

**FINAL REPORT OF
THE INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF SINO-FOREST CORPORATION**

Privileged & Confidential

January 31, 2012

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GLOSSARY

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE I: SECOND INTERIM REPORT – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Notes:

1. Capitalized terms used in this Final Report shall have the respective meanings ascribed to them in the Glossary.
2. The IC Advisors have conducted various investigative and review processes, all at the direction of, and subject to such scope limitations as the IC, in its judgment, deemed appropriate. This Final Report, while based on the work of such advisors, is the report of the IC and not the report of the IC Advisors.

INTRODUCTION

The IC was established by the Board on June 2, 2011 immediately following the release by Muddy Waters of the MW Report. The IC has issued two interim reports to the Board since that date, the first dated August 10, 2011 and the second dated November 13, 2011. The initial members of the IC were William Ardell (Chair), James Bowland and James Hyde. At the invitation of the IC, Mr. Garry West, an independent director of SF, has attended virtually all the IC meetings and participated in its process. Mr. Bowland resigned as a director and from the IC on November 3, 2011 following the delivery to the Board of the IC's draft Second Interim Report. The IC has formally met approximately 75 times, in most cases for several hours, and met informally and communicated by email almost daily, either as IC members or in another Board capacity.

As was noted in the Second Interim Report, the IC focused on the years 2006 and following and limited its process to the examination and review of the issues raised in three core areas: (i) timber asset verification; (ii) timber asset value; and (iii) revenue recognition. Overlaying or intertwined with the latter two areas were the issues raised by the MW allegations regarding related party transactions and relationships. These issues have proved to be very difficult to definitively resolve.

The Second Interim Report described the process undertaken by the IC in its examination and review of the allegations made in the MW Report, summarized the outcomes and findings resulting from such process and identified certain further steps which the IC intended to take. Attached as Schedule I to this report is the Executive Summary from the Second Interim Report which includes an overview of the IC's principal findings as to timber ownership, forestry bureau confirmations and Plantation Rights Certificates, book values of timber, revenue reconciliation, relationships, cash and the BVI structure. The Executive Summary also discusses the challenges encountered by the IC in conducting its process.

The Second Interim Report stated that, while the IC believed its work was substantially complete, there remained certain further steps which it intended to undertake as follows:

- review the information and analysis which had very recently been provided by Management and which was intended to respond to certain issues regarding relationships of the Company with AIs and Suppliers and between AIs and Suppliers as identified in Part IV of the Second Interim Report;
- work with management to engage an independent valuator; and
- such other steps as the IC, in its judgment, deemed advisable in the discharge of its mandate.

This Final Report of the IC sets out the activities undertaken by the IC since mid-November, the findings from such activities and the IC's conclusions regarding its examination and review. The IC's activities during this period have been limited as a result of Canadian and Chinese holidays (Christmas, New Year and Chinese New Year) and the extensive involvement of IC members in the Company's Restructuring and Audit Committees, both of which are advised by different advisors than those retained by the IC. The IC believes that, notwithstanding there remain issues which have not been fully answered, the work of the IC is now at the point of diminishing

returns because much of the information which it is seeking lies with non-compellable third parties, may not exist or is apparently not retrievable from the records of the Company.

In December 2011, the Company defaulted under the indentures relating to its outstanding bonds with the result that its resources are now more focused on dealing with its bondholders. This process is being overseen by the Restructuring Committee appointed by the Board. Pursuant to the Waiver Agreement dated January 18, 2012 between the Company and the holders of a majority of the principal amount of its 2014 Notes, the Company agreed, among other things, that the final report of the IC to the Board would be made public by January 31, 2012.

Given the circumstances described above, the IC understands that, with the delivery of this Final Report, its review and examination activities are terminated. The IC does not expect to undertake further work other than assisting with responses to regulators and the RCMP as required and engaging in such further specific activities as the IC may deem advisable or the Board may instruct. The IC has asked the IC Advisors to remain available to assist and advise the IC upon its instructions.

I. PROCESS SINCE NOVEMBER 13, 2011

The IC Advisors' privileged report on outstanding items as at the date of the Second Interim Report and limited processes conducted by the IC Advisors since November 13, 2011 (being the date of the IC's Second Interim Report) has been delivered to the Board. Many of those challenges, which are fully described in section C of the Executive Summary of the Second Interim Report, continued to affect the IC's process since November 13, 2011. See Schedule I.

The scope of review and the processes undertaken by the IC Advisors since November 13, 2011 were determined by the IC and have been subject to certain limitations. The IC, in its judgment, considers such limitations to be appropriate and in the best interest of the Company, having regard to the challenges referred to above, time constraints and cost/benefit considerations. This Final Report to the Board, while partially based on the work of the IC Advisors, is the report of the IC and not the work of the IC Advisors.

II. RELATIONSHIPS

The objectives of the IC's examination of the Company's relationships with its AIs and Suppliers were to determine, in light of the MW allegations, if such relationships are arm's length and to obtain, if possible, independent verification of the cash flows underlying the set-off transactions described in Section II.A of the Second Interim Report. That the Company's relationships with its AIs and Suppliers be arm's length is relevant to SF's ability under GAAP to:

- book its timber assets at cost in its 2011 and prior years' financial statements, both audited and unaudited
- recognize revenue from standing timber sales as currently reflected in its 2011 and prior years' financial statements, both audited and unaudited.

A. Yuda Wood

Yuda Wood was founded in April 2006 and was until 2010 a Supplier of SF. Its business with SF from 2007 to 2010 totalled approximately 152,164 Ha and RMB 4.94 billion. Section VI.A and Schedule VI.A.2(a) of the Second Interim Report described the MW allegations relating to Yuda Wood, the review conducted by the IC and its findings to date. The IC concluded that Huang Ran is not currently an employee, and that Yuda Wood is not a subsidiary, of the Company. However, there is evidence suggesting a close cooperation between SF and Yuda Wood which the IC had asked Management to explain. At the time the Second Interim Report was issued, the IC was continuing to review Management's explanations of a number of Yuda Wood-related emails and certain questions arising there-from.

Subsequent to the issuance of its Second Interim Report in mid-November, the IC, with the assistance of the IC Advisors, has reviewed the Management responses provided to date relating to Yuda Wood and has sought further explanations and documentary support for such explanations. This was supplementary to the activities of the Audit Committee of SF and its advisors who have had during this period primary carriage of examining Management's responses on the interactions of SF and Yuda Wood. While many answers and explanations have been obtained, the IC believes that they are not yet sufficient to allow it to fully understand the nature and scope of the relationship between SF and Yuda Wood. Accordingly, based on the information it has obtained, the IC is still unable to independently verify that the relationship of Yuda Wood is at arm's length to SF. It is to be noted that Management is of the view that Yuda Wood is unrelated to SF for accounting purposes. The IC remains satisfied that Yuda is not a subsidiary of SF. Management continues to undertake work related to Yuda Wood, including seeking documentation from third parties and responding to e-mails where the responses are not yet complete or prepared. Management has provided certain banking records to the Audit Committee that the Audit Committee advises support Management's position that SF did not capitalize Yuda Wood (but that review is not yet completed). The IC anticipates that Management will continue to work with the Audit Committee, Company counsel and E&Y on these issues.

