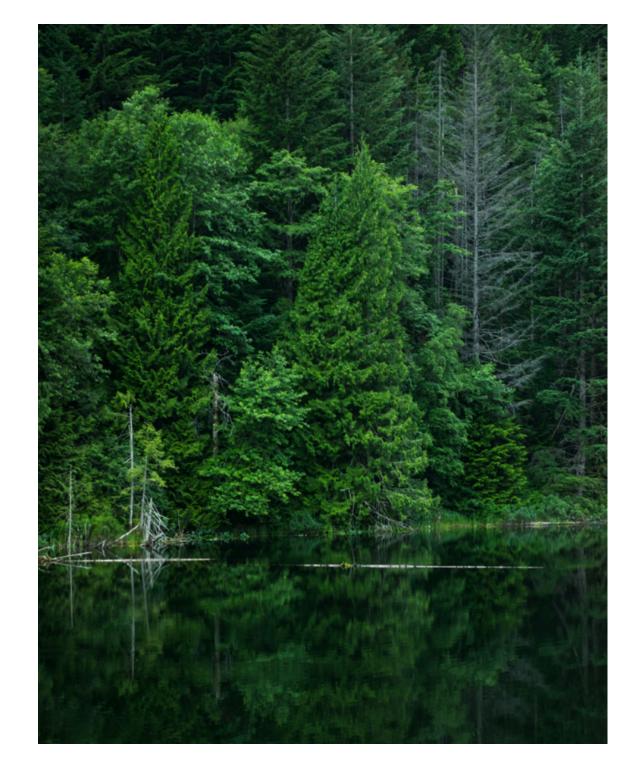
### British Columbia's Forest Economy: An Analysis of the Supply Chain and Community Benefits

Indigenous and Local Benefits Across British Columbia in 2020-2022

September 2024





#### **Project Context**

The Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC) in partnership with the BC Council of Forest Industries (COFI) engaged iTOTEM Analytics\* to conduct a national Supply Chain and Community Benefits Study (SCCB).

The SCCB study was completed between May 2023 - April 2024 and involved 15 companies with operations across British Columbia supported by their Vendors that are based in British Columbia.

The SCCB study includes comprehensive modeling of the supply chain, Indigenous participation and community impacts benefits associated with British Columbia's Forest Products sector annual operating expenditures and capital investments.



\*For more information about <u>iTOTEM Analytics</u> refer to Section 5

#### **Report Structure**

The SCCB study analyzed the Forest Products supply chain and community investment expenditures in British Columbia between 2020-2022.

#### The following is the structure of report:

Section One: Executive Summary

- Section Two: Provincial Impacts (2022)\*
- Section Three: Provincial Benefits by Year
- Section Four: Supply Chain Diversity\*
- Section Five: Appendices

#### Four themes are addressed in the SCCB:

The Geographic Reach of the Supply Chain

The Diversification of the Supply Chain

Indigenous-affiliated\*\* Participation

Community Investments

\*Unless otherwise specified, all indicators are reported in aggregate for calendar year 2022. \*\*Please refer to Section 5 for the definition of Indigenous-affiliated



#### **Participating Forest Products Companies**

Participating Forest Products Companies			
A & A Trading Ltd	Mosaic Forest Management Corporation		
Canfor Corporation	Paper Excellence BV		
Conifex Timber Inc	Sinclar Group Forest Products Ltd		
Dunkley Lumber Ltd	Tolko Industries Ltd		
Gorman Group	West Fraser Timber Co Ltd		
Kruger Inc	Western Forest Products Inc		
Louisiana-Pacific Corporation	Weyerhaeuser Company		
Mercer International Inc			



## Executive Summary

SECTION



### Forest Products Supply Chain Supports Small and Medium-Sized Businesses Provincewide

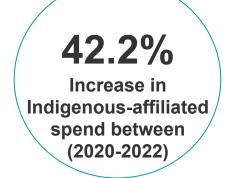
**10.2%** CAGR (2020-2022)

The SCCB study reported \$6.6B in **Forest Products supply chain expenditures** in British Columbia in 2022, with a compound annual growth rate of **(CAGR) of 10.2%** over 2020 - 2022.

**14.0K** Total Vendors Engaged (2020-2022) The SCCB study found that participating forestry companies supported more than 14,020 B.C.-based Vendors located in **360 municipalities and Indigenous communities** across B.C. between 2020-2022.



#### **Indigenous Participation and Community Investment are Growing**



The SCCB study revealed that **Indigenous-affiliated Vendors** contributed **\$325.9M** in goods, materials and services in 2022 which is an increase of 42.2% between 2020-2022.



The SCCB study reported **\$23.2M in community investments** made by the Forest Products sector between 2020-2022, supporting over **1230 organizations** located in more than **165 communities** across B.C.





#### British Columbia's Forest Products Supply Chain is Interconnected, Supporting Multiple Companies and Operations

#### "Bulk Wood Products"

was the supply chain category most reported based on annual expenditures by forestry companies over the study period. Additionally, Bulk Wood Products was the most accessed Indigenous-affiliated vendor category, based on both expenditures and the number of vendors engaged. This category represents vendors involved in the operations of producing or purchasing wood products such as logs, log hauling, sawdust, shavings, wood chips, hog fuel, and storage.



