



KP TISSUE INC. AND KRUGER PRODUCTS L.P.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL POSITION**

FOR THE 13-WEEK AND 26-WEEK PERIODS ENDED JUNE 28, 2015

DATED AUGUST 11, 2015

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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) 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 condensed financial statements of KPT for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively and the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, and the condensed consolidated financial statements of KPLP for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 (Q2 2015) and June 29, 2014 (Q2 2014), respectively, and for the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 (YTD 2015) and June 29, 2014 (YTD 2014), 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 16.4% interest in KPLP (16.4% as of June 28, 2015). The following MD&A provides discussion and analysis related to KPT to the extent necessary to understand the equity method of accounting. However, most 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. 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 information is based on certain key expectations and assumptions made by KPT or KPLP, including continued growth of the U.S. private label market and demand for TAD products in the U.S., orders for the TAD machine's products, the demand and timing of distributions made by KPLP, and Kruger Inc.'s cash requirements. The financial outlook that KPLP Management provides on page 3 of this MD&A concerning the potential incremental EBITDA generated by the sale of TAD products may be considered forward-looking information and is based on additional key expectations and assumptions, including but not limited to (i) limited incremental overhead relating to the operation of the TAD machine and distribution and sale of products, (ii) the TAD machine operating at near full capacity and products being sold at prices consistent with current market prices, adjusted for inflation, and (iii) a cost of pulp and energy based on recent prices, adjusted for inflation, and (iv) a foreign exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollars approximating current levels. 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 information 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 12, 2015 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 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, restrictive covenants; interest rate and refinancing risk; information technology and innovation; insurance; and internal controls.

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.

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, and the financial outlook that KPLP Management provides on page 3 of this MD&A concerning the potential incremental TAD Product EBITDA, are, without limitation, based on the assumptions and subject to the risks set out above.

The forward-looking information contained herein is expressly qualified in its entirety by this cautionary statement. The forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this MD&A and KPT and KPLP undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking information to reflect new information, subsequent or otherwise, unless required by applicable securities laws.

OVERVIEW

Business Overview

KPLP is Canada's leading tissue products supplier by overall market share. It produces, distributes, markets and sells a wide range of products, including bathroom tissue, facial tissue, paper towels and napkins, for both the Consumer and the Away-From-Home (AFH) market (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 is expanding its business in the U.S. private label tissue market. The Consumer segment consists of well recognized brands such as *Cashmere*, *Purex*, *Scotties*, *SpongeTowels*, *White Cloud* and *White Swan*.

KPLP is headquartered in Mississauga, Ontario and has approximately 2,500 employees across North America. KPLP's Canadian manufacturing facilities, consisting of three tissue plants in Québec, two plants in Ontario, and one plant in British Columbia, have a combined annual tissue production capacity of approximately 246,000 metric tonnes.

KPLP's U.S. manufacturing facility held through K.T.G. (USA) Inc. (KTG) and located in Memphis, Tennessee consists of two existing paper machines with an aggregate annual capacity of 57,000 metric tonnes, and one adjacent 60,000 metric tonne state-of-the-art, Through-Air-Dried (TAD) tissue machine and related infrastructure (the TAD Project).

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 July 15, 2015, KPT held 16.4% of the KPLP Partnership Units (KPLP Units).

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements of KPLP presented for Q2 2015, Q2 2014, YTD 2015 and YTD 2014 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) for interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The condensed financial statements of KPT for the 13-week and 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, have also been prepared in accordance with IFRS for interim financial statements.

Accounting Periods

This MD&A, the condensed consolidated financial statements of KPLP and accompanying notes thereto include financial information for Q2 2015, Q2 2014, YTD 2015 and YTD 2014.

Financial Measures and Key Indicators

This MD&A uses certain non-IFRS financial measures and ratios which KPLP believes provide useful information to both KPLP Management and the readers of the condensed consolidated financial statements in measuring the financial performance and financial condition of KPLP. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. An example of such measures is EBITDA. EBITDA is not a measurement of operating performance computed in accordance with IFRS and should not be considered as a substitute for operating income, net income or cash flows from operating activities computed in accordance with IFRS. This MD&A contains a reconciliation of EBITDA to the most comparable IFRS measures on page 4.