B. Other Relationships

Section VI.B.1 of the Second Interim Report described certain other relationships which had been identified in the course of the IC's preparation for certain interviews with AIs and Suppliers. These relationships include (i) thirteen Suppliers where former SF employees, consultants or secondees are or have been directors, officers and/or shareholders (including Yuda Wood); (ii) an AI with a former SF employee in a senior position; (iii) potential relationships between AIs and Suppliers; (iv) set-off payments for BVI standing timber purchases being made by companies that are not AIs and other set-off arrangements involving non-AI entities; (v) payments by AIs to potentially connected Suppliers; and (vi) sale of standing timber to an AI potentially connected to a Supplier of that timber. Unless expressly addressed herein, the IC has no further update of a material nature on the items raised above.

On the instructions of the IC, the IC Advisors gave the details of these possible relationships to Management for further follow up and explanation. Just prior to the

Second Interim Report, Management provided information regarding AIs and Suppliers relationships among the Company and such parties.

This information was in the form of a report dated November 10, 2011, subsequently updated on November 21, 2011 and January 20, 2012 (the latest version being the “Kaitong Report”) prepared by Kaitong Law Firm (“Kaitong”), a Chinese law firm which advises the Company. The Kaitong Report has been separately delivered to the Board. Kaitong has advised that much of the information in the Kaitong Report was provided by Management and has not been independently verified by such law firm or the IC. Kaitong’s work on the information received from Management includes:

- Reconciling the annual transaction amount for each Supplier and AI with the purchase/sales detailed data, which were provided by Management;
- Checking registration documents filed with SAIC to verify the basic information (legal representative, shareholding structure and establishment date) of Suppliers and AIs; and
- Performing Internet searches on the backers including their current and past position, investment and news.

The Kaitong Report generally describes certain relationships amongst AIs and Suppliers and certain relationships between their personnel and Sino-Forest, either identified by Management or through SAIC and other searches. The Kaitong Report also specifically addresses certain relationships identified in the Second Interim Report. The four main areas of information in the Kaitong Report are as follows and are discussed in more detail below:

- (i) **Backers to Suppliers and AIs:** The Kaitong Report explains the concept of “backers” to both Suppliers and AIs. The Kaitong Report suggests that backers are individuals with considerable influence in political, social or business circles, or all three. The Kaitong Report also states that such backers or their identified main business entities do not generally appear in SAIC filings by the Suppliers or AIs as shareholders thereof and, in most instances, in any other capacity.
- (ii) **Suppliers and AIs with Former SF Personnel:** The appendices to the Kaitong Report list certain Suppliers that have former SF personnel as current shareholders.
- (iii) **Common Shareholders Between Suppliers and AIs:** The Kaitong Report states that there are 5 Suppliers and 3 AIs with current common shareholders but there is no cross majority ownership positions between Suppliers and AIs.
- (iv) **Transactions Involving Suppliers and AIs that have Shareholders in common:** The Kaitong Report states that, where SF has had transactions with Suppliers and AIs that have certain current shareholders in common as noted above, the subject timber in those transactions is not the same;

that is, the timber which SF buys from such Suppliers and the timber which SF sells to such AIs are located in different counties or provinces.

The IC Advisors have reviewed the Kaitong Report on behalf of the IC. The IC Advisors liaised with Kaitong and met with Kaitong and current and former Management. A description of the Kaitong Report and the IC's findings and comments are summarized below. By way of summary, the Kaitong Report provides considerable information regarding relationships among Suppliers and AIs, and between them and SF, but much of this information related to the relationship of each backer with the associated Suppliers and AIs is not supported by any documentary or other independent evidence. As such, some of the information provided is unverified and, particularly as it relates to the nature of the relationships with the backers, is viewed by the IC to be likely unverifiable by it.

1. Backers to Suppliers and AIs

As noted above, the Kaitong Report explains the concept of backers of certain Suppliers and AIs. The Kaitong Report in effect supersedes certain of the information previously provided by Management and reported in the Second Interim Report (Part V.C.18(b)) concerning AIs and their supporters (then referred to as AI Holdcos or conglomerate).

The Kaitong Report states that all backers to Suppliers and AIs have strong business networks and good relations with various levels of the identified Chinese governments but does not explain the nature of the connections. The Kaitong Report stresses the importance of "Guanxi" in Chinese business, but is not specific as to particular benefits and why these particular relationships are important. The Kaitong Report contains little information to validate the political or business connections of such backers, or the nature of the relationship between the backers and the Suppliers or AIs. There is no documentary evidence of the nature of their support for their respective Suppliers or AIs nor the consideration (if any) received by the backers for their support of the Suppliers or AIs. The Kaitong Report suggests that such backers may provide resources that are important in China such as introductions, endorsements and connections.

As described in Schedule II, the IC Advisors conducted a review of the emails of twenty-three custodians using keyword searches related to the backers.

The documents identified by the IC Advisors from such review as being of potential interest showed no direct communication between backers and SF personnel. No additional substantive information was obtained from such email review or the interactions between the IC Advisors and Kaitong and management either on the relationships between SF and the backers or the roles and involvement of the backers in the business dealings between SF and the AIs and Suppliers. Management has advised that, while they were aware of certain backers of the AIs and Suppliers, the backers were not directly involved in the interactions with the Company. This appears to be borne out by the key word searches.

The SAIC information reviewed by the IC Advisors indicated one connection between an identified backer and an associated Supplier and the Kaitong Report indicates another between a backer and one of his associated Suppliers.

As described below, certain of the persons identified as backers of AIs were interviewed prior to the Second Interim Report and, in some cases, acknowledged an association with the AI for which the Kaitong Report identified them as its backer.

Given the general lack of information on the backers or the nature and scope of the relationships between the Suppliers or AIs and their respective backers and the absence of any documentary support or independent evidence of such relationships, the IC has been unable to reach any conclusion as to the existence, nature or importance of such relationships. As a result, the IC is unable to assess the implications, if any, of these backers with respect to SF's relationships with its Suppliers or AIs. Based on its experience to date, including interviews with Suppliers and AIs involving persons who have now been identified as backers in the Kaitong Report, the IC believes that it would be very difficult for the IC Advisors to arrange interviews with either the AIs or Suppliers or their respective backers and, if arranged, that such interviews would yield very little, if any, verifiable information to such advisors. The IC understands Management is continuing to seek meetings with its AIs and Suppliers with the objective of obtaining information, to the extent such is available, that will provide further background to the relationships to the Audit Committee.

(a) New Suppliers

The Kaitong Report also addresses the observation in the Second Interim Report that several new Suppliers have appeared since 2009 and completed very large transactions with SF. The Kaitong Report states that Management advised that the main reason to have new Suppliers is that as the Company expands its business into new geographic regions, it needs Suppliers established in each such region. In addition, the Company would also like to balance the transactions among Suppliers so as to reduce dependency risk on certain Suppliers. Supplier #21 is named as one such Supplier. This Supplier has the same backer (Backer #24¹) and one similar shareholder (Shareholder #12 as to 70%) as the earlier supplier, Supplier #2, where Shareholder #12 is shown in SAIC filings as a 20% shareholder. This particular new Supplier is supplying in Sichuan Province, a relatively new area for SF.

(b) Backers to AIs

The Kaitong Report states that from 2006 to 2011 Sino-Forest sold timber to a total of 13 AIs and of these, 6 are supported by four backers. These backers are Backer #5, Backer #7, and Backer #3², Backer #2 and Backer #8. The Kaitong Report states that it is not known if the remaining 7 AIs have backers.

The IC Advisors have interviewed Backer #5, Backer #3 and Backer #2 prior to production of the Kaitong Report as former Management had identified them as associated with certain corporate entities then referred to as AI Holdcos or

¹ For the purposes of this report, certain persons or entities that were labelled as "Shareholder" in the Second Interim Report are referred to as "Backer" in this Final Report. The numeric portion of the assigned name of such persons or entities remains the same where previously referred to in the Second Interim Report.

