



Canfor Corporation

Annual Information Form

**Information in this Annual Information Form
is as at February 4, 2015 unless otherwise indicated.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION.....	2
CURRENCY	2
INCORPORATION.....	2
CORPORATE STRUCTURE.....	2
BUSINESS OF CANFOR.....	3
WOOD SUPPLY.....	8
LUMBER.....	13
PULP AND PAPER.....	14
OTHER OPERATIONS.....	17
ENVIRONMENT	17
COMPETITIVE POSITION.....	18
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	18
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.....	19
INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS.....	22
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	22
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE.....	23
RATINGS	23
DIVIDENDS	23
SHAREHOLDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.....	23
MARKETS FOR SECURITIES	24
TRADING PRICE AND VOLUME	24
SECURITY.....	24
MATERIAL CONTRACTS.....	24
CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES, SANCTIONS.....	25
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS.....	25
EXPERTS.....	25
TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR	25
AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION.....	26
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	26
APPENDIX A – AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	27
1. Purpose	27
2. Audit Committee Composition and Meetings.....	27
3. Primary Duties and Responsibilities.....	28
4. Other Duties	31

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Information Form contains forward looking statements, which are statements that address circumstances, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates may occur in the future. These forward looking statements reflect management's current expectation and belief regarding such developments, circumstances or events and are based on assumptions, including assumptions with regard to economic and general business conditions in Canada as well in the United States and other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Such forward looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by such statements will occur or, if they do occur, what their impact will be on the Company. Actual outcomes and results will depend on a number of factors which could cause actual results, performance or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward looking statements in this Annual Information Form, including the "Risks and Uncertainties" described in the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein. Accordingly, readers should exercise caution in relying upon forward looking statements which reflect management's estimates, projections and views only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these statements to reflect subsequent events or changes in circumstances, except as required by applicable securities laws.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars and references to "\$" are to Canadian dollars.

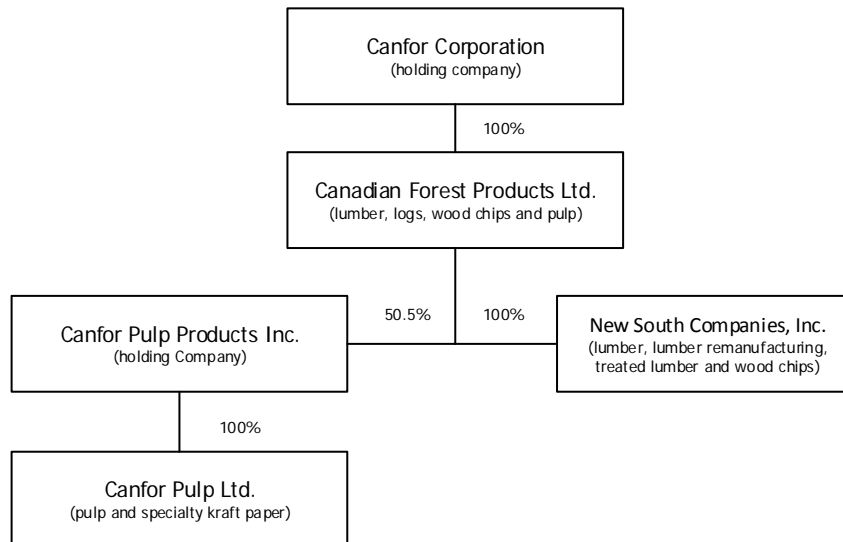
INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated on May 17, 1966 under the British Columbia *Company Act* as part of a reorganization of predecessors of the Canfor group of companies, the first of which commenced operations in 1938. The Company is now governed by the British Columbia *Business Corporations Act*. In July 1983, Canfor became a public Company and the Common Shares of the Company are listed and traded on The Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

The registered and head office of the Company is located at 100-1700 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia. In this Annual Information Form, Canfor Corporation is referred to as the "Company" and, unless otherwise indicated by the context, "Canfor" refers to the Company and its subsidiaries as described under "Corporate Structure" below.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The following chart shows, as at December 31, 2014, the Company's material subsidiaries and its direct or indirect interest in Canfor Pulp Products Inc. ("CPPI"), and their primary products or activities and the percentage of voting securities or ownership held. All of the companies listed below were incorporated or amalgamated under the laws of British Columbia and are now governed by the British Columbia *Business Corporations Act*, except New South Companies Inc. ("New South"), which is constituted under the laws of the State of South Carolina.



The Company, through a wholly owned holding company, holds a one-third interest in each of Lakeland Mills Ltd. ("Lakeland") and Winton Global Lumber Ltd. ("Winton Global"). Lakeland and Winton Global, which have approximately 835,000 m³ of tenure combined, own sawmills in the Prince George region of British Columbia, and which sell all their wood chips to CPPI's Prince George pulp and paper operations. The Winton Global sawmill operation was permanently closed in 2011. The Lakeland operation was destroyed by fire in April 2012 and subsequently rebuilt, with operations re-starting in December 2014.

See also "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events" for a description of recent transactions occurring after December 31, 2014 involving Beadles Lumber Company and Balfour Lumber Company Inc. ("Beadles & Balfour"), Scotch & Golf Lumber, LLC ("Scotch Gulf"), Southern Lumber Company Inc. ("Southern Lumber") and the Taylor Pulp Mill.

BUSINESS OF CANFOR

Canfor is a Canadian integrated forest products company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, involved primarily in the lumber business, with production facilities in Canada in British Columbia and Alberta, and in the southern United States in North and South Carolina and Alabama as of December 31, 2014. Canfor also has a 50.5% interest in the pulp and paper business owned by CPPI. The capacity and production figures set out in this Annual Information Form are presented as at December 31, 2014.

As at December 31, 2014, Canfor employed approximately 3,974 persons in its wholly owned subsidiaries and approximately 1,144 in majority owned operations for a total of approximately 5,118 employees. For a detailed breakdown of employees and related collective agreements, refer to the sections referenced "Lumber" and "Pulp and Paper", herein.

Softwood lumber production facilities are located in British Columbia and Alberta in Canada, and the southern United States in North and South Carolina and Alabama with annual production capacity at December 31, 2014 of approximately 5.5 billion board feet of lumber, including 100% of the capacity of the Scotch Gulf sawmills adjusted for additional shifting at certain mills. Subsequent to the close of the first phase of the acquisition of Beadles & Balfour on January 2, 2015, and the expected close of the acquisition of the operating assets of Southern Lumber, anticipated in April 2015, annual production capacity, including 100% of the capacity of the Beadles & Balfour and Southern Lumber sawmills, is projected to be approximately 5.8 billion board feet of lumber – See "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events". Canfor's products also include remanufactured and finger-jointed lumber, treated lumber, wood chips, wood pellets and logs.

Canfor also holds a 50.5% interest in the pulp and paper business of CPPI with annual production capacity at December 31, 2014 of over one million tonnes of kraft pulp and 140,000 tonnes of kraft paper and until January 30, 2015 held a 100% interest in the Taylor Pulp Mill with an annual capacity of 220,000 tonnes of bleached chemi-thermo mechanical pulp ("BCTMP"). Subsequent to year end, on January 30, 2015 the Company completed the sale of the Taylor Pulp Mill to CPPI - See "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events".

Canfor also holds approximately 15.6 million cubic metres of annual harvesting rights under its forest tenures and pulpwood agreements.

Canfor's products are exported primarily to the United States and Asia as well as shipped domestically in Canada. Canfor maintains wood products sales offices in Vancouver, Canada, Myrtle Beach, United States, Tokyo, Japan and Shanghai, China, and CPPI has pulp sales offices in Vancouver, Canada, and Tokyo, Japan, and is represented by sales representatives serving various other markets around the world.

General Development

One of Canfor's primary objectives is to be the preferred supplier of wood products to the building industry around the world with particular focus on North America and Asia. Canfor is focused on increasing its building products business in global markets, including key offshore markets such as China and Japan, and on making higher value structural lumber and specialized products for specific customer needs. The Company is also committed to being a major supplier to the retail segment of the lumber market.

Canfor's overall business strategy is to be a lumber industry leader with strong financial performance, accomplished through:

- Expanding geographical markets and increasing market share of value-added products and building strong long-term partnerships with valued customers,
- Optimizing the extraction of high-margin products and value from its available fibre sources,

- Attaining world class supply chain performance,
- Achieving and maintaining a low cost structure,
- Maintaining a strong financial position,
- Developing an enterprise-wide culture of safety, innovation and engagement where Canfor is recognized as the preferred employer in its operating regions,
- Capitalizing on attractive growth opportunities, and
- Positioning the Company as a leading supplier of green, environmentally friendly building products.

CPPI has the following business strategies:

- Preserving its low-cost operating position,
- Maintaining the premium quality of its products,
- Growing its green energy business,
- Developing an enterprise-wide culture of safety, innovation and engagement where CPPI is recognized as the preferred employer in its operating regions, and
- Capitalizing on attractive growth opportunities.

In support of these strategies, the Company, during the past three financial years, has made capital investments of approximately \$440 million at its lumber operations and \$210 million at its pulp and paper operations. Capital spending in the lumber segment includes expenditures as part of a \$300 million strategic capital investment program.

Other Significant Events

Other significant events for Canfor over the past three fiscal years have been the following:

Sale of Taylor Pulp Mill

Subsequent to year end, on January 30, 2015 the Company completed the sale of its BCTMP Taylor Pulp Mill to CPPI for cash proceeds of approximately \$15.0 million including working capital. The transaction also includes a long-term fibre supply agreement under which Canfor will supply fibre to the Taylor Pulp Mill at prices that approximate fair market value. In addition to the cash proceeds, Canfor may also receive additional contingent consideration over a 3 year period starting January 31, 2015, based on the Taylor Pulp Mill's annual adjusted operating income before amortization.

Construction of Pellet Plants in Northern British Columbia Interior

In September 2014, the Company announced plans to construct a pellet plant at both the Chetwynd and Fort St. John sawmill sites, in the Northern British Columbia interior (the "Pellet Plants"). The total investment cost is estimated to be \$58.0 million and production is scheduled to commence in the second half of 2015. In October 2014, Canfor and Pacific BioEnergy Corporation, a pellet plant operator in British Columbia, entered into a Limited Partnership Agreement ("the Agreement") to construct and operate the Pellet Plants. Upon execution of the Agreement, Canfor owns an approximate 95% interest in the Pellet Plants. Pacific BioEnergy Corporation has an option under the Agreement to increase its ownership interest in the Pellet Plants up to a total of 30% over a three year period.

