PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 – Public Summary Report

Certification Body:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), an SCC-accredited and PEFC Canada-Notified Certification Body
Client Name:	Canadian Kraft Paper Industries Ltd.
Description of Client:	Canadian Kraft Paper (CKP) is a global producer of specialty unbleached sack kraft paper and a 50% partner in Nisokapawino Forestry Management Corporation (NFMC), a jointly owned forestry management company established with Nekoté Limited Partnership, which represents seven First Nations. NFMC delivers sustainable forest management services in The Pas, Manitoba, and together with CKP is responsible for forest management activities on Forest Management License (FML) No. 2 in northern Manitoba, covering approximately 8.7 million hectares of boreal forest.
Report Date:	October 18, 2026
Reporting Period:	November 2025-September 2026

Company – Division(s)

As a component of Canadian Kraft Paper Industries Ltd.'s (CKPI) ongoing commitment to sustainable forest management and forest certification, an Assessment Team from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) conducted a PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 Registration/Transition Assessment on the Organization's forest management activities under Forest Management License (FML) Agreement No. 2 in Manitoba.

The assessment determined that CKPI had implemented a Sustainable Forest Management System and developed a Sustainable Forest Management ("SFM") Plan that meets the requirements of the PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 Standard for Sustainable Forest Management. The assessment results demonstrate CKPI's commitment to Sustainable Forest Management on the lands that it manages.

Background Information

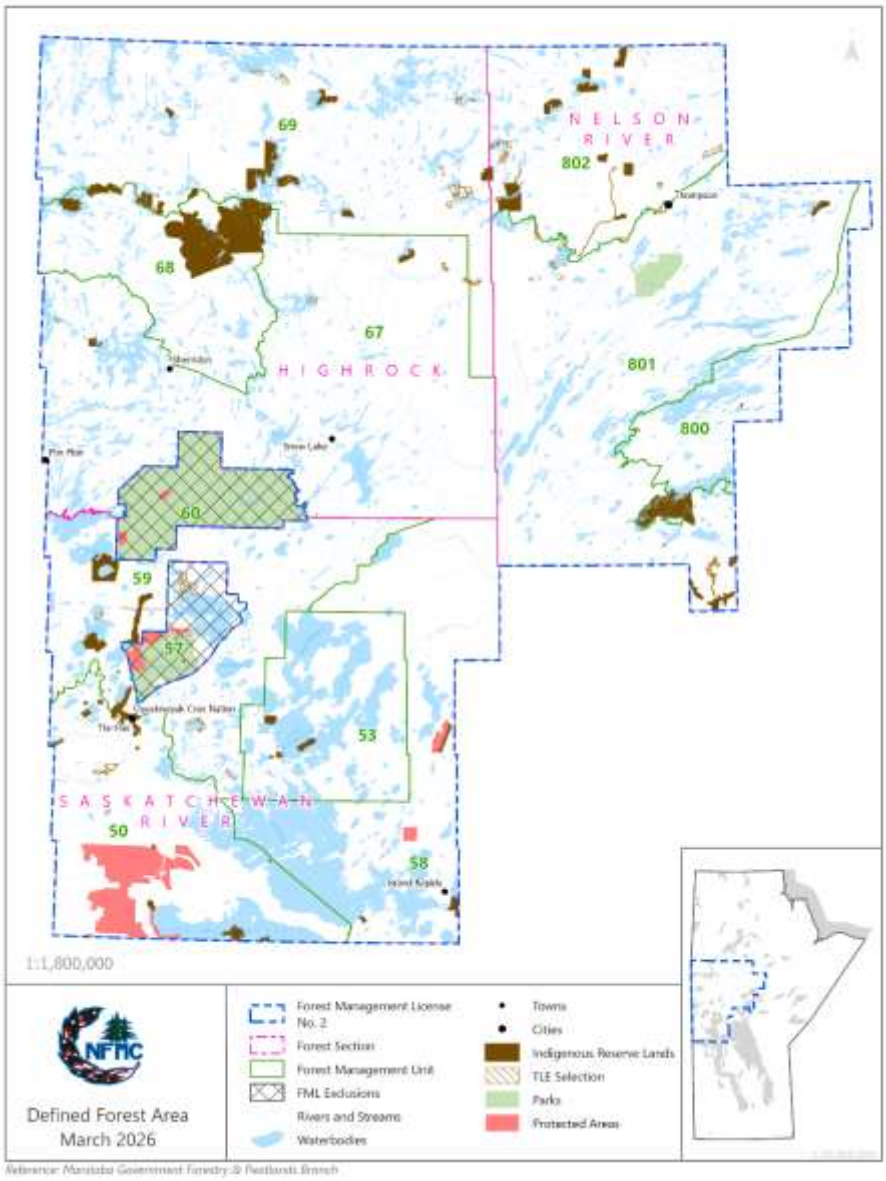
Total Certified Area (hectares): 2,348,752 ha in 2025

Description of Certified Area:

The Defined Forest Area (DFA) for the Organization's SFM Plan is FML 2 as illustrated below.

