



# New Brunswick, Canada – forestry is the major economic driver

Canada has the world’s third-largest forest resources representing some 10 per cent of global forest cover.

Canadian forests are extremely diverse with about 180 different tree species. In New Brunswick, on the eastern coast, where UPM operates the forests are composed predominantly of spruce, balsam fir, pine, poplar, maple and birch species. There are 5.9 million hectares (14.6 million acres) of productive forest land, making an exceptionally high average per capita figure of 13.7 hectares.

Forestry is the dominant industry in New Brunswick being both the major employer, and the principal exporter. Fourteen communities in the area are completely dependant on the forest industry. Other individuals and businesses also rely on the forest for their livelihood; blueberry producers, hunting and fishing guides, maple syrup producers, Christmas wreath producers and indigenous peoples.

All managed forest land in New Brunswick is open to the public and provides numerous recreational opportunities including hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling and cross country skiing.



## Wood from sustainable and legal sources

All forest operations on Crown Lands in New Brunswick, Canada are approved and monitored by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Since 1982, the legal basis for sustainable forestry has been the provincial Crown Lands and Forests Act.

UPM owns 16,400 hectares (40,524 acres) of forest in New Brunswick and manages three Crown Licenses totalling 941,000 hectares (2.3 million acres). UPM prepares multiple-use forest management plans for the three licenses which are submitted to the DNR for approval. As part of the management plan appropriate pre-commercial spacing and thinning is carried out to maximise yield. All valuable habitats in the licensed areas have been identified and are taken in to consideration.

All of the Crown Land in New Brunswick has Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certification including the licenced areas managed by UPM. Certification is required by the provincial government in order to operate on Crown Land. UPM's own forest land is also certified to SFI.

## UPM Forestry and Wood Sourcing in Canada

UPM Forest in Canada employs over 800 people including subcontractors and is responsible for supplying the paper mill, groundwood mill and two sawmills, with the raw material they require. It is also responsible for the sustainable management of its own forests and the 3 crown licenses, totalling over 950,000 hectares.

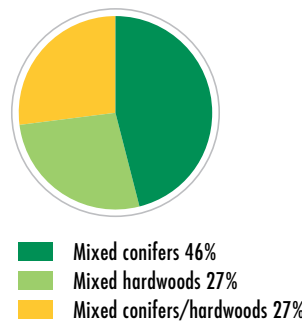
The mills use approximately 900,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood each year. Half of this comes from the licensed areas and the remainder from private forests, indigenous people, other processing facilities, wood brokers and UPM's own forest. Wood also comes from the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. In New Brunswick all wood delivered to the mill must have a transportation certificate with a Property Identification (PID) number that identifies the exact forest of origin.

All harvesting, silviculture and transport is carried out through independent contractors. Harvesting methods include clearcut, shelterwood, patch cuts, strip cuts, and selection harvest methods. All transport is by road.

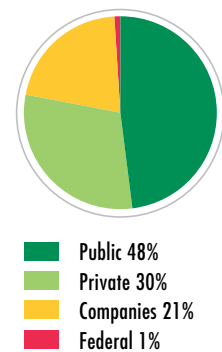
Indigenous peoples have the rights to a wood allocation of 5 per cent of the total Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) on Crown Land. Indigenous groups are invited to participate in UPM Forest Management Advisory Committee meetings where all stakeholders can provide their input on forest management decisions.



Tree Species



Forest Ownership



Origin of wood

