



KP TISSUE INC. AND KRUGER PRODUCTS L.P.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE 3-MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019**

DATED MAY 9, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cautionary Forward Looking Statement	1
Overview	2
Business Highlights.....	4
Results of Operations	5
Segment Information	7
Liquidity and Capital Resources	9
Financial Instruments and Other Instruments	11
Transactions with Related Parties	12
Off Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations.....	12
Critical Accounting Estimates	13
Accounting Changes and Future Accounting Standards	14
Selected Quarterly Financial Information	17
Share Information	18
Risk Factors.....	18
Controls and Procedures.....	18
Additional Information	19

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) dated May 9, 2019 for KP Tissue Inc. (KPT) and Kruger Products L.P. (KPLP) is intended to assist the readers in understanding the business environment, strategies, performance and risk factors relating to KPT and KPLP. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed financial statements of KPT for the 3 month periods March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018, respectively, and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of KPLP for the 3 month periods ended March 31, 2019 (Q1 2019) and April 1, 2018 (Q1 2018), respectively. The 3 month periods ended March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018 consist of 90 days and 91 days, respectively.

About KP Tissue Inc.

KPT was created to acquire, and its business is limited to holding, a limited partnership interest in KPLP, which is accounted for as an investment in an associate using the equity method of accounting. KPT currently holds a 15.5% interest in KPLP (15.7% as of March 31, 2019). The following MD&A provides discussion and analysis related to KPT to the extent necessary to understand the equity method of accounting. However, the majority of the discussion and analysis relates to KPLP and to KPT's investment in KPLP.

CAUTIONARY FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

Certain statements in this MD&A about KPT's and KPLP's current and future plans, expectations and intentions, results, levels of activity, performance, goals or achievements or any other future events or developments constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the projected capacity of the TAD Sherbrooke Project (as defined below), the anticipated benefits of the TAD Sherbrooke Project and the expected dates for commencement of construction and production of the TAD Sherbrooke Project; KPLP's expansion efforts in U.S. premium private label; and KPLP's future business strategy. The words "may", "will", "would", "should", "could", "expects", "plans", "intends", "trends", "indications", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "likely" or "potential" or the negative or other variations of these words or other comparable words or phrases, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by KPT or KPLP. Although KPT and KPLP believe that the expectations and assumptions on which such forward-looking information is based are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking statements since no assurance can be given that such expectations and assumptions will prove to be correct.

Many factors could cause KPLP's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements or future events or developments (which could in turn affect the economic benefits derived from KPT's economic interest in KPLP) to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the following factors, which are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Factors – Risks Related to KPLP's Business" section of the KPT Annual Information Form dated March 8, 2019 available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com (the Annual Information Form): Kruger Inc.'s influence over KPLP; KPLP's reliance on Kruger Inc.; consequences of an event of insolvency relating to Kruger Inc.; risks associated with the TAD Sherbrooke Project; operational risks; Gatineau Plant land lease; significant increases in input costs; reduction in supply of fibre; increased pricing pressure and intense competition; KPLP's inability to innovate effectively; adverse economic conditions; dependence on key retail trade customers; damage to the reputation of KPLP or KPLP's brands; KPLP's sales being less than anticipated; KPLP's failure to implement its business and operating strategies; KPLP's obligation to make regular capital expenditures; KPLP's entering into unsuccessful acquisitions; KPLP's dependence on key personnel; KPLP's inability to retain its existing customers or obtain new customers; KPLP's loss of key suppliers; KPLP's failure to adequately protect its intellectual property rights; KPLP's reliance on third party intellectual property licenses; adverse litigation and other claims affecting KPLP; material expenditures due to comprehensive environmental regulation affecting KPLP's cash flow; KPLP's pension obligations are significant and can be materially higher than predicted if KPLP Management's underlying assumptions are incorrect; labour disputes adversely affecting KPLP's cost structure and KPLP's ability to run its plants; exchange rate and U.S. competitors; KPLP's inability to service all of its indebtedness; exposure to potential consumer product liability; covenant compliance; interest rate and refinancing risk; information technology; cyber-security; insurance; internal controls; and trade related.

These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect KPT and/or KPLP; however, these factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements made herein or in the documents reproduced herein. KPT and KPLP cannot guarantee future results, levels of

activity, performance, or achievements. Moreover, KPT and KPLP do not assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. KPT and/or KPLP's actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that KPT and/or KPLP will derive therefrom.

To the extent any forward-looking information in this MD&A constitutes future-oriented financial information or financial outlooks within the meaning of securities laws, such information is being provided to demonstrate the potential benefits and readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose. Future-oriented financial information and financial outlooks, including expected cost-savings related to the restructuring activities, refinancing, and the installation of TAD Sherbrooke (as defined below), are, without limitation, based on the assumptions and subject to the risks set out above.

The forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this MD&A and KPT and KPLP disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable law.

OVERVIEW

Business Overview

KPLP is Canada's leading tissue products supplier by overall dollar and volume market share. It produces, distributes, markets and sells a wide range of disposable tissue products, including bathroom tissue, facial tissue, paper towels and napkins, for both the Consumer and the Away-From-Home (AFH) markets (in each case, as defined below). While its principal focus is on the Canadian consumer-branded tissue products market, KPLP is also a leader in the Canadian AFH market and has a considerable presence in the U.S. private label tissue market, primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary TAD Canco Inc. and its subsidiaries. The Consumer segment consists of well recognized brands such as *Cashmere*, *Purex*, *Scotties* and *SpongeTowels* in Canada and *White Cloud* in the U.S.

KPLP is headquartered in Mississauga, Ontario and has approximately 2,500 employees across North America. KPLP's Canadian paper manufacturing facilities, consisting of three tissue plants in Québec and one plant in British Columbia, have a combined annual tissue production capacity of approximately 264,000 metric tonnes which, according to RISI data, represents approximately one-third of Canada's annual production capacity.