“EBITDA” is calculated by KPLP as net income (loss) before (i) interest expense, (ii) income taxes, (iii) depreciation, (iv) amortization, (v) impairment (recovery) of non-financial assets, (vi) loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, (vii) unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain), (viii) one-time costs related to restructuring activities, (ix) changes in the amortized cost of the Partnership units liability, and (x) one-time costs due to pension revaluations related to past service.

“KTG EBITDA” is calculated as net income (loss) of KTG as reported in the financial statements of KTG before (i) interest expense, (ii) income taxes, (iii) depreciation, and (iv) amortization, as defined in the TAD Credit Facility (as described below).

“TAD Product EBITDA” represents the portion of KTG EBITDA generated by the sale of TAD products.

Outlook

KPLP is committed to building great consumer brands and developing winning products for its retail and commercial customers. KPLP’s strategy is to maintain its leadership position in the Canadian market, which continues to exhibit strong fundamentals. 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.

In the U.S., KPLP 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 Management believes that the sale of TAD products has the potential to generate approximately \$60 million EBITDA annually for KPLP by 2017, being the year in which the TAD paper machine is expected to reach full production capacity. TAD Product EBITDA was \$11.2 million in Q2 2015 and \$20.9 million for YTD 2015. TAD Product EBITDA is expected to be in the \$39 to \$42 million range for fiscal 2015. The foregoing estimates of future incremental EBITDA may be considered forward-looking information and are based upon certain key assumptions, including (i) limited incremental overhead relating to the operation of the TAD machine and distribution and sale of products, (ii) the TAD machine operating at near full capacity and products being sold at market prices consistent with current market prices, adjusted for inflation (iii) a cost of pulp and energy based on recent prices, adjusted for inflation, and (iv) a foreign exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. dollars approximating current levels. The foregoing factors could cause TAD Product EBITDA to differ materially from the amount set forth in the foregoing estimate.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Results of Operations of KPLP

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	\$ Change					
	Q2 2015	Q2 2014	YTD 2015	YTD 2014	Q2 2015 vs. Q2 2014	YTD 2015 vs. YTD 2014
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenue	279.3	265.3	544.7	499.9	14.0	44.8
Cost of sales	(240.4)	(226.3)	(462.9)	(425.3)	(14.1)	(37.6)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(21.3)	(19.9)	(42.9)	(40.4)	(1.4)	(2.5)
Restructuring costs	-	(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.8)	0.1	1.7
Operating income	17.6	19.0	37.8	31.4	(1.4)	6.4
Interest expense	(12.5)	(11.4)	(22.8)	(22.3)	(1.1)	(0.5)
Other income (expense)	(1.1)	0.2	(6.0)	(4.8)	(1.3)	(1.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	4.0	7.8	9.0	4.3	(3.8)	4.7
Income taxes:						
Combined income tax rate after manufacturing and processing credits	(1.0)	(0.2)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(1.2)
Income tax in partners' hands	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	(1.3)	(0.2)
Other	(0.5)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	1.0	(0.3)
Income taxes	(0.8)	0.3	(1.1)	0.6	(1.1)	(1.7)
Net income (loss)	3.2	8.1	7.9	4.9	(4.9)	3.0

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	\$ Change					
	Q2 2015	Q2 2014	YTD 2015	YTD 2014	Q2 2015 vs. Q2 2014	YTD 2015 vs. YTD 2014
Reconciliation of EBITDA to Net income:						
Net income (loss)	3.2	8.1	7.9	4.9	(4.9)	3.0
Depreciation and amortization	9.3	9.5	19.3	18.5	(0.2)	0.8
Interest expense	12.5	11.4	22.8	22.3	1.1	0.5
Change in amortized cost of Partnership units liability	1.9	1.5	3.2	4.9	0.4	(1.7)
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	(0.3)	(0.2)
Pension revaluation - past service cost	3.4	-	3.4	-	3.4	3.4
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.9)	(1.6)	2.4	0.1	0.7	2.3
Restructuring costs	-	0.1	1.1	2.8	(0.1)	(1.7)
Income taxes	0.8	(0.3)	1.1	(0.6)	1.1	1.7
EBITDA	30.2	29.0	61.3	53.2	1.2	8.1

Results of Operations Q2 2015 compared to Q2 2014

Revenue

Revenue was \$279.3 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$265.3 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$14.0 million or 5.3%. The increase in revenue was due to additional sales volume in the Consumer segment in Canada and Mexico, and a significant increase in AFH segment revenue resulting from the acquisition of Metro Paper. In the Consumer U.S. business, sales volume declined due to comparatively higher promotional activities in Q2 2014, which was partially offset by the favourable impact of foreign exchange on U.S. dollar sales.