² Formerly referred to as AI-Supplier Contact #3

conglomerates. All confirmed their associations with the relevant AIs , but did not produce any documentation verifying such association.

2. Suppliers and AIs with Former SF Personnel

The Appendices to the Kaitong Report list the Suppliers with former SF personnel as current shareholders. According to the information previously obtained by the IC Advisors, the identification of former SF personnel indicated in the Kaitong Report to be current shareholders of past or current Suppliers is correct.

(a) Suppliers with former SF personnel

The Kaitong Report, which is limited to examining Suppliers where ex-SF employees are current shareholders as shown in SAIC filings, does not provide material new information concerning Suppliers where former SF employees were identified by the IC in the Second Interim Report as having various past or present connections to current or former Suppliers except that the Kaitong Report provides an explanation of two transactions identified in the Second Interim Report. These involved purchases of standing timber by SF from Suppliers controlled by persons who were employees of SF at the time of these transactions. Neither of the Suppliers have been related to an identified backer in the Kaitong Report. The explanations are similar indicating that neither of the SF employees was an officer in charge of plantation purchases or one of SF's senior management at the time of the transactions. The employees in question were Shareholder #14 in relation to a RMB 49 million purchase from Supplier #18 in December 2007 (shown in SAIC filings to be 100% owned by him) and Shareholder #20 in relation to a RMB 3.3 million purchase from Supplier #23 (shown in SAIC filings to be 70% owned by him) in October 2007. The Kaitong Report indicates Shareholder #20 is a current employee of SF who then had responsibilities in SF's wood board production business.

The IC is not aware that the employees' ownership positions were brought to the attention of the Board at the time of the transactions or, subsequently, until the publication of the Second Interim Report and understands the Audit Committee will consider such information.

(b) AIs with former SF personnel

The Kaitong Report indicates that no SF employees are listed in SAIC filing reports as current shareholders of AIs. Except as noted herein, the IC agrees with this statement. The Kaitong Report does not address the apparent role of an ex-employee Officer #3 who was introduced to the IC as the person in charge of AI #2 by Backer #5 of AI Conglomerate #1. Backer #5 is identified in the Kaitong Report as a backer of two AIs, including AI#2. (The Kaitong Report properly does not include AI #14. as an AI for this purpose, whose 100% shareholder is former SF employee Officer #3. However, the IC is satisfied that the activities of this entity primarily relate to certain onshoring transactions that facilitated the transfer of SF BVI timber assets to SF WFOE subsidiaries.)

There was one other instance where a past shareholding relationship has been identified between an AI #10 and persons who were previously or are still shown on the SF human

resources records, Shareholder #26 and Shareholder #27. Management has explained that such entity sold wood board processing and other assets to SF and that the persons associated with that company consulted with SF after such sale in relation to the purchased wood board processing assets. Such entity subsequently also undertook material timber purchases as an AI of SF in 2007-2008 over a time period in which such persons are shown as shareholders of such AI in the SAIC filing reviewed (as to 47.5% for Shareholder #26 and as to 52.5% for Shareholder #27). That time period also intersects the time that Shareholder #26 is shown in such human resources records and partially intersects the time that Shareholder #27 is shown on such records. Management has also explained that Shareholder #26 subsequent to the time of such AI sales became an employee of a SF wood board processing subsidiary. Management has provided certain documentary evidence of its explanations. The IC understands that the Audit Committee will consider this matter.

3. Common Shareholders between Supplier and AIs

The Kaitong Report states that there are 5 Suppliers and 3 AIs that respectively have certain common current shareholders but also states that there is no cross control by those current shareholders of such Suppliers or AIs based on SAIC filings. The Kaitong Report correctly addresses current cross shareholdings in Suppliers and AIs based on SAIC filings but does not address certain other shareholdings. With the exception of one situation of cross control in the past, the IC has not identified a circumstance in the SAIC filings reviewed where the same person controlled a Supplier at the time it controlled a different AI. The one exception is that from April 2002 to February 2006, AI #13 is shown in SAIC filings as the 90% shareholder of Supplier/AI #14. AI #13 did business with SF BVIs from 2005 through 2007 and Supplier/AI #14 supplied SF BVIs from 2004 through 2006. However, the IC to date has only identified one contract involving timber bought from Supplier/AI #14 that was subsequently sold to AI #13. It involved a parcel of 2,379 Ha. timber sold to AI #13 in December 2005 that originated from a larger timber purchase contract with Supplier/AI #14 earlier that year. Management has provided an explanation for this transaction. The IC understands that the Audit Committee will consider this matter.

4. Transactions involving Suppliers and AIs with Current Shareholders in Common

The Kaitong Report states that where SF has had transactions with 5 Suppliers and 3 AIs that have current shareholders in common (but no one controlling shareholder) as shown in SAIC filings, the subject timber in the transactions they each undertook with SF is not the same; that is, the timber which SF buys from the Suppliers and the timber which SF sells to the AIs where the Supplier and AI have a current common shareholder were located in different areas and do not involve the same plots of timber. The Kaitong Report further states that where SF has had transactions with 5 Suppliers and 3 AIs with current shareholders in common as shown in SAIC filings, SF had transactions with those AIs prior to having transactions with those Suppliers, thus SF was not overstating its transactions by buying and selling to the same counterparties.

Other than the immaterial timber parcel transaction referred to in Section II.B.3 above, which is a 2005 transaction, the IC believes that the Kaitong Report is accurate in respect of the specific transactions cited by it, except that it could not independently confirm the

information reported for sales from Suppliers with cross minority interests to AI #3 of timber parcels in Jiangxi Province due to the absence of detailed location information in the sales contracts.

The Kaitong Report does not specifically address historical situations involving common shareholders and potential other interconnections between AIs and Suppliers that may appear as a result of the identification of backers. There is generally no ownership connection shown in SAIC filings between backers and the Suppliers and AIs associated with such backers in the Kaitong Report.

The Second Interim Report indicated some potential connections between shareholders of Supplier #3 and two AIs that Management then associated with an entity called AI Conglomerate #1. No direct ownership was indicated between such AIs and AI Conglomerate #1 based on the SAIC filings reviewed, although the Kaitong Report indicates that the current owner of AI Conglomerate #1 is a backer of such AIs. The IC is also now satisfied that based on various corporate filings, there is no current cross ownership between AI Conglomerate #1 and Supplier #3. Further, the IC believes, based on its review of the timber purchase contracts between Supplier #3 and SF and the timber sales contracts between SF and AIs backed by the owner of AI Conglomerate #1 that there were no purchases and sales of the same timber with those parties during any period for which the IC believe there may have been cross ownership between shareholders of Supplier #3 and shareholders of AI Conglomerate #1 (or the two AIs). Further, Management has also provided the IC information suggesting that no proceeds from any sales to those AIs were redeployed to purchase timber from Supplier #3 or entities known to be controlled by its shareholder, Shareholder #3.

The IC notes that there were significant set-off payments from such AIs to Supplier #3 (approximately RMB 1.04 billion). Given Supplier #3 is a major Supplier and such AIs are major AIs, this is consistent with the BVI business model.

III. TIMBER ASSET PROOF OF CONCEPT

A. Background

The Second Interim Report discussed the absence of maps in documentation for BVI timber purchase transactions. In response to these concerns, Management provided information regarding various issues regarding the due diligence conducted prior to entering into a BVI timber purchase contract, including maps which in the case of timber purchases were provided through forestry bureaus.