Acquisition of Operating Assets of Southern Lumber

In September 2014, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Southern Lumber of Mississippi. The transaction will involve the purchase of all operating assets of Southern Lumber, at an aggregate purchase price, excluding working capital, of US\$48.7 million. The transaction is subject to standard closing conditions and is currently anticipated to close in April 2015. The acquisition includes a sawmill located in Hermanville, Mississippi which is a large log southern yellow pine dimension mill manufacturing predominately long, wide width lumber. The sawmill is in an area of exceptionally high quality fibre and is well suited for a higher value product line. After reflecting planned near term capital investments, the operation is expected to have a capacity of 90 million board feet.

Phased Purchase of Beadles & Balfour

In August 2014, the Company entered into a phased purchase agreement with Beadles & Balfour of Georgia. The transaction involves the phased purchase of the operating assets of Beadles & Balfour over a 2 year period, at an aggregate purchase price, excluding working capital, of US\$62.0 million. The first phase of the acquisition closed on January 2, 2015 with an initial equity interest of 55% which will increase to 100% after two years. The transaction includes two sawmills located in Thomasville and Moultrie, Georgia in an area with high quality sustainable fibre supply. The Beadles & Balfour mills produce quality southern yellow pine lumber and the operations have a combined capacity of 210 million board feet after reflecting planned near term capital investments in the sawmills.

Sale of Daaquam Operation

On March 28, 2014, the Company completed the sale of its Daaquam sawmill located in Saint-Just-de-Bretenières, Québec to Groupe Lebel Inc. Total gross proceeds related to the disposition of the Daaquam operation, including working capital and the sale of associated properties related to Daaquam to other third parties, were \$25.0 million. The Daaquam sawmill produced 120 million board feet of lumber in 2013.

Dissolution of Canfor Pulp LP

On December 27, 2013, CPPI transferred all of its partnership units in Canfor Pulp LP to Canfor Pulp Ltd. (previously known as Canfor Pulp Holding Inc.), the general partner of Canfor Pulp LP, in exchange for the issuance of Common Shares of Canfor Pulp Ltd. As a result of this share exchange, Canfor Pulp LP was dissolved and wound up and all of the assets held by Canfor Pulp LP continued to be held by Canfor Pulp Ltd. Any reference to "CPPI" in this Annual Information Form, unless otherwise indicated by context, refers to Canfor Pulp Products Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Timber Exchange with West Fraser Mills Ltd.

On October 24, 2013, Canfor entered into an agreement with West Fraser Mills Ltd. ("West Fraser") for an exchange in forest tenure rights. Canfor exchanged 382,194 cubic metres of replaceable forest license allowable annual cut in the Quesnel Timber Supply Area and 53,627 cubic metres of replaceable forest license allowable annual cut in the Lakes Timber Supply Area with West Fraser for 324,500 cubic metres of replaceable forest license allowable annual cut in the Morice Timber Supply Area as well as a non-replaceable license and undercut volumes.

Phased Purchase of Scotch Gulf

On August 9, 2013, Canfor completed the first phase of the phased purchase of Scotch Gulf of Mobile, Alabama, representing an initial 25% interest in Scotch Gulf. On August 1, 2014, Canfor completed the second phase of the acquisition of Scotch Gulf, increasing its ownership to 33.3%. Subsequent to year end, on January 30, 2015, Canfor completed the third phase of the acquisition, bringing Canfor's interest in Scotch Gulf to 50%.

The Scotch Gulf purchase includes three sawmills, a treating plant and a remanufacturing facility, located within an area of high-quality fibre supply. With planned near-term capital investments, this acquisition is projected to add 440 million board feet of annual production capacity.

The final phase of the purchase of Scotch Gulf, bringing Canfor's interest to 100%, is scheduled to close in August 2016. Scotch Gulf has an option under the purchase agreement to accelerate the final closing of the phased purchase to a date earlier than August 2016 under certain conditions. The aggregate purchase price for Scotch Gulf is US\$80.0 million, excluding working capital.

As part of the transaction, Scotch Gulf borrowed \$34.0 million from Canfor in the form of a term loan that will be repaid from the distribution of cash earnings over the course of the phased purchase agreement with any net outstanding amount at August 2016 applied against the final phase purchase price payment. The term loan has an interest rate equal to the floating rate on Canfor's principal operating loans plus 1.0% and is secured by Scotch Gulf's operating assets.

Peace Valley OSB Joint Venture Sale

On May 31, 2013, Canfor completed the sale of its 50% share in Canfor-LP OSB Limited Partnership ("Peace Valley OSB"), which owns the Peace Valley OSB mill, to Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd. ("Louisiana Pacific") for cash proceeds of \$77.9 million including working capital.

As part of the sale, Canfor may receive additional annual consideration over a 3 year period, starting June 1, 2013, contingent on Peace Valley OSB's annual adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization.

Normal Course Issuer Bids

On March 5, 2013, Canfor commenced a normal course issuer bid whereby it could purchase for cancellation up to 7,137,621 Common Shares or approximately 5% of its issued and outstanding Common Shares. The normal course issuer bid expired on March 4, 2014. During 2013, Canfor purchased 2,847,838 Common Shares for \$60.0 million. Under a separate normal course issuer bid, in 2013, CPPI purchased Common Shares from non-controlling shareholders increasing Canfor's ownership of CPPI from 50.2% at December 31, 2012 to 50.4% at December 31, 2013.

On March 5, 2014, the Company renewed its normal course issuer bid. Under the current bid, Canfor can purchase for cancellation up to 6,995,228 Common Shares or approximately 5% of its issued and outstanding Common Shares as of February 28, 2014. The renewed normal course issuer bid is set to expire on March 4, 2015. During 2014, Canfor purchased 4,527,600 Common Shares for \$108.9 million. Under a separate normal course issuer bid in 2014, CPPI purchased Common Shares from non-controlling shareholders increasing Canfor's ownership of CPPI from 50.4% at December 31, 2013 to 50.5% at December 31, 2014.

South Eastern British Columbia Acquisition

On March 23, 2012, Canfor completed the acquisition of Tembec Industries Ltd.'s ("Tembec") southern British Columbia Interior wood products assets for cash consideration of \$65.6 million, including a payment on account of net working capital, which excluded certain liabilities retained by Tembec. The acquisition included Tembec's Elko and Canal Flats sawmills (the "Tembec Mills") and approximately 1.1 million cubic metres of combined Crown, private land and contract annual allowable cut. The transaction also included a long-term agreement to provide residual fibre supply for Tembec's Skookumchuck pulp mill (now owned by Paper Excellence). The assets acquired increased the Company's fibre availability, production capacity and ability to produce and sell premium dimension lumber products.

Union Agreements

In December 2013, Canfor reached an agreement with the United Steel Workers union ("USW"). The agreement, which expires on July 1, 2018, affects 11 operations in British Columbia, and applies to approximately 1,250 Canfor employees.

In 2014, the contract with the Union UNIFOR was renewed and expires on September 30, 2017. The contract represents workers at Canfor's Grande Prairie operation.

The contract with the Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada union ("PPWC"), which represents workers at Canfor's Mackenzie operation, was renewed in 2009 and expired June 30, 2014. However, the Company negotiated a "Me Too" agreement with PPWC Local 18 for extension of the current Collective Agreement beyond the expiry of June 30, 2014 for the Mackenzie operation, on the same terms as the USW Agreement. Accordingly, the PPWC Agreement has been extended for a further five year term, expiring on June 30, 2019.

Permanent Closures/Production Curtailments & Restarts

In March 2014, the Company permanently closed its Quesnel Sawmill in British Columbia. The annual capacity of this operation was 250 million board feet of spruce, pine, fir ("SPF") lumber.

In October 2012, the Radium mill in Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia, was restarted, after being indefinitely idled in July 2009.

In January 2012, the Rustad sawmill and Tackama plywood plant, both in British Columbia, were permanently closed due to a combination of Mountain Pine Beetle fibre challenges (Rustad), difficult market conditions and the level of capital investment required to make both operations economically viable.

The Company has no remaining lumber operations that are idled. Only the PolarBoard OSB plant in Fort Nelson, which was indefinitely idled in mid-2008, remains idled.

Trends, Events, Risks and Uncertainties

For additional information regarding changes to Canfor's business expected in 2015 and known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties, see Canfor's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis", in particular, the "Outlook" and "Risks and Uncertainties" sections thereof, which are incorporated by reference herein.

Business Segments

Canfor's business is in two reportable segments: "Lumber" and "Pulp and Paper". The Lumber segment includes Canfor's sawmilling and remanufacturing operations and the Pulp and Paper segment includes the kraft pulp and kraft paper business of CPPI, in which Canfor has a 50.5% interest, as well as 100% of the Taylor Pulp Mill, which was excluded from the Canfor Pulp LP spin-out transaction. Canfor has not reported the Panels business (which included its plywood and OSB operations) as a separate reporting segment since 2008, given that all of the Company's panel operations and interests are now either indefinitely idled, permanently closed or sold and the business does not meet the required criteria for segment reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The following chart and notes outline Canfor's business segments and their respective principal operations as at December 31, 2014. Unless otherwise indicated in the diagram below, Canfor has a 100% interest in the operations referred to in each segment.



- 12 sawmills in British Columbia and one in Alberta, with annual production capacity of 4.4 billion board feet.
- Four sawmills in North and South Carolina with annual production capacity of 0.7 billion board feet.
- 33.3% interest in three sawmills in Alabama with annual production capacity of 0.4 billion board feet, adjusted for additional shifting at certain mills. Interest is part of a phased purchase over a 3 year period – See "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events - Phased Purchase of Scotch Gulf".
- Other operations include one finger-jointing facility in North Carolina, two lumber treating plants in North Carolina and South Carolina and a whole-log chipping plant in British Columbia.
- Woodlands operations with an allowable annual cut of 15.6 million m³, of which 10.8 million m³ relates to lumber operations.
- 60% interest in Houston Pellet Inc. in Houston, British Columbia.
- Lumber sales and marketing.

- 50.5% interest in three pulp mills and one paper mill with annual production capacity of over one million tonnes of kraft pulp, 140,000 tonnes of kraft paper.
- Taylor Pulp Mill with annual production capacity of 220,000 tonnes of BCTMP.
- Pulp and paper marketing.