From a geographic perspective, revenue in the U.S. increased \$4.1 million, or 4.8%, and revenue in Canada increased \$7.8 million, or 4.5%, including the effect of the Metro Paper acquisition. KTG revenue (sold primarily in the U.S. and including intercompany sales) was \$67.6 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$68.8 million in Q2 2014.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$240.4 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$226.3 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$14.1 million or 6.2%. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales was 86.1% in Q2 2015 compared to 85.3% in Q2 2014, primarily due to the negative impact of foreign exchange fluctuations (USD average 1.230 in Q2 2015 compared to 1.092 in Q2 2014). Pulp market prices (NBSK) decreased while Eucalyptus (BEK) was up compared to the same period in 2014. NBSK market prices were U.S.\$980 per metric tonne on average in Q2 2015 compared to U.S.\$1,030 per metric tonne on average in Q2 2014. BEK market prices were U.S.\$890 per metric tonne on average in Q2 2015 compared to U.S.\$855 per metric tonne on average in Q2 2014. Cost of sales was also negatively impacted in the quarter by a \$3.4 million pension revaluation for past service costs. Cost reduction initiatives and lower natural gas prices and freight costs partially offset the above increases in cost of sales.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) expenses were \$21.3 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$19.9 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$1.4 million or 7.0%. The increase was primarily due to higher selling expenses as a result of increased sales volume and the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 7.6% in Q2 2015 compared to 7.5% Q2 2014.

EBITDA

EBITDA was \$30.2 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$29.0 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$1.2 million or 4.1%. The positive impact of increased sales was partially offset by higher SG&A and the net negative impact of foreign exchange in Q2 2015 compared to Q2 2014. KTG had EBITDA of \$11.4 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$7.8 million in Q2 2014.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$12.5 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$11.4 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$1.1 million. The increase was primarily due to the unfavourable impact of the revaluation of the embedded derivative related to the Senior Unsecured Notes and the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange on U.S dollar denominated debt.

Other Expense

Other expense was \$1.1 million in Q2 2015 compared to other income of \$0.2 million in Q2 2014. Other expense in Q2 2015 was primarily related to a change in the amortized cost of the Partnership units liability of \$1.9 million (Q2 2014 – \$1.5 million), offset by an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$0.9 million (Q2 2014 – \$1.6 million).

Income Taxes

An income tax expense of \$0.8 million was recorded in Q2 2015 compared to an income tax recovery of \$0.3 million in Q2 2014, a change of \$1.1 million relating primarily to KTG in the U.S. As previously discussed, KPLP is not directly taxable on its Canadian business. The income tax expense in Q2 2015 resulted primarily from operating income related to the U.S. entities and the income tax recovery in Q2 2014 related primarily to additional tax deductions and state tax credits in respect of the TAD Project. Income tax in partner's hands was \$0.7 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$2.0 million in Q2 2014.

Net Income

Net income was \$3.2 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$8.1 million in Q2 2014, a decrease of \$4.9 million. The decrease was primarily due to a pension revaluation related to past service costs of \$3.4 million, a change in the tax expense of \$1.1 million, an increase in interest expense of \$1.1 million and a decrease in the unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$0.7 million, partially offset by higher EBITDA of \$1.2 million. KTG had net income of \$0.8 million in Q2 2015 compared to a net loss of \$1.3 million in Q2 2014.

Results of Operations YTD 2015 compared to YTD 2014

Revenue

Revenue was \$544.7 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$499.9 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$44.8 million or 9.0%. The increase in revenue was due to several factors: the acquisition of Metro Paper on June 3, 2014, which contributed to a significant increase in AFH segment revenue; the favourable impact of foreign exchange on U.S. dollar sales; an increase in Consumer sales volume in Canada and Mexico; and increased AFH sales and parent roll sales in the Other segment.