FML 2 consists of twelve Forest Management Units (FMU's) within three Forest Sections: FMU 50, 53, 58, and 59 within the Saskatchewan River Forest Section; FMU 67, 68, and 69 within the Highrock Forest Section; and FMU 800, 801, and 802 within the Nelson River Forest Section. At present, FML 2 is comprised of approximately 9,155,146 hectares of Provincial Open Crown land. The total Managed area is 2,348,752 hectares of upland forest area, with an annual harvest volume of approximately 218,240 m3 (2024-2025).

FML 2 lies within three ecoregions: the Churchill River Upland and Hayes River Upland, both within the Boreal 214 Shield ecozone, and the Mid-Boreal Lowland found within the Boreal Plain ecozone. The climate is characterized by high summer temperatures, low winter temperatures and an annual temperature range that exceeds the international average for this latitude. There are notable variances in climate across the FML.



FML 2 spans two of Manitoba's major physiographic regions: the Precambrian Shield in the north and the Manitoba Lowlands in the southwest. The landscape is characterized by rugged boreal terrain with rock outcrops, glacial features, lakes, and river systems in the Shield, while the Lowlands are dominated by extensive peat bogs, swamps, and large lakes that are remnants of glacial Lake Agassiz. FML 2 contains a diverse mosaic of forest types shaped by natural disturbance - predominantly wildfire - and includes productive softwood stands of black spruce and jack pine, as well as mixedwood and hardwood species. The forest supports a range of wildlife including moose, boreal woodland caribou, black bear, lynx, and many bird species.

Communities found within the FML include The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Flin Flon, Snow Lake, Grand Rapids, Sherridon, Wanless, Cormorant, Thicket Portage, Wabowden and Thompson. Within the perimeter boundary of the DFA are seven First Nation communities on Reserve lands which are classified as federal Crown lands and are not part of the lands covered by the FML Agreement and are not a part of the FML No. 2. These First Nation reserves and the associated principal communities are listed in the table below.

Reserve Name	Principal Community
Mathias Colomb Cree Nation	Pukatawagan
Pimicikamak	Cross Lake
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	Nelson House
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Opaskwayak
Chemawawin Cree Nation	Easterville
Misipawistik Cree Nation	Grand Rapids
Mosakahiken Cree Nation	Moose Lake
Kiciwapa Cree Nation	Cold Lake (Sherridon)

Sustainable Forest Management Committee

The Forest Resource Advisory Committee (FRAC) was initiated in 1995, followed by the Canadian Standards Association – Sustainable Forest Management (CSA-SFM) public advisory committee in 2003. At the January 2004 CSA-SFM committee meeting the Organization put forth a recommendation to join both committees. The first FRAC/CSA committee meeting was held in September 2004. The new joined committee was called the Forest Management License Area (FMLA) – FRAC. In June of 2009 the membership requested a change of the committee's name from the FRAC to the Sustainable Forest Management Committee (SFM Committee). Together, this group and the Organization continue to develop the SFM performance framework that is incorporated in this SFM Plan. This SFM Plan involved review with local communities to develop the SFM framework, including the local Values, Objectives, Indicators, and Targets (VOIT). The committee operates under a Terms of Reference in accordance with the PEFC requirements.

More information on the SFM Plan and SFMC is available here: https://www.niso.ca/sustainability

Assessment Scope, Objectives, and Process:

Certification to the PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 requires independent third-party assessments.

Assessment Scope: Forest management activities including planning, harvesting, transportation and silviculture carried out by Canadian Kraft Paper Industries and Nisokapawino Forest Management Corporation under Forest Management License (FML) Agreement No. 2 in Manitoba.

Assessment Objectives: To assess conformity with PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 and the client's SFM system.

Standards and Certification Criteria Applied: PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 and applicable PEFC Canada requirements.

Summary of Risk Assessment: PwC takes a risk assessment approach during assessment planning to help determine assessment length and focus areas. Potential risks include past assessment findings, known historical resource challenges or new issues, First Nations or public complaints or feedback.

Assessment Process: The PwC Assessment Team (Assessment Team) met with and interviewed staff and contractors, conducted field observations, and examined the SFM Plans, Forest Management Operating Plans, site plans, GIS data, block files including various assessments and First Nations Information Sharing processes, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), monitoring information, and the minutes and operating procedures of the Public Advisory Groups. The Assessment Team conducted field assessments to assess the company's planning, harvesting, silviculture, road construction, road maintenance, road deactivation, and fuel management.