The following table sets out, by business segment, Canfor's total sales revenues for the last two years (including 100% of the revenues of the pulp and paper business owned by CPPI). Further details can be found in the Company's annual financial statements:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(Millions of dollars)	
Lumber	\$2,245.1	\$ 2,192.2
Pulp and Paper	1,102.5	999.4
Other (Panels)	-	3.3
Total sales	<u>\$3,347.6</u>	<u>\$ 3,194.9</u>

The following table indicates the percentage composition of Canfor's consolidated sales revenues by market for the last two years (including 100% of the revenues of the pulp and paper business owned by CPPI). Further details can be found in the Company's annual financial statements:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
United States	47%	44%
Asia	35%	37%
Canada	13%	14%
Europe	3%	4%
Other	<u>2%</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

WOOD SUPPLY

Timber Resources

Canfor harvests timber under forest tenures held by it in British Columbia and west central Alberta, and has a total allowable annual cut ("AAC") of approximately 15.6 million cubic metres. The forest tenures consist of both area-based and volume-based replaceable tenures and volume-based non-replaceable tenures. Canfor's Canadian wood fibre requirements are also met by open market purchases and exchanges of logs on either a spot or contract basis. The wood fibre requirements of New South and Scotch Gulf in the U.S. are met through open market purchases from private timberland owners in North and South Carolina, Alabama and adjacent states.

Pulpwood Agreement No. 14 up to 610,000 cubic metres of deciduous timber per year in the Fort Nelson TSA in connection with the Company's PolarBoard OSB mill in Fort Nelson, which has been indefinitely idled.

For each Forest License and TFL, an AAC is determined. The actual cut in any one year may vary from year to year provided that the actual cut over a five-year period does not exceed 110% of the aggregate AAC for that period. As required by the *Forest Act*, the provincial Chief Forester determines the AAC for each TFL and the total AAC in each TSA (which affects the AAC of Forest Licenses in that TSA) in the Province. The Chief Forester is required to repeat such determination every five years, but has the option of postponing a redetermination for a period of up to ten years after the last determination if he concludes that the AAC will not change significantly from the previous determination. The AAC reflects harvesting practices in the previous five years, timber conditions, regional and local economic and social interests and environmental considerations for these licenses and areas.

Alberta Timber Resources

In west central Alberta, Canfor holds a Forest Management Agreement ("FMA") #9900037 under which it undertakes to manage a designated area of Crown forestland. This FMA was renewed in 1999 for a 20-year period but the Company has requested, and has been granted opportunity for early renewal. FMA negotiations between the Company and the Province commenced in late 2013. A tentative date of May 1, 2015 has been set as the effective date for the new agreement.

The Province of Alberta also grants Timber Quotas having terms of 20 years and containing provisions for renewal. These quotas are intended to provide a continuous supply of timber in perpetuity. As a result of the amalgamation of forest management units by the Province of Alberta during 2010 and subsequent amalgamation of Timber Quotas in 2012, Canfor now has two Timber Quotas, one of which expires in 2024 and one which expires in 2030.

Canfor's regulated sustained yield tenures in Alberta specify an AAC and an aggregate allowable cut over a five-year period. The actual cut during each five-year period must be at least 60% of the aggregate specified for that period for the tenure to remain in good standing. Canfor would be subject to significant levies if its production were to exceed 110% of the aggregate allowable cut for that period.

Canfor is in substantial compliance with the harvesting terms of all of its tenure agreements in British Columbia and Alberta.

Québec Timber Resources

The sale of the Daaquam sawmill and associated tenures to Groupe Lebel Inc. was completed on March 28, 2014. Canfor no longer owns any assets in Quebec.

Mountain Pine Beetle

The infestation of the Mountain Pine Beetle reached critical levels in many TSAs throughout the interior of British Columbia and western Alberta, including many of Canfor's operating areas. The impact of this outbreak is anticipated to affect the long-term timber supply in the interior of British Columbia and to a lesser degree in Alberta. Given the nature and extent of the infestation, the mid and long term operational and financial impact on Canfor is not quantifiable at this time, but could be significant. The Company has however taken steps to minimize exposure to these impacts. For additional information regarding the beetle infestation and its impact on Canfor and its operations, see the Company's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis", in particular, the "Risks and Uncertainties – Mountain Pine Beetle" and "Solidwood Operations" sections thereof, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Aboriginal Issues

Canadian judicial decisions have recognized the continued existence of Aboriginal rights and title to lands continuously and exclusively used or occupied by Aboriginal groups; however, until recently, the courts have not identified any specific lands where Aboriginal title exists. In June 2014, the Supreme Court of Canada, for the first time, recognized Aboriginal title for the Tsilhqot'in Nation over approximately 1,750 square kilometres of land in central BC ("William decision"). It found that provisions of BC's *Forest Act*, dealing with the disposition or harvest of Crown timber, no longer applied to timber located on these lands, but also confirmed provincial law can apply on Aboriginal title lands.

While Aboriginal title had previously been assumed to exist over specific, intensively occupied areas such as villages, the William decision marks the first time Canada's highest court has recognized Aboriginal title over a specific piece of land and, in so doing, affirmed a broader territorial use-based approach to Aboriginal title. The decision also further defines what Aboriginal title means and the types of land uses consistent with this form of collective ownership.

Presently, Aboriginal title has not been established by law in any areas overlapping Canfor's tenure areas; however, Aboriginal rights continue to exist over traditional territories, and the Company cannot assure that this will not affect its timber harvesting rights. Forest harvesting operations are continuing to proceed under these current requirements. The Government of BC delegates procedural aspects of consultation to tenure holders, including Canfor, and Canfor works to establish productive and mutually beneficial relationships with First Nations whose traditional territories overlap the Company's operating areas. The Government of BC has also taken steps to improve certainty and access to timber resources through interim agreements with First Nations that include timber rights. Canfor holds numerous agreements with individual First Nations whereby the Company manages and/or purchases their timber.

The impacts of the Supreme Court of Canada's decision on the timber supply from Crown lands and on Canfor's operations is unknown at this time; and the Company does not know if the decision will lead to changes in BC laws or policies. However, as issues relating to Aboriginal rights and title continue to develop and be resolved in Canadian courts, Canfor will continue to engage, cooperate and exchange information and views with First Nations and Government to foster good relationships and minimize risks to the Company's tenures and operational plans. For additional information regarding Aboriginal issues and their impact on Canfor and its operations, see the Company's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis", in particular, the "Risks and Uncertainties - Aboriginal Issues" section thereof, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Forest Management

Canfor is responsible for all aspects of forest management on the lands within its TFLs in British Columbia. In Alberta, Canfor is responsible for all aspects of forest management on the lands covered by its FMAs except forest fire protection, which is a responsibility of the Province of Alberta under terms of an agreement with the Company. The lands held under TFLs, FMAs, Forest Licenses and Timber Quotas are managed on a "sustained yield" basis, whereby the volume of timber harvested is regulated according to the productive capacity of the land and the inventory of mature timber available for harvest. In British Columbia and Alberta, Canfor is responsible for reforestation of areas logged on all of its sustained yield tenures. The overall management of forestlands held under Forest Licenses and Timber Quotas is the responsibility of the respective forest Ministries of British Columbia and Alberta.

Canfor carries out its forest management responsibilities through a full complement of registered professional foresters and technologists; as well as additional professional staff hired on a part-time and contract basis. This forestry staff is engaged in supervising all aspects of forest development including planning, road development, harvesting methods and forest protection, and in research and development programs to increase the yield of its forestlands and improve the quality of its timber resources. Canfor currently operates, directly or under contract, seed orchards for the genetic improvement of forest seed at Vernon, British Columbia, and at Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Canfor was a signatory to the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement (CBFA) in May 2010. This is an agreement signifying a new era of joint leadership in the Boreal Forest. Nine environmental non-governmental organizations and twenty one forest sector companies signed this agreement. The signatories wish to demonstrate leadership in developing and implementing a globally significant model for conservation and resource management in Canada's Boreal Forests in a manner that sets the stage for joint action in relation to both Boreal Forest conservation and forest sector competitiveness.

Customers of forest products companies increasingly require assurances that products purchased are derived from well-managed forests. Canfor has responded by implementing a comprehensive third-party sustainable forest management ("SFM") certification strategy to verify the quality of its forest management practices.

Canfor retains an International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") 14001 certification of its environmental management system for its forest operations, first obtained in 1999 and re-certified as required for subsequent three-year terms. In addition, Canfor retains certification under the Canadian Standards Association ("CSA") standard for sustainable forest management (CAN/CSA Z809) for its FMA area at Grande Prairie, Alberta, for its TFLs at Chetwynd, Prince George and Vavenby, British Columbia, for its Forest Licenses at Fort St. John, Houston, Prince George, Fort Nelson, Vanderhoof, Vavenby, Quesnel, Radium and Mackenzie, British Columbia and for its Pulpwood Agreements at Fort St. John and Fort Nelson, British Columbia. At present, 99% of Canfor's AAC is certified to the following standards: CSA sustainable forest management (CAN/CSA Z809), Forest Stewardship Council ("FSC"), Sustainable Forestry Initiative ("SFI") and ISO 14001. Canfor received its continued registration under the (CAN/CSA Z809) standard and ISO 14001 corporately in November 2012, allowing Canfor to offer these trading certifications to its customers.

Canfor has seen an increased interest from customers worldwide in understanding the origin of the products they purchase. Canfor continues to make significant progress in implementing a certified Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification (“PEFC”), Chain of Custody system to provide this information. PEFC is a global, independent non-government organization for the assessment and mutual recognition of forest certification schemes. “Chain of Custody” is the process of tracking forest products from their place of origin (forest) through all stages of transfer and production to the final consumer as an end product. The PEFC Chain of Custody system that Canfor has put in place is able to track all of the Company’s raw wood material and its certification status both from the Company’s own managed forest tenures as well as those from outside suppliers.

On June 22, 2012, Canfor received a new Chain of Custody Certificate (PEFC-certified) based on third quarter 2012 audits by the accounting firm KPMG LLP, which covered the production of residual chips and whole log chips to the point of sale and the production of lumber to the point of sale from the following facilities: Chetwynd sawmill, Fort St. John sawmill, Grande Prairie sawmill, Houston sawmill, Polar sawmill, Prince George chip plant, Prince George sawmill, Plateau sawmill, Isle Pierre sawmill, Quesnel sawmill, Vavenby sawmill and Radium sawmill. The Mackenzie sawmill received its Chain of Custody Certificate (PEFC-certified) in 2009.

Canfor has Quota operations within an FMA held by Daishowa Marubeni International (“DMI”) in North Western Alberta. The FMA and embedded Quota were jointly certified to the CSA Z809 Certification standard. In 2012, DMI made the decision to switch to SFI certification for their FMA.