#### Participation Rates and Annual Averages between 2020-2022

Indicator	British Columbia
Average annual expenditures	\$5.9B
Average annual Vendor count	9720
Average annual Indigenous-affiliated expenditures	\$284.1M
Average annual Indigenous-affiliated Vendor count	215
Average annual community investment expenditures	\$7.7M
Average number of community investment beneficiaries	650



#### Forest Products Sector Benefits by Location and Top Supply Chain Categories Reported

Indicator	British Columbia
Municipality with the greatest number of Vendors	Prince George
Municipality with most supply chain expenditures	Vancouver
Federal electoral district with the greatest number of Vendors	CaribooPrince George
Federal electoral district with the most expenditures	CaribooPrince George
Top supply chain category based on Vendor count	Parts, Equipment and Maintenance
Top supply chain category based on expenditure	Bulk Wood Products



### **Forest Products Sector Supply Chain Benefits by Year**

Indicator	2020	2021	2022
Total expenditure	\$4.9B	\$6.2B	\$6.6B
Total Vendor count	9245	9950	9970
Municipality with the most supply chain expenditures	Vancouver	Vancouver	Vancouver
Municipality with the greatest number of Vendors	Prince George	Prince George	Prince George
Federal electoral district with the most expenditures	CaribooPrince George	CaribooPrince George	Prince GeorgePeace RiverNorthern Rockies
Federal electoral district with the greatest number of Vendors	CaribooPrince George	CaribooPrince George	CaribooPrince George
Total Indigenous-affiliated expenditure	\$229.2M	\$297.3M	\$325.5M
Total Indigenous-affiliated Vendor count	210	210	220
Top supply chain category based on expenditure	Bulk Wood Products	Bulk Wood Products	Bulk Wood Products
Top supply chain category based on Vendor count	Parts, Equipment and Maintenance	Parts, Equipment and Maintenance	Parts, Equipment and Maintenance
Community investment expenditure	\$7.6M	\$7.8M	\$7.8M
Community investment beneficiaries	535	645	765
Top community investment in B.C.	Education	Education	

\* Year-on-year percentage change shown is calculated on exact values and may be different than the percentage calculated using apparent numbers due to rounding



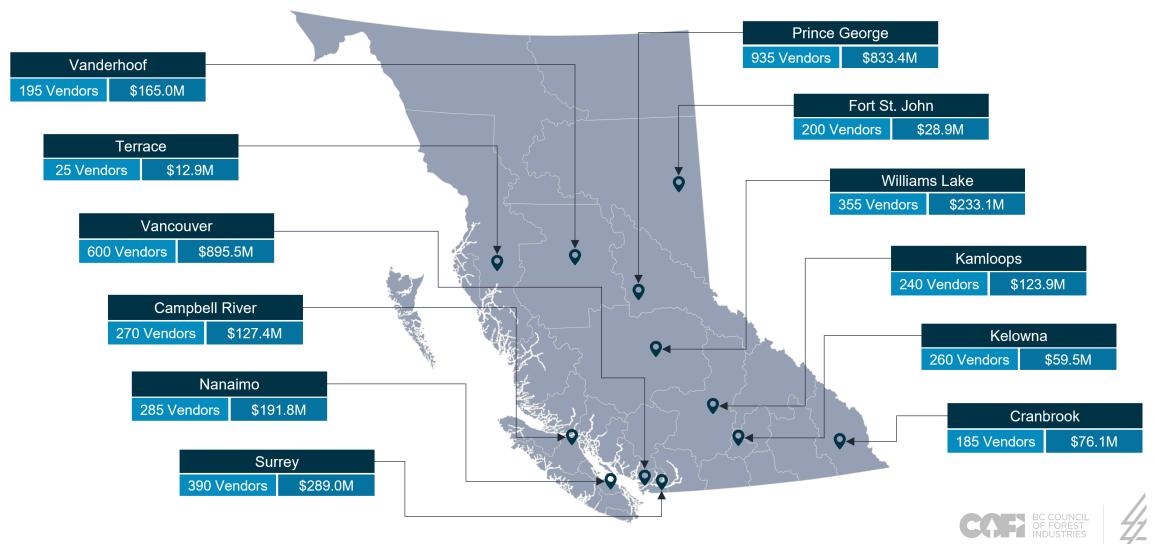
## Provincial Benefits in 2022

2 SECTION



#### **One Province Shared Values**

Over 9970 Vendors provided \$6.6B worth of goods, materials and services in 335 municipalities to SCCB participating B.C. Forest Products operations in 2022.



#### **Provincial Impact of the Forest Products Supply Chain**



The SCCB study reported \$6.6B in supply chain expenditures with more than 9,970 Vendors from approximately 335 B.C. municipalities in 2022.

#### Vancouver Leads in Forest Product Supply Chain Expenditures in 2022

Vancouver had the most supply chain benefits, accounting for 13.9% of total expenditures reported by SCCB study participants.

Prince George had the second highest supply chain benefits, contributing 12.3% of expenditures reported.