As required by the Standard, PwC conducted a review of the client's process for engagement of Indigenous Peoples and affected stakeholders. This review helped to inform and identify areas of focus for the assessment. More detail regarding the review process and outcomes is found in the Stakeholder and Indigenous Review Process of this public summary report.

Use of Remote Technology (if applicable)

The team conducted a limited number of interviews using Microsoft Teams to help limit additional travel for some staff based in other locations. Microsoft Teams was used for some interviews with the Organization, First Nations and other Stakeholder. These remote interviews were conducted in accordance with PwC's Information Communication Technology (ICT) policies and procedures.

SFM Indicators Assessed:

Elements Assessed	Indicators Reviewed	Office/Field
Element 1.1 — Ecosystem diversity	**Indicator 1.1.1** Ecosystem area by type	Office
	Indicator 1.1.2 Forest area by type or species composition	Office/Field
	Indicator 1.1.3 Forest area by seral stage or age class	Office/Field
	Indicator 1.1.4 Degree of within-stand structural retention	Office/Field
Element 1.2 — Species diversity	**Indicator 1.2.1** Degree of habitat protection for selected focal species, including species at risk	Office/Field
	Indicator 1.2.2 Degree of suitable habitat in the long term for selected focal species, including species at risk	Office
	Indicator 1.2.3 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species that are well-adapted to site conditions	Office/Field
	Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species planted with stock from the same or approved government seed zone	Office/Field
Element 1.4 — Protected areas and sites of special significance	**Indicator 1.4.1** Protection of sites of special significance	Office/Field
	Indicator 1.4.2 Proportion of identified sites with implemented management strategies	Office/Field

Element 2.1 — Forest ecosystem condition and productivity	**Indicator 2.1.1** Reforestation success	Office/Field
	Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of regeneration comprised of native species	Office/Field
	Indicator 2.1.3 Additions and deletions to the forest area	Office
	Indicator 2.1.4 Proportion of the calculated long-term sustainable harvest level that is harvested	Office
Element 3.1 — Soil quality and quantity	**Indicator 3.1.1** Level of soil disturbance	Office/Field
	Indicator 3.1.2 Level of downed woody material	Office/Field
Element 3.2 — Water quality and quantity	**Indicator 3.2.1** Proportion of watershed or water management areas with recent stand-replacing disturbance	Office
	Indicator 3.2.2 Proportion of forest management activities consistent with prescriptions to protect identified water features	Office
Element 4.1 — Carbon uptake and storage	**Indicator 4.1.1** Net carbon uptake	Office
	Indicator 4.1.2 Reforestation success	Office/Field
Element 4.2 — Forest conversion and afforestation	**Indicator 4.2.1** Additions and deletions to the forest area	Office
Element 5.1 — Timber and non-timber benefits	**Indicator 5.1.1** Documentation of the diversity of timber and non-timber resources, including products and services produced in the DFA	Office
	Indicator 5.1.2 Evidence of open and respectful communications with forest-dependent businesses, forest users, Indigenous peoples, and local communities to integrate non-timber resources into forest management planning	Office
Element 5.2 — Communities and sustainability	**Indicator 5.2.1** Level of participation and support in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability	Office
	Indicator 5.2.2 Level of participation and support in training and skills development	Office
	Indicator 5.2.3 Level of direct and indirect employment	Office
Element 6.1 — Fair and effective decision-making	**Indicator 6.1.1** Level of participant satisfaction with the public participation process	Office
	Indicator 6.1.2 Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation in general	Office
	Indicator 6.1.3 Availability of summary information on issues of concern to the public	Office
Element 6.2 — Safety	**Indicator 6.2.1** Evidence of co-operation with DFA-related workers to improve and enhance safety standards, procedures, and outcomes in all DFA-related workplaces and affected communities	Office
	Indicator 6.2.2 Evidence that a worker safety program has been implemented and is periodically reviewed and improved	Office
Element 7.1 — Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights	**Indicator 7.1.1** Evidence of a good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights, and treaty rights, including title	Office
	Indicator 7.1.2 Evidence of ongoing open and respectful communications with Indigenous peoples to foster meaningful engagement and consideration of Indigenous values, priorities, and rights	Office
Element 7.2 — Respect for Indigenous forest values, knowledge, and uses	**Indicator 7.2.1** Evidence of efforts to promote capacity development and meaningful participation for Indigenous individuals, communities, and resource-based companies	Office
	Indicator 7.2.2 Evidence of understanding and incorporation of Indigenous knowledge through engagement with willing Indigenous communities	Office
	Indicator 7.2.3 Efforts to include Indigenous-informed forest management with willing Nations and/or protection of areas where culturally important practices, values, and resources occur	Office

Assessment Plan Summary

Assessment Dates: August 6-September 2, 2026 – Indigenous Peoples and Stakeholder Review; September 1-3 2026 – On site Assessment

Indigenous Peoples and Affected Stakeholder Review Process:

The PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 requires a review with Indigenous Peoples and Affected Stakeholders prior to the on-site assessment. The purpose of this review is to assess the certified organization's identification, notification and engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Affected Stakeholders in the DFA's within the scope of the assessment.