As a result of the acquisition of the Tembec Mills in 2012, Canfor also retains a FSC certification under the FSC “BC Standard”, for the forests in the East Kootenay Defined Forest Area, including TFL 14 and three replaceable Forest Licenses in the Invermere, Cranbrook and Kootenay Lake TSAs. The Radium operating area is not included at this time. Canfor received an FSC Multi-site Chain-of-Custody certificate for Canal Flats, Elko and Radium sawmills in 2012.

Wood Fibre Supply

The wood fibre supply for Canfor’s lumber, panels and pulp operations is obtained from logging of Canfor’s forest tenures and purchasing logs and chips. Logs are also purchased from other tenure holders and from farmers, Aboriginal groups and other private landholders. Chips and waste materials are purchased from sawmills and other wood products producers.

As part of the spin-out of its kraft pulp and paper business in 2006 to Canfor Pulp LP, including its three pulp mills in the Prince George area, Canfor entered into residual wood chip, whole log chipping and hog fuel agreements with Canfor Pulp LP. These fibre supply agreements were amended in 2013, including to reflect the dissolution of Canfor Pulp LP (see “Pulp and Paper”).

The following table sets out the volume of wood fibre produced and purchased in Canfor’s operations and the volume of wood fibre sold to other wood fibre consumers for the last two financial years:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(000 cubic metres)	
Wood Fibre Supply		
Log Production – Canfor tenures.....	11,547	13,945
Log Purchases	5,972	5,038
Net Sales/Trades/Transfers	(622)	(694)

During 2014, CPPI purchased 1,343,787 oven-dried tonnes (2013 – 1,329,758 oven-dried tonnes) of chips from Canfor pursuant to the fibre supply agreements between both entities, which are not included in the above table. See “Pulp and Paper”.

Canfor has one whole-log chipping facility in the Prince George area, with available annual capacity of 480,000 oven-dried tonnes of chips, to supplement its supply of sawmill residual chips.

Historically, CPPI has competed successfully for residual chips which cannot be supplied by Canfor’s sawmills and timber tenures. It does not anticipate that this situation will change in 2015.

With the acquisition of the Tembec mills, whole-log chipping infrastructure and associated timber tenures in the East Kootenay region of British Columbia in March of 2012, Canfor entered into a chip supply and hog fuel supply agreement with Tembec for its Skookumchuck pulp mill. Under the agreement, supply commitments for chips and hog fuel are established annually. The Skookumchuck Pulp Mill was sold by Tembec to Paper Excellence in 2013, and this agreement was assigned to Paper Excellence accordingly.

LUMBER

Lumber Production Facilities

As at December 31, 2014, Canfor owned twelve sawmills in the interior region of British Columbia, one in Alberta, three in South Carolina and one in North Carolina. At December 31, 2014, Canfor also had a 33.3% interest in three sawmills in Alabama. At December 31, 2014 Canfor's sawmills, including 100% of the capacity of the Alabama sawmills adjusted for additional shifting, had annual production capacity of approximately 5.5 billion board feet of lumber. The majority of lumber produced by Canfor from its facilities is construction and specialty grade dimension lumber that ranges in size from one by three inches to two by twelve inches and in lengths from six to twenty-four feet. A portion of Canfor's lumber production is comprised of specialty products that command premium prices, including Square Edge lumber for the North American market, J-grade lumber for the Japanese market and machine stress rated ("MSR") lumber that is used in engineering applications such as roof trusses and floor joists. In 2012, the Company launched a new dimension lumber product line, Canfor RED. Canfor RED lumber comes from fibre regions with limited exposure to the mountain pine beetle. While having the same grades and structural performance as Canfor's classic product line, Canfor RED lumber provides appearance benefits preferred by some customers for certain applications.

As a by-product of Canfor's lumber production facilities, wood chips are produced from the portion of each log not converted into lumber. These wood chips are sold to pulp mills for use as their raw material, including to the Taylor Pulp Mill and to CPPI pursuant to fibre supply agreements entered into between Canfor and CPPI in connection with Canfor's spin-out of its pulp and paper business in 2006. The fibre supply agreement has been renewed periodically since 2006 and most recently in 2013 for further three year terms (see "Pulp and Paper"). In addition, Canfor extracts pulpwood from its northern forestry operations and converts this wood to chips for CPPI's pulp and paper operations and its Taylor Pulp Mill.

Canfor's other operations include a whole-log chipping plant in British Columbia, and in the two Carolinas, two lumber treating plants, a finger joint plant, and a trucking division. The Lumber segment also includes Canfor's wood products sales and marketing division, located in Vancouver and Canfor's 60% interest in Houston Pellet Inc., a joint venture with Pinnacle Pellet Inc. and the Moricetown Indian Band, which has an annual capacity of 217,000 tonnes of wood pellets.

The following table sets out Canfor's lumber production and sales for the last two years:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(MMfbm) ⁽¹⁾	
British Columbia ⁽²⁾	3,435.1	3,655.7
Alberta	265.3	275.3
Québec	34.9	127.1
United States.....	<u>581.0</u>	<u>526.3</u>
Total Production	<u>4,316.3</u>	<u>4,584.4</u>
Sales⁽³⁾	<u>4,360.9</u>	<u>4,573.0</u>

Notes:

- (1) MMfbm denotes million foot board measure. Volumes exclude trim blocks.
- (2) 2014 includes impacts from the permanent closure of the Company's Quesnel Sawmill and sale of its Daaquam operation.
- (3) Excludes lumber not produced by Canfor but sold under contract for third parties (19 MMfbm in 2014 and 25 MMfbm in 2013).

Canfor harvests logs from tenures located in the interior region of British Columbia and northern Alberta to supply its lumber operations, with any shortfall in mill requirements being made up with wood purchased from these areas (see "Wood Supply - Timber Resources" above). Operations in North and South Carolina and Alabama rely mainly on purchased logs.

The following table sets out the log production, log purchases and wood chip production for the last two years:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(000)	(000)
Log Production (m ³)	11,547	13,945
Log Purchases (m ³)	5,972	5,038
Wood Chip Production (oven-dried tonnes)	2,659	2,833
Wood Pellet Production (tonnes)	196	205

Lumber Markets and Distribution

Canfor markets lumber products throughout North America and overseas. In addition to its own production, Canfor markets lumber produced from independent mills and offshore countries to complement its product line.

In 2014, approximately 58% of Canfor's lumber sales volumes were to or within United States markets (2013 – 53%) and 13% to Canadian markets (2013 – 18%). The total remaining 29% (2013 – 29%) was sold to offshore markets, predominantly to China and Japan. Other offshore markets consisted of Korea, Taiwan, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. In 2014, sales volumes of SPF were down 7% from the previous year and Southern Yellow Pine (“SYP”) sales volumes were up 15%. Substantially all lumber destined for or within North America was shipped by truck or rail. For product transported offshore, over 99% was sent by container ship and the balance by breakbulk vessel.

For a detailed discussion of the markets for Canfor's lumber products see the Company's “2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis,” in particular, the “Lumber - Markets” and “Outlook – Lumber Markets” sections, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Human Resources

As at December 31, 2014, Canfor employed approximately 2,916 persons in its lumber operations in British Columbia, approximately 207 persons in Alberta, and approximately 738 persons in the United States. Of these, approximately 61% are covered by collective agreements with the USW, the PPWC and the UNIFOR unions.

The collective agreement with the USW (which represents the majority of the workers in the British Columbia operations, except as noted below) was renewed in 2013 for a five year term, expiring on July 1, 2018. The contract with the UNIFOR, which represents workers at Canfor's Grande Prairie operation in Alberta, was renewed in 2014 and expires on September 30, 2017. The contract with the PPWC, which represents workers at Canfor's Mackenzie operation, was renewed in 2009 and expired June 30, 2014. However, the Company negotiated a “Me Too” agreement with PPWC Local 18 for extension of the current Collective Agreement beyond the expiry of June 30, 2014 for the Mackenzie operation, on the same terms as the USW Agreement just negotiated. Accordingly, the PPWC Agreement has been extended for a further five year term, expiring on June 30, 2019.

PULP AND PAPER

In 2006, Canfor separated its pulp and paper business from its wood products business by transferring to Canfor Pulp LP its northern softwood kraft pulp and paper business, including its Northwood pulp mill, Intercontinental pulp mill and Prince George pulp and paper mill, together with associated management and employees. Canfor distributed a 49.8% interest in Canfor Pulp LP to Canfor's shareholders through Canfor Pulp Income Fund (the “Fund”). Following this distribution, Canfor retained a 50.2% interest. In connection with the spin-out, Canfor entered into a number of significant agreements with Canfor Pulp LP relating to the transfer of the pulp and paper business assets to Canfor Pulp LP. The full text of the amended agreements relating to the Fund and its successor CPPI can be found on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”) at www.sedar.com.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Fund converted into a dividend paying public corporation, CPPI, and the unit holders of the Fund received, for each unit of the Fund held, one Common Share of CPPI representing an aggregate 49.8% interest in Canfor Pulp LP previously indirectly held by the Fund. In 2012, Canfor exercised its right to exchange its 50.2% interest in Canfor Pulp LP for a 50.2% direct interest in CPPI. On December 27, 2013, CPPI transferred all of its interest in Canfor Pulp LP to Canfor Pulp Ltd. (previously known as Canfor Pulp Holding Inc.), the general partner for Canfor Pulp LP, in exchange for the issuance of common shares of Canfor Pulp Ltd. As a result of this exchange, Canfor Pulp LP was dissolved and wound up and all of the assets held by Canfor Pulp LP continued to be held by Canfor Pulp Ltd.

Canfor's Taylor Pulp Mill was not included in the spin-out of the pulp and paper business in 2006 and remained 100% owned by the Company until January 30, 2015. See "Taylor Pulp Mill" below and "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events" for discussion of the sale of the Taylor Pulp Mill subsequent to year end.

CPPI Production Facilities

CPPI is a leading global supplier of pulp and paper products with operations based in Prince George, British Columbia. CPPI's strategy is to maximize cash flows and enhance the value of its assets by preserving its low cost operating position, maintaining the premium quality of its products, and growing its green energy business.

CPPI owns and operates three mills with annual capacity to produce over one million tonnes of northern softwood market kraft pulp, 90% of which is bleached to become Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft ("NBSK") pulp for sale to the market. CPPI also produces approximately 140,000 tonnes of bleached and unbleached kraft paper.