KPLP's U.S. manufacturing facility held in K.T.G. (USA) Inc. (KTG) and located in Memphis, Tennessee consists of two paper machines with an aggregate annual capacity of 55,000 metric tonnes, and one adjacent Through-Air-Dried (TAD) tissue machine (Memphis TAD Machine) with an aggregate annual capacity of 55,000 metric tonnes.

Pursuant to its Articles, KPT's business is limited to (i) the investment in, holding of and disposition of limited partnership interests, units, shares or other securities of KPLP and its general partner, KPGP Inc. (KPGP) (or any successor entity of either KPLP or KPGP), (ii) the acquisition of, holding, operation and disposition of any assets, liabilities, operations or business of such entities, and (iii) all activities related, incidental or ancillary to any of the foregoing. As of the date of the MD&A and following the participation by the partners in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) on April 15, 2019, KPT held 15.5% of the KPLP Partnership Units (KPLP Units).

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of KPLP presented for Q1 2019 and Q1 2018 and the Financial statements of KPT presented for the 3 month periods ended March 31, 2019 and April 1, 2018, respectively, have each been prepared in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) for interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

Lease Accounting

Effective January 1, 2019, KPLP adopted IFRS 16 Leases, the new accounting standard covering lease accounting, using the full retrospective approach. Under this approach all comparative period information has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRS 16. The following tables provide the transition effect of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the income statement and segment reporting for Q1 2018:

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Q1 2018		
	Original	Transition effect	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Operations Data:			
Revenue	323,735	-	323,735
Cost of sales	287,369	(1,317)	286,052
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,953	(19)	22,934
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	(215)	-	(215)
Restructuring costs, net	-	-	-
Operating income	13,628	1,336	14,964
Interest expense	11,313	1,336	12,649
Other expense	1,788	-	1,788
Income before income taxes	527	-	527
Income taxes	(1,050)	-	(1,050)
Net income for the period	1,577	-	1,577

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Q1 2018		
	Original	Transition effect	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Segment revenue			
Consumer	267,838	-	267,838
AFH	53,525	-	53,525
Other	2,373	-	2,373
Total segment revenue	<u>323,736</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>323,736</u>
Segment Adjusted EBITDA			
Consumer	27,929	3,138	31,067
AFH	(331)	581	250
Other	(641)	-	(641)
Total segment Adjusted EBITDA	<u>26,957</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>30,676</u>

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net income:

Adjusted EBITDA	26,957	3,719	30,676
Less:			
Depreciation and amortization	13,110	2,383	15,493
Interest expense	11,313	1,336	12,649
Change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability	2,678	-	2,678
Change in fair value of derivatives	(649)	-	(649)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	434	-	434
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	(215)	-	(215)
Foreign exchange gain	(241)	-	(241)
Net income before tax	<u>527</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>527</u>
Income taxes	(1,050)	-	(1,050)
Net income	<u>1,577</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,577</u>

Accounting Periods

This MD&A, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of KPLP and accompanying notes thereto include financial information for Q1 2019 and Q1 2018.

Financial Measures and Key Indicators

This MD&A refers to “Adjusted EBITDA”, a measure which does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

“Adjusted EBITDA” is calculated by KPLP as net income (loss) before (i) interest expense, (ii) income taxes, (iii) depreciation, (iv) amortization, (v) impairment (gain on sale) of non-financial assets, (vi) loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, (vii) foreign exchange loss (gain), (viii) costs related to restructuring activities, (ix) changes in amortized cost of Partnership units liability, (x) change in fair value of derivatives, and (xi) one-time consulting costs related to operational transformation initiatives. We use “Adjusted EBITDA” to evaluate the performance of our business as it reflects its ongoing profitability. This MD&A contains a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income, the most comparable IFRS measure, on page 5.

Outlook

KPLP is committed to building its consumer brands and developing innovative products for its retail and commercial customers. KPLP’s strategy is to maintain its leadership position in the Canadian market. Though the Canadian tissue market is expected to remain competitive, KPLP believes that its brands and products are well positioned for continued growth. KPLP will aim to sustain its consumer and AFH leadership position in the Canadian tissue industry by driving marketing and sales excellence, extending product lines, continuing to leverage product development and manufacturing technology to drive product superiority and cost savings, and emphasizing manufacturing quality and efficiency.

KPLP also expects to continue to grow by leveraging its TAD product capabilities and focusing on the high-end private label business in the U.S. market. KPLP’s U.S. strategy also includes the expansion of the White Cloud brand to additional U.S. retailers.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

TAD Sherbrooke Project

On August 16, 2018, KPLP announced its plan for a capital investment of \$575 million in the Brompton area of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to build a new, state-of-the-art tissue plant featuring Canada’s largest and most modern Through-Air-Dried (TAD) paper machine along with related converting equipment and infrastructure (the TAD Sherbrooke Project). The TAD Sherbrooke Project is forecast to produce at maturity approximately 70,000 metric tonnes per annum of bathroom tissue and paper towels which will enable KPLP to increase its offering of ultra-premium and innovative tissue projects under the Cashmere, Sponge Towels and Purex brands and also enable expansion in the U.S. private label business. Construction of the new site has commenced and production is expected to start in early 2021.

