANCIAL LTD., MAISON PLACEMENTS
CANADA INC., CREDIT SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC and MERRILL LYNCH,
PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INCORPORATED (successor by merger to Banc of
America Securities LLC)**

Defendants

All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order of the Court dated March 20, 2013 (the “Ernst & Young Settlement Approval Order”) which, *inter alia*, approved the Ernst & Young Settlement and the Ernst & Young Release and established the Settlement Trust (as those terms are defined in the plan of compromise and reorganization dated December 3, 2012 (as the same may be amended, revised or supplemented in accordance with its terms, the “Plan”) of Sino-Forest Corporation (“SFC”), as approved by the Court pursuant to an Order dated December 10, 2012).

Pursuant to section 11.1 of the Plan and paragraph 11 of the Ernst & Young Settlement Approval Order, FTI Consulting Canada Inc. (the “Monitor”) in its capacity as Court-appointed Monitor of SFC delivers to Ernst & Young LLP this certificate and hereby certifies that:

1. Ernst & Young has confirmed that the settlement amount has been paid to the Settlement Trust in accordance with the Ernst & Young Settlement;
2. ■, being the trustee of the Settlement Trust has confirmed that such settlement amount has been received by the Settlement Trust; and
3. The Ernst & Young Release is in full force and effect in accordance with the Plan.

DATED at Toronto this ___ day of _____, 2013.

FTI CONSULTING CANADA INC. solely
in its capacity as Monitor of Sino-Forest
Corporation and not in its personal capacity

Name:
Title:

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 AND ARRANGEMENT OF SINO-FOREST
CORPORATION
THE TRUSTEES OF THE LABOURERS' PENSION FUND OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION, et al.
CENTRAL AND EASTERN CANADA. et al.

Plaintiffs

Court File No: CV-12-9667-00CL

Defendants

Court File No. CV-11-431153-00CP

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST**

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

ORDER

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**LAWYERS FOR AN AD HOC COMMITTEE OF
PURCHASERS OF THE APPLICANT'S SECURITIES**

EXHIBIT F

March 27, 2013

HAND DELIVERED

Peter Griffin
Direct line: 416-865-2921
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Email: pgriffin@litigate.com

Superior Court of Justice
Commercial List
330 University Avenue
Toronto, ON M5G 1R7

Dear Sirs/Mesdames:

Re: Sino-Forest Corporation
Court File No. CV-12-9667-00CL

We have read the letter of Massimo Starnino, counsel to the Ontario Plaintiffs, sent to the Court today. We agree with and support Mr. Starnino's response to the "concerns" raised by counsel to the Objectors on the Ernst & Young Settlement motion. We ask that this letter be brought to Justice Morawetz's attention.

The Ernst & Young Settlement was part of the complete package that led to the approval and sanction of the Plan and its implementation. The monetary contribution of Ernst & Young is but one part of the contributions by Ernst & Young to the Plan. That being said, it is worth noting that the definition of Securities Claimants includes the current noteholders as at the Plan sanction date, who are the non-equity creditors of Sino-Forest. The Ad Hoc Committee of Noteholders continues to support the Ernst & Young Settlement.

These "concerns" of the Objectors have been raised against the prospect of a leave to appeal motion and should properly have been raised as part of argument on the motion.

Sincerely,



Peter Griffin

cc. Service List