Prince George had the highest number of Vendors in Forest Products' supply chain.

#### **Benefits are Provincewide**



of Vendors reported by the Forest Product companies work in multiple municipalities across B.C.

### 11.0%

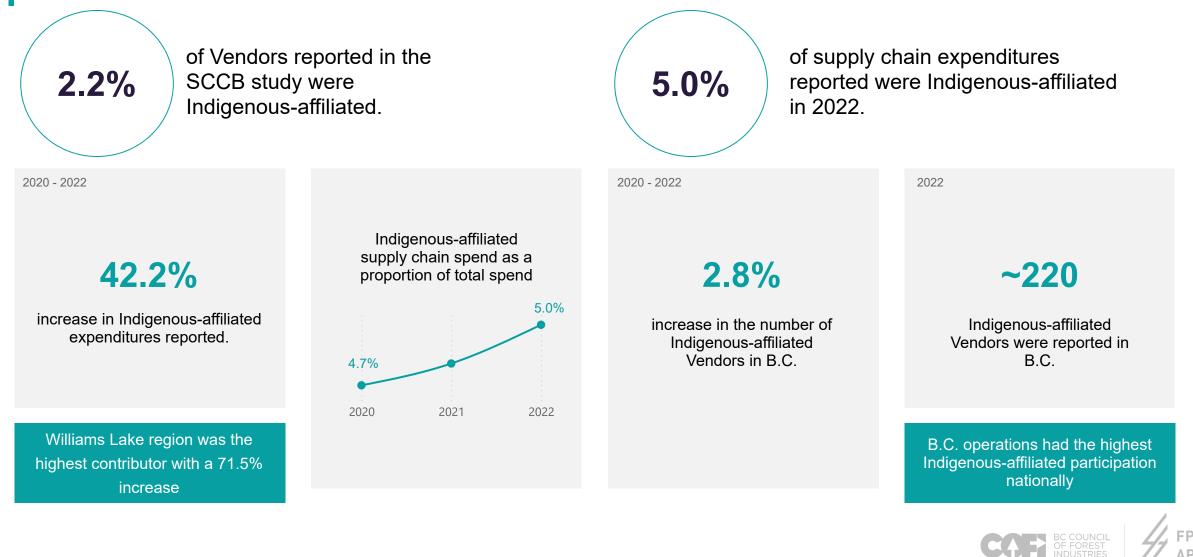
of Vendors reported work for three or more Forest Product companies in B.C.





#### **Indigenous-affiliated Participation**

Approximately \$325.9M was spent with some 220 Indigenous-affiliated Vendors contributing 5.0% of B.C.'s total Forest Products supply chain in 2022.



#### **Community Investments**

\$7.8M

in community investments were allocated to some **765 organizations** located across more than **135 communities and municipalities** in 2022.

#### The Top Three Community Investments:

Indigenous

Health

Education

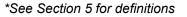
Vancouver based organizations received the most amount of community investment contributions in 2022.





### **Community Investments by Category Across B.C. in 2022**

Top 10 Areas for Community Investment*	Benefit Amount	Number of Community Investment Partners
Indigenous	\$2.1M	90
Health	\$1.3M	95
Education	\$1.0M	110
Promoting Commerce or Industry	\$973.0K	75
Miscellaneous	\$894.6K	115
Environment	\$394.9K	20
Sports and Athletic Associations	\$297.9K	115
Family Wellness	\$207.6K	30
Arts and Activities	\$198.8K	20
Protecting and Preserving Heritage Sites and Parks	\$162.9K	10



## Provincial Benefits by Year

3 SECTION



#### **Annual Supply Chain Expenditures and Vendor Count**

Supply Chain Summary	2020	2021	2022
Total supply chain spend on B.Cbased Vendors	\$4.9B	\$6.2B	\$6.6B
YoY % change in the total spend *		26.9%	5.5%
Number of active B.Cbased Vendors	~9245	~9950	~9970
YoY % change in the total number of reported B.Cbased Vendors*		7.6%	0.2%
Average spend per Vendor	\$531.0K	\$625.9K	\$659.5K

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#### **Indigenous-affiliated Participation**

By 2022, the annual investment in supply chain expenditure with B.C. Indigenous-affiliated Vendors increased by 42.2% over 2020 expenditures.

Indigenous-affiliated Supply Chain in B.C.	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2020-2022	
Indigenous-affiliated spend	\$229.2M	\$297.3M	\$325.9M	40.00/ *	
Indigenous-affiliated spend as % of B.C.'s supply chain spend	4.7%	4.77%	5.0%	42.2%*	
Indigenous-affiliated Vendor count	~210	~210	~220		
Indigenous-affiliated Vendor count as % of B.C.'s supply chain Vendor count	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.8%*	

\* Percentage change shown is calculated on exact values and may be different than the percentage calculated using rounded numbers as shown



#### **Community Investment**



Organizations located across more than **165 municipalities** received community investment contributions between 2020-2022.