In connection with the spin-out of the pulp and paper business to CPPI, Canfor entered into a fibre supply agreement (the "Fibre Supply Agreement") with CPPI under which Canfor has agreed to supply CPPI with annual quantities of residual wood chips and hog fuel produced at specified sawmills. Prices paid by CPPI for residual wood chips are based on a pricing formula that results in CPPI paying market prices for wood chips, subject to adjustment to the formula to reflect market conditions and other factors such as wood chip quality. Prices paid for hog fuel are based on market prices. CPPI is also entitled, upon giving three months' notice to Canfor, to request Canfor to supply it with pulp logs or other pulpwood harvested from its woodlands operations, at market prices. The Fibre Supply Agreement and pricing mechanisms with Canfor are renewed from time to time and amended to reflect new circumstances. The pricing under the Fibre Supply Agreement was renewed in 2013. These fibre supply agreements, together with supplemental agreements by CPPI with third parties for the supply of wood chips and hog fuel, are expected to continue to satisfy all of the anticipated fibre requirements to operate CPPI's mills at their current capacity levels of operation.

Under arrangements entered into with the Company in connection with the spin-out, CPPI also purchases, at cost, a number of administrative, accounting, legal and management services from Canfor under a partnership services agreement, which can be terminated, in whole or in part, on twelve months' notice by either party.

The following table sets out pulp production and sales volumes for CPPI pulp mills for the last two years:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(000 tonnes)	
Pulp production	986	981
Pulp sales.....	968	998

The following table sets out the kraft paper production and sales volumes for CPPI for the last two years:

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(000 tonnes)	
Kraft paper production.....	144	135
Kraft paper sales	142	139

CPPI Markets and Distribution

CPPI has a sales and marketing department staffed by full time marketing professionals who are responsible for global sales of all of the pulp produced by its mills. CPPI also sells the pulp produced by the Taylor Pulp Mill. Customers in the Americas are serviced through the Vancouver office. European and Asian customers (excluding Japanese customers) are mostly serviced through long-term sales agents. These sales agents generally realize a commission based either on a percentage of the net selling price of the pulp, or on a rate per tonne of pulp sold, with the fee varying depending on the selling price, services provided, and the tonnage sold.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of CPPI, Canfor Pulp Japan Corporation, markets pulp in Japan.

In 2014, the approximate geographic distribution of CPPI's mills' kraft pulp sales was 60% to Asia, 31% to the Americas and 9% to the European market (2013 - 63%, 26%, and 11% respectively).

Premium 1 Papers, a sales and marketing partnership owned equally by CPPI and Tolko Marketing and Sales Ltd. ("Tolko"), is responsible for marketing all bleached and unbleached kraft paper products produced by the Prince George Pulp and Paper operation in Prince George, British Columbia and Tolko's unbleached kraft paper mill in The Pas, Manitoba. Premium 1 Papers has approximately 16 full time marketing professionals.

The approximate geographic distribution of kraft paper sales in 2014 was 71% to North America, 14% to Asia, and 15% to Europe/Middle East (2013 - 67%, 12%, 21%, respectively).

CPPI uses various modes of surface transportation to distribute its pulp and kraft paper products. In the case of pulp, product is shipped from the mills by rail and truck, and each of the mills is serviced by at least one dedicated rail spur. In the case of kraft paper, due to the smaller average order size a much higher percentage is shipped by truck with the balance being shipped by rail. Products destined for overseas customers are generally transported by breakbulk cargo vessel for European customers, and by either breakbulk or container cargo vessels for Asian customers.

In November 2013, CPPI entered into a strategic sales and marketing cooperation agreement with UPM-Kymmene Corporation ("UPM"). Beginning January 1, 2014, CPPI's sales network represented and co-marketed UPM pulp products in North America and Japan whereas UPM's pulp sales network represented and co-marketed CPPI's products in Europe and China.

For a detailed discussion of the markets for CPPI's pulp and paper products, see the Company's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis", in particular, the "Pulp and Paper – Markets" and "Outlook – Pulp and Paper Markets" sections thereof, which are incorporated by reference herein. Further information can be obtained from CPPI's 2014 annual information form, which can be obtained on SEDAR.

CPPI Human Resources

As at December 31, 2014, CPPI employed approximately 1,144 people in its wholly owned subsidiaries and approximately 74% of these employees are hourly employees covered by collective agreements with the UNIFOR and the PPWC. Labour agreements with the UNIFOR and the PPWC covering the pulp and paper operations were successfully concluded and ratified in 2012 for terms of five years expiring on April 30, 2017.

Taylor Pulp Mill

The Taylor Pulp Mill produces softwood BCTMP using wood chips from northern white spruce and lodgepole pine softwood. The mill is located near Taylor, British Columbia. As highlighted earlier, the Taylor Pulp Mill was not included in the CPPI spin-out transaction. Subsequent to year end, on January 30, 2015, the Company completed the sale of the Taylor Pulp Mill to CPPI – See "Business of Canfor – Other Significant Events".

Taylor Production and Sales

The Taylor Pulp Mill has an annual production capacity of 220,000 tonnes. The following table sets forth the pulp production and sales volumes for the Taylor Pulp Mill for the last two years:

	<u>Year ended</u>	
	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
	(000 tonnes)	
BCTMP production	214	212
BCTMP sales	207	215

Taylor Pulp Markets and Distribution

BCTMP is marketed to customers globally through CPPI's sales force. Similar to kraft pulp, the BCTMP market is global. Asia is the largest and fastest growing consumer of BCTMP and is Taylor Pulp Mill's largest market, accounting for virtually 100% of all sales made in 2014 (100% in 2013). China and India represent the top two markets in Asia.

Generally, the production from the Taylor Pulp Mill is transported by rail directly to terminals in Vancouver and Squamish, British Columbia, where it is transferred onto breakbulk or container vessels to be sent overseas.

Taylor Pulp Human Resources

As at December 31, 2014, Canfor employed approximately 102 persons in the Taylor Pulp Mill operation, none of whom are part of any collective agreement.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Panels

In 2013, Canfor sold its 50% share in the Peace Valley OSB mill, located in Fort St. John, British Columbia. Prior to the sale, the mill was jointly owned with LP.

The Tackama plywood plant, with an annual product capacity of 270 million square feet (3/8" basis), was permanently closed effective January 20, 2012, after being indefinitely idled since October 2008.

The PolarBoard OSB plant in Fort Nelson, with an annual production capacity of 640 million square feet (3/8" basis), was indefinitely idled in mid-2008 and remains idled.

Canfor has not reported its Panels business as a separate reporting segment since 2008, given that it no longer meets the reporting criteria for separate reporting under IFRS.

ENVIRONMENT

Canfor is committed to the responsible stewardship of the environment throughout its operations. Canfor meets this commitment by: practicing forest management that recognizes ecological processes and diversity and supports integrated use of the forest; designing and operating its facilities to comply with or surpass legal requirements; setting environmental objectives and targets to improve environmental performance; and promoting environmental awareness throughout Canfor's operations.

Canfor has a long-standing program of regular audits of its Environmental Management System ("EMS") at all operations and also audits compliance with regulatory requirements, principals of due diligence and good industry practices at all manufacturing facilities. Canfor's management believes it has sound environmental management programs established in all operations. These programs are continually being improved to help ensure that Canfor is exercising due diligence and is fulfilling its environmental commitments and responsibilities.

At present, approximately 99% of Canfor's AAC is certified to one of the following Sustainable Forest Management ("SFM") standards: CSA sustainable forest management (CAN/CSA Z809), FSC, SFI and all of the Company's woodlands operations are registered to the ISO 14001 FMS Standard.

CPPI's Prince George Pulp and Paper and Intercontinental Pulp mills were among the first mills in North America to achieve ISO 14001 registrations in early 1998. The Northwood Pulp mill achieved ISO 14001 registration in June 2001. These mills were all successful in retaining registration following audits by the registrar for these standards in 2003, 2006 and 2009. Canfor's wood products operations have been implementing an ISO 14001-based EMS, but are not seeking ISO 14001 registration at this time.

In November 2009, the British Columbia Ministry of Environment released the greenhouse gas ("GHG") reporting regulations under the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act, requiring any facilities emitting more than 10,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide ("CO₂") to report 2010 emissions in 2011. In 2014, one of Canfor's sawmills and all of the pulp mills (including CPPI's mills) reported GHG emissions under the British Columbia GHG reporting regulation. GHG emission reporting has been required federally and in Alberta for several years. CPPI facilities have been reporting federally, however Canfor wood products facilities do not trigger federal or Alberta reporting thresholds. The Canfor Green Energy biomass cogeneration facility triggers the Alberta reporting threshold which includes biogenic Carbon Dioxide emissions. Canfor's New South facilities located in North and South Carolina are subject to state GHG reporting requirements.

Canfor is also a participant in the carbon offset market in Alberta and British Columbia, selling offset credits from Canfor Green Energy in Grande Prairie and from several biomass heat energy system projects recently completed in British Columbia.

Currently, carbon policy in BC, apart from the existing carbon tax, is uncertain. However, Canfor's BC sawmill facility GHG emissions are expected to be all below any foreseeable regulatory thresholds. The GHG emissions from Canfor's Alberta sawmill are well below the Alberta Specified Gas Emission Regulation threshold.

At the federal level, Environment Canada has indicated the pulp and paper sector will be included in its GHG regulatory system, currently under development. Each of CPPI's three Prince George pulp mills are expected to be well positioned under this system, having already substantially reduced GHG emissions through energy efficiency measures and switching from fossil to carbon dioxide emission neutral biomass fuels.

In the United States, carbon policy at the federal and state levels is also uncertain; however, direct GHG emissions from Canfor's US sawmills are reduced, due to the use of biomass fuels for heat energy. The mills may however be exposed to be potential pass through of future electrical utility GHG emission reduction requirements related to its electricity purchases.

During 2014, Canfor's operations were in substantial compliance with environmental requirements, except for a small number of incidents, which have not had, nor are they expected to have, a material effect on Canfor or its operations. For additional information regarding Canfor's environmental initiatives, see the Company's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis", in particular, the section entitled "Environmental Issues", which is incorporated by reference herein.