Management also provided copies of news articles regarding foreigners being subject to criminal sanctions in China for possessing maps and other geographical information that were deemed to be classified as state secrets. The IC has reviewed these responses from Management and was unable to verify all of Management's assertions regarding forestry maps or that forestry mapping information would be regarded as subject to such sanctions but recognizes that this is an area of the law in China where a conservative approach may be prudent.

In mid December 2011, Management provided a document entitled “Detailed Description of Locating Forestry Resources in China” which explains how the locations of BVI standing timber assets are determined. This document has been provided to the Board.

It indicates that although certain types of stand maps and these land descriptions are available as part of PRCs, maps are not readily available for continuing possession by persons trading in standing timber without a lease as is the case of the transactions by SF’s BVI model. Management indicates that such maps usually can be borrowed from forestry bureaus (but not retained) and are used by the survey companies as part of the Company’s due diligence. Management believes the ability of a foreign company to retain such maps is unclear and has adopted a cautious approach to this issue. The advice received by the IC from independent forestry experts is that this practice is not inconsistent with the practice of other parties in China who buy and sell standing timber without leasing the underlying land.

B. Independent Review by Forestry Experts

(i) Background

The IC requested that a sample proof of concept exercise be undertaken by an independent forestry expert to determine if the specified areas of forest in a particular BVI purchase contract could be located and quantified by such party.

The IC determined that it was appropriate to use two forestry companies that were also being retained by the Company in connection with its restructuring and the valuation process associated therewith. These two independent forestry experts were Indufor Asia Pacific Limited (“Indufor”) and Stewart Murray (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (“Stewart Murray”). Members of the IC were involved in that retainer process. These entities had been retained through BJ for such valuation process and the report they provided was a report to BJ from Indufor on the work done by Indufor and Stewart Murray (collectively, the “Forestry Experts” and their report dated January 27, 2012, the “Forest Report”). The Forest Report has been delivered to the Board. The Forest Report describes the proof of concept asset verification process undertaken to determine if the net stocked area of two forest compartments purchased under two specific SF BVI timber purchase contracts could be verified.

The importance of such a “proof of concept” engagement is that it confirms the technology, methodology and reporting framework that can be used for the wider area verification of the SF estate, subject to access to maps meeting the standards described below.

(ii) Summary

As part of the proof of concept process and based upon information from SF, including maps that SF indicated were borrowed by SF’s contract survey company from the relevant forestry bureaus, the Forestry Experts were then able to locate the two compartments in question and to relate them to the specific contracts. They measured the net stocked area of forest cover in the two compartments compared to the net stocked area for those compartments described in the survey attached to the contracts. Indufor reported that the actual net stocked area of the two selected compartments fell within six percent of the net stocked area recorded for those within the contract documents.

The analysis and findings of the report are limited solely to the two compartments described therein. Indufor states that no extrapolation of findings to the wider SF estate is possible or is implied.

(iii) The Process and Detailed Findings

The IC selected two compartments from ten possible compartment options suggested by the Forestry Experts.

The Forest Report indicates that the ten forest compartment options put forward to the IC met criteria requiring that the compartments:

1. were impartially selected by Indufor and Stewart Murray for the IC and not selected by SF;
2. were part of the SF purchased timber plantations located in Yunnan province of China;
3. were listed as being held by BVI entities and not by WFOE entities, and;
4. should cover multiple county forestry bureaus. It was the IC's intention to select compartments that were in different county forestry bureau jurisdictions.

The IC selected the following two compartments for the area verification process:

1. Purchase Contract STP-SUW-0409 dated January 7, 2011 and Survey Report STP-SUW-0409 dated 27 December 2010. Compartment 11. Located in Jianchuan county, near the township of Ma-teng. Jurisdiction of the Jianchuan County Forestry Bureau, with a stated area of 1145 mu (being 76.3 hectares).
2. Purchase Contract STP-SUW-0411 dated January 14, 2011 and Survey Report STP-SUW-0411 dated 5 January 2011. Compartment 44. Located in Heqing county, near the township of Beiya. Jurisdiction of the Heqing County Forestry Bureau, with a stated area of 957 mu (being 63.8 hectares).

The Forest Report summarizes the results of the proof of concept process as follows:

1. maps of the two compartments were provided by SF to Indufor, which SF indicated were borrowed by the contracted survey company from forestry bureaus;
2. the two maps clearly showed the extent of each compartment's boundary that corresponded to those in Surveys related to the contracts;
3. each compartment's boundary was able to be spatially located (geo-referenced) for use within a Geographic Information System;
4. the Forestry Experts located and physically visited the two forest compartments;
5. the use of recent high resolution satellite images allowed the removal of gaps and areas of unstocked forest from the calculation of each compartment's net stocked area;
6. the net stocked area calculated by the verification process for the two compartments slightly exceeded that stated in the forest survey reports attached to the SF purchase contracts for the compartments; and

7. it is important to reemphasise that no extrapolation of the area verification findings to the wider SF estate is possible.

The Forestry Experts utilized the maps as described above but were not permitted to retain them. Indufor has advised the IC that did not present any material issues to its process or conclusions. They confirm that the compartments were forested, but did not undertake an assessment of standing timber volume.

The Forestry Experts used the combined results of the field observations and satellite imagery to assess the net stocked area for each of the two forest compartments. Net stocked area is forested area and excludes any unstocked forest gaps. The following table compares the SF purchase contract areas and the net stocked area mapped by the Forestry Experts using remote sensing processes.

Table 1: Net Stocked Area Comparison of Purchase Contract vs. Assessed Area

Identification Reference	Purchase Contract Area (Ha.)	Assessed Area (Ha.)	Difference (Ha.)	Difference (%)
Compartment 11	76.3	80.5	4.2	+5.5%
Compartment 44	63.8	66.5	2.7	+4.2%

The exercise did prove the concept that was presented for testing – subject to the provision of adequate maps, it was possible to use a combination of remote sensing and ground inspection to assess the net stocked area. The Forestry Experts reported that it should indeed be possible for the Company to use the same technology, process and methodology as demonstrated in the Forest Report to verify the area and land cover status of its entire forest estate. The Forestry Experts observed and emphasised that the viability of such a large scale area verification exercise is critically dependent on having access to maps that meet certain standards, these being:

1. that the maps are provided in a format that is readily usable and reliable, be that in a high quality digital or paper format;
2. the maps are already geo-referenced, or can be readily and reliably geo-referenced; and
3. the maps clearly show the boundaries of each forest compartment or collection of forest compartments.

The Forestry Experts observed that the availability of maps meeting such specifications described above should enable an efficient area verification process of the wider SF estate to be undertaken. Forest compartment maps that did not meet such specifications would prevent their area from being verified.

The Forestry Experts therefore concluded that a large scale area verification exercise has to follow the sequence outlined below:

1. digital geo-referenced maps are combined with satellite images.
2. the locations of the necessary field sample sites are identified.
3. field sample sites are visited and the forest ground cover data are recorded.

4. the forest cover data are combined with the satellite images and the resulting net stocked area of each forest compartment can be measured.

The concept of testing a sample of BVI purchase contracts and survey information by forestry experts was discussed among the IC and counsel to the IC, although the design and testing of the proof of concept that was undertaken was a matter determined by the Forestry Experts within the parameters for selection of the two test areas determined by the IC.