Community Investment B.C. Summary	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2020-2022
Benefit amount	\$7.6M	\$7.8M	\$7.8M	1.9% *
Number of organizations supported	535	645	765	43.3%*
Number of communities benefitting	120	120	135	12.2%*
Top focus area of community investment	Education	Education	Indigenous	

\* Percentage change shown is calculated on exact values and may be different than the percentage calculated using rounded numbers as shown



### **Municipalities with the Greatest Number of Vendors Reported**

202	2020		2021		22
Municipality	Vendor Count	Municipality	Vendor Count	Municipality	Vendor Count
Prince George	875	Prince George	975	Prince George	935
Vancouver	565	Quesnel	585	Vancouver	600
Quesnel	525	Vancouver	575	Quesnel	575
Williams Lake	375	Surrey	375	Surrey	390
Surrey	355	Williams Lake	365	West Kelowna	370
West Kelowna	300	West Kelowna	340	Williams Lake	355
Nanaimo	280	Nanaimo	290	Nanaimo	285
Campbell River	265	Campbell River	260	Campbell River	270
Kelowna	240	Kelowna	250	Kelowna	260
Kamloops	235	Kamloops	245	Kamloops	240

### Municipalities with the Most Supply Chain Expenditures Reported

202	2020		2021		2
Municipality	Spend	Municipality	Spend	Municipality	Spend
Vancouver	\$716.3M	Vancouver	\$905.5M	Vancouver	\$895.5M
Prince George	\$602.3M	Prince George	\$806.2M	Prince George	\$833.4M
Surrey	\$212.0M	Quesnel	\$257.4M	Surrey	\$289.0M
Quesnel	\$205.2M	Surrey	\$256.3M	Quesnel	\$251.4M
Williams Lake	\$167.1M	Williams Lake	\$203.2M	Williams Lake	\$233.1M
Vanderhoof	\$147.1M	Nanaimo	\$186.5M	Nanaimo	\$191.8M
Vernon	\$129.7M	Vanderhoof	\$181.4M	Vernon	\$166.8M
Nanaimo	\$127.1M	Vernon	\$148.0M	Vanderhoof	\$165.0M
North Vancouver	\$98.6M	Kamloops	\$126.4M	Richmond	\$141.3M
Richmond	\$97.8M	North Vancouver	\$123.5M	Campbell River	\$127.4M



### **Supply Chain Impact by Forest Districts**

Earact District	2	2020		2021		2022	
Forest District	Spend	Vendor Count	Spend	Vendor Count	Spend	Vendor Count	
Chilliwack	\$1.6B	2215	\$1.9B	2285	\$2.0B	2310	
Prince George	\$625.2M	900	\$844.4M	1005	\$857.6M	970	
Okanagan Shuswap	\$516.5M	1230	\$635.3M	1365	\$684.7M	1415	
South Island	\$336.8M	970	\$478.9M	1025	\$578.7M	1035	
Stuart Nechako	\$235.8M	320	\$297.6M	330	\$292.4M	335	
Cariboo-Chilcotin	\$189.1M	440	\$236.0M	450	\$265.8M	425	
Quesnel	\$207.1M	530	\$260.2M	595	\$253.0M	585	
Peace	\$173.5M	455	\$232.6M	505	\$226.7M	580	
Campbell River	\$128.1M	470	\$193.6M	485	\$222.6M	510	
Selkirk	\$183.4M	610	\$199.5M	665	\$218.0M	665	
Thompson Rivers	\$136.7M	300	\$182.6M	340	\$198.3M	315	
Nadina	\$137.4M	115	\$202.6M	125	\$178.4M	120	
Rocky Mountain	\$142.3M	325	\$153.3M	355	\$164.3M	335	
Skeena Stikine	\$83.0M	195	\$102.1M	240	\$100.4M	210	
100 Mile House	\$57.4M	255	\$90.6M	285	\$75.9M	255	
Sunshine Coast	\$49.4M	115	\$67.2M	145	\$73.1M	140	
Mackenzie	\$19.5M	85	\$41.1M	120	\$72.2M	115	
Cascades	\$46.1M	60	\$47.8M	50	\$45.8M	50	
North Island - Central Coast	\$39.8M	125	\$41.9M	125	\$39.0M	125	
Coast Mountains	\$20.3M	50	\$13.7M	40	\$16.9M	45	
Sea To Sky	\$15.2M	25	\$13.8M	25	\$14.3M	25	
Fort Nelson	\$358.7K	10	\$199.3K	5	\$645.3K	5	