From a geographic perspective, revenue in the U.S. increased \$30.7 million, or 20.1% including the positive effect of foreign exchange, and revenue in Canada increased \$10.1 million, or 3.0%, including the impact of the Metro Paper acquisition. KTG revenue (sold primarily in the U.S. and including intercompany sales) was \$137.7 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$124.0 million in YTD 2014.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$462.9 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$425.3 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$37.6 million or 8.8%. As a percentage of revenue, cost of sales was 85.0% for YTD 2015 compared to 85.1% for YTD 2014, due to several factors. Foreign exchange fluctuations had a negative impact on cost of sales (USD average 1.230 in YTD 2015 compared to 1.096 in YTD 2014). Pulp market prices (NBSK) decreased while Eucalyptus (BEK) was up slightly compared to the same period in 2014. NBSK market prices were U.S.\$988 per metric tonne on average in YTD 2015 compared to U.S.\$1,023 per metric tonne on average in YTD 2014. BEK market prices were U.S.\$875 per metric tonne on average in YTD 2015 compared to U.S.\$863 per metric tonne on average in YTD 2014. The pension revaluation for past service costs recorded in Q2 2014 negatively impacted cost of sales. Cost reduction initiatives partially offset the above increases in cost of sales. Also, natural gas prices were significantly lower in YTD 2015 compared to YTD 2014 due to price spikes caused by the winter of 2014.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) expenses were \$42.9 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$40.4 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$2.5 million or 6.2%. The increase was primarily due to higher selling expenses as a result of increased sales and the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 7.9% in YTD 2015 compared to 8.1% in YTD 2014 as the impact of cost reduction initiatives was realized.

EBITDA

EBITDA was \$61.3 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$53.2 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$8.1 million or 15.3%. The increase was due to: improved profitability in the U.S. Consumer business (reduced promotional pricing and freight costs compared to Q2 2014); lower costs for pulp and natural gas; cost reduction initiatives; and increased contribution from higher sales in Canada in both Consumer and AFH segments. These increases to EBITDA were partially offset by higher SG&A from increased sales, and the net negative impact of foreign exchange. The EBITDA margin increased to 11.3% in YTD 2015 from 10.6% in YTD 2014. KTG had EBITDA of \$21.7 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$13.4 million in YTD 2014.

Restructuring Costs

In response to on-going market cost pressures, in the first quarter of 2015 Senior Management undertook a comprehensive review of its cost structure and identified a number of cost reduction opportunities (2015 Cost Reduction Initiative). Included in this initiative are severance costs of approximately \$1.3 million, which is expected to reduce costs by approximately \$3 million annually. As of June 28, 2015, KPLP had incurred \$0.5 million of the costs associated with this initiative and has recorded a provision for the remaining \$0.8 million.

During Q1 2014, KPLP undertook a review of its corporate overhead costs (2014 Corporate Restructuring Initiative). KPLP expects to incur restructuring costs of approximately \$2.0 million, primarily related to severance, and reduce costs by approximately \$2.4 million annually as a result of this initiative. As of June 28, 2015, KPLP had incurred \$1.3 million of the

costs associated with this initiative and has recorded a provision for the remaining \$0.7 million. Cost savings related to this initiative were fully implemented at the end of Q1 2015.

A reversal of \$0.2 million related to the New Westminster 2012 Business Rationalization Project was recorded during YTD 2015. The net of all restructuring expense recorded in YTD 2015 was \$1.1 million compared to \$2.8 million in 2014.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$22.8 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$22.3 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$0.5 million. The increase was primarily due to the unfavourable impact of foreign exchange, partially offset by the favourable impact of the revaluation of the embedded derivative related to the Senior Unsecured Notes.

Other Expense

Other expense was \$6.0 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$4.8 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$1.2 million. Other expense in YTD 2015 was primarily related to a change in the amortized cost of the Partnership units liability of \$3.2 million (YTD 2014 – \$4.9 million) and an unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$2.4 million (YTD 2014 – \$0.1 million).

Income Taxes

An income tax expense of \$1.1 million was recorded in YTD 2015 compared to an income tax recovery of \$0.6 million in YTD 2014, a change of \$1.7 million relating primarily to KTG in the U.S. As previously discussed, KPLP is not directly taxable on its Canadian business. The income tax expense in YTD 2015 resulted primarily from operating income related to the U.S. entities and the income tax recovery in YTD 2014 related primarily to additional tax deductions and state tax credits in respect of the TAD Project. Income tax in partner's hands was \$2.0 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$2.2 million in YTD 2014.