The IC Advisors were not involved in the preparation of the Forest Report although such report was made available to them in order to assist counsel in advising the IC in the preparation of the Final Report.

IV. ASSET VERIFICATION

The Company's counsel has engaged Stewart Murray to assist the Company in compiling a full forest description and implementing a forest asset valuation framework as at December 31, 2011. This will enable Management to give its opinion and guidance as to the fair market value of the Company's forest assets to the Board. Stewart Murray will identify and report to the Board on the sources of data (and any assumptions therein) that are incorporated within the Company's forest description, including assigning and reporting the levels of confidence that surround key assumptions. This engagement is expected to expand to include a verification and validation process of the key components that underpin forest value involving both Stewart Murray and Indufor. The exercise will involve a highly structured process that will, over time, systematically assess the area of forest cover and merchantable volume across the SF estate. Members of the IC were involved in determining the scope and parameters of the engagement of Stewart Murray. The IC Advisors were not directly involved in the retainer process of such experts.

V. ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION

The OSC sought extensive information from the IC in letters dated December 7, 2011 (7 pages) and December 22, 2011 (29 pages), much of which was information properly sought from the Company.

The IC advised the OSC on January 4, 2012 that it would respond to their extensive inquiries.

The IC has responded to the December 7th letter and a response to the December 22nd letter, which also requires input from the Company, is expected to be completed within a reasonable period of time after the completion of this report.

VI. OUTSTANDING MATTERS

As noted in Section I above, the IC understands that with the delivery of this report, its examination and review activities are terminated. The IC would expect its next steps may include only:

- (a) assisting in responses to regulators and RCMP as required; and
- (b) such other specific activities as it may deem advisable or the Board may instruct.

GLOSSARY

“\$” means, unless otherwise specified, U.S. dollars;

“**2010 AIF**” or “b” means the Company’s annual information form for the year ending December 31, 2010;

“**2010 Financial Statements**” means the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010;

“**2010 MD&A**” means the Company’s management discussion and analysis for the year ending December 31, 2010;

“**AI**” means an authorized intermediary, an entity through which a BVI conducts its sales;

“**AI HoldCo**” means AI Conglomerate #1;

“**Audit Committee**” means the Audit Committee of the Board;

“**BJ**” means Bennett Jones LLP, Canadian counsel to the Company;

“**Board**” means the Board of Directors of SF;

“**BVI**” means a subsidiary of the Company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands;

“**China**” means The People’s Republic of China;

“**Chop**” means the seal typically used in place of signatures in China;

“**Company**” or “**SF**” or “**Sino-Forest**” means Sino-Forest Corporation and, where the context requires, its consolidated subsidiaries;

“**CTO**” means the cease trade order of the OSC dated August 26, 2010;

“**E&Y**” means Ernst & Young LLP, the auditor of the Company;

“**Executive Summary**” means the executive summary of the Second Interim Report, attached hereto as Schedule II;

“**Final Report**” means the final report of the IC to the Board dated January 31, 2012;

“**Forest Report**” the report of the Forestry Experts dated January 27, 2012 referred to in Section IIIB(i);

“**forestry bureau confirmations**” or “**confirmations**” means documents issued to the WFOEs and BVIs on letterheads with forestry bureau names and featuring Chops (the seal typically used in place of signatures) that indicate that they had been issued by the corresponding forestry bureau, but does not include new confirmations;

“**Forestry Experts**” means, collectively, Indufor and Stewart Murray;

“**FTI**” means FTI Consulting, a consulting firm advising the Company;

“**GAAP**” means the generally accepted accounting principles as set out in the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants Handbook – Accounting as applicable to public companies in Canada;

“**Ha.**” means hectares, which is equivalent to 15 mu (statements of Ha. herein are approximate, given the rounding associated with the conversion of mu to Ha.);

“**IC**” means the Independent Committee to the Board;

“**IC Advisors**” means one or more of PwC, Osler, Mallesons and JH;

“**IMET**” means an Integrated Market Enforcement Team of the RCMP;

“**Indufor**” means Indufor Asia Pacific Limited;

“**JH**” or “**Chinese counsel**” means Jun He Law Offices, independent Chinese IC counsel;

“**Kaitong**” means a Chinese law firm retained by the Company;

“**Kaitong Report**” means the report of Kaitong dated January 20, 2012 regarding certain relationship issues;

“**Mallesons**” means Mallesons Stephen Jaques, independent Hong Kong counsel to the IC;

“**Management**” means, at any time, the management of SF at that time;

“**Mandra**” means Mandra Forestry Holdings Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SF;

“**MD&A**” means management discussion and analysis;

“**mu**” means a Chinese unit of measure for area, which is equivalent to 0.067 Ha.;

“**Muddy Waters**” or “**MW**” means Muddy Waters, L.L.C.;

“**MW Report**” means the initial “research report” issued by Muddy Waters dated June 2, 2011;

“**OSC**” means Ontario Securities Commission;

“**Osler**” means Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, independent Canadian counsel to the IC;

“**Plantation Rights Certificate**” or “**PRC**” means a governmental registered certification of ownership issued by a forestry bureau in China to evidence certain forestry-related rights;

“**PwC**” means PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, forensic accounting advisors to the IC;

“**RCMP**” means Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

“**RMB**” means Renminbi, the official currency of China;

“**SAIC**” means China’s State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the national authority responsible for administering industry and commerce;

“**Second Interim Report**” means the second interim report of the IC to the Board dated November 13, 2011;

“**Stewart Murray**” means Stewart Murray (Singapore) Pte Ltd.;

“**Supplier**” means a supplier to the Company of plantation assets, either rights to standing timber or plantation/land use rights or both;

“**Survey Report**” means a Forest Resource Survey Report that accompanies BVI timber purchase contracts;

“**SW**” means Sino-Wood Partners, Limited, a Hong Kong incorporated subsidiary of SF;

“**WFOE**” means a subsidiary of the Company incorporated in China as a “Wholly Foreign Owned Enterprise”; and

“**Yuda Wood**” or “**Yuda**” means Huaihua City Yuda Wood Co. Ltd, a Supplier.

SCHEDULE I

SECOND INTERIM REPORT - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

The IC was established by the Board on June 2, 2011, immediately following the release by Muddy Waters of the MW Report regarding SF. The members of the IC are William Ardell (Chair), James Bowland, and James Hyde. At the invitation of the IC, Mr. Garry West, an independent director of SF, attends virtually all IC meetings and participates in its process. Following the delivery to the Board of the IC's draft of this Second Interim Report on November 3, 2011, Mr. James Bowland resigned as a director and therefore from the IC. The mandate of the IC, in general terms, is to independently examine and review the serious and wide-ranging allegations made in the MW Report and report back to and, if appropriate, make recommendations to the Board. To date, the IC has met approximately 48 times.

The IC Advisors' role is to support the IC in its mandate to review the allegations made in the MW Report and related matters. The IC Advisors have conducted various investigative and review processes, all at the direction of, and subject to such scope limitations as the IC, in its judgment, deemed appropriate. (See Part IV.) This Second Interim Report to the Board, while based on the work of such advisors, is the report of the IC and (other than Schedule IV) not the report of the IC Advisors.

The IC's First Interim Report to the Board dated August 10, 2011 outlined the nature and scope of the IC's activities (principally data collection) to that date and the planned next steps. The purpose of this Second Interim Report is to report to the Board on the activities undertaken by the IC since mid-August, the outcomes and findings from such activities and further next steps. The First Interim Report is attached as Schedule I.A.

