

SUISSE SECURITIES (USA) LLC and)	<i>Emily Cole and Megan Mackey</i> for Allen
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER &)	Chan
SMITH INCORPORATED (successor by)	
merger to Banc of America Securities LLC))	<i>Michael Eizenga</i> for Sino-Forest
Defendants)	Corporation , W. Judson Martin, and Kai Kit
)	Poon
)	
)	
Proceeding under the <i>Class Proceedings</i>)	HEARD: September 21, 2012
<i>Act, 1992</i>		

PERELL, J.

REASONS FOR DECISION

A. INTRODUCTION

[1] This is a motion for approval of a partial settlement in a proposed class action under the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*, S.O. 1992, c. C.6.

[2] The Plaintiffs are: Labourers' Pension Fund of Central and Eastern Canada ("Labourers"), the Trustees of the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 793 Pension Plan for Operating Engineers in Ontario ("Operating Engineers"), Sjunde AP-Fonden ("AP7"), David Grant, and Robert Wong.

[3] The Defendants are: 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 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).

[4] In this action, the Plaintiffs allege that Sino Forest misstated in its public filings its financial statements, misrepresented its timber rights, overstated the value of its assets, and concealed material information about its business operations from investors. There is a companion proposed class action in Québec. The Plaintiffs claim damages of \$9.2 billion on behalf of resident and non-resident shareholders and noteholders of Sino-Forest.

[5] The Plaintiffs in Ontario and Québec have reached a settlement with one of the defendants, Pöyry (Beijing) Consulting Company Limited ("Pöyry (Beijing)"). The Settlement Agreement is subject to court approval in Ontario and Québec. The litigation is continuing against the other defendants.

[6] The Plaintiffs bring a motion for an order: (a) certifying the action for settlement purposes as against Pöyry (Beijing); (b) appointing the Plaintiffs as representative plaintiffs for the class; (c) approving the settlement as fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the class; and (d) approving the form and method of dissemination of notice to the class of the certification and settlement of the action.

[7] The motion for settlement approval is not opposed by the Defendants.

[8] Up until the morning of the fairness hearing motion, three groups of Defendants objected to the settlement; namely: (a) Ernst & Young LLP; (b) BDO Limited; and (c) 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 Banc of America Securities LLC (collectively the “Underwriters”).

[9] When the Plaintiffs and Pöyry (Beijing) and various other Pöyry entities agreed to amend their settlement arrangements to provide extensive discovery rights against the Pöyry entities, the opposition disappeared.

[10] While I originally I had misgivings, I have concluded that the court should approve the settlement as fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the class members of the consent certification. Accordingly, I grant the Plaintiffs’ motion.

B. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

[11] On July 20, 2011, the Plaintiffs commenced this action.

[12] Of the Plaintiffs, Labourers’ and Operating Engineers are specified multi-employer pension plans. AP7 is a Swedish National Pension Fund and is part of Sweden’s national pension system. David Grant is an individual residing in Calgary, Alberta. Robert Wong is an individual residing in Kincardine, Ontario.

[13] All the Plaintiffs purchased Sino Forest shares or Sino Forest Notes and lost a great deal of money.

[14] All of the Plaintiffs, especially the institutional investors, would appear to be sophisticated. They are capable of understanding the issues and competent to give instructions to their lawyers about the tactics and strategies of this massive litigation.

[15] I mention this last point because their lawyers urged me that in weighing the fairness of the settlement to the class members, I should give considerable deference to the astuteness of the Plaintiffs and to the wisdom of their experienced lawyers about the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed settlement. See *Metzler Investment GmbH v Gildan Activewear Inc.*, 2011 ONSC 1146 at para. 31.

[16] In their action, the Plaintiffs allege that in its public filings, Sino Forest misstated its financial statements, misrepresented its timber rights, overstated the value of its assets, and concealed material information about its business and operations from

investors. As a result of these alleged misrepresentations, Sino Forest's securities allegedly traded at artificially inflated prices for many years.