COMPETITIVE POSITION

Each of the markets in which the Company sells lumber, panels, pulp and paper products is highly competitive with many major companies in each market. The Company's competitive position is influenced by the availability, quality and cost of its raw materials, energy and labour, and its plant efficiencies and productivity in relation to its competitors. Like the rest of the Canadian forest products industry, the Company (including CPPI) competes in an international market and is therefore subject to the impact of currency fluctuations and global business conditions. Many of the Company's lumber and panel products also compete with substitutes for wooden building materials of various kinds.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company conducts and is committed to research and development in the areas of fibre analysis, manufacturing processes, quality control and product and building systems development. The Company is an active member and participant in key industry research and development organizations and currently contracts out its research and development services. The Company maintains its connection to developments in industry research and technical information through its relationships with various associations, universities, research institutes, suppliers and customers.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors

The name and municipality, province, state and country of residence of the Directors of the Company, their principal occupations and the periods during which they have been Directors of the Company are as follows:

<u>Name and Municipality, Province and Country of Residence</u>	<u>Principal Occupation and Background</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
<p>Peter J. G. Bentley, O.C., O.B.C., LL.D. (2),(3),(4),(5) Vancouver, BC Canada</p>	<p>Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Directors of the Company</p> <p>Background: Mr. Peter J. G. Bentley is Chairman Emeritus of the Board of the Company. Mr. Bentley was formerly the Chairman of the Board of the Company from 1983 to 2009. Mr. Bentley is a Director of CPPI. After working in various positions throughout the Company, Mr. Bentley became Executive Vice-President in 1970, President in 1975, and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") in 1985, a position he held until April 24, 1995. Mr. Bentley was reappointed to the position of President and CEO of the Company on July 25, 1997 and relinquished the position of President and CEO on January 1, 1998. Mr. Bentley is Chairman and a Director of Sierra Mountain Minerals Inc., a member of the Board of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, a member of the Advisory Board of BuildDirect.com, and a Trustee and Chair Emeritus of the Vancouver General Hospital and University of British Columbia Hospital Foundation. He also served for many years as a Director of Bank of Montreal and Shell Canada Ltd. Mr. Bentley retired as Chancellor of the University of Northern British Columbia in May 2007. Mr. Bentley holds Honorary Doctorate of Laws degrees from the University of British Columbia and University of Northern British Columbia.</p>	<p>1966</p>
<p>Glen D. Clark (4),(5) Vancouver, BC Canada</p>	<p>President and Director of The Jim Pattison Group, a diversified group of companies</p> <p>Background: Mr. Clark is a member of the Board of Directors of Sun-Rype Products Ltd. In the capacity of President of the Jim Pattison Group, Mr. Clark has corporate responsibility for Pattison Sign, Canadian Fishing Company, Overwaitea Food Group, Ocean Brands, Jim Pattison Lease, Ripley Entertainment, Guinness World Book and News Group North America. Prior to 2001, Mr. Clark served as Premier of British Columbia from February 1996 to August 1999. He was Minister of Finance and Corporate Relations from November 1991 to September 1993 and Minister of Employment and Investment from September 1993 until February 1996. Mr. Clark was first elected to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in 1986 to represent the constituency of Vancouver-East. In the 1991 and 1996 general elections, he was re-elected to represent the constituency of Vancouver-Kingsway. Mr. Clark holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Simon Fraser University and a Master's Degree in Community and Regional Planning from the University of British Columbia.</p>	<p>2009</p>

<u>Name and Municipality, Province and Country of Residence</u>	<u>Principal Occupation and Background</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
Michael J. Korenberg ^{(1),(3),(5)} West Vancouver, BC Canada	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of The Jim Pattison Group, a diversified group of companies Background: Mr. Korenberg was previously the Vice Chairman of the Jim Pattison Group. Mr. Korenberg is a Director of The Jim Pattison Group Inc. (and its affiliates), Westshore Terminals Investment Corporation and Westshore Terminals Ltd. Mr. Korenberg is also the Chairman of the Company's principal subsidiary, Canadian Forest Products Ltd and Director and Chairman of CPPI. He is a member of the Dean's Advisory Committee for the Centre for Business Law and a member of the Law Societies of Upper Canada (Ontario) and British Columbia.	2003
James A. Pattison, O.C., O.B.C. ^{(2), (3)} West Vancouver, BC Canada	Managing Director, CEO and Chairman, The Jim Pattison Group, a diversified group of companies Background: Mr. Pattison is a Director of Jim Pattison Group Inc. (and its affiliates), Brookfield Asset Management Inc. and a Trustee of the Board of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation.	2003
Conrad A. Pinette ^{(2),(4),(5)} Vancouver, BC Canada	Former owner and President, Pinette & Therrien Mills Ltd. Background: Mr. Pinette is also a Director of CPPI. Mr. Pinette's work in the Canadian forest industry began 40 years ago as an owner and President of a family lumber business, Pinette & Therrien Mills Ltd. Mr. Pinette has also served as Executive Vice President, Tolko Industries Ltd. (2005), Executive Vice President, Riverside Forest Products Limited (2004) and served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Lignum Limited from January 1990 to April 2004. Mr. Pinette is the former Chairman of Finning International Inc. and a former Director of Gold Canyon Resources Inc., TimberWest Forest Corp, Northgate Minerals Corporation, A&W Revenue Royalties Income Fund, Finning International Inc. and the British Columbia Business Council. Mr. Pinette is currently a member of the Vancouver General Hospital and University of British Columbia Prostate Advisory Board, and a Director of CPPI.	2008

<u>Name and Municipality, Province and Country of Residence</u>	<u>Principal Occupation and Background</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
Mack Singleton, BA ^{(4),(5)} Myrtle Beach, SC USA	Former CEO of New South Companies Inc., headquartered in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company Background: Mr. Singleton has 38 years of experience in the wood products industry, all with New South or its predecessor companies and was the CEO of New South since 1985. Mr. Singleton retired as the CEO of New South in September 2009. He has served on the boards of numerous industry associations and committees and is past Chairman of the US Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports and the Southern Forest Products Association. Mr. Singleton received a BA degree from Presbyterian College, a J.D. degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law, and completed the PMD Program at Harvard Business School. He is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of Presbyterian College.	2007
Ross S. Smith ^{(1),(2)} West Vancouver, BC Canada	Member of the Board of Directors of Kal Tire Ltd. and Rotherham Holdings Ltd., on the Advisory Board of Marsh Canada Limited and Chairman of the Board for K-Bro Linen Inc and Kal Tire Holdings Ltd. Background: Mr. Smith had a successful 35 year career at KPMG LLP where he held various roles, including Managing Partner for British Columbia region and served for 13 years on the National Management Committee prior to his retirement in 1998. While in public practice, Mr. Smith served major public and private companies, many of which were in the forest industry, from an audit and securities perspective. Mr. Smith has served on many charitable and community boards in past years and is a past member of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia. Mr. Smith is a former member of the Board of Directors of HSBC Bank Canada Mr. Smith qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1962 and was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia ("ICABC") in 1990 and in 2010 was awarded a lifetime achievement award by the ICABC.	2009
William W. Stinson ^{(1),(2),(4),(5)} Vancouver, BC Canada	Chairman and CEO of Westshore Terminals Investment Corporation Background: Mr. Stinson is a Director of CPPI. Mr. Stinson spent the majority of his business career with Canadian Pacific Ltd., retiring as Chairman and CEO in 1996 after 11 years in that position. He has served on a wide variety of boards and has held the positions of Chairman of Sun Life Financial, Chairman of the Executive Committee of United Dominion Industries and Lead Director of CHC Helicopter Corporation.	2011

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Joint Management Resources and Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Joint Corporate Governance Committee.
- (4) Member of the Joint Environmental, Health and Safety Committee.
- (5) Member of the Joint Capital Expenditure Committee.

The term of office of each Director expires on the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on April 29, 2015.

Officers

The names and municipality, province and country of residence of the Chair Emeritus and the executive officers of the Company and the offices held by them are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Municipality of Residence</u>	<u>Office</u>
Peter J. G. Bentley	Vancouver, BC, Canada	Chairman Emeritus
Michael J. Korenberg	West Vancouver, BC, Canada	Chairman
Don B. Kayne	Tsawwassen, BC, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer
Alan R. Nicholl	West Vancouver, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
David M. Calabrigo, Q.C.	Vancouver, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development, Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary
Mark Feldinger	Surrey, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, Energy, Environment, Transportation and Sourcing
Wayne R. Guthrie	White Rock, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, Sales and Marketing
Doug Warstler	Myrtle Beach, SC, United States	President, Canfor Southern Pine
Tracey Arnish	North Vancouver, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, People & Culture
Christine Kennedy	Vancouver, BC, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Social Responsibility and Forestry
Patrick A. J. Elliott	Vancouver, BC, Canada	Vice President and Treasurer
Bob Hayes	Delta, BC, Canada	Vice President, Transportation Procurement and Distribution
Stephen Mackie	Prince George, BC, Canada	Vice President, Operations Canada
Rick Wilson	Surrey, BC, Canada	Vice President, Corporate Development and Strategic Capital

All of the above Directors and Officers have had the same or similar principal occupations with the organizations indicated for the last five years except that: prior to May 2011, Mr. Kayne was Vice President, Wood Products Marketing and Sales, Mr. Nicholl was Corporate Controller, Mr. Calabrigo was Vice President, Corporate Development, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Mr. Feldinger was Vice President, Manufacturing, Mr. Guthrie was Vice President Sales and Marketing at Tembec Inc., and Mr. Elliott was Treasurer; prior to July 1, 2012, Mr. Hayes was General Manager, Global Supply Chain and Ms. Kennedy was Director, Public Affairs and Corporate Communications; prior to December 31, 2013, Mr. Korenberg was Co-Chairman of the Company and CPPI; prior to September 1, 2014, Mr. Calabrigo was Vice President, Corporate Development, Legal Affairs, Human Resources and Corporate Secretary, Ms. Arnish was Senior Vice President, Talent at SAP and Ms. Kennedy was Vice President, Brand and External relations; prior to November 1, 2014, Mr. Mackie was Director, Capital and Strategic Projects and Mr. Wilson was General Manager, Operations Finance.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of the Company, no Director or Executive Officer of the Company, or any of their associates, has or had any material interest, directly or indirectly, in any transaction of the Company within the three most recently completed financial years of the Company that has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

To the knowledge of the Company, no Director or Executive Officer of the Company has an existing or potential conflict of interest with the Company.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of 1,010,000,000 shares divided into 1,000,000,000 Common Shares without par value and 10,000,000 Preferred Shares with a par value of \$25 each. At December 31, 2014 there were 135,376,963 Common Shares issued and outstanding and no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. As of the date of this Annual Information Form, there are 135,376,963 Common Shares issued and outstanding and no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding.

Holders of the Common Shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders of the Company, except meetings at which only the holders of Preferred Shares would be entitled to vote. The Common Shareholders are entitled to receive dividends, as and when declared on the Common Shares.

Holders of Preferred shares are not generally entitled as such to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, general meetings of shareholders of the Company. Preferred shareholders are entitled to preference over the Common Shares with respect to the payment of dividends and upon any distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution and winding-up of the Company.