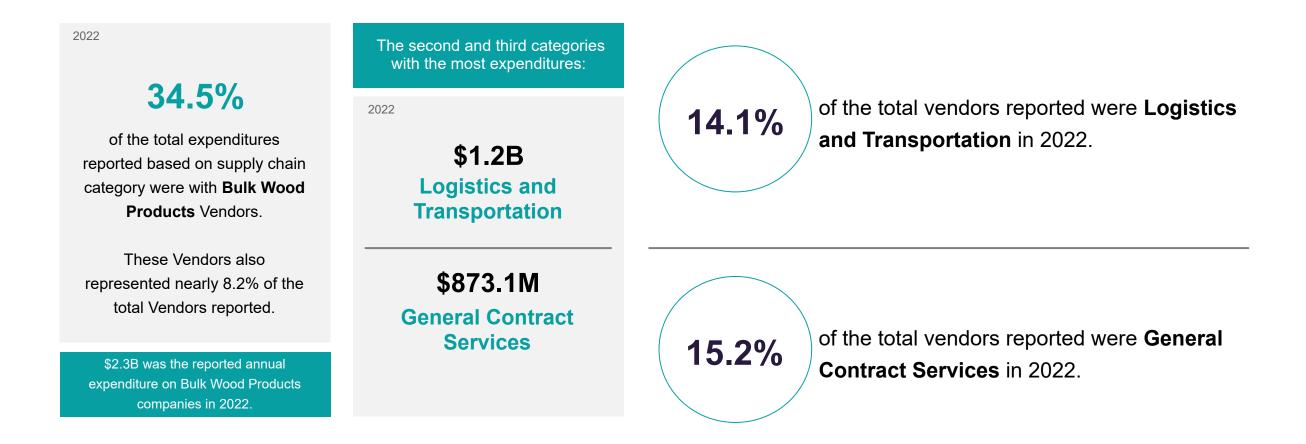
# Supply Chain Diversity

4 SECTION



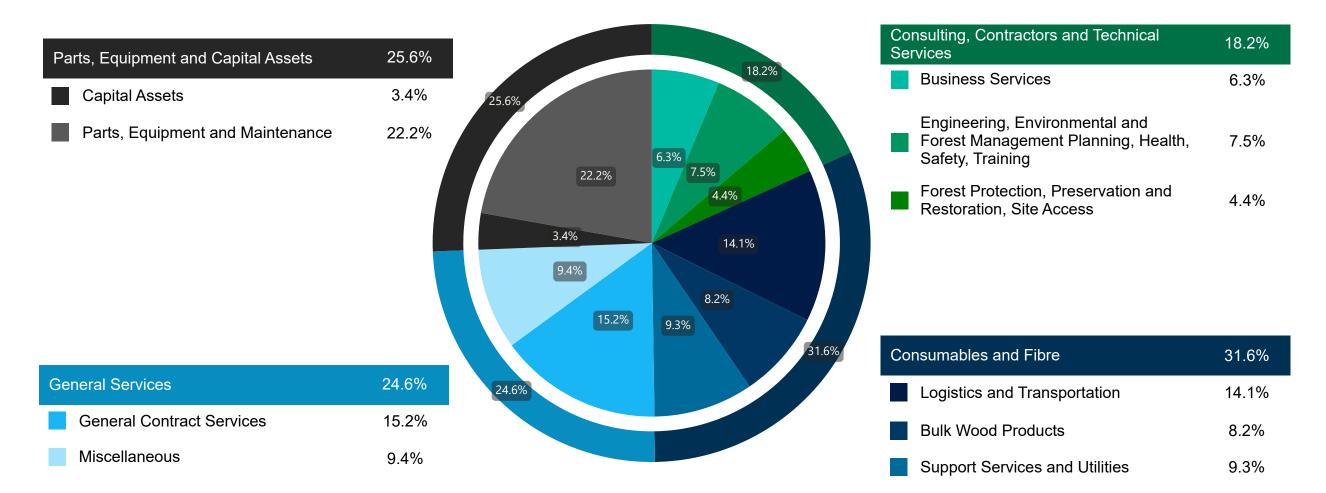
#### **Diversification of the Supply Chain**

The supply chain category with the highest expenditures in 2022 was **Bulk Wood Products**.



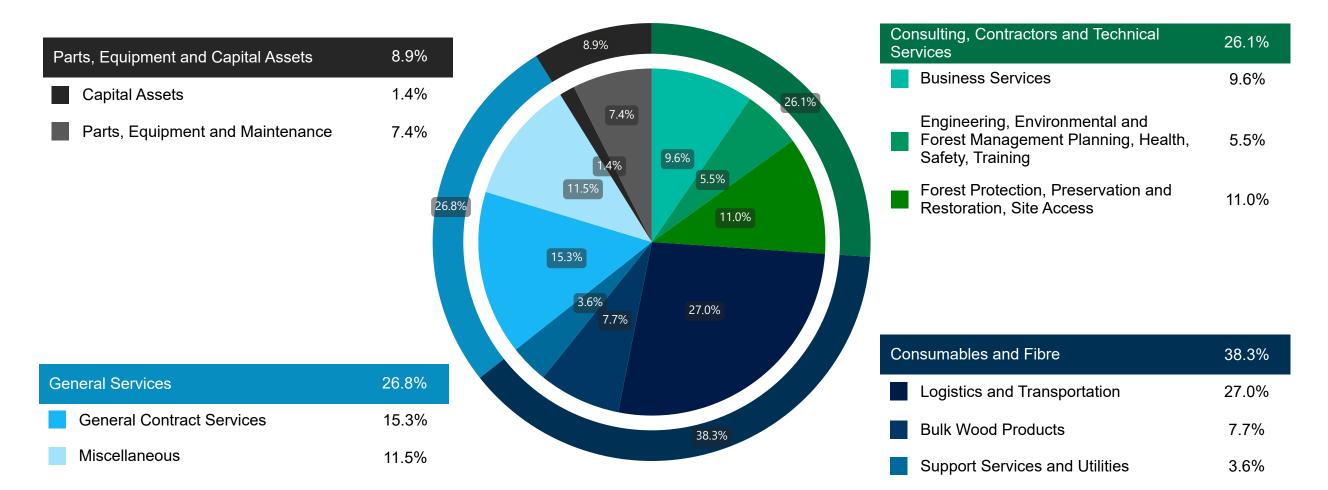


## Distribution by Category\* based on Vendor Count in B.C. in 2022



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#### Distribution by Category based on Indigenous-affiliated Vendor Count in B.C. in 2022