[17] The Defendant Pöyry (Beijing) was one of several affiliated entities that appraised the value of Sino Forest's assets. Some of the Pöyry valuation reports were incorporated by reference into various offering documents. Some of the valuation reports were made publicly available through SEDAR and Pöyry valuation reports were posted on Sino Forest's website.

[18] In their statement of claim, the Plaintiffs allege that Pöyry (Beijing) is liable for: (a) negligence and under s. 130 of the Ontario *Securities Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. S.5 to primary market purchasers of Sino-Forest shares and (b) is liable for negligence and under Part XXIII.1 of the *Act* to purchasers of Sino Forest's securities in the secondary markets.

[19] Only one Pöyry entity has been named as a defendant. The affiliated Pöyry entities have not been named as defendants.

[20] On January 26, 2012, the Plaintiffs filed an amended notice of action and a Statement of Claim. Around this time, The Plaintiffs and Pöyry (Beijing) began settlement discussions. Those discussions culminated in a Settlement Agreement made as of March 20, 2012.

[21] In its original form, the terms of the Settlement Agreement were as follows:

- Pöyry (Beijing) will provide information and cooperation to the Plaintiffs for the purpose of pursuing the claims against the other defendants.
- Pöyry (Beijing) is required to provide an evidentiary proffer relating to the allegations in this action. (This evidentiary proffer was made and apparently was very productive and the harbinger of useful information.)
- Pöyry (Beijing) is required to provide relevant documents within the possession, custody or control of Pöyry (Beijing) and its related entities, including: (a) documents relating to Sino-Forest, the Auditors or the Underwriters, or any of them, as well as the dates, locations, subject matter, and participants in any meetings with or about Sino-Forest, the Auditors, the Underwriters, or any of them; (b) documents provided by Pöyry (Beijing) or any of its related entities to any state, federal, or international government or administrative agency concerning the allegations raised in the proceedings; and (c) documents provided by Pöyry (Beijing) or any of its related entities to Sino Forest's Independent Committee or the ad hoc committee of noteholders.
- Pöyry (Beijing) is obliged to use reasonable efforts to make available directors, officers or employees of Pöyry (Beijing) and its related entities for interviews with Class Counsel, and to provide testimony at trial and affidavit evidence.
- The Plaintiffs will release their claims against Pöyry (Beijing) and its related entities.

- The Non-settling Defendants will be subject to a bar order that precludes any right to contribution or indemnity against Pöyry (Beijing) and its related entities, but preserves the non-settling defendants' rights of discovery as against Pöyry (Beijing) and Pöyry Management Consulting (Singapore) PTE. LTD. ("Pöyry (Singapore)").
- Pöyry (Beijing) will consent to certification for the purpose of settlement.
- Pöyry (Beijing) will pay the first \$100,000 of the costs of providing the notice of certification and settlement, and half of any such costs over \$100,000.

[22] The Settlement Agreement is subject to court approval in Ontario and Québec.

[23] As already noted above, Ernst & Young, BDO, and the Underwriters objected to the original version of the proposed settlement, but hard upon the hearing of the fairness motion, they withdrew their opposition because of a revised version of the settlement that preserved and extended their rights of discovery as against the Pöyry entities.

[24] The revised terms of the settlement agreement included, among other things, the following provisions:

- The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs, the Pöyry Parties (Pöyry (Beijing), Pöyry Management Consulting (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Pöyry Forest Industry Ltd., Pöyry Forest Industry Pte. Ltd, Pöyry Management Consulting (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Pöyry Management Consulting (NZ) Ltd., JP Management Consulting (Asia-Pacific) Ltd.), Pöyry PLC, and Pöyry Finland OY for all matters all of these parties are declared to have attorned to the jurisdiction of this Court.
- After all appeals or times to appeal from the certification of this action against the Non-Settling Defendants have been exhausted, any Non-Settling Defendant is entitled to the following:
 - documentary discovery and an affidavit of documents from any and all of Pöyry (Beijing), and the "Pöyry Parties";
 - oral discovery of a representative of any Pöyry Party, the transcript of which may be read in at trial solely by the Non-Settling Defendants as part of their respective cases in defending the Plaintiffs' allegations concerning the Proportionate Liability of the Releasees and in connection with any claim [described below] by a Non-Settling Defendant against a Pöyry Party for contribution and indemnity;
 - leave to serve a request to admit on any Pöyry Party in respect of factual matters and/or documents;
 - the production of a representative of any Pöyry Party to testify at trial, with such witness or witnesses to be subject to cross-examination by counsel for the Non-Settling Defendants;
 - leave to serve *Evidence Act* notices on any Pöyry Party; and

- discovery shall proceed pursuant to an agreement between the Non-Settling Defendants and the Pöyry Parties in respect of a discovery plan, or failing such agreement, by court order.
- The Pöyry Parties, Pöyry PLC, and Pöyry Finland OY shall, on a best efforts basis, take steps to collect and preserve all documents relevant to the matters at issue in the within proceeding.
- If any Pöyry Party fails to satisfy its reasonable obligations a Non-Settling Defendant may make a motion to this Court to compel reasonable compliance. If such an Order is made, and not adhered to by the Pöyry Party, a Non-Settling Defendant may then bring a motion to lift the Bar Order and to advance a claim for contribution, indemnity or other claims over against the Pöyry Party.
- If an Order is made permitting a claim to be advanced against a Pöyry Party by a Non-Settling Defendant any limitation period applicable to such a claim, whether in favour of a Pöyry Party or a Non-Settling Defendant, shall be deemed to have been tolled as of the date of the settlement approval order.

C. SUPPORT FOR THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

[25] On May 17, 2012, the Plaintiffs distributed notice of the fairness hearing. No objections were filed by putative class members.

[26] The Plaintiffs' lawyers recommend the settlement for four reasons:

- (1) Although the Plaintiffs' central allegation against Pöyry (Beijing) is that its valuation reports on Sino Forest's assets contained misrepresentations, Pöyry (Beijing)'s, four reports (and one press release) contain exculpatory language that would pose significant challenges to establishing liability;
- (2) Pöyry (Beijing) is located in the People's Republic of China, and serious difficulties exist with respect to serving documents, compelling evidence, and enforcing any judgment, especially because compliance with the Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters ("Hague Convention") has already proven untimely;
- (3) The Plaintiffs' recourse against Pöyry (Beijing) may be limited to the collection of insurance proceeds (€2 million) from Pöyry (Beijing)'s insurer; and
- (4) Pöyry (Beijing) is well-positioned to provide useful and valuable information and documents that would be helpful in the prosecution of the claims against the remaining defendants.

[27] As emerged from the argument at the fairness hearing, the last reason is by far the most significant reason that the Plaintiffs' lawyers recommend the settlement. They urged me that the direct claim against Pöyry (Beijing) is weak and not worth the effort, but the information available from the Pöyry entities and the swiftness of its availability

would be enormously valuable in the litigation battles for leave to assert an action under the Ontario *Securities Act*, to obtaining certification against the non-settling defendants, to succeeding on the merits, and to facilitating settlement overtures and negotiations.

[28] The Plaintiffs' lawyers urged me that the releases of the Pöyry entities and the risks of the bar order, which risks included the Plaintiffs having to take on the risk and task of contesting the non-settling defendants' efforts to attribute all or the greater proportion of responsibility onto the Pöyry entities was in the best interests of the class.

D. THE WITHDRAWN OPPOSITION OF BDO, ERNST & YOUNG AND THE UNDERWRITERS

[29] In connection with BDO's audits of the annual financial statements of Sino Forest for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2006, BDO obtained and reviewed the Pöyry Asset Valuations and members of its audit team met with individuals from JP Management and Pöyry New Zealand and attended site visits at Sino Forest plantations with Pöyry staff.