While the MW Report took a scatter gun approach in its allegations, the IC determined to address the issues raised in three core areas: (i) timber asset verification; (ii) timber asset value; and (iii) revenue recognition. Overlaying the latter two areas are the issues raised by the MW allegations relating to related party transactions. The IC also determined to focus on the years 2006 to 2010. Using this framework for its review, the IC's focus since its last report has been principally on:

- the ownership structure of timber assets on SF's balance sheet;
- verifying the Company's holdings of standing timber ("purchased plantations" as referred to in the 2010 AIF) and plantation land use/lease rights ("planted plantations" as referred to in the 2010 AIF, though some plantation land use/lease rights, such as the Mandra holdings, are classified as "purchased plantations" in the 2010 AIF), held through BVIs and WFOEs and the nature of its interests in such assets (see Part V below);
- interviewing Suppliers and AIs with a view to verifying the existence and nature of SF's relationship with such third parties and seeking to obtain financial particulars about purchase and sale transactions between such third parties and SF (see Part VI below); and

- examining and assessing the relationship with Yuda Wood, historically one of the largest Suppliers of standing timber to SF supplying approximately 21.5% of BVI timber purchases from 2008 through 2011 (see Section VI.A below).

The IC's work has also included:

- examining a number of specific situations which are the subject of MW allegations or critical newspaper articles (see e.g. Sections IV.B.6, VI.B and VI.C and Part VII below);
- engaging with and assisting E&Y in its examination of various issues relevant to its reports on the Company's financial statements (see Schedule IV attached);
- responding to questions and requests for documents and information from the OSC, including enquiries made through the Hong Kong securities authorities, in connection with its publicly announced investigation (see Part IX);
- meeting with and responding to requests for information from BJ and FTI;
- conducting interviews of certain members of Management;
- inspecting original versions of documents issued to the WFOEs and BVIs on letterheads with forestry bureau names and featuring Chops (the seal typically used in place of signatures) that indicate that they had been issued by the corresponding forestry bureau (the "**forestry bureau confirmations**"), and attending meetings with forestry bureaus in an attempt to verify the Company's holdings of standing timber;
- attending interviews of AIs and Suppliers, examining SF employee and other relationships with AIs and Suppliers (see Schedule IV attached); and
- meeting with and responding to requests for information from the RCMP (see Part XI).

In addition to the IC review, the MW Report has spawned various actions by public and private parties. These actions, which have affected the IC's activities and processes, include:

- an OSC investigation of matters related to SF;
- a review by E&Y of various matters relating to its 2010 and prior years' audits;
- three class action lawsuits in Ontario (one of which has a companion action in Quebec) by securities holders against the Company, its officers, E&Y and others;
- a threatened derivative claim against E&Y and certain officers and employees of the Company;

- extensive newspaper and analyst reporting of the Company, including several in-depth investigative reports; and
- an enquiry by the RCMP through IMET.

While the IC believes its work is substantially complete, there remain certain further steps which it intends to undertake as follows:

- review the information and analysis very recently provided by Management intended to respond to certain issues regarding relationships of the Company with AIs and Suppliers and between AIs and Suppliers identified in this Second Interim Report (see Part VI);
- engage an independent valuator (see Part VIII);
- such other steps as the IC, in its judgement, deems advisable in the discharge of its mandate; and
- submit its final report and recommendations to the Board.

The IC expects to be able to deliver its final report to the Board prior to the end of 2011.

B. Overview of Principal Findings

The following sets out a very high level overview of the IC's principal findings and should be read in conjunction with the balance of this report.

Timber Ownership

Based on its review and subject to its comments herein, the IC has confirmed to its satisfaction that the Company has:

- registered title to approximately 151,000 Ha. of SW and SP planted plantations and Mandra plantations. This constitutes approximately 17.9% of its timber holdings by area as at December 31, 2010;¹ and
- contractual or other rights to approximately 683,000 Ha. of plantations, being 81.3% of its timber holdings by area as at December 31, 2010 (of these, the Company holds original Plantation Rights Certificates, issued in the name of the Supplier, representing approximately 15,000 Ha., which the IC believes gives the Company a demonstrable chain of title). See Section III.B.

In connection with such confirmation, the IC has reviewed originals or copies of purchase contracts (and the corresponding set-off documentation confirming payment, in the case of the BVI purchased plantations) for the acquisition by the Company of:

- approximately 467,000 Ha. of BVIs purchased plantations;²
- approximately 237,000 Ha. of WFOE purchased plantations;³ and
- approximately 129,000 Ha. of planted plantations⁴

representing approximately 106%⁵ of SF's disclosed timber holdings of 788,700 Ha. as at December 31, 2010. With respect to these holdings, the IC has verified to its satisfaction that the Company has registered title:

¹ Timber holdings by area as at December 31, 2010 have been calculated by adding approximately 51,000 Ha. of planted plantation land for which the Company has contracts but has yet to classify as plantations under management for the purposes of its annual disclosure, to the Company's disclosed plantation of holdings of 788,700 Ha.

² BVI purchased plantations are comprised of standing timber without underlying leases of land use rights.

³ The Company classifies this as being comprised of all WFOE (SP) standing timber and all Mandra leased plantations. Mandra leased plantations are considered to be "purchased" plantations in the Company's public disclosure because they were acquired through the 2010 acquisition of Mandra.

⁴ The Company classifies this as being comprised of all WFOE (SW and SP) leased plantations.

⁵ The Company's explanation for this figure being approximately 106% of its disclosed timber holdings as at December 31, 2010 is that the IC reviewed leases for approximately 51,000 Ha. of plantation land which were not included in the disclosed total of planted plantations of 77,700 Ha. as of December 31, 2010, due to a number of reasons, primarily because these lands had not yet been planted.

- via original Plantation Rights Certificates in the Company's name, to approximately 86,000 Ha. of WFOE purchased plantations,⁶ and approximately 43,000 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations;⁷ and
- via copies of Plantation Rights Certificates in the Company's name, to approximately 9,000 Ha. of WFOE purchased plantations, and approximately 12,000 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations.

In addition, as at December 31, 2010, the IC has determined that the Company has original or copies of forestry bureau confirmations relating to the acquisition of:

- approximately 467,000 Ha. of BVIs purchased plantations;
- approximately 89,000 Ha. of WFOE (SP) purchased plantations; and
- approximately 50,000 Ha. of WFOE (SP only) planted plantations.

The Company does not obtain registered title to BVI purchased plantations. In the case of the BVIs' plantations, the IC has visited forestry bureaus, Suppliers and AIs to seek independent evidence to establish a chain of title or payment transactions to verify such acquisitions. The purchase contracts, set-off arrangement documentation and forestry bureau confirmations constitute the documentary evidence as to the Company's contractual or other rights. The IC has been advised that the Company's rights to such plantations could be open to challenge. However, Management has advised that, to date, it is unaware of any such challenges that have not been resolved with the Suppliers in a manner satisfactory to the Company.

Forestry Bureau Confirmations and Plantation Rights Certificates

Registered title, through Plantation Rights Certificates is not available in the jurisdictions (i.e. cities and counties) examined by the IC Advisors for standing timber that is held without land use/lease rights. Therefore the Company was not able to obtain Plantation Rights Certificates for its BVIs standing timber assets in those areas. In these circumstances, the Company sought confirmations from the relevant local forestry bureau acknowledging its rights to the standing timber.