Net Income

Net income was \$7.9 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$4.9 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$3.0 million. The increase was primarily due to higher EBITDA of \$8.1 million, lower non-operational charges related to restructuring totaling \$1.7 million and a lower change in the amortized cost of the Partnership unit liability of \$1.7 million. These increases were partially offset by the Q2 pension revaluation related to past service costs of \$3.4 million, an increase in the unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$2.3 million, a change in the tax expense of \$1.7 million, and an increase in depreciation and interest expense totaling \$1.3 million. KTG had net income of \$0.6 million in YTD 2015 compared to a net loss of \$4.1 million in YTD 2014.

Results of Operations of KPT

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	13-week	13-week	26-week	26-week
	period ended	period ended	period ended	period ended
	June 28, 2015	June 29, 2014	June 28, 2015	June 29, 2014
Equity loss	(0.9)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(2.2)
Net loss for the period	(0.9)	(0.3)	(1.6)	(2.0)
Basic loss per share (whole dollars)	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.18)	(0.22)

The selected financial information presented above is based on KPT's interest in KPLP for the 13-week and 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014. The equity loss includes KPT's share of income of KPLP of \$0.5 million and \$1.4 million for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, and \$1.3 million and \$0.8 million for the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively. The share of income was reduced by depreciation expense of \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, and \$2.9 million and \$3.0 million for the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, related to adjustments to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of KPLP on its acquisition by KPT. Refer to note 5 in KPT's financial statements for additional information.

The current income tax expense of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, and \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million for the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively was based on KPT's share of the taxable income (loss) of KPLP for the same periods. The deferred tax recovery of \$0.2 million and deferred tax expense of \$0.1 million for the 13-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively, and the deferred tax recoveries \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million for the 26-week periods ended June 28, 2015 and June 29, 2014, respectively were 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. On February 27, 2015, the Partnership declared the Tax Distribution and paid \$6.9 million, of which \$1.2 million was used to pay the final tax instalment on behalf of KPT and settle the advance recorded during 2014 and \$5.7 million was paid to Kruger Inc. and KPGP. KPT received an advance from KPLP of \$0.5 million during the 26-week period ended June 28, 2015 to pay the fiscal 2015 monthly tax instalments. The advance is non-interest bearing and non-recourse and is settled when the Tax Distribution is declared annually.

Otherwise, the discussion and analysis provided above for the results of operations of KPLP applies on a proportionate basis to KPT's results of operations.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segment Operating Profit

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

Segment Results

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Q2 2015	Q2 2014	YTD 2015	YTD 2014	Q2 2015 vs. Q2 2014		YTD 2015 vs. YTD 2014	
					\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
Segment Revenue								
Consumer	217.0	216.9	427.2	415.3	0.1	0.0%	11.9	2.9%
AFH	57.4	44.3	106.0	77.7	13.1	29.6%	28.3	36.4%
Other	4.9	4.1	11.5	6.9	0.8	19.5%	4.6	66.7%
Total segment revenue	<u>279.3</u>	<u>265.3</u>	<u>544.7</u>	<u>499.9</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>5.3%</u>	<u>44.8</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
Segment EBITDA								
Consumer	29.1	29.5	59.4	54.5	(0.4)		4.9	
AFH	2.1	0.1	3.0	(0.4)	2.0		3.4	
Other	(1.0)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)		(0.2)	
Total segment EBITDA	<u>30.2</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>61.3</u>	<u>53.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>		<u>8.1</u>	

Consumer Segment

Q2 2015 compared to Q2 2014

Consumer segment revenue was \$217.0 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$216.9 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$0.1 million. Segment revenue was flat as higher sales volumes in Canada and Mexico and the favourable impact of foreign exchange related to U.S. dollar sales, was offset by lower sales in the U.S. when compared to very high promotional activities in Q2 2014.

Consumer Segment EBITDA was \$29.1 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$29.5 million in Q2 2014, a decrease of \$0.4 million. The positive impact of improved U.S. Consumer business profitability and lower pulp and natural gas costs was more than offset by the net negative impact of foreign exchange and increased SG&A costs.