As of March 31 2019, a total of \$52.9 million had been spent on the TAD Sherbrooke Project, including financing related fees. To date the project has been financed by the \$62.5 million equity investment by KPLP into Kruger Products Sherbrooke Inc. (KPSI), the entity that will construct and operate the project, and by the \$105 million convertible debenture issued to Investissement Quebec. The project continues to be on-time and on-budget.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations of KPLP

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Q1 2019	Restated Q1 2018	\$ Change Q1 2019 vs. Q1 2018
Statement of Operations Data:			
Revenue	351.0	323.7	27.3
Cost of sales	(320.1)	(286.0)	(34.1)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(22.1)	(22.5)	0.4
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.4)	0.4
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	-	0.2	(0.2)
Restructuring costs, net	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Operating income	8.7	15.0	(6.3)
Interest expense	(11.3)	(12.7)	1.4
Other expense	(0.8)	(1.8)	1.0
Income before income taxes	(3.4)	0.5	(3.9)
Income taxes:			
Combined income tax rate after manufacturing and processing credits	0.9	(0.1)	1.0
Income tax in partners' hands	(0.7)	1.0	(1.7)
Other	-	0.2	(0.2)
Income taxes	0.2	1.1	(0.9)
Net income (loss)	(3.2)	1.6	(4.8)

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Q1 2019	Restated Q1 2018	\$ Change Q1 2019 vs. Q1 2018
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net income (loss):			
Net income (loss)	(3.2)	1.6	(4.8)
Interest expense	11.3	12.7	1.4
Income taxes	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Depreciation and amortization	14.8	15.4	0.6
Foreign exchange gain	(0.7)	(0.2)	0.5
Change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability	1.5	2.7	1.2
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	(0.6)	(0.6)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.4	0.4
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	-	(0.2)	(0.2)
Restructuring costs, net	0.1	-	(0.1)
Adjusted EBITDA	23.6	30.7	(7.1)

Results of Operations Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018

Revenue

Revenue was \$351.0 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$323.7 million in Q1 2018 an increase of \$27.3 million or 8.4%. The increase in revenue was primarily due to the favourable impact of increased sales volume, the Consumer Canada price increase implemented in Q4 2018 and the benefit of foreign exchange fluctuations on U.S. sales (USD average 1.33 in Q1 2019 compared to 1.26 in Q1 2018). From a geographic perspective, revenue in the U.S. increased \$12.0 million, or 10.4%, while revenue in Canada increased \$8.8 million or 4.6% and revenue in Mexico increased \$6.5 million, or 33.4%.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$320.1 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$286.0 million in Q1 2018, an increase of \$34.1 million or 11.9%. Manufacturing costs increased primarily due to increased sales volume, significantly higher pulp costs, the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on USD denominated costs (USD average 1.33 in Q1 2019 compared to 1.26 in Q1 2018), the cost of outsourced manufacturing and increased costs due to production inefficiencies and waste levels. Freight costs were essentially flat in Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018, as higher rates at the beginning of Q1 2018 returned to more normal levels toward the end of the quarter. Warehousing costs increased related primarily to additional warehousing space required to manage the logistics network. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales were 91.2% in Q1 2019 compared to 88.4% in Q1 2018.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were \$22.1 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$22.5 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$0.4 million or 2.0%. The decrease was primarily due to lower advertising and promotion expenses. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 6.3% in Q1 2019 compared to 6.9% in Q1 2018.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA was \$23.6 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$30.7 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$7.1 million or 23.2%. The decrease was primarily due to significantly higher costs for fibre, increased warehousing costs, and the cost of outsourced manufacturing along with unfavourable sales mix and foreign exchange. These were partially offset by the Consumer Canada price increase, increased sales volume, and a decrease in SG&A expenses.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$11.3 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$12.7 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$1.4 million. The decrease was primarily due to the refinancing of KTG, partially offset by the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange and higher debt levels.

Other Expense

Other expense was \$0.8 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$1.8 million in Q1 2018. Other expense in Q1 2019 was primarily related to the change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability of \$1.5 million (Q1 2018 – \$2.7 million), partially offset by a foreign exchange gain of \$0.7 million (Q1 2018 – gain of \$0.2 million). Additionally other expense in Q1 2018 included a gain in the fair value of derivatives of \$0.6 million, which did not recur in Q1 2019.

Income Taxes

An income tax recovery of \$0.2 million was recorded in Q1 2019 compared to \$1.1 million in Q1 2018. KPLP is not directly taxable on its Canadian business. The income tax recovery resulted primarily from an operating loss related to the U.S. entities. Income tax in partner's hands was expense of \$0.7 million in Q1 2019 compared to a recovery \$1.0 million in Q1 2018.

Net Income (Loss)

Net loss was \$3.2 million in Q1 2019 compared to net income of \$1.6 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$4.8 million. The decrease was primarily due to lower Adjusted EBITDA of \$7.1 million as discussed above and a lower income tax recovery in Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018 of \$0.9 million, partially offset by a positive change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability of \$1.2 million, a decrease in interest expense of \$1.4 million and lower depreciation expense of \$0.6 million.

Results of Operations of KPT

	3-month period ended March 31, 2019	3-month period ended April 1, 2018
(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)		
Statement of Operations Data:		
Share of income (loss)	(0.5)	0.3
Depreciation of fair value increments	(1.5)	(1.5)
Equity loss	(2.0)	(1.2)
Dilution gain	0.1	-
Loss before income taxes	(1.9)	(1.2)
Income taxes:		
Current tax expense	-	(0.1)
Deferred tax (expense) recovery	(0.1)	0.5
Income taxes	(0.1)	0.4
Net loss	(2.0)	(0.8)
Basic loss per share (dollars)	(0.21)	(0.09)

The financial information presented above is based on KPT's interest in KPLP for Q1 2019 and Q1 2018. The share of income relates to KPT's share of income of KPLP. Refer to Results of Operations of KPLP above for an explanation of the results. The depreciation of fair value increments relates to adjustments to the carrying amount of certain assets of KPLP on its acquisition by KPT. Refer to note 5 in KPT's financial statements for additional information.

The current income tax expense (recovery) is based on KPT's share of the taxable income (loss) of KPLP for the same periods. The deferred tax expense (recovery) is a result of changes in the temporary differences of KPLP's assets and liabilities since acquisition and the difference between the accounting and tax basis for KPT's investment in KPLP. Refer to note 6 in KPT's financial statements for additional information.