The IC Advisors reviewed forestry bureau confirmations for virtually all BVIs assets and non-Mandra WFOE purchased plantations held as at December 31, 2010. The IC Advisors, in meetings organized by Management, met with a sample of forestry bureaus with a view to obtaining verification of the Company's rights to standing timber in those jurisdictions. The result of such meetings to date have concluded with the forestry bureaus or related entities having issued new confirmations as to the Company's contractual rights to the Company in respect of 111,177 Ha. as of December 31, 2010⁸ and 133,040 Ha. as of March 31, 2011,⁹ and

⁶ These 86,000 Ha. of WFOE purchased plantations are composed of approximately 84,000 Ha. of leases under Mandra and approximately 2,000 Ha. of standing timber under SP.

⁷ These 43,000 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations are composed approximately of 31,000 Ha. of leases under SW and approximately 12,000 Ha. of leases under SP.

⁸ Composed of 106,446 Ha. of BVI plantations and 4,731 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations, of which 60,707 Ha. were confirmed in the Hunan Forestry Entity Confirmation. This amount is, however, different from the total 60,696 Ha. shown on the confirmation, which appears to arise from an addition error.

have acknowledged the issuance of existing confirmations issued to the Company as to certain rights, among other things, in respect of 113,058 Ha. as of December 31, 2010.¹⁰

Forestry bureau confirmations are not officially recognized documents and are not issued pursuant to a legislative mandate or, to the knowledge of the IC, a published policy. It appears they were issued at the request of the Company or its Suppliers. The confirmations are not title documents, in the Western sense of that term, although the IC believes they should be viewed as comfort indicating the relevant forestry bureau does not dispute SF's claims to the standing timber to which they relate and might provide comfort in case of disputes. The purchase contracts are the primary evidence of the Company's interest in timber assets.

In the meetings with forestry bureaus, the IC Advisors did not obtain significant insight into the internal authorization or diligence processes undertaken by the forestry bureaus in issuing confirmations and, as reflected elsewhere in this report, the IC did not have visibility into or complete comfort regarding the methods by which those confirmations were obtained. It should be noted that several Suppliers observed that SF was more demanding than other buyers in requiring forestry bureau confirmations.

Book Value of Timber

Based on its review to date, the IC is satisfied that the book value of the BVIs timber assets of \$2.476 billion reflected on its 2010 Financial Statements and of SP WFOE standing timber assets of \$298.6 million reflected in its 2010 Financial Statements reflects the purchase prices for such assets as set out in the BVIs and WFOE standing timber purchase contracts reviewed by the IC Advisors. Further, the purchase prices for such BVIs timber assets have been reconciled to the Company's financial statements based on set-off documentation relating to such contracts that were reviewed by the IC. However, these comments are also subject to the conclusions set out above under "Timber Ownership" on title and other rights to plantation assets.

The IC Advisors reviewed documentation acknowledging the execution of the set-off arrangements between Suppliers, the Company and AIs for the 2006-2010 period. However, the IC Advisors were unable to review any documentation of AIs or Suppliers which independently verified movements of cash in connection with such set-off arrangements between Suppliers, the Company and the AIs used to settle purchase prices paid to Suppliers by AIs on behalf of SF. We note also that the independent valuation referred to in Part VIII below has not yet been completed.

Revenue Reconciliation

As reported in its First Interim Report, the IC has reconciled reported 2010 total revenue to the sales prices in BVIs timber sales contracts, together with macro customer level data from other businesses. However, the IC was unable to review any documentation of AIs or Suppliers which independently verified movements of cash in connection with set-off

⁹ Composed of 128,309 Ha. of BVI plantations and 4,731 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations, of which 60,707 Ha. were confirmed in the Hunan Forestry Entity Confirmation. This amount is however different from the total hectare of 60,696 shown on the confirmation, which appears to arise from an addition error.

¹⁰ Composed of 90,905 Ha. of BVI plantations and 22,153 Ha. of WFOE planted plantations.

arrangements used to settle purchase prices paid, or sale proceeds received by, or on behalf of SF.

Relationships

- Yuda Wood: The IC is satisfied that Mr. Huang Ran is not currently an employee of the Company and that Yuda Wood is not a subsidiary of the Company. However, there is evidence suggesting close cooperation (including administrative assistance, possible payment of capital at the time of establishment, joint control of certain of Yuda Wood's RMB bank accounts and the numerous emails indicating coordination of funding and other business activities). Management has explained these arrangements were mechanisms that allowed the Company to monitor its interest in the timber transactions. Further, Huang Ran (a Yuda Wood employee) has an ownership and/or directorship in a number of Suppliers (See Section VI.B). The IC Advisors have been introduced to persons identified as influential backers of Yuda Wood but were unable to determine the relationships, if any, of such persons with Yuda Wood, the Company or other Suppliers or AIs. Management explanations of a number of Yuda Wood-related emails and answers to E&Y's questions are being reviewed by the IC and may not be capable of independent verification.
- Other: The IC's review has identified other situations which require further review. These situations suggest that the Company may have close relationships with certain Suppliers, and certain Suppliers and AIs may have cross-ownership and other relationships with each other. The IC notes that in the interviews conducted by the IC with selected AIs and Suppliers, all such parties represented that they were independent of SF. Management has very recently provided information and analysis intended to explain these situations. The IC is reviewing this material from Management and intends to report its findings in this regard in its final report to the Board. Some of such information and explanations may not be capable of independent verification.
- Accounting Considerations: To the extent that any of SF's purchase and sale transactions are with related parties for accounting purposes, the value of these transactions as recorded on the books and records of the Company may be impacted.

Cash

As reported in the IC's First Interim Report, as a precautionary measure, the IC requested that PwC confirm SF's cash balances. PwC did this as of June 13, 2011 for both China accounts and "offshore" accounts. A total of 293 accounts controlled by SF in Hong Kong were confirmed, representing 100% of the expected cash position. There are a very significant number of accounts held by SF in China (in excess of 260) and the logistics and requirements of in-person/in-branch verification in that country led the IC to confirm only a portion of the China accounts (28 accounts, representing approximately 81% of the expected China cash position). The IC was satisfied that SF's expected cash position existed as at the date of the confirmation. The Board should be aware that at the time of the cash confirmation process, SF only updated the details of its cash position quarterly, so the confirmation results must be considered in that context. The IC has instituted certain additional controls over cash

movements in excess of \$1 million held in SF Hong Kong bank accounts in order to provide the IC with some precautionary comfort during the examination process. Further, Management has advised that cash balances are now updated on a more frequent basis. See Part XII.

BVI Structure

The BVI structure used by SF to purchase and sell standing timber assets could be challenged by the relevant Chinese authorities as the undertaking of “business activities” within China by foreign companies, which may only be undertaken by entities established within China with the requisite approvals. However, there is no clear definition of what constitutes “business activities” under Chinese law and there are different views among the IC’s Chinese counsel and the Company’s Chinese counsel as to whether the purchase and sale of timber in China as undertaken by the BVIs could be considered to constitute “business activities” within China. In the event that the relevant Chinese authorities consider the BVIs to be undertaking “business activities” within China, they may be required to cease such activities and could be subject to other regulatory action. As regularization of foreign businesses in China is an ongoing process, the government has in the past tended to allow foreign companies time to restructure their operations in accordance with regulatory requirements (the cost of which is uncertain), rather than enforcing the laws strictly and imposing penalties without notice. See Section II.B.2.