## Distribution by Category based on Supply Chain Expenditures in B.C. during 2022

Category	Spend
Bulk Wood Products	\$2.3B
Logistics and Transportation	\$1.2B
General Contract Services	\$873.1M
Parts, Equipment and Maintenance	\$807.0M
Support Services and Utilities	\$462.3M
Forest Protection, Preservation and Restoration, Site Access	\$391.7M
Business Services	\$196.5M
Capital Assets	\$187.9M
Miscellaneous	\$114.7M
Engineering, Environmental and Forest Management Planning, HSE	\$88.1M



#### Top Municipalities by Category in B.C. based on Expenditure in 2022

Municipa	ality   Category	Spend
Vancouve	۶r ۶	\$895.5M
	Support Services And Utilities	\$231.5M
	Logistics And Transportation	\$202.2M
	Bulk Wood Products	\$189.9M
Prince Ge	eorge	\$833.4M
	Bulk Wood Products	\$242.6M
	Logistics And Transportation	\$164.0M
	General Contract Services	\$124.6M
Surrey		\$289.0M
	Parts, Equipment And Maintenance	\$83.6M
	Logistics And Transportation	\$73.6M
	Bulk Wood Products	\$72.4M
Quesnel		\$251.4M
	Bulk Wood Products	\$129.8M
	General Contract Services	\$33.6M
	Parts, Equipment And Maintenance	\$32.8M
Williams I	Lake	\$233.1M
	Bulk Wood Products	\$175.2M
	Logistics And Transportation	\$24.3M
	Forest Protection, Preservation And Restoration, Site Access	\$11.3M



## Appendices

5 SECTION



#### **Municipalities with the Most Supply Chain Expenditures Reported**

2020

2021

2022

Municipality	Spend	Municipality	Spend	Municipality	Spend
Vancouver	\$716.3M	Vancouver	\$905.5M	Vancouver	\$895.5M
Prince George	\$602.3M	Prince George	\$806.2M	Prince George	\$833.4M
Surrey	\$212.0M	Quesnel	\$257.4M	Surrey	\$289.0M
Quesnel	\$205.2M	Surrey	\$256.3M	Quesnel	\$251.4M
Williams Lake	\$167.1M	Williams Lake	\$203.2M	Williams Lake	\$233.1M
Vanderhoof	\$147.1M	Nanaimo	\$186.5M	Nanaimo	\$191.8M
Vernon	\$129.7M	Vanderhoof	\$181.4M	Vernon	\$166.8M
Nanaimo	\$127.1M	Vernon	\$148.0M	Vanderhoof	\$165.0M
North Vancouver	\$98.6M	Kamloops	\$126.4M	Richmond	\$141.3M
Richmond	\$97.8M	North Vancouver	\$123.5M	Campbell River	\$127.4M
Kamloops	\$93.1M	Richmond	\$122.5M	Kamloops	\$123.9M
Delta	\$90.6M	Houston	\$118.3M	Delta	\$118.4M
Houston	\$78.3M	Campbell River	\$114.2M	Fort St. James	\$103.8M
Campbell River	\$73.7M	Delta	\$105.5M	North Vancouver	\$102.8M
Fort St. James	\$70.6M	Salmon Arm	\$91.1M	Houston	\$102.4M
Cranbrook	\$66.2M	Fort St. James	\$89.3M	Salmon Arm	\$93.4M
Chetwynd	\$60.9M	Chetwynd	\$74.0M	Abbotsford	\$88.3M
Salmon Arm	\$57.2M	Smithers	\$69.3M	Duncan	\$82.7M
Smithers	\$56.1M	Cranbrook	\$65.8M	Chemainus	\$80.5M
Abbotsford	\$56.0M	Abbotsford	\$65.5M	Cranbrook	\$76.1M
Golden	\$53.8M	Duncan	\$65.4M	Mackenzie	\$72.2M
Langley	\$50.5M	Chemainus	\$65.2M	West Kelowna	\$71.2M
New Westminster	\$47.6M	Golden	\$63.2M	Smithers	\$70.3M
Port Coquitlam	\$44.5M	Langley	\$60.7M	Langley	\$68.6M
Chemainus	\$42.3M	Burnaby	\$57.9M	Burnaby	\$66.7M

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#### **Municipalities with the Greatest Number of Vendors Reported**