Pursuant to the Tax Distribution as defined in the Partnership Agreement, KPLP would typically declare a Tax Distribution on February 28, 2019, related to taxes owing resulting from the taxable income of KPT for Fiscal 2018. However, KPT incurred a loss for tax purposes for Fiscal 2018 and as a result no Tax Distribution was declared on February 28, 2019. The excess advances over the Tax Distribution were \$1.7 million. Of that amount, \$0.3 million was used to pay the monthly tax instalment on behalf of KPT and is repayable to KPLP on or before March 31, 2020. The remaining \$1.4 million was repaid to KPLP by Kruger Inc. and KPGP during Q1 2018. The advances are non-interest bearing and non-recourse in nature and will be settled when the Tax Distribution is declared annually.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income is the earnings (loss) for each such segment before (i) interest expense, (ii) income taxes, (iii) depreciation, (iv) amortization, (v) impairment (gain on sale) of non-financial assets, (vi) loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, (vii) foreign exchange loss (gain), (viii) costs related to restructuring activities, (ix) changes in amortized cost of Partnership units liability, (x) change in fair value of derivatives, and (xi) one-time costs due to pension revaluations related to past service. "Consumer Segment Adjusted EBITDA", "AFH Segment Adjusted EBITDA", and "Other Segment Adjusted EBITDA" means in each case the Segment operating income for the referring respective segment of KPLP.

Segment Results

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Q1 2019	Restated Q1 2018	Q1 2019 vs. Q1 2018	
			\$ Change	% Change
Segment Revenue				
Consumer	296.2	270.2	26.0	9.6%
AFH	54.8	53.5	1.3	2.4%
Total segment revenue	351.0	323.7	27.3	8.4%
Segment Adjusted EBITDA				
Consumer	30.1	31.1	(1.0)	
AFH	(6.6)	0.3	(6.9)	
Other	0.1	(0.7)	0.8	
Total Segment Adjusted EBITDA	23.6	30.7	(7.1)	

Consumer Segment

Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018

Consumer segment revenue was \$296.2 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$270.2 million in Q1 2018, an increase of \$26.0 million or 9.6%. The increase in revenue was primarily due to increased sales volume in the U.S. and Mexico, the Consumer Canada price increase implemented in Q4 2018 and favourable foreign exchange fluctuations on U.S. sales (USD average 1.33 in Q1 2019 compared to 1.26 in Q1 2018). Consumer segment revenue increased in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Consumer Segment Adjusted EBITDA was \$30.1 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$31.1 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$1.0 million. The decrease was primarily due to significantly higher fibre costs, increased warehousing costs, the cost of outsourced manufacturing and the unfavourable impact of sales mix, partially offset by higher sales volume, the Consumer Canada price increases, and a decrease in advertising and promotion expenses.

AFH Segment

Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018

AFH segment revenue was \$54.8 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$53.5 million in Q1 2018, an increase of \$1.3 million or 2.4%. The increase was primarily due to slightly higher sales volume and the favourable impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on U.S. sales (USD average 1.33 in Q1 2019 compared to 1.26 in Q1 2018). AFH segment revenue increased in Canada and the U.S.

AFH Segment Adjusted EBITDA was a loss of \$6.6 million in Q1 2019 compared to income of \$0.3 million in Q1 2018, a decrease of \$6.9 million. This decrease was primarily due to significantly higher fibre costs and outsourced paper costs, increased costs due to production inefficiencies and waste levels, and increased freight and warehousing costs.

Other Segment

Q1 2019 compared to Q1 2018

The Other segment previously included revenue and profit (loss) associated with the sales of parent rolls and recycled fibre. Any profit (loss) is now included in Consumer or AFH segments as appropriate. The Other segment currently includes certain corporate costs and timing adjustments for certain manufacturing costs included in inventory.

Other Segment Adjusted EBITDA was income of \$0.1 million in Q1 2019 compared to a loss of \$0.7 million in Q1 2018, an increase of \$0.8 million. The loss in Q1 2018 was primarily due to the corporate costs. In Q1 2019, the corporate costs were largely offset by adjustments to include costs in inventory.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

KPLP's principal uses of funds are for operating costs, working capital, capital expenditures and pension contributions (together, the Funding Requirements). To date, KPLP has met the Funding Requirements by using cash generated from operating activities and from borrowings under its various debt facilities. The registered defined benefit pension plans (RDBPP) sponsored by KPLP are currently in a solvency deficiency position, requiring KPLP to make funding contributions over the next ten years. KPLP Management believes that cash generated from operations, together with amounts available under the various debt facilities will be sufficient to meet its future funding requirements. However, KPLP's ability to fund future requirements and its ability to make scheduled payments of interest and principal on its debt facilities and to satisfy any of its other present or future debt obligations will depend on its future operating performance, which will be affected by general economic, financial and other factors including factors beyond its control. KPLP Management reviews investment opportunities in the normal course of its business and may, if suitable opportunities arise, make selected investments to implement KPLP's business strategy. Historically, the funding for any such investments has come from cash flow from operations and/or additional debt.

On March 15, 2019, due to significant changes in business conditions since the entering into of the Senior Credit Agreement in April 2018, KPLP received the unanimous consent of the lenders to change the Ratio of Total Net Funded Debt to EBITDA covenant and the Ratio of Senior Secured Net Funded Debt to EBITDA covenant contained in the Credit Agreement as follows:

KPLP shall maintain on an Adjusted Consolidated Basis and quarterly financial basis:

Ratio of Total Net Funded Debt to EBITDA not greater than:

- i. 4.25 to 1.00 until December 31, 2018, inclusively;
- ii. 4.75 to 1.00 from January 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019, inclusively;
- iii. 4.50 to 1.00 from October 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, inclusively; and
- iv. 4.25 to 1.00 thereafter;

Ratio of Senior Secured Net Funded Debt to EBITDA not greater than:

- i. 3.00 to 1.00 until December 31, 2018, inclusively;
- ii. 3.25 to 1.00 from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, inclusively; and
- iii. 3.00 to 1.00 thereafter;

Interest Coverage Ratio of at least 3.00 to 1.00.