RATINGS

The credit rating agency listed below has assigned the following unsolicited Issuer rating:

DBRS Ltd. ("DBRS")	BBB (low)	(the fourth ranking category out of ten granted by DBRS for long-term debt)
--------------------	-----------	---

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. The foregoing DBRS rating was not requested by Canfor and is based, as specified by DBRS in its rating report, on publicly available information about the Company. Canfor did not participate with or provide information to DBRS in connection with this rating. Accordingly, Canfor cannot comment on the accuracy of the rating or of the appropriateness of the factors considered by DBRS in preparing the rating.

The following information about DBRS credit ratings is taken from publicly available information provided by DBRS on its website. DBRS credit ratings are on a long-term debt rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of such securities rated and is meant to give an indication of the risk that a borrower will not fulfill its obligations in a timely manner. Every DBRS rating is based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the borrower. According to the DBRS rating system, an obligation rated BBB is defined to be adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a high or low modifier to show relative standing within the major rating categories. The lack of one of these designations indicates a rating, which is essentially in the "middle" of the category.

DIVIDENDS

The declaration and payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. There were no dividends paid on its Common Shares from 2008 to 2014.

The amount of dividends the Company is permitted to pay under its term loan agreements is determined by reference to consolidated net earnings less certain restricted payments. As at September 30, 2014, the Company would be permitted under these agreements to pay up to \$423 million or \$3.12 per share in dividends on its Common Shares. The agreements do not restrict payment of dividends on Preferred Shares or dividends paid in Common Shares of the Company.

SHAREHOLDINGS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At February 4, 2015, the Directors and Executive Officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, 59,292,911 Common Shares representing approximately 43.8% of the outstanding Common Shares.

At February 4, 2015, James A. Pattison beneficially owned 58,705,000 Common Shares, which are held by companies wholly owned by Mr. Pattison, and represent approximately 43.4% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company. This amount is included in the calculation of the Directors and Executive Officers holdings above.

MARKETS FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares are listed and traded on The TSX under the symbol CFP. The main operating Company is Canadian Forest Products Ltd., from which the name Canfor is derived.

TRADING PRICE AND VOLUME

The following table presents the high and low prices for the Company's Common Shares and the average daily trading volume of those shares, on a monthly basis, on The TSX for 2014.

Month of 2014	High	Low	Average Daily Trading Volume
	\$	\$	(Shares)
January	28.88	25.75	405,555
February	30.02	27.29	406,796
March	29.99	25.07	385,916
April	26.55	23.17	412,931
May	26.75	23.63	364,844
June	24.80	22.31	444,383
July	24.06	22.44	275,664
August	25.87	21.75	349,545
September	26.37	24.66	263,015
October	26.34	22.57	288,763
November	27.83	26.00	218,590
December	29.90	27.03	214,800

SECURITY

The Company's operating lines of credit and term indebtedness are unsecured.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following is a list of the Company's material contracts:

1. The Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement dated for reference February 16, 2012 with Royal Bank of Canada as lead agent to amend and restate its previous credit facilities. This credit agreement had already provided for an unsecured and committed \$350 million revolving term credit facility, and added a \$100 million unsecured non-revolving term loan. The revolving facility was for a term of 3.5 years (terminating on October 31, 2015) and it provided for floating rates of interest and for the issuance of letters of credit. In July 2014, the Company further extended the maturity of this facility to February 28, 2019. The facility may be increased by up to \$150 million with existing or new lenders. The non-revolving term loan has a maturity date of February 13, 2017. Interest rates are floating based on the lender's Canadian prime rate or bankers' acceptances. In November 2014, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement with Royal Bank of Canada as lead agent dated for reference November 7, 2014 which incorporated the existing facilities described above and added a new term loan in the amount of \$75 million by way of an additional tranche under the credit agreement. The new debt is in the form of an unsecured non-revolving term loan, with a maturity date of November 14, 2019. Interest rates are floating based on the lender's Canadian prime rate or bankers' acceptances.
2. The Company and Canfor Pulp LP each entered into a number of material contracts in connection with the spin-out of the NBSK pulp and paper business by the Company to Canfor Pulp LP on July 1, 2006, which is now carried on by Canfor Pulp Ltd. For a description of the spin out and these contracts see "Pulp and Paper" and the section entitled "The Spin-out – Transfer of the Pulp Business and Related Agreements" of the Company's Information Circular dated April 28, 2006, which is incorporated by reference herein and also the Canfor Pulp LP Information Circular dated March 16, 2010, both of which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES, SANCTIONS

To the knowledge of the Company, no Director or Executive Officer of the Company is at the date hereof or was within the last 10 years of the date of this Annual Information Form, a Director, CEO or Chief Financial Officer of a Company that, (i) while acting in that capacity, was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the Company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of 30 consecutive days; (ii) was subject to an event that resulted, after ceasing to act in such capacity, in a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the Company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of 30 consecutive days. To the knowledge of the Company, no Director or Executive Officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect the control of the Company is at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a Director or Executive Officer of a Company that, while acting in that capacity, or within a year of ceasing to act in such capacity became bankrupt, made a proposal under legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver or trustee appointed to hold its assets, other than Messrs. Bentley, Calabrigo and Elliott, each of whom were Directors or Officers of HSPP General Partner Ltd. ("HSPP"), general partner of HSLP during the period of January 29 to February 1, 2008 when HSLP completed a restructuring under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (Canada), and on January 27, 2011, when HSLP (renamed 6382 Pulp and Paper Limited Partnership) voluntarily filed for bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Canada) (the "BIA") after the sale of substantially all of its assets to a third party effective October 1, 2010. HSLP filed a proposal under BIA which was subsequently approved by its creditors and finally by the British Columbia Supreme Court on July 18, 2011. Mr. Stinson was a director of Grant Forest Products Inc. ("Grant"). On June 25, 2009, Grant obtained creditor protection from the Ontario Superior Court under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (Canada). Mr. Stinson ceased to be a director on June 30, 2010. To the knowledge of the Company, no Director or Executive Officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect the control of the Company has, within the ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceeding, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his assets.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no legal or regulatory proceedings to which the Company is or was a party, or to which any of the property of any them is or was the subject of, during the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2014, where such claims exceed 10% of the current assets of the Company. In addition, there are no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2014 or any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against any of them which would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, and none of them have entered into any settlement agreements with a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2014.

EXPERTS

As of December 31, 2014, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia are the auditors of the Company. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants, have reported that they are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor's rules of professional conduct in British Columbia, Canada.

On December 10, 2014, the Company gave notice of a change of auditors of the Corporation. The Company will not propose PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (the "Predecessor Auditor") for reappointment as the auditors of the Corporation on the expiry of its term of office at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Corporation on April 29, 2015. The Company will propose that the shareholders of the Corporation appoint KPMG LLP (the "Successor Auditor") as the successor auditor of the Corporation. The termination of the Predecessor Auditor and proposed appointment of the Successor Auditor were approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on December 10, 2014. No auditor's report prepared by the Predecessor Auditor in respect of the Corporation's financial statements relating to the relevant period (beginning on January 1, 2012) contained any modified opinion and there have been no reportable events involving the Corporation and the Predecessor Auditor. For further information, see the Company's Change of Auditor Notice and related letters from the Predecessor and Successor auditors, filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and included in the Information Circular of the Company for the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held April 29, 2015.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

CST Trust Company Inc. is the Company's transfer agent and registrar with registers of transfer in Vancouver and Toronto.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Terms of Reference – See APPENDIX A

Composition of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is composed entirely of independent Directors, all of whom are financially literate as defined in Multilateral Instrument form 52-110F1. Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee, is a Chartered Accountant and was a partner in a national accounting firm for over 20 years. Mr. Korenberg is the Deputy Chairman of The Jim Pattison Group, and was the Chairman of the Audit Committee of Slocan Forest Products Ltd. From 2001-2003. Mr. Stinson was Chairman and CEO of Canadian Pacific Ltd. before retiring and has served on a wide variety of boards.

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the engagement of non-audit services whereby the external auditor of the Company is not entitled to provide any non-audit services to the Company exceeding \$50,000 in value without the Audit Committee Chairman's prior approval and any such services exceeding \$100,000 are to be approved by the Audit Committee. All such engagements are reported to the Audit Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

The aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the auditor of the Company for the last two years, was \$2,318,562. This entire amount was for audit, tax and financial services.

External Auditor Service Fees (000s)	2014	2013
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$709	\$709
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	140	111
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	377	272
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	0	0
Total Fees⁽⁵⁾	\$1,226	\$1,092

Notes:

- (1) For the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and services normally provided by the principal auditor in connection with the Company's statutory and regulatory filings.
- (2) For assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported in (1), including accounting consultations and various agreed upon procedures.
- (3) For tax compliance and tax consulting services.
- (4) For consulting services other than the fees reported in (1) to (3).
- (5) In addition to the above fees, total fees of \$607,371 were billed to the Company's subsidiary, CPPI in 2014 (In 2013, \$613,066 was billed to CPPI).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional financial information regarding the Company is provided in the Company's "2014 Management's Discussion and Analysis" and "Consolidated Financial Statements" for the year ended December 31, 2014. Additional information, including Directors' and Officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Information Circular for the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on April 30, 2014 and in the Information Circular for the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on April 29, 2015.

The Company will provide upon request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company, 100-1700 West 75th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia V6P 6G2, copies of the above documents. These documents and additional information about the company is also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. In addition, all documents identified in this Annual Information Form as being incorporated by reference herein are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

APPENDIX A – AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Purpose

The Audit Committee is appointed by the board of directors (the “Board”) of Canfor Corporation (the “Company”) to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Audit Committee will:

- (a) Review the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to its shareholders;
- (b) Monitor the integrity of the financial reporting process and the system of internal controls that management and the Board have established;
- (c) Monitor the management of the principal risks that could impact the financial performance of the Company;
- (d) Review and receive the Audit Plan, process, results and performance of the Company's independent external auditors and the internal audit department while providing an open avenue of communication between the external auditors, the internal auditors, management and the Board; and
- (e) Monitor the management of risk by the Company generally.

The Audit Committee has the authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to fulfilling its responsibilities and it has direct access to the external auditors as well as anyone in the organization. The Audit Committee has the authority to retain, at the Company's expense, special legal, accounting and other consultants or experts it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

2. Audit Committee Composition and Meetings

All members of the Audit Committee must be Independent Directors.

All Audit Committee members must be financially literate with the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements. At least one Audit Committee member should have accounting or related financial expertise, including:

- (a) an understanding of financial statements and accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;
- (b) the ability to assess the general application of such accounting principles in connection with accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;
- (c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements, or experience supervising the preparation, audit, analysis or evaluation of financial statements, that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements;
- (d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and
- (e) an understanding of audit committee functions.

