



INVESTOR PRESENTATION FALL 2023

Saskatchewan 

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Saskatchewan and Selected Provinces



Saskatchewan

651,036 km²
1,221,439 people
\$69,850 GDP/capita



Alberta

661,848 km²
4,703,772 people
\$75,620 GDP/capita



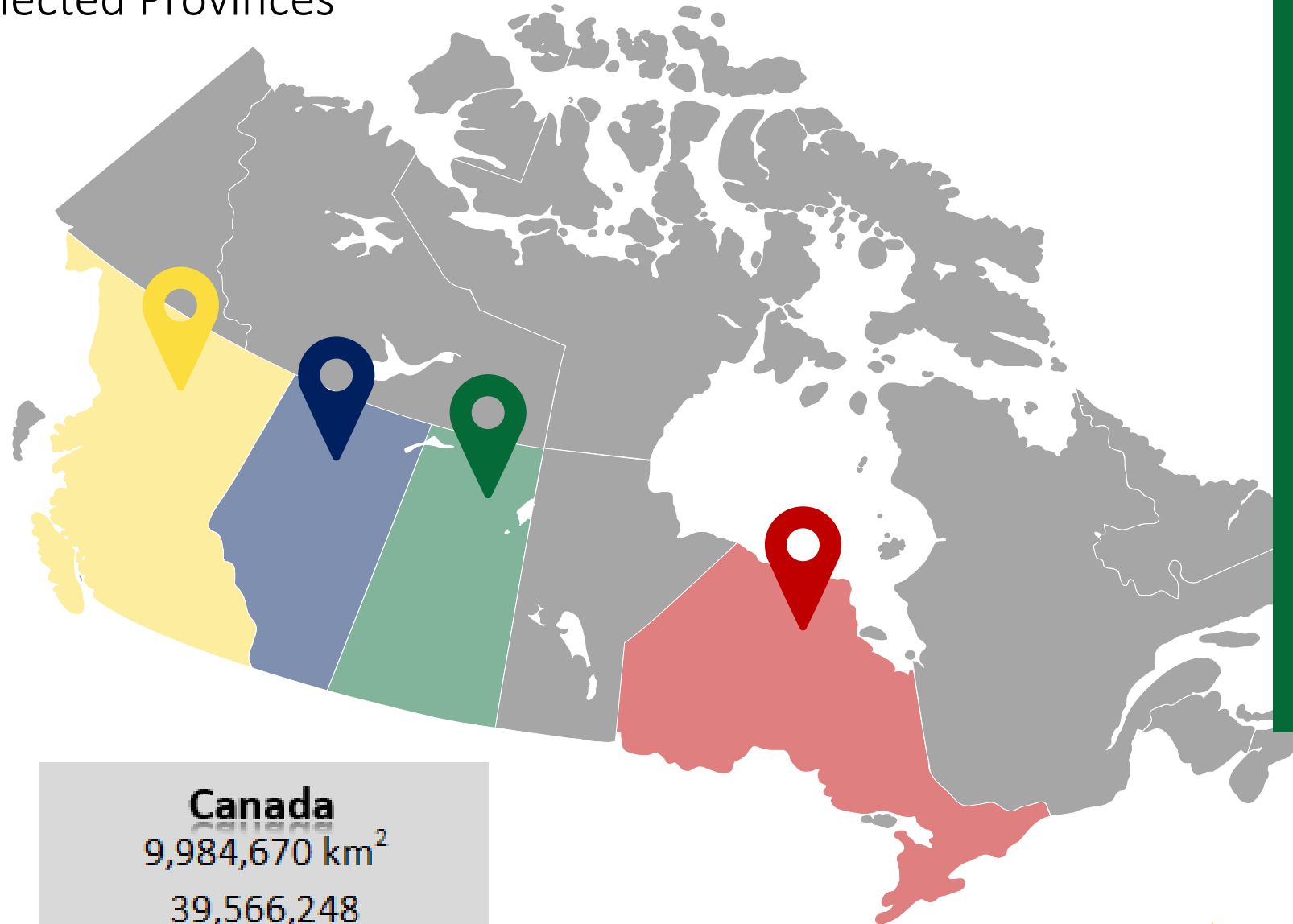
Ontario

1,076,395 km²
15,500,632 people
\$54,540 GDP/capita



British Columbia

944,735 km²
5,437,722 people
\$54,500 GDP/capita



Canada

9,984,670 km²
39,566,248
\$54,028 GDP/capita

The Saskatchewan Difference

Economic Stability

- Diversified economy balances cyclicalities of non-renewable resources and agriculture
- Growing population
- Canada's most affordable provincial jurisdiction when combining low tax, housing and utility costs
- Majority government with strong mandate – next election in 2024

Fiscal Responsibility

- Budget balance and low debt are Saskatchewan's fiscal anchors – among lowest net debt/GDP of provinces
- Long history of managing variable revenue leads to fiscal forecast conservatism
- Competitive business tax combined with attractive manufacturing and value-added processing incentives