As part of the assessment process, PwC reviewed the traditional territories within and surrounding the FML, sampled and remotely interviewed selected First Nation community members. In total, two interviews were held during the Indigenous Peoples and Affected Stakeholder Review Process. A list of Affected Stakeholders was also provided to PwC and interviews with these stakeholders as well as other potential stakeholders were held.

The interviews confirmed that NFMC provides Nations with information and opportunities for input into forest management decision-making. Forest management plans, operating plans, work permits, and related information are provided for review and comment. NFMC was described as responsive and that the Organization makes an effort to understand the Nation's cultural values and areas of concern.

Locations and Activities Assessed:

The team conducted field assessments to the PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 standard to assess the company's planning, harvesting, silviculture, road construction, road maintenance, road deactivation, and fuel management. Field assessments were sampled on a risk basis which focused on higher risk areas (e.g. riparian or wildlife features, steep slopes or other terrain issues, archaeological or other values important to First Nations).

In total, six harvest (2 active) sites were visited and assessed, including road building or maintenance activities and one logging camp. An additional five silviculture sites were visited across the FML. In addition, a number of sites which were deemed of significance under the Standard (e.g. First Nation's significance, recreation sites, important wildlife habitat) were visited and/or reviewed in the field.

Assessment Duration:

A total of five assessor days were spent during the assessment which includes office and field time. The assessment had a hybrid approach, with 2.5 days of the total assessment time being conducted remotely. An additional 0.5 day was spent during the Indigenous Peoples and Stakeholder review process.

Assessment Team:

A two-person team of assessors from PwC conducted the assessments.

- **Lead Assessor:** James Lucas, RPF, MF, EMS(LA)
- **Acting Lead Assessor:** Tyler Doucet, MSc, EMS(LA)

Assessment Results Summary:

Conformity Summary

Clause	Conformity Statement	Non-conformity #
4. Sustainable forest management requirements	In conformance	N/A
5. Indigenous and public participation requirements	In conformance	N/A
6. SFM performance requirements	In conformance	N/A
7. SFM system requirements	Conforming with an Opportunity for Improvement	N/A

Good Management Practices

The Assessment Team identified a number of Sustainable Forest Management good practices:

- CKPI's level of investment in building capacity and promoting economic development for employees and communities within the forest industry is high and sustained.

- NFMC has developed a new environmental objectives registry and legislative and regulatory monitoring program, including assigning woodlands staff as owners to specific environmental targets and ELA clauses.

- The company has developed an approach to more accurately measure within-stand structure retention (SFM Indicator #3), informed by research into methodologies used in other provinces to develop a tailored approach for measuring insular residual areas and peninsular/proximal areas. The analysis and reporting were well executed.

Nonconformities

The Assessment Team identified no nonconformities against the Standard and/or Company policies.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Assessment Team identified one Opportunity for Improvement for the organization's consideration:

- All Woodlands staff complete annual Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) refresher training, as required by the company's EMS Woodlands Staff Training Responsibilities Matrix. While the Woodlands staff maintain EMS training records, WHMIS training records are managed by CKP Human Resources. At the time of the assessment, corporate WHMIS training records indicated that five Woodlands staff members had expired training records. All staff members had completed a separate safety plan review training, which includes a WHMIS component, and records for this training were current.
  There is a concern that required regulatory training is being maintained with an opportunity to improve training monitoring and record retention processes where records are maintained by multiple departments and where equivalent training may satisfy EMS requirements. This would help ensure that training records accurately reflect current employee training and demonstrate conformance with EMS requirements.

The Opportunity for Improvement will be followed up by the Assessment Team at the next assessment.

Conclusion & Recommendation

CKPI has attained conformance with the requirements of the PEFC CAN ST 1001:2025 Standard. Based on assessment evidence, the Assessment Team recommended that Certification be granted. The Certificate can be obtained by contacting Jeanne Besaw by email at jeanne.besaw@niso.ca. More information on the organization's sustainable forestry program can be found at: https://canadiankraftpaper.com/sustainability. The next assessment will be a Maintenance Assessment in the Fall of 2027.