20	20	2021		2022	
Municipality	Vendor Count	Municipality	Vendor Count	Municipality	Vendor Count
Prince George	875	Prince George	975	Prince George	935
Vancouver	565	Quesnel	585	Vancouver	600
Quesnel	525	Vancouver	575	Quesnel	575
Williams Lake	375	Surrey	375	Surrey	390
Surrey	355	Williams Lake	365	West Kelowna	370
West Kelowna	300	West Kelowna	340	Williams Lake	355
Nanaimo	280	Nanaimo	290	Nanaimo	285
Campbell River	265	Campbell River	260	Campbell River	270
Kelowna	240	Kelowna	250	Kelowna	260
Kamloops	235	Kamloops	245	Kamloops	240
Burnaby	210	Burnaby	225	Burnaby	215
Vanderhoof	185	Vanderhoof	195	Vernon	205
Cranbrook	180	Smithers	195	Fort St. John	200
Delta	180	Cranbrook	190	Vanderhoof	195
Richmond	180	Vernon	185	Cranbrook	185
Vernon	180	Fort St. John	185	Smithers	170
Fort St. John	165	Delta	175	Delta	165
Revelstoke	155	Richmond	170	Richmond	165
Smithers	155	Revelstoke	165	Revelstoke	155
Langley	150	Langley	155	Langley	155
Duncan	135	Port Alberni	145	Salmon Arm	145
Victoria	130	Victoria	145	Victoria	140
Salmon Arm	130	Salmon Arm	140	Castlegar	135
Port Alberni	125	Duncan	130	Port Alberni	135
Castlegar	110	Castlegar	125	Duncan	130



### Methodology

Focus Area	Assumptions
Categorization	• All Vendor expenses were tagged to the 10 different Forest Products supply chain goods, materials, and service categories using machine learning (ML) models. Several ML classification models were aggregated, trained and employed to classify vendor expenses into specific categories based on their account codes. This categorization process involved training algorithms to recognize and categorize patterns within the data effectively and predict the categories for submitted account codes data. After the ML models generated the initial classifications, each category assignment was reviewed to ensure accuracy.
	All the spends towards community investment were tagged to 15 different community investment-based categories.
Geographic Reference and other Micro-Tagging	<ul> <li>Vendors were tagged by municipality or unincorporated community according to the <i>Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)</i> Dataset from Canada Post.</li> <li>Municipalities and communities were mapped by Regional Districts.</li> </ul>
	Other micro-tagging included:     Electoral Boundaries     Forest District     Region of the Province     Indigenous- affiliation     Supply Chain Category     Community Investment Category     Year
Limitations and Notes	• iTOTEM relied on the accuracy of the information provided by FPAC and COFI study participants regarding their supply chain and community investment expenditures and the respective locations of the Vendors in British Columbia. However, the same has been validated using credible data sources like PCCF dataset from Canada Post.
Quality Assurance Data Changes and Exclusions	<ul> <li>A QA process was run to remove duplications, standardize spellings and apply exclusions.</li> <li>All the spends relating to taxes/levies/Government fees were excluded from the analysis.</li> <li>iTOTEM ran a validation process with the FPAC and COFI participants to assure the data veracity.</li> </ul>
Rounding and Margin of Error	<ul> <li>\$ were rounded to the nearest million or thousand.</li> <li>Counts were rounded down to nearest 5s and 10s.</li> <li>It's estimated a margin of error of up to 1% for the unique count of Vendors.</li> </ul>



### Methodology

Focus Area	Assumptions
Unique Vendor Counts	• A Vendor can be tagged in more than one municipality, but this does not change the total number of unique Vendors in the forest district, province, or Canada nor does it change the total number of unique Vendors in a municipality.
	<ul> <li>The unique Vendor count means the Vendor is counted once. In situations where the same Vendor operated in more than one location, but spelling was recorded differently, the spelling was standardized, and duplications excluded.</li> </ul>
	• The locations of the Vendors were extracted from postal codes; postal codes were verified with Canada Post. In situations where a postal code was not provided, an additional validation process, involving google map API based in-house application, was applied; failing this, the Vendor location is part of the margin of error.
Community Investment	All the expenses that are carried out for the charitable and sponsorship purposes that are beneficial to the community.
Indigenous-affiliated	According to Statistics Canada, 'A business is considered Indigenous-owned if more than 50% of its shares are owned by Indigenous people—individuals who reported being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit); those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, registered under the Indian Act of Canada; or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band.'
	Source: <u>https://www.statcan.gc.ca</u>
	Accordingly, for the study, the definition of Indigenous Peoples is applied, and the supply chain participation includes both majority and minority Indigenous business ownership structures ensuing commercial benefit. Without the ability to confirm majority ownership structure of each business, the study conservatively reports all Indigenous participation based only as being 'Indigenous-affiliated'.
	Definition - All the Vendors that are or owned by Indigenous people — individuals who reported being First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit); those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, registered under the Indian Act of Canada; or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band, irrespective of the ownership structure of the Vendors being majority owned.
Vendor	Contractors/Consultants and other professionals, materials as well as goods and service providers to the member companies of Forest Products Association of Canada and Council of Forest Industries.
Province and Territories Standard Abbreviations	Statistics Canada has been used as a resource for standardized abbreviations for Provinces and Territories in study.
	Source: Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021 - Table 1.8 Abbreviations and codes for provinces and territories, 2021 Census