As of March 31, 2019, KPLP was in compliance with all of its financial covenants under all of its outstanding credit facilities. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had drawn \$142.1 million from the \$200.0 million committed amount under the Senior Credit Facility, and had \$20.5 million of letters of credit outstanding, resulting in \$37.4 million available from the credit line, subject to covenant limitations. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had total liquidity of \$167.5 million (December 31, 2018 - \$178.7 million) representing cash and cash equivalents and availability under the credit line within the covenant limitations. Total liquidity of \$167.5 million includes \$119.5 million of cash and cash equivalents held by KPSI and committed to the TAD Sherbrooke Project.

As it pertains to capital expenditures, approximately \$25 million annually relate to maintenance projects and the remaining expenditures are focused on growth projects aimed at reducing costs and offsetting annual inflation, or increasing production capacity. Regular growth projects focused on performance improvement generally have a 3 to 4 year payback. Capital expenditures were \$18.5 million in Q1 2019, including \$11.8 million related to the TAD Sherbrooke Project (including interest capitalized during construction). Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$280 million to \$310 million in fiscal 2019, including the TAD Sherbrooke Project expenditures of \$250 million to \$275 million expected in fiscal 2019.

The tissue industry is generally characterized by high sales volume and rapid turnover of inventories and accounts receivable. In general, accounts receivable and inventories are readily convertible into cash. Investment in working capital

may be affected by fluctuations in the prices of pulp and other supply costs, vendor terms and timing of collection of accounts receivable.

Cash Flows

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Q1 2019	Restated Q1 2018	\$ Change
			Q1 2019 vs. Q1 2018
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(30.0)	(6.9)	(23.1)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(18.5)	(15.4)	(3.1)
Net cash flows from financing activities	14.5	23.5	(9.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	(0.9)	0.3	(1.2)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(34.9)	1.5	(36.4)
Beginning cash and cash equivalents, net	169.9	(0.2)	170.1
Ending cash and cash equivalents, net	135.0	1.3	133.7
Bank indebtedness	7.1	9.2	(2.1)
Ending cash and cash equivalents	142.1	10.5	131.6

Net Cash Flows used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$30.0 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$6.9 million in Q1 2018. Cash used in operating activities in Q1 2019 was primarily driven by an increase in working capital of \$52.6 million and funding of pension and post-retirement benefit plans of \$3.1 million, partially offset by Adjusted EBITDA of \$23.6 million.

Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$18.5 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$15.4 million in Q1 2018. Cash used in investing activities related to capital expenditures of \$18.5 million (including \$11.8 million for the TAD Sherbrooke Project and \$6.7 million for the existing business) in Q1 2019 compared to \$15.4 million in Q1 2018.

Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash from financing activities was \$14.5 million in Q1 2019 compared to \$23.5 million in Q1 2018. Net cash from financing activities in Q1 2019 was primarily due to proceeds from the revolver, partially offset by lease payments of \$4.2 million, interest paid of \$2.6 million, distributions and advances paid of \$2.0 million (net of DRIP proceeds) and debt repayments of \$1.3 million.

Contractual Obligations

KPLP's contractual obligations consist of long-term debt (principal repayments and interest payments), right-of-use leases for the rental of property, equipment and automobiles, partnership units liability and pensions. Refer to the contractual obligations disclosed in the 2018 Annual MD&A.

KPLP's cash pension contribution for defined benefit pension arrangements in Q1 2019 was \$2.4 million, while its post-retirement benefits contribution was \$0.7 million. In addition, as of March 31, 2019, KPLP had \$19.5 million of letters of credit related to pensions outstanding. Pension and post-retirement contributions for fiscal 2019 are expected to be \$17.0 million.

As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had no foreign exchange swaps or forwards outstanding.

KPLP holds interest rate swaps, contracted to fix the interest rate on a notional amount of \$100.0 million at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$100.0 million). The interest rate swaps will mature in the first quarter of 2020.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that KPLP's earnings may fluctuate due to changes in Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rates, as the financial results are reported in Canadian dollars. KPLP sells certain of its products in U.S. dollars at prevailing U.S. dollar prices. The currency exposure is more than offset by U.S. dollar costs and expenses and the U.S. dollar denominated debt. KPLP is generally a net buyer of U.S. dollars.

As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had net liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars of \$26.1 million (December 31, 2018 – \$16.0 million). Assuming the Canadian dollar strengthened (weakened) by 5% against the U.S. dollar, with all other variables held constant, the result on net income before tax in Q1 2019 would have been an increase (decrease) of \$1.3 million (December 31, 2018 – \$0.8 million).

From time to time, KPLP uses derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency risk. Foreign exchange swaps and foreign exchange forwards are used to manage U.S. dollar borrowings. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had no foreign exchange swaps or forwards outstanding.

Interest Rate Risk

KPLP's interest rate risk arises from its variable rate debt related to the revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had variable rate debts of \$142.1 million (December 31, 2018 – \$109.0 million). This facility bears interest at a base rate of Canadian prime rate, U.S. base rate, banker's acceptance rates or LIBOR plus the applicable margins. The applicable margin on the loan ranges between 0.20% and 2.875%.

A 100 basis point increase (decrease) in the market rate of interest would result in a decrease (increase) in net income before tax of \$1.4 million.