YTD 2015 compared to YTD 2014

Consumer segment revenue was \$427.2 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$415.3 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$11.9 million or 2.9%. The increase resulted from slightly higher sales volume in Canada and an increase in Mexico as well as the favourable impact of foreign exchange related to U.S. dollar sales.

Consumer Segment EBITDA was \$59.4 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$54.5 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$4.9 million. The higher contribution from increased sales and improved TAD Product profitability along with lower pulp and natural gas costs, was partially offset by the net negative impact of foreign exchange and increased SG&A costs.

AFH Segment

Q2 2015 compared to Q2 2014

AFH segment revenue was \$57.4 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$44.3 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$13.1 million or 29.6%, driven primarily by incremental sales related to the Metro Paper acquisition and also improved base business sales, along with the positive impact of foreign exchange on U.S. sales. AFH segment revenue increased in both the U.S. and Canada.

AFH Segment EBITDA was \$2.1 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$0.1 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$2.0 million, due to the above sales increases and lower cost of sales despite the impact of foreign exchange.

YTD 2015 compared to YTD 2014

AFH segment revenue was \$106.0 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$77.7 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$28.3 million or 36.4%, driven primarily by incremental sales related to the Metro Paper acquisition and improved base business sales. AFH segment revenue increased in both the U.S. and Canada.

AFH Segment EBITDA was \$3.0 million in YTD 2015 compared to an EBITDA loss of \$0.4 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$3.4 million. The increase in AFH Segment EBITDA was due to improved volume in the base business along with cost reduction initiatives and due to the Metro Paper acquisition.

Other Segment

Q2 2015 compared to Q2 2014

Other segment revenue was \$4.9 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$4.1 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$0.8 million primarily due to the sale of parent rolls.

Other Segment EBITDA was a loss of \$1.0 million in Q2 2015 compared to \$0.6 million in Q2 2014, an increase of \$0.4 million primarily due to the sale of parent rolls.

YTD 2015 compared to YTD 2014

Other segment revenue was \$11.5 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$6.9 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$4.6 million primarily due to the sale of parent rolls.

Other Segment EBITDA was a loss of \$1.1 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$0.9 million in YTD 2014, an increase of \$0.2 million primarily due to the sale of parent rolls.

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 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.

As of June 28, 2015, KPLP was in compliance with all of its financial covenants under all of its outstanding credit facilities. As of June 28, 2015, no amount was drawn from the \$125 million committed amount under the Senior Credit Facility. KPLP had \$24.0 million of letters of credit outstanding, resulting in \$101.0 million available from the credit line.

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)	YTD 2015	YTD 2014	\$ Change YTD 2015 vs. YTD 2014
Net cash flows from operating activities	28.7	22.5	6.2
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(17.6)	(43.7)	26.1
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(28.4)	(26.1)	(2.3)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	0.8	0.1	0.7
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16.5)	(47.2)	30.7
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	51.8	87.7	(35.9)
Ending cash and cash equivalents	35.3	40.5	(5.2)

Net Cash Flows from (used in) Operating Activities

Net cash from operating activities was \$28.7 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$22.5 million in YTD 2014. Cash from operating activities in YTD 2015 was primarily driven by EBITDA of \$61.3 million, partially offset primarily by higher funds required by working capital components and also funding of pension and post retirement plans.

Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$17.6 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$43.7 million in YTD 2014. Cash used in investing activities primarily related to capital expenditures of \$17.9 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$20.3 million in YTD 2014. The acquisition of Metro Paper in June 2014 for \$23.4 million was the additional component of cash used in investing activities in YTD 2014.

Net Cash Flows used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$28.4 million in YTD 2015 compared to \$26.1 million in YTD 2014. Net cash used in financing activities in YTD 2015 was primarily due to interest paid of \$10.5 million and distributions and advances paid of \$17.3 million (net of DRIP proceeds).

Contractual Obligations

KPLP's contractual obligations consist of long-term debt (principal repayments and interest payments), operating leases for the rental of property, equipment and automobiles, partnership units liability and other long-term liabilities. There have been no significant changes to the contractual obligations from those disclosed in the 2014 Annual MD&A.