### **Supply Chain Categories**

Appendix D

Category	Description
Bulk Wood Products	Vendors involved in operations of producing/purchasing wood products like Hog Fuel, Logs, Log Hauling, Sawdust, Shavings, Storage, Woodchips
Business Services	Vendors involved in business services e.g., Accounting, Digital Optimization Solutions, GIS, HR, Insurance, IT, Legal, Marketing, Real Estate, training and staffing
Capital Assets	Expenses for creation of capital assets such as buildings, land and other capitalised expenses
Engineering, Environmental and Forest Management Planning, Health, Safety, Training	Vendors providing engineering services such as consulting, designing projects; environmental planning services such as testing, inspection, research, monitoring etc.; products and/or services that promote and provide safety in the workforce such as training or fire-retardant uniforms etc.
Forest Protection, Preservation and Restoration, Site access	Vendors providing services like Cruising, Fire Protection, Harvesting, Road Building, Scaling, Security, Silviculture, Soil Management, Surveying, Waste, Water and Wildlife Management
General Contract Services	Expenses for various services through miscellaneous contracts
Logistics and Transportation	Vendors involved in logistics such as Freight, Fuels, Ports/Shipping, Rentals, Tires, Transportation, Transportation Maintenance, Travel, Includes flights, vehicle rentals and courier services
Miscellaneous	All other miscellaneous expenses
Parts, Equipment and Maintenance	Vendors manufacturing, distributing, selling or renting equipment and maintenance, repair and operation of equipment/facilities, Wrapping, Strapping
Support Services and Utilities	Vendors involved in Support Services Catering, Chemicals, Coveralls, Furniture, Janitorial, Laundry, Office Supplies, Packaging Pest Control, Septic, Telecommunications & Utilities



#### **Community Investment Categories**

Appendix E

Type of Community Investment	Description
Arts and Activities	To advance the public's appreciation of the arts by providing high-quality artistic performances. To advance the public's appreciation of the arts by producing public art exhibitions, presentations, and performance art(s) events, and by providing a forum for qualified artists to exhibit, present, or perform their artistic works through participation in such events.
Education	To provide knowledge or develop abilities by deliberate teaching or training. Training that provides knowledge or develops abilities and describes the criteria they must meet.
Elder Supports	To relieve conditions attributable to being aged by: • Providing specially adapted residential accommodation, incidental facilities, and support. • Providing personal care, housekeeping, meals, nursing, shopping assistance, and transportation to medical appointments.
Environment	To protect the environment for the benefit of the public by conserving or restoring ecosystems and biodiversity on a long-term basis and to reduce pollution.
Family Wellness	<ul> <li>To address and prevent specific problems faced by families by:</li> <li>Establishing and operating an assessment and counselling center for children, youth, and parents dealing with behaviour management issues.</li> <li>Providing parents, children, and youth with mentoring programs, workshops, and seminars on issues such as anger management, conflict resolution, and effective communication.</li> </ul>
Health	The promotion of health means to directly prevent or relieve a physical or mental health condition by providing effective health care services or products to the public in a manner that meets applicable quality and safety requirements.
Indigenous	An organization that restricts its services to Indigenous peoples by providing them with culturally appropriate wellness programs, focusing on their traditions and customs, or their particular cultural, spiritual, or linguistic needs.

#### **Community Investment Categories**

Appendix E

Type of Community Investment	Description		
Miscellaneous	Donations or sponsorships that do not fall under any of the categories listed in this table. These can typically be donations to people or businesses without any explanations.		
Promoting Commerce or Industry	To promote and maintain efficiency and high standards of practice by developing training programs and providing funds for the training of individuals engaged in the industry, trade, or profession; conducting research on best practices related to that industry, trade or profession and disseminating the results of the research to the public.		
Protecting and Preserving Heritage Sites	To protect and preserve significant heritage sites by restoring, developing, and maintaining the historic site with a view to commemorating the site and educating the public about it.		
Public Amenities	To provide a public amenity by establishing and maintaining: • A memorial garden for the public. • Parks and playgrounds. • Multi-use recreational facilities.		
Sports and Athletic Associations	Canadian amateur athletic associations that promote the sport.		
Supporting the Armed Forces and Emergency Services	To promote the efficiency of the Canadian Armed Forces for the benefit of the public by providing air, sea, or army cadet training to youth.		



### iTOTEM Analytics

•iTOTEM Analytics is an Indigenous-affiliated purpose-driven data science and communications firm with locations in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Texas. Since 2014, we've been helping businesses and not-for-profits simplify complex data to tell their story and improve operations.

•We specialize in mapping, visualizing and reporting climate, economic, social and innovation benefits by neighborhood or province. Using data science, machine learning, and AI, we categorize and visualize the positive impact of investments on Indigenous and local communities.

•Our team of data scientists, engineers, mathematicians, software developers, communications and policy specialists do the hard work for clients so they can focus on the priorities to move projects forward. We see the people behind the numbers and transform data into trust.

Appendix F



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