From time to time, KPLP uses interest rate swaps to manage part of its exposure to movements in interest rates on its credit facilities. KPLP holds interest rate swaps, contracted to fix the interest rate on a notional amount of \$100.0 million at March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 – \$100 million). The interest rate swaps will mature in the first quarter of 2020.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. KPLP's financial instruments exposed to credit risk as of December 31, 2018 included cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, receivables from related parties and advances to partners. KPLP places its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions of high creditworthiness.

KPLP sells its products to a variety of customers under certain credit terms and therefore is exposed to credit risks. Normal trade receivables are due within 30 days from the invoice date and amounts in excess of 90 days past the invoice date are considered delinquent. KPLP routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and mitigates against identified exposure primarily by lowering credit limits with high risk accounts. KPLP's customers are well established companies and accordingly, KPLP has experienced limited financial loss with respect to credit risk. As a result, KPLP believes that its exposure to credit risk is limited.

Liquidity Risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents and to ensure KPLP has sufficient authorized credit facilities to maintain liquidity and meet its future obligations as they come due. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had drawn \$142.1 million from the \$200.0 million committed amount under the Senior Credit Facility, and had \$20.5 million of letters of credit outstanding, resulting in \$37.4 million available from the credit line, subject to covenant limitations. As of March 31, 2019, KPLP had total liquidity of \$167.5 million (December 31, 2018 - \$178.7 million) representing cash and cash equivalents and availability under the credit line within the covenant limitations. Total

liquidity of \$167.5 million includes \$119.5 million of cash and cash equivalents held by KPSI and committed to the TAD Sherbrooke Project. KPLP prepares projections to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations.

The ability to pay its obligations relies on KPLP collecting its trade receivables in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents in excess of anticipated needs. KPLP's trade and other payables of \$208.5 million as of March 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018 –\$238.9 million) are all due for payment within twelve months of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with purchasing required raw materials will fluctuate due to changes in commodity prices, which can be affected by foreign exchange and other trade related risks. KPLP is subject to commodity price fluctuations since KPLP's main raw material is fibre, which changes price due to market conditions, and therefore can result in periodic earnings volatility in the short term. Historically, the industry has generally been able to mitigate its exposure to commodity price risk over the medium term by passing increases in its supply costs onto its customers through incremental price increases, depending on the supply and demand balance. The ability to eventually pass through the full amount of pulp cost increases can be impacted by the competitive market situation. There can be no assurance that the historical ability to pass through increases in costs will continue to occur in the future. From time to time, KPLP enters into futures contracts to manage its commodity risk. No such contracts were outstanding as of March 31, 2018.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Kruger provides certain management and support services to KPLP, including corporate management and administrative support; accounting and tax support; corporate financing support; corporate treasury support; benefits and human resources support; corporate legal and secretarial, corporate insurance; corporate procurement support; and corporate engineering support. Such services are provided pursuant to a Management Services Agreement. During Q1 2019, management fees of \$1.1 million (Q1 2018 - \$1.1 million) were paid to Kruger Inc. for management services provided to KPLP.

KPLP also leases warehouses located in Laval, Québec and Vancouver, British Columbia from an entity of which an affiliate of Kruger is a 50% owner.

KPLP purchases certain supplies and services from Kruger and its affiliates, including fibre and small quantities of pulp and packaging. These transactions generally take place on arm's-length terms. KPLP also has the ability to procure these goods and services from third party suppliers.

Sales of goods to Kruger Inc. for Q1 2019 were \$0.1 million (Q1 2018 - \$0.1 million). Sales of goods to subsidiaries of Kruger Inc. for Q1 2019 were \$0.2 million (Q1 2018 - nil). Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

Purchases of goods and services from Kruger Inc. for Q1 2019 were \$1.9 million (Q1 2018 - \$1.7 million). Purchases of goods and services from subsidiaries of Kruger Inc. for Q1 2019 were \$9.2 million (Q1 2018 - \$8.8 million). Goods are purchased from Kruger Inc. and related parties under normal commercial terms and conditions. These purchases of goods and services are included within cost of sales and SG&A expenses

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

KPLP has entered into right-of-use lease commitments related to land, buildings, IT services, vehicles and other machines and equipment. Contractual obligations including these right-of-use leases are described in the "Contractual Obligations" subsection under the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of the 2018 MD&A available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is in accordance with IFRS, which requires KPLP Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures made in the KPLP and KPT financial statements and accompanying notes. KPLP Management continually evaluates the estimates and assumptions it uses. These estimates and assumptions are based on KPLP Management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and conditions and activities that KPLP and KPT may undertake in the future. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions described in this section depend upon subjective or complex judgment that may be uncertain and changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially impact the financial statements.

Pension and Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations

The cost and accrued benefit plan obligations of KPLP's pension plans, consisting of the RDBPP, supplementary retirement arrangements and the Annuity Arrangement and other benefit plans are accrued based on actuarial valuations that are dependent on assumptions determined by KPLP Management. These assumptions include the discount rate, the expected growth rate of health care costs, the rate of compensation increase, and retirement ages and mortality rates. These assumptions are reviewed quarterly by KPLP Management and KPLP's actuaries. The discount rate (based on market rates), and the expected growth rate in health care costs represent the most significant assumptions.

Partnership Units

The Limited Partnership Agreement requires KPLP, subject to compliance with contractual obligations and applicable law, to make distributions to its partners in such amounts as would enable KPT to discharge its obligation to pay federal and provincial income taxes (the Tax Distribution). Each partner is entitled to its share of the Tax Distribution made in respect of any given year. KPLP determined that it was appropriate to reclassify a portion of its equity to Partnership units liability, since the Tax Distribution represents a contractual obligation to deliver cash and, as such, meets the definition of a financial liability for accounting purposes under IFRS.