KPLP's cash pension and post-retirement contributions are expected to be approximately \$21.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. In addition, as of June 28, 2015, KPLP had \$24.0 million of letters of credit related to pensions outstanding.

Indebtedness

For additional details related to KPLP's indebtedness, refer to the 2014 Annual MD&A available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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 slightly more than offset by U.S. dollar expenses and the U.S. dollar denominated debt. KPLP at different times during the year can be a net buyer or net seller of U.S. dollars.

As of June 28, 2015, KPLP had net liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars of \$47.1 million (December 31, 2014 – \$42.2 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 Q2 2015 would have been an increase (decrease) of \$2.4 million (Q2 2014 – \$2.1 million). KPLP continuously monitors foreign exchange risk and to manage this foreign exchange risk occasionally enters into foreign currency forward contracts and may continue to do so going forward. KPLP had no foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as of June 28, 2015.

Interest Rate Risk

KPLP's interest rate risk arises from its variable rate debt related to the revolving credit facility. As of June 28, 2015, KPLP had variable rate debts of nil (December 31, 2014 – nil) and accordingly KPLP's exposure to interest rate risk is not significant. This facility bears interest at Canadian prime rate, U.S. base rate, banker's acceptance rates or LIBOR plus the applicable margins. The applicable margin on the loans ranges between 0.20% and 2.50%.

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 had no interest rate swaps or interest rate derivatives outstanding as of June 28, 2015.

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 June 28, 2015 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 in 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 as financing sources. KPLP has a credit facility of \$125 million maturing in July 2016. As of June 28, 2015, KPLP had credit available of \$101.0 million (December 31, 2014 – \$95.4 million). 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 \$159.0 million as of June 28, 2015 (December 31, 2014 – \$173.2 million) are all due for payment within twelve months of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position.

KPLP believes its cash flows generated from operations combined with its available cash and credit facilities provide sufficient funding to meet its obligations.

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. KPLP's main raw material is fibre, which changes price due to market conditions. Historically, the industry has generally been able to mitigate its exposure to commodity price risk by passing increases in its supply costs onto its customers through incremental price increases, depending on the supply and demand balance. From time to time, KPLP enters into futures contracts to manage its commodity risk. No such contracts were outstanding as of June 28, 2015.

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. KPLP pays Kruger an annual management fee of \$4.1 million.

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 during YTD 2015 were \$0.06 million (YTD 2014 – \$1.4 million). Sales of goods to subsidiaries of Kruger during YTD 2015 were \$0.2 million (YTD 2014 – \$0.1 million).

Purchases of goods and services from Kruger during YTD 2015 were \$13.2 million (YTD 2014 - \$14.2 million). Purchases of goods and services from subsidiaries of Kruger during YTD 2015 were \$4.7 million (YTD 2014 - \$8.4 million). Goods are purchased from Kruger 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 in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). During YTD 2015, management fees of \$2.1 million (YTD 2014 - \$2.0 million) were paid to Kruger Inc. for management services provided to KPLP.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

KPLP has entered into operating lease commitments related to land, buildings, IT services, vehicles and other machines and equipment. Contractual obligations including these operating leases are described in the “Contractual Obligations” subsection under the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” section of this MD&A and the 2014 Annual MD&A available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

There have been no significant changes in contractual obligations during YTD 2015. Please refer to the 2014 Annual MD&A for further details.

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.

Environmental and Asset Retirement Obligations

The environmental and asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which they are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The estimate is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset and amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of the corresponding asset. The liability accretes due to the increase in the fair value resulting from the passage of time and the accretion is charged to SG&A for the period.

KPLP has made a provision for the estimated fair value of its potential obligation under a land lease to demolish the buildings at one of its plant locations and restore the land at the end of the lease to its original condition (including any environmental remediation). The current lease ends in 2028, but this lease could also be renewed for another term. KPLP assesses its provision for environmental and asset retirement obligations annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances would require adjustments to the significant estimates and assumptions. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for asset retirement obligations, as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate amount payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of restoration activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates and changes in the discount rate. In addition, estimates of environmental remediation costs are based on a number of assumptions that are inherently difficult to determine and no assurance can be given that the actual costs will not differ from the estimates based on environmental test results, changes in laws, regulations or enforcement policies or other factors. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditures differing from the amounts currently provided. Management retained a third party to assist with the estimate of the environmental remediation obligation. The provision at the reporting date represents KPLP’s best estimate of the present value of the environmental and asset retirement obligation. The estimated undiscounted amount to settle this obligation is expected to be between \$10.6 million and \$13.7 million. KPLP used a discount rate of 4.25% to estimate the liability. As of June 28, 2015, a liability of \$6.0 million (December 31, 2014 - \$5.9 million) was recorded in provisions.