[30] In its statement of defence, BDO will deny the allegations of negligence, and it will deliver a crossclaim against Pöyry (Beijing).

[31] BDO has already commenced an action against a Pöyry Beijing affiliate, Pöyry Management Consulting (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. ("Pöyry Singapore"), seeking contribution and indemnity in connection with the claims advanced against BDO in this action.

[32] The Pöyry valuations were relied upon by the Defendant Ernst & Young in its role as auditor of Sino Forest from 2007 to 2012. Ernst & Young submits that the Plaintiffs' claims against it are inextricably linked to the claims the Plaintiffs advance against Pöyry (Beijing).

[33] Ernst & Young has commenced a separate action against Pöyry (Beijing) and the other Pöyry entities seeking contribution, indemnity and other relief emanating from the claim made by the plaintiffs against Ernst & Young.

[34] It was the position of the underwriters that the Pöyry entities and their valuation reports played significant roles in presenting Sino Forest's business to the market for many years and before the involvement of the Underwriters.

[35] The Underwriters have commenced an action seeking contribution and indemnity against seven Pöyry entities in respect of their involvement Sino Forest's disclosure and any liability that may be found after trial.

[36] Ernst & Young, BDO, and the Underwriters in their factums opposing the court approving the settlement disparaged the settlement as providing nothing of benefit to the class and as unfair to the non-settling defendants who had substantial claims of contribution and indemnity against the Pöyry entities whom they submit were at the centre of the events of this litigation.

E. CERTIFICATION FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES

[37] Pursuant to s. 5(1) of the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*, S.O. 1992, c.6, the court shall certify a proceeding as a class proceeding if: (a) the pleadings disclose a cause of action; (b) there is an identifiable class; (c) the claims of the class members raise common issues of fact or law; (d) a class proceeding would be the preferable procedure; and (e) there is a representative plaintiff who would adequately represent the interests of the class without conflict of interest and who has produced a workable litigation plan.

[38] Where certification is sought for the purposes of settlement, all the criteria for certification still must be met; *Baxter v. Canada (Attorney General)* (2006), 83 O.R. (3d) 481 (S.C.J.) at para. 22. However, compliance with the certification criteria is not as strictly required because of the different circumstances associated with settlements; *Bellaire v. Daya*, [2007] O.J. No. 4819 (S.C.J.) at para. 16; *National Trust Co. v. Smallhorn*, [2007] O.J. No. 3825 (S.C.J.) at para. 8; *Bonanno v. Maytag Corp.*, [2005] O.J. No. 3810 (S.C.J.); *Bona Foods Ltd. v. Ajinomoto U.S.A. Inc.*, [2004] O.J. No. 908 (S.C.J.); *Gariepy v. Shell Oil Co.*, [2002] O.J. No. 4022 (S.C.J.) at para. 27; *Nutech Brands Inc. v. Air Canada*, [2008] O.J. No. 1065 (S.C.J.) at para. 9.

[39] Subject to approval of the settlement, in my opinion, the Plaintiffs' action satisfies the criterion for certification under the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992*. Their pleading discloses two causes of action against Pöyry (Beijing); namely: (1) misrepresentations in relation to the assets, business and transactions of Sino-Forest contrary to Part XXIII.1 and section 130 of the Ontario *Securities Act*; and (2) negligence in the preparation of its opinions and reports about the nature and value of Sino Forest's assets. Thus, the first criterion is satisfied.

[40] There is an identifiable class in which all class members have an interest in the resolution of the proposed common issue. Thus, the second criterion is satisfied. The proposed class is defined as:

All persons and entities, wherever they may reside, who acquired Sino's Securities during the Class Period by distribution in Canada or on the Toronto Stock Exchange or other secondary market in Canada, which includes securities acquired over-the-counter, and all person and entities who acquired Sino's Securities during the Class Period* who are resident of Canada or were resident of Canada at the time of acquisition and who acquired Sino's Securities outside of Canada, except the Excluded Persons.*

*Class Period is defined as the period from and including March 19, 2007 to and including June 2, 2011.