Financial Flexibility

- Strong credit ratings
- Low reliance on federal transfer payments
- Access to \$8B in liquidity (\$4B short-debt capacity, \$2.5B sinking fund, \$1.5B cash reserves)

Credit Ratings

Agency	Long-Term Date of Last Action	Short-Term	Trend	ESG Scoring
Moody's	Aa1 May 21, 2021	Not Rated	Stable	CIS-2 Neutral
Standard & Poor's	AA June 21, 2017	A-1+	Stable	-
DBRS Morningstar	AA (low) June 18, 2020	R-1 (middle)	Stable	ESG Assessment Relevant/Not significant
Fitch	AA December 13, 2013	F1+	Stable	ESG Relevance Level 3 Neutral/Minimal

Forest

Covers northern portion of the province —

34 million hectares

(84 million acres)



Farmland

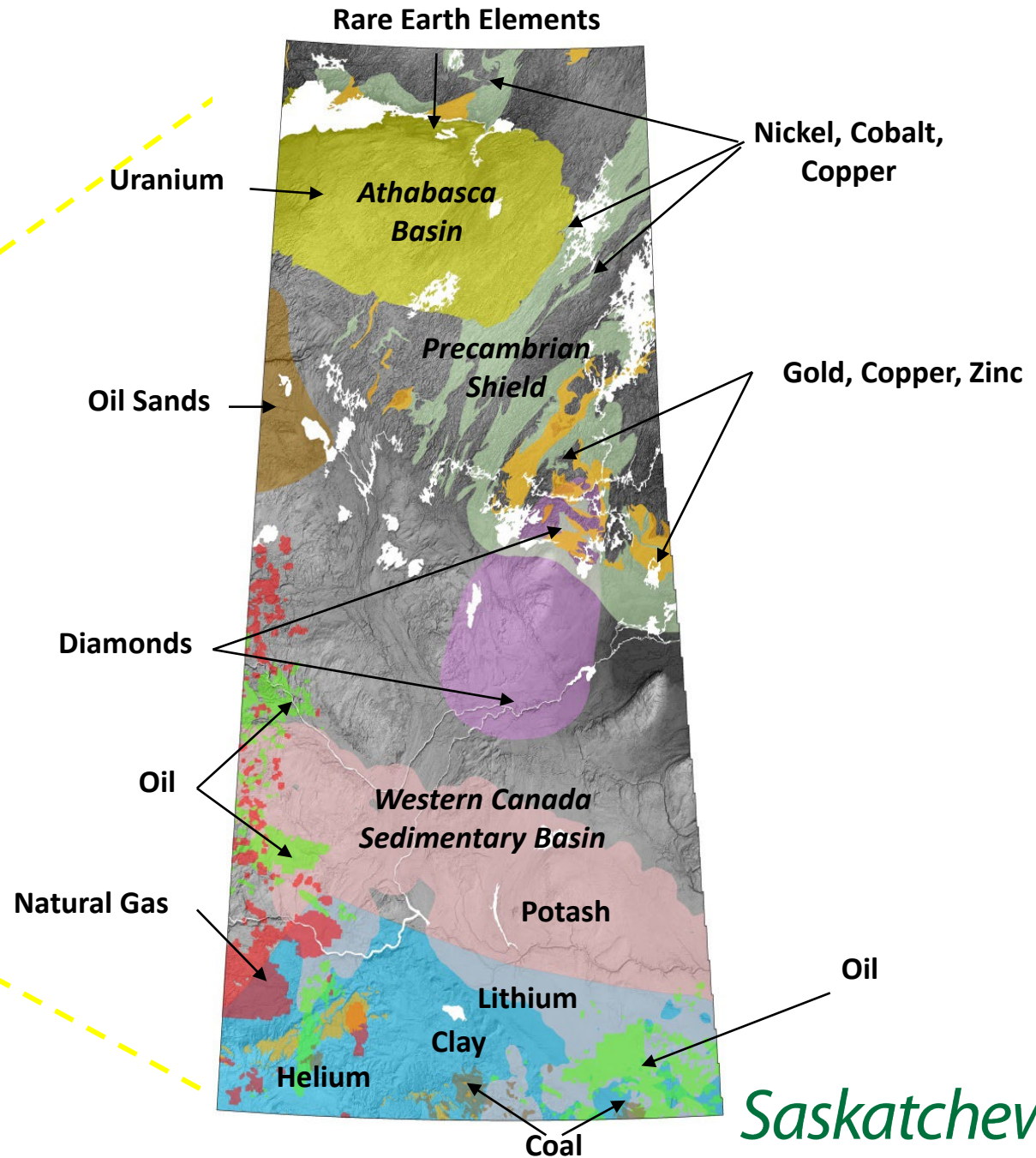
Covers most of the remaining area —

24 million hectares

(60 million acres)



Subsurface Minerals