The liability is based on management's best estimate of the net present value of expected future Tax Distributions, which are made on a pro rata basis based on taxes payable by KPT, which results from KPT's taxable income from its partnership interest in KPLP. KPLP updates the net present value of the liability annually and records any resulting change in other income (expense). The net present value of the liability is based on a number of assumptions including estimates of taxable income and tax rates, as well as discount rates, growth rates, forecasted Adjusted EBITDA, future commodity prices and foreign exchange rates. Taxable income can differ significantly from accounting income as a result of both timing and permanent tax differences based on enacted tax legislation and therefore changes in the Partnership units obligation are not necessarily indicative of a change in the expected future profitability of KPLP.

As of March 31, 2019, \$118.1 million was recorded as a liability in respect of this obligation (December 31, 2018 - \$116.5 million). The Partnership units liability was adjusted during Q1 2019 to reflect the Tax Distribution required to meet KPT's taxes payable. The change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability of \$1.6 million recorded during Q1 2019 (Q1 2018 - \$2.7 million) has been included in Other expense

Equity Method of Accounting

The equity method of accounting is being applied by KPT as it relates to its investment in KPLP. The conclusion to account for an investment using the equity method, particularly when the percentage of ownership is below 20%, is based on an assessment of several facts and circumstances and ultimately requires significant judgment in reaching a conclusion. Management has reviewed the agreements and made an assessment of the rights of KPT. Based on KPT having three of nine seats on the board of directors of KPGP, management has concluded that KPT has the ability to exercise significant influence over KPLP.

Impairment Tests

KPLP performs an annual impairment test for goodwill and indefinite lived trademarks. KPT is required to perform an impairment test on its investment in KPLP if there is objective evidence that the investment may be impaired. Under IFRS, KPT and KPLP did not perform an impairment test at March 31, 2019, as there were no events or changes in circumstances to indicate that the assets may be impaired.

Income Taxes

The Partnership computes its income taxes in each jurisdiction in which its subsidiaries operate. Estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of the deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the ability to use the underlying tax deductions and credits against future taxable income. The assessment requires an estimate of future taxable income compared to the net operating loss carry forwards and U.S. State tax credits. To the extent estimates differ from the final tax return, earnings would be affected in a subsequent period. During the period ended March 31, 2019, the Partnership reassessed its ability to utilize the U.S. state tax credits. As a result of this reassessment, a reversal of \$5.0 million of the U.S. state tax credits was recorded during Q1 2019 (Q1 2018 –nil).

KPT has not recognized at the date of acquisition the deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the differences between the accounting and tax basis of KPLP's assets and liabilities. Accordingly, KPT is tracking temporary differences that are subject to the initial recognition exemption and recognizes newly created temporary differences as they arise. The determination of the temporary differences that are subject to the initial recognition exemption requires significant judgment. KPT has not recognized the deferred tax asset related to its Investment in KPLP.

Lease liabilities

KPLP leases are for land, buildings, equipment and motor vehicles. KPLP has included renewal options in the measurement of lease liabilities when it is reasonably certain to exercise the renewal option.

Interest expense on lease liabilities for the 3-month period ended March 31, 2019 was \$1.3 million (3-month period ended April 1, 2018 - \$1.3 million). The expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the 3-month period ended March 31, 2019 was \$1.2 million (3-month period ended April 1, 2018 - \$1.2 million). These expenses include variable lease payments for operating costs, property taxes and insurance. For the 3-month period ended March 31, 2019, expenses relating to leases of low value assets for the 3-month period ended March 31, 2019 was \$0.1 million (3-month period ended April 1, 2018 - \$0.1 million), and expenses relating to short-term leases were not significant.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting Standards Implemented for the Period Ended March 31, 2019

- (i) IAS 19, Employee Benefits. In February 2018, the IASB issued an amendment in connection with defined benefit plans and accounting for plan amendments, settlements or curtailments. The mandatory effective date was for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The amended standard had no impact on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) IAS 23, Borrowing Costs. In December 2017, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle, which includes an amendment to IAS 23, Borrowing Costs. The amendment clarifies borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. The mandatory effective date was for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The amended standard had no impact on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.
- (iii) IAS 28, Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures. In February 2018, the IASB issued an amendment to clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9, including its impairment requirements, to long term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. The mandatory effective date was for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The amended standard had no impact on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

- (iv) Effective January 1, 2019, KPLP applied IFRS 16 Leases, using the full retrospective approach. Under this approach all comparative information has been restated to reflect adoption of IFRS 16 and an opening statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period is presented. Impacts on the income statement, statement of other comprehensive income (loss), cash flow statement and statement of financial position are disclosed in note 20.

IFRS 16 establishes principles on how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all major leases. IFRS 16 superseded the current lease recognition guidance including IAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations when it became effective.

The primary changes to lease accounting as a result of IFRS 16 include the following:

- The definition of a lease has changed under the new standard. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Previously, KPLP determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4;
- Under IFRS 16, the lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability upon lease commencement for leases with a lease term of greater than one year. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Subsequent measurement is determined based on the nature of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term and discounted at the implied lease rate. If the implied lease rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent re-measurement is required under specific circumstances.

Previously, KPLP classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Partnership;

- IFRS 16 provides detailed guidance on determining the lease term when KPLP has an option to extend the lease; and
- The new standard includes extensive disclosure requirements that differ from previous requirements.

At inception of a contract, KPLP assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

KPLP recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated to the earlier of the end of their useful life or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if KPLP is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease terms range from 1 to 25 years for Land, Building, Equipment and Motor Vehicles. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Partnership's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, KPLP uses its incremental borrowing rate

as the discount rate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in KPLP's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if KPLP changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

KPLP has elected to present right-of-use assets separately from Property, Plant and Equipment and lease liabilities are presented under current and non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

At the inception of the lease, KPLP records the right-of-use asset based on the corresponding lease liability over the term of the lease. Right-of-use assets of \$94.2 million and lease obligations of \$115.1 million were recorded as of January 1, 2019, adjusted for \$2.8 million of lease payments made at or before January 1, 2019, with a \$23.7 million net impact on the deficit. When measuring lease liabilities, KPLP discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. The weighted-average rate applied is 4.61% at March 31, 2019.