*Excluded Persons is defined as the Defendants, 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 an Individual Defendant.

[41] The Plaintiffs propose the following common issue, as agreed to between the parties to the Settlement Agreement:

Did [Pöyry (Beijing)] make misrepresentations as alleged in this Proceeding during the Class Period concerning the assets, business or transactions of Sino-Forest? If so, what damages, if any, did Settlement Class Members suffer?

[42] I am satisfied that this question satisfies the third criterion.

[43] I am also satisfied that assuming that the settlement agreement is approved, a class proceeding is the preferable procedure and the Plaintiffs are suitable representative plaintiffs.

[44] Thus, I conclude that the action against Pöyry (Beijing) should be certified as a class action for settlement purposes.

F. SETTLEMENT APPROVAL

[45] To approve a settlement of a class proceeding, the court must find that in all the circumstances the settlement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of those affected by it: *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance*, [1998] O.J. No. 1598 (Gen. Div.) at para. 9, aff'd (1998), 41 O.R. (3d) 97 (C.A.); leave to appeal to the S.C.C. ref'd, [1998] S.C.C.A. No. 372; *Parsons v. Canadian Red Cross Society*, [1999] O.J. No. 3572 (S.C.J.) at paras. 68-73.

[46] In determining whether to approve a settlement, the court, without making findings of facts on the merits of the litigation, examines the fairness and reasonableness of the proposed settlement and whether it is in the best interests of the class as a whole having regard to the claims and defences in the litigation and any objections raised to the settlement: *Baxter v. Canada (Attorney General)* (2006), 83 O.R. (3d) 481 (S.C.J.) at para. 10.

[47] While a court has the jurisdiction to reject or approve a settlement, it does not have the jurisdiction to rewrite the settlement reached by the parties: *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, supra*, at para. 10.

[48] In determining whether a settlement is fair and reasonable and in the best interests of the class members, an objective and rational assessment of the pros and cons of the settlement is required: *Al-Harazi v. Quizno's Canada Restaurant Corp.*, [2007] O.J. No. 2819 (S.C.J.) at para. 23.

[49] A settlement must fall within a zone of reasonableness. Reasonableness allows for a range of possible resolutions and is an objective standard that allows for variation depending upon the subject matter of the litigation and the nature of the damages for which the settlement is to provide compensation: *Parsons v. The Canadian Red Cross Society, supra*, at para. 70; *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance, supra*.

[50] When considering the approval of negotiated settlements, the court may consider, among other things: likelihood of recovery or likelihood of success; amount and nature of discovery, evidence or investigation; settlement terms and conditions; recommendation and experience of counsel; future expense and likely duration of litigation and risk; recommendation of neutral parties, if any; number of objectors and

nature of objections; the presence of good faith, arms length bargaining and the absence of collusion; the degree and nature of communications by counsel and the representative plaintiffs with class members during the litigation; information conveying to the court the dynamics of and the positions taken by the parties during the negotiation: *Dabbs v. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*, *supra*; *Parsons v. The Canadian Red Cross Society*, [1999] O.J. No. 3572 (S.C.J.) at paras. 71-72; *Frohlinger v. Nortel Networks Corp.*, [2007] O.J. No. 148 (S.C.J.) at para. 8.

[51] There is an initial presumption of fairness when a settlement is negotiated arms-length: *Vitapharm Canada Ltd. v. F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.* (2005), 74 O.R. (3d) 758 (S.C.J.) at paras. 113-114; *CSL Equity Investments Ltd. v. Valois*, [2007] O.J. No. 3932 (S.C.J.) at para. 5.

[52] The court may give considerable weight to the recommendations of experienced counsel who have been involved in the litigation and are in a better position than the court or the class members, to weigh the factors that bear on the reasonableness of a particular settlement: *Kranjcec v. Ontario*, [2006] O.J. No. 3671 (S.C.J.) at para. 11; *Vitapharm Canada Ltd. v. F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.* (2005), 74 O.R. (3d) 758 (S.C.J.) at para. 142.