C. Challenges

Throughout its process, the IC has encountered numerous challenges in its attempts to implement a robust independent process which would yield reliable results. Among those challenges are the following:

(a) Chinese Legal Regime for Forestry:

- national laws and policies appear not yet to be implemented at all local levels;
- in practice, none of the local jurisdictions tested in which BVIs hold standing timber appears to have instituted a government registry and documentation system for the ownership of standing timber as distinct from a government registry system for the ownership of plantation land use rights;
- the registration of plantation land use rights, the issue of Plantation Rights Certificates and the establishment of registries, is incomplete in some jurisdictions based on the information available to the IC;
- as a result, title to standing timber, when not held in conjunction with a land use right, cannot be definitively proven by reference to a government maintained register; and
- Sino-Forest has requested confirmations from forestry bureaus of its acquisition of timber holdings (excluding land leases) as additional evidence of ownership. Certain forestry bureaus and Suppliers have indicated the confirmation was beyond the typical diligence practice in China for acquisition of timber holdings.

(b) Obtaining Information from Third Parties: For a variety of reasons, all of them outside the control of the IC, it is very difficult to obtain information from third parties in China. These reasons include the following:

- many of the third parties from whom the IC wanted information (e.g., AIs, Suppliers and forestry bureaus) are not compellable by the Company or Canadian legal processes;
- third parties appeared to have concerns relating to disclosure of information regarding their operations that could become public or fall into the hands of Chinese government authorities: many third parties explained their reluctance to provide requested documentation and information as being “for tax reasons” but declined to elaborate; and
- awareness of MW allegations, investigations and information gathering by the OSC and other parties, and court proceedings; while not often explicitly articulated, third parties had an awareness of the controversy

surrounding SF and a reluctance to be associated with any of these allegations or drawn into any of these processes.

- (c) Small Management Team: The Company has a very small executive management team and it is stretched by:
- demands from the IC, the OSC and E&Y;
 - the placement on administrative leave in late August 2011 of certain members of Management by the Company, based upon the advice of BJ. These employees remained available to assist Management upon request on a supervised basis, which further stretched the remaining management;
 - the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer part way through the IC process; and
 - the fact that Management is dispersed among Canada, Hong Kong and various parts of China.
- (d) Cultural/Language/Geographic Issues:
- vast majority of operational documents are in Chinese;
 - most Asia-based Management employees' first language is Chinese;
 - business practices in China and the SF business model:
 - rely heavily on personal relationships; and
 - documentation of contractual arrangements is not as comprehensive as would be typical in Western jurisdictions, is often not done until after the transaction is agreed and is frequently incomplete;
 - geographic and time distances for the North American-based teams;
 - SF's operations in China are widely and remotely geographically dispersed, a number of plantations are close to sensitive border areas and some are accessible only by overland vehicle travel; and
 - public records in China are more limited than in Western jurisdictions and are often not complete, accessible, up to date or accurate.
- (e) Corporate Governance/Operational Weaknesses: Management has asserted that business in China is based upon relationships. The IC and the IC Advisors have observed this through their efforts to obtain meetings with forestry bureaus, Suppliers and AIs and their other experience in China. The importance of relationships appears to have resulted in dependence on a relatively small group of Management who are integral to maintaining customer relationships, negotiating and finalizing the purchase and sale of

plantation fibre contracts and the settlement of accounts receivable and accounts payable associated with plantation fibre contracts. This concentration of authority or lack of segregation of duties has been previously disclosed by the Company as a control weakness. As a result and as disclosed in the 2010 MD&A, senior Management in their ongoing evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, recognizing the disclosed weakness, determined that the design and controls were ineffective. The Chairman and Chief Financial Officer provided annual and quarterly certifications of their regulatory filings. Related to this weakness the following challenges presented themselves in the examination by the IC and the IC Advisors:

- operational and administration systems that are generally not sophisticated having regard to the size and complexity of the Company's business and in relation to North American practices; including:
 - incomplete or inadequate record creation and retention practices;
 - contracts not maintained in a central location;
 - significant volumes of data maintained across multiple locations on decentralized servers;
 - data on some servers in China appearing to have been deleted on an irregular basis, and there is no back-up system;
 - no integrated accounting system: accounting data is not maintained on a single, consolidated application, which can require extensive manual procedures to produce reports; and
 - a treasury function that was centralized for certain major financial accounts, but was not actively involved in the control or management of numerous local operations bank accounts;
- no internal audit function although there is evidence the Company has undertaken and continues to assess its disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting using senior Management and independent control consultants;
- SF employees conduct Company affairs from time to time using personal devices and non-corporate email addresses which have been observed to be shared across groups of staff and changed on a periodic and organized basis; this complicated and delayed the examination of email data by the IC Advisors; and
- lack of full cooperation/openness in the ICs examination from certain members of Management.

- (f) Complexity, Lack of Visibility into, and Limitations of BVIs Model: The use of AIs and Suppliers as an essential feature of the BVIs standing timber business model contributes to the lack of visibility into title documentation, cash movements and tax liability since cash settlement in respect of the BVIs standing timber transactions takes place outside of the Company's books.
- (g) Cooperation and openness of the Company's executives throughout the process: From the outset, the IC Advisors sought the full cooperation and support of Allen Chan and the executive management team. Initially, the executive management team appeared ill-prepared to address the IC's concerns in an organized fashion and there was perhaps a degree of culture shock as Management adjusted to the IC Advisors' examination. In any event, significant amounts of material information, particularly with respect to the relationship with Yuda Wood, interrelationships between AIs and/or Suppliers, were not provided to the IC Advisors as requested. In late August 2011 on the instructions of the IC, interviews of Management were conducted by the IC Advisors in which documents evidencing these connections were put to the Management for explanation. As a result of these interviews (which were also attended by BJ) the Company placed certain members of Management on administrative leave upon the advice of Company counsel. At the same time the OSC made allegations in the CTO of Management misconduct.

Following the implementation of these administrative leaves and the subsequent appointment of Judson Martin as the new Chief Executive Officer of the company on August 26, 2011, the cooperation received by the IC Advisors from the Company improved significantly. As a result of Mr. Martin's direction, meetings have been arranged and held with Suppliers, AI's and additional forestry bureaus. In addition, as noted above, very recently, Management presented information regarding AIs and Suppliers and relationships among the Company and such parties. The IC is reviewing this material from Management and intends to report its findings in this regard in its final report to the Board.

- (h) Independence of the IC Process: The cooperation and collaboration of the IC with Management (operating under the direction of the new Chief Executive Officer) and with Company counsel in completing certain aspects of the IC's mandate has been noted by the OSC and by E&Y. Both have questioned the degree of independence of the IC from Management as a result of this interaction. The IC has explained the practical impediments to its work in the context of the distinct business culture (and associated issues of privacy) in the forestry sector in China in which the Company operates. Cooperation of third parties in Hong Kong and China, including employees, depends heavily on relationships and trust. As noted above, the Company's placing certain members of Management on administrative leave, as well as the OSC's allegations in the CTO, further hampered the IC's ability to conduct its process. As a result, the work of the IC was frequently done with the assistance of, or in reliance on, the new Chief Executive Officer and his Management team and Company counsel. Given that Mr. Martin was, in effect, selected by the IC and BJ was appointed in late June 2011, the IC concluded that, while not ideal, this was a practical and appropriate way to proceed in the circumstances. As evidenced by the increased number of

scheduled meetings with forestry bureaus, Suppliers and AIs, and, very recently, the delivery to the IC of information regarding AIs and Suppliers and relationships among the Company and such parties, it is acknowledged that Mr. Martin's involvement in the process has been beneficial. It is also acknowledged that in executing his role and assisting the IC he has had to rely on certain of the members of Management who had been placed on administrative leave.