KPLP has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of property, plant and equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, such as some IT-equipment. KPLP recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Payments to suppliers includes payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities. Interest paid includes cash payments for the interest portion of lease liabilities.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, KPLP has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- KPLP adopted the recognition exemptions permitted for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- KPLP has applied the practical expedient whereby KPLP is not required to reassess which transactions are leases on the date of initial application, as previously assessed under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. KPLP applied the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.
- KPLP has applied the practical expedient whereby certain classes of underlying assets are not required to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components within the contract as a single lease component.

The application of IFRS 16 requires significant judgements and certain key estimations to be made.

Critical judgements required in the application of IFRS 16 includes the following:

- Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;
- Determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised;
- Determining whether variable payments are in-substance fixed;
- Establishing whether there are multiple leases in an arrangement; and
- Determining the stand-alone selling price of lease and non-lease components.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of IFRS 16 includes the following:

- Estimating the lease term;
- Determining the appropriate rate to discount lease payments; and
- Assessing whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

Future Accounting Standards

The following revised standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and with earlier application permitted. KPLP and KPT Management are in the process of assessing the impact of these standards and amendments, and have determined that the standards and amendments will not be early adopted.

- (i) IAS 1 and IAS 8, Definition of Material. In October 2018, the IASB issued proposed amendments to clarify and align the definition of the term “material” and provides guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used. The amendments form a part of the IASB’s Disclosure Initiative, which explores how financial statement disclosures can be improved. The mandatory effective date of IAS 1 and IAS 8 would be annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. Management is evaluating the standard and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.
- (ii) IFRS 3, Definition of a Business. In October 2018, the IASB issued an amendment aimed at resolving the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 3 would be annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted. Management is evaluating the standard and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides selected financial information for KPT and KPLP:

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	March 31, 2019	Restated December 31, 2018
KPT Financial Information		
Total assets	97.4	101.6
Total liabilities	5.5	5.6
KPLP Financial Information		
Total assets	1,588.2	1,402.1
Total liabilities	1,234.7	1,101.9

The following table summarizes quarterly financial results for KPLP for the last nine quarters:

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	2019	2018 (Restated)				2017 (Restated)			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Number of days in the period	90	92	91	91	91	98	91	91	85
Revenue	351.0	359.5	348.6	338.8	323.7	340.0	336.3	314.4	289.3
Net income (loss) for the period	(3.2)	38.0	4.2	1.6	1.6	(18.0)	16.5	9.9	6.9
Reconciliation of Net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA									
Net income (loss)	(3.2)	38.0	4.2	1.6	1.6	(18.0)	16.5	9.9	6.9
Interest expense	11.3	13.5	13.5	13.8	12.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.6
Income taxes	(0.2)	(2.0)	(0.5)	0.4	(1.1)	7.8	0.1	2.2	2.7
Depreciation and amortization	14.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.4	16.1	17.5	15.1	14.4
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.7)	2.0	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.9	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability	1.5	(42.6)	-	(2.0)	2.7	18.9	(0.9)	2.5	2.5
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	(0.8)	-	1.4	(0.6)	0.4	-	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	(0.1)	-
Restructuring costs, net	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	23.6	24.5	32.5	30.6	30.7	37.9	43.7	41.2	37.5

The quarterly information for 2018 and 2017 above has been retrospectively restated for the adoption of IFRS 16, Leases.

SHARE INFORMATION

KPT's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares. As of May 9, 2019, there were 9,523,435 Common Shares issued and outstanding. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, Kruger has the right to exchange KPLP Units it holds from time to time for Common Shares on the basis of one KPLP Unit for one Common Share, subject to adjustment as set out in the Exchange Agreement. If Kruger were to exchange all KPLP Units held by it as of May 9, 2019 for Common Shares, it would hold approximately 84.5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. As of March 6, 2019, there were no potentially dilutive instruments outstanding.

Pursuant to the Limited Partnership Agreement, KPLP may issue an unlimited number of KPLP Units. As of May 9, 2019, there were 61,286,473 KPLP Units issued and outstanding.

RISK FACTORS

For a detailed description of risk factors associated with KPT and KPLP, refer to the "Risk Factors" section of the 2018 Annual Information Form dated March 8, 2019 available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. KPLP Management is not aware of any significant changes to the risk factors associated with KPT and KPLP from those disclosed at that time.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures within KPT and KPLP (collectively, the Corporations) have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is identified to its Chief Executive Officer (CEO), its Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and its Disclosure Policy Committee to ensure appropriate and timely decisions are made regarding public disclosure.

Internal controls over financial reporting have been designed by management, under the supervision of, and with the participation of the Corporations' CEO and CFO, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the

Corporations' financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In the Corporations' 2018 filings, the Corporations' CEO and CFO certified, as required by National Instrument 52-109, the appropriateness of the financial disclosure, the design and effectiveness of the Corporations' disclosure controls and procedures and the design and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

In the Corporations' Q1 2019 filings, the Corporations' CEO and CFO certified, as required by National Instrument 52-109, the appropriateness of the financial disclosure, the design of the Corporations' disclosure controls and procedures and the design of internal controls over financial reporting.

The Corporations' Audit Committees reviewed this MD&A and the unaudited condensed financial statements and notes of KPT and the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes of KPLP, and the Corporations' Boards of Directors approved these documents prior to their release.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes to the Corporations' internal controls over financial reporting during Q1 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably expected to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to KPT and KPLP, including the Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.