[53] In assessing the reasonableness of a settlement agreement, the court is entitled to consider the non-monetary benefits, including the provision of cooperation: *Nutech Brands Inc. v. Air Canada*, [2009] O.J. No. 709 (SCJ) at paras 29-30, 36-37; *Osmun v Cadbury Adams Canada Inc.*, [2010] O.J. No. 1877 (S.C.J.), *aff'd* 2010 ONCA 841, leave to appeal to S.C.C. *ref'd* [2011] S.C.C.A. No. 55.

[54] The court may approve a settlement with a “bar order” in which the plaintiff settles with some defendants and agrees only to pursue claims of several liability against the remaining defendants: *Ontario New Home Warranty Program v. Chevron Chemical Co.* (1999), 46 O.R. (3d) 130 (S.C.J.); *Vitapharm Canada Ltd. v. F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.* (2005), 74 O.R. (3d) 758 (S.C.J.) at paras. 134-39; *Millard v. North George Capital Management Ltd.*, [2000] O.J. No. 1535 (S.C.J.); *Gariepy v. Shell Oil Co.*, [2002] O.J. No. 4022 (S.C.J.); *McCarthy v. Canadian Red Cross Society*, [2001] O.J. No. 2474 (S.C.J.); *Bona Foods Ltd. v. Ajinomoto U.S.A. Inc.*, [2004] O.J. No. 908 (S.C.J.); *Attis v. Canada (Minister of Health)*, [2003] O.J. No. 344 (S.C.J.), *aff'd* [2003] O.J. No. 4708 (C.A.); *Osmun v. Cadbury Adams Canada Inc.*, *supra*.

[55] In the case at bar, before the settlement agreement between the Plaintiffs and Pöyry (Beijing) was revised at the eleventh hour, I had serious misgivings about approving the proposed settlement. I was concerned about whether the non-settling Defendants were being fairly treated, and I was concerned about whether the Plaintiffs should take on the risk and burden of contesting the apportionment of liability in crossclaims and third party claims that normally would not be their concern.

[56] Subject to what the Plaintiffs might submit during the oral argument, the Defendants’ arguments in their factums appeared to me to make a strong case that the non-settling Defendants’ ability to defend themselves by shifting the blame exclusively on the Pöyry entities and the non-settling Defendants’ ability to advance their

substantive claims for contribution and indemnity were unfairly compromised by the release of all the Pöyry entities and the protection afforded all of them by a bar order.

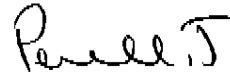
[57] Subject to what the Plaintiffs might submit during the oral argument, I was concerned whether the release and bar order was in the class members' best interests in the circumstances of this case, where it is early days in assessing the extent to which the non-settling Defendants could succeed in establishing their claims of contribution and indemnity.

[58] However, with the non-settling Defendants, apparently being content with the revised settlement arrangement, and with the assertive and confident recommendation of the Plaintiffs and their lawyers made during oral argument that the proposed settlement is in the best interests of the class members and will increase the likelihood of success in obtaining leave under the *Securities Act* and certification under the *Class Proceedings Act, 1992* and perhaps success in encouraging a settlement, my conclusion is that the court should approve the settlement.

[59] I know from the carriage motion that the lawyers for the Plaintiffs have expended a great deal of forensic energy investigating and advancing this litigation and it is true that they are in a better position than the court to weigh the factors that bear on the reasonableness of a particular settlement, particularly a tactically and strategically motivated settlement in ongoing litigation.

G. CONCLUSION

[60] For the above reasons, I grant the Plaintiffs' motion without costs.



Perell, J.

The Trustees of the Labourers' Pension Fund of Central and Eastern Canada v. Sino Forest Corporation, 2012 ONSC 5398

**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

Plaintiff

- 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

REASONS FOR DECISION

Perell, J.

Released: September 25, 2012.