A Chair shall be appointed by the Board annually from among the members of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall schedule regular meetings and shall meet at least four times annually, or more frequently as deemed necessary by the Chair. The Chair shall prepare and/or approve an agenda in advance of each meeting. The Audit Committee shall meet privately at least annually with management, the manager of the Internal Audit department (the “Internal Auditor”) and the external auditors to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or each of these groups believe should be discussed.

The Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Internal Auditor and the external auditors shall be given notice of, and have the right to appear before and to be heard at, every meeting of the Audit Committee, and shall appear before the Audit Committee when requested to do so by the Committee.

3. Primary Duties and Responsibilities

To fulfill its primary duties and responsibilities, the Audit Committee shall adhere to the following terms:

(a) Review and Reporting Procedures

- (i) The Audit Committee is authorized to review and/ or investigate any financial, internal control, or risk management related issue or activity of the Company. The Audit Committee shall report to the Board at its next regular meeting all such action it has taken since the previous report.
- (ii) The Audit Committee is authorized to request the presence, at any meeting, of a representative from the external auditors, senior management, internal audit, legal counsel or anyone else who could contribute to the subject of a meeting.
- (iii) The Audit Committee will review and reassess these Terms of Reference at least annually to determine whether revisions are necessary. The Audit Committee shall periodically self-assess its performance and effectiveness in fulfilling its role.
- (iv) Supporting schedules and information reviewed by the Committee will be available for examination by any director of the Audit Committee upon request to the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

(b) Internal Controls and Risk Management Processes

- (i) To assure itself that the Company has appropriate controls in place to achieve the following objectives:
 - Effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including safeguarding of assets);
 - Reliability of internal and external reporting;
 - Compliance with applicable laws and regulations and internal policies.
- (ii) To ensure the Company has appropriate processes in place to manage the principal risks of its businesses, the Audit Committee shall:
 - Consider and review internal processes for managing the principal risks of the Company's businesses, including a review of insurance coverage and hedging activities.
 - Obtain assurance from both management and the Internal Auditor regarding the adequacy of risk management processes.
 - Review with management, the Internal Auditor and the external auditor:
 - The adequacy of the Company's internal controls including computerized information systems, controls and security.
 - Any related significant internal control findings and recommendations of the external auditor, and/ or Internal Auditor together with management's responses thereto.
 - The Company's compliance or adherence to debt covenants, terms or conditions.
 - Significant related party transactions and potential conflicts of interest.

(c) **Financial Reporting**

In order to satisfy itself that the Company's annual financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and in a form sufficient for the Audit Committee's recommendation for approval by the Board, and that the financial information contained in the Company's financial statements, Annual Report to Shareholders, Annual Information Form and other financial disclosure documents such as Management's Discussion and Analysis, is complete and accurate in all material respects, the Audit Committee shall:

(i) General

- Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements.

(ii) Interim Financial Statements

- Review the Company's interim financial statements with management prior to their release or distribution. This review will include a detailed reporting of quarterly and year-to-date results, variance against budget and prior year and a discussion with the external auditor. Upon satisfactory completion of the review, the Audit Committee shall recommend to the Board approval of the financial statement release.
- Review any significant proposed changes to the Company's accounting principles or policies, or financial reporting practices.
- Review the financial statement impact of any significant, unusual event or transaction.
- Review news releases containing financial information disclosure and Management's Discussion and Analysis.

(iii) Annual Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

- Obtain draft annual financial statements in advance of the Committee meeting and assess, on a preliminary basis, the reasonableness of the financial statements in light of the analyses provided by management.
- Review any material changes in accounting policies, GAAP, or financial reporting requirements that may affect the current year's financial statements.
- Obtain and review summaries of significant or unusual transactions, and other potentially complex matters whose treatment in the annual financial statements merits advance consideration.
- Review a summary provided by the Company's legal counsel of the status of any material pending or threatened litigation, claims and assessments.
- Review and discuss the annual financial statements and the external auditor's report thereon in detail with management and the external auditors.
- Through discussion with management, the Internal Auditor and the external auditors, obtain assurance that the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements is acceptably low.
- Review the financial information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and consider whether the information is adequate and consistent with the Audit Committee members' knowledge of the Company.
- Review the tax status of the Company and understand the status of any related tax reserves, potential reassessments or other matters which could affect the annual financial statements.

- Review and assess the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting and reporting principles and policies.
- Provide to the Board a recommendation as to whether the annual financial statements should be approved.
- Review the news release announcing the annual financial results of the Company.
- Review the annual financial disclosure contained in the Annual Information Form.

(iv) Prospectus and Information Circulars

- Review the financial information included in any prospectus or information circular prior to their release and, as appropriate, recommend to the Board whether such prospectus or information circular should be approved by the Board.

(d) **External Audit**

The external auditors are accountable to the Audit Committee and the Board as representatives of the shareholders.

In order to assure itself that the external audit function has been effectively carried out and that any matters that the external auditors consider appropriate to bring to the attention of the Board have been addressed, the Audit Committee shall:

- (i) Recommend to the Board the selection (retention or replacement) of the external auditors, considering independence and effectiveness, and approve the fees and other compensation to be paid to the external auditors. On an annual basis, the Audit Committee should review and discuss with the external auditors all significant relationships its accountants have with the Company to confirm their independence. If there is a recommendation to change auditors, review all the issues to change and the steps planned for an orderly transition.
- (ii) Review the external auditor's Audit Plan and engagement letter with management and the external auditors, including audit scope and approach.
- (iii) Meet with the external auditor and management in separate private sessions to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or these groups believe should be discussed privately with the Audit Committee.
- (iv) Pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor. The Audit Committee may delegate this responsibility to the Chair, provided that any pre-approval granted pursuant to such delegation must be detailed as to the service to be provided and must be reported to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.
- (v) Review and assess the performance of the external auditor, including consideration of demonstrated external audit judgment and application and adherence to accounting policy and standards.
- (vi) Review the external auditor's policy on partner rotation.
- (vii) Review the Company's hiring policy with respect to partners, employees and former partners and employees of the Company's present or former external auditor.

(e) **Internal Audit**

In order to assure itself that the internal audit function has been effectively carried out and that any matter that the Internal Auditor considers appropriate to bring to the attention of the Board has been addressed, the Audit Committee shall:

- (i) Be advised of and concur with the appointment, replacement, reassignment or dismissal of the Internal Auditor and consider resource requirements.
- (ii) Review and approve Internal Audit Services Terms of Reference, including scope, organization structure and mandate.
- (iii) Confirm and assure the independence of the Internal Auditor.
- (iv) Review jointly with the Internal Auditor and the external auditor the coordination of audit effort to assure completeness of coverage, reduction of redundant efforts, and the effective use of audit resources.
- (v) Review with management and the Internal Auditor the annual Audit Plan and monitor any changes required in the scope of the plan.
- (vi) Meet with the Internal Auditor and management in separate private sessions to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or these groups believe should be discussed privately with the Audit Committee.
- (vii) Review significant internal audit reports together with management's response and follow-up actions, including any problems or issues encountered in the course of an audit.
- (viii) Review and assess the performance of the Internal Auditor; and
- (ix) Ensure that the Internal Auditor reports directly to the Chair of the Audit Committee with a dotted line reporting responsibility to either the CEO or CFO of the Company.

(f) **Finance**

The Audit Committee is authorized to review and approve for recommendation to the Board:

- (i) the Company's annual financing plan and any amendments thereto from time to time;
- (ii) any proposed financings;
- (iii) the method by which the Company measures financial results or performance.

4. Other Duties

(a) **Legal and Regulatory Compliance**

To provide assurance of Company compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements, the Audit Committee shall:

- (i) In areas in which it has oversight responsibility, monitor the Company's compliance and obtain management's assurance of compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies in all jurisdictions where the Company does business. The Audit Committee will consider the financial statement implications of applicable laws and regulations, including the laws and regulations overseen by other Committees of the Board.
- (ii) Receive and review copies of legal letters provided to the external auditors by in-house and outside counsel regarding claims and possible claims against the Company.

- (iii) Make inquiries of management, the external auditors and the Internal Auditor, to ensure that all material legal matters have been brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.
- (iv) On at least an annual basis, review with the Company's counsel any legal matters that could have a significant impact on the organization's financial statements or risk profile, the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies.
- (v) Ensure that all annual and interim financial statement filings are personally certified by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer if and as required by applicable law.
- (vi) Review the Company's procedures and establish procedures for the Audit Committee for the:
 - receipt, retention and resolution of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, financial disclosure or auditing matters; and
 - confidential, anonymous submission by employees regarding questionable accounting, auditing, or financial reporting and disclosure matters.

(b) **Pension Funds**

Be responsible for oversight of the supervision of the pension plans in which the Company's employees participate by:

- (i) establishing the Management Pension Committee, which has the responsibility for assisting the Audit Committee in overseeing and managing the Company's pension plans, and will be comprised of the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, and will report to the Audit Committee;
- (ii) receiving, at least annually, a report from the Management Pension Committee detailing the performance of the plans' money managers and the investment policies and practices in respect of the funds contributed to the Company's pension plans and compliance with applicable legislation and regulatory guidelines;
- (iii) reviewing the funding of the Company's pension plans, including actuarial reports in respect of the Company's pension obligations so as to determine the level of unfunded liabilities, if any;
- (iv) reviewing applicable investment policies and procedures and any changes as appropriate, on the advice and recommendation of the Management Pension Committee;
- (v) reviewing and approving the audited annual financial statements and budgets for each pension plan;
- (vi) reviewing on an annual basis the unfunded liability for retiree non-pension benefits and future liability therefor;
- (vii) receiving a report from the Management Pension Committee immediately upon the identification or disclosure of any issue or circumstance that may materially impact the Company's obligations, liabilities, or responsibilities with respect to such pension plans;
- (viii) approving the appointment of or changes to pension service providers, such as actuaries, auditors and legal advisors, as appropriate; and
- (ix) establishing and reviewing on an annual basis the terms of reference of the Management Pension Committee.

(c) **Officer Expenses**

Review policies and procedures with respect to the Chairman of the Board and President and Chief Executive Officer's expense accounts and perquisites, including the use of corporate assets. Periodically review major expenses incurred by the office of the Chairman of the Board and President and Chief Executive Officer.

(d) **Other Duties**

- (i) The Audit Committee will perform such other functions as assigned by law or regulation or as required by the Board.
- (ii) The Audit Committee of the Company will receive reports from the Canfor Pulp Audit Committee at such times that the Chairman of the Audit Committee considers appropriate, detailing such matters, issues and circumstances of a financial nature that may impact the Company or be of interest to its Audit Committee.