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 long-term rate of return on plan assets, 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), the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, and the expected growth rate in health care costs represent the three most significant assumptions.

Partnership Units

On December 13, 2012, in connection with the issuance of Partnership units to KPT, the Limited Partnership Agreement was amended to require 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 expected future Tax Distributions. Projections of tax payable are based on additional assumptions including estimates of taxable income and tax 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 June 28, 2015, \$124.3 million was recorded as a liability in respect of this obligation (December 31, 2014 - \$128.1 million). The Partnership units liability was also adjusted during YTD 2015 to reflect the current year advances made to the partners required to allow KPT to make tax installment payments. The change in amortized cost of \$3.2 million recorded during YTD 2015 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.

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 and the income taxes recoverable 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 US State tax credits. To the extent estimates differ from the final tax return, earnings would be affected in a subsequent period.

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.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting Standards Implemented for the 26-Week Period Ended June 28, 2015

IAS 19, Employee Benefits. The IASB has issued an amendment to clarify the application of IAS 19, to plans that require employees or third parties to contribute towards the cost of benefits. The adoption of this standard had no significant impact on these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Future Accounting Standards

The impact of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and have not been early adopted have been discussed in the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, except for the following:

IAS 19, Employee Benefits. The IASB has issued an amendment to clarify, when determining the discount rate for post-

employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important, and not the country where they arise. The amendment is retrospective but limited to the beginning of the earliest period presented. Management is evaluating the standard and has not yet determined the impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The IASB has issued an amendment to clarify what is meant by “information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report”. IASB prescribes the minimum content for an interim financial report, and the principles for recognition and measurement in complete and condensed financial statements for an interim period. Management is evaluating the standard and has not yet determined the impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	June 28, 2015	December 31, 2014
KPT Financial Information		
Total assets	152.4	155.3
Total liabilities	4.0	4.7
KPLP Financial Information		
Total assets	1,211.6	1,192.0
Total liabilities	858.5	844.5

The following table summarizes quarterly financial results for KPLP for the last eight quarters.

Quarterly Financial Information

(C\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	2015		2014				2013	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Revenue	279.3	265.4	278.6	267.6	265.3	234.6	242.9	243.8
Net income (loss) for the period	3.2	4.7	0.1	16.1	8.1	(3.2)	7.6	14.2
Reconciliation of Net income to EBITDA								
Net income (loss)	3.2	4.7	0.1	16.1	8.1	(3.2)	7.6	14.2
Depreciation and amortization	9.3	9.9	10.6	8.5	9.5	9.0	9.9	7.7
Interest expense	12.5	10.4	9.8	12.6	11.4	10.9	9.9	11.4
Change in amortized cost of								
Partnership units liability	1.9	1.3	7.9	1.1	1.5	3.3	(0.7)	-
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets	-	0.1	0.1	(0.6)	0.3	-	-	-
Pension revaluation - past service cost	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.9)	3.3	1.6	1.8	(1.6)	1.7	1.4	(0.9)
Restructuring costs	-	1.1	-	-	0.1	2.8	1.4	-
Income taxes	0.8	0.3	0.3	(1.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(1.3)
EBITDA	30.2	31.1	30.4	38.0	29.0	24.2	28.3	31.1

SHARE INFORMATION

KPT's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares. As of August 11, 2015, there were 8,926,350 Common Shares issued and outstanding. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, Kruger Inc. 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 August 11, 2015 for Common Shares, it would hold approximately 83.6% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. As of August 11, 2015, there were no potentially dilutive instruments outstanding.

Pursuant to the Limited Partnership Agreement, KPLP may issue an unlimited number of KPLP Units. As of August 11, 2015, there were 54,478,328 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 2014 Annual Information Form. 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' 2014 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' Q2 2015 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 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 Q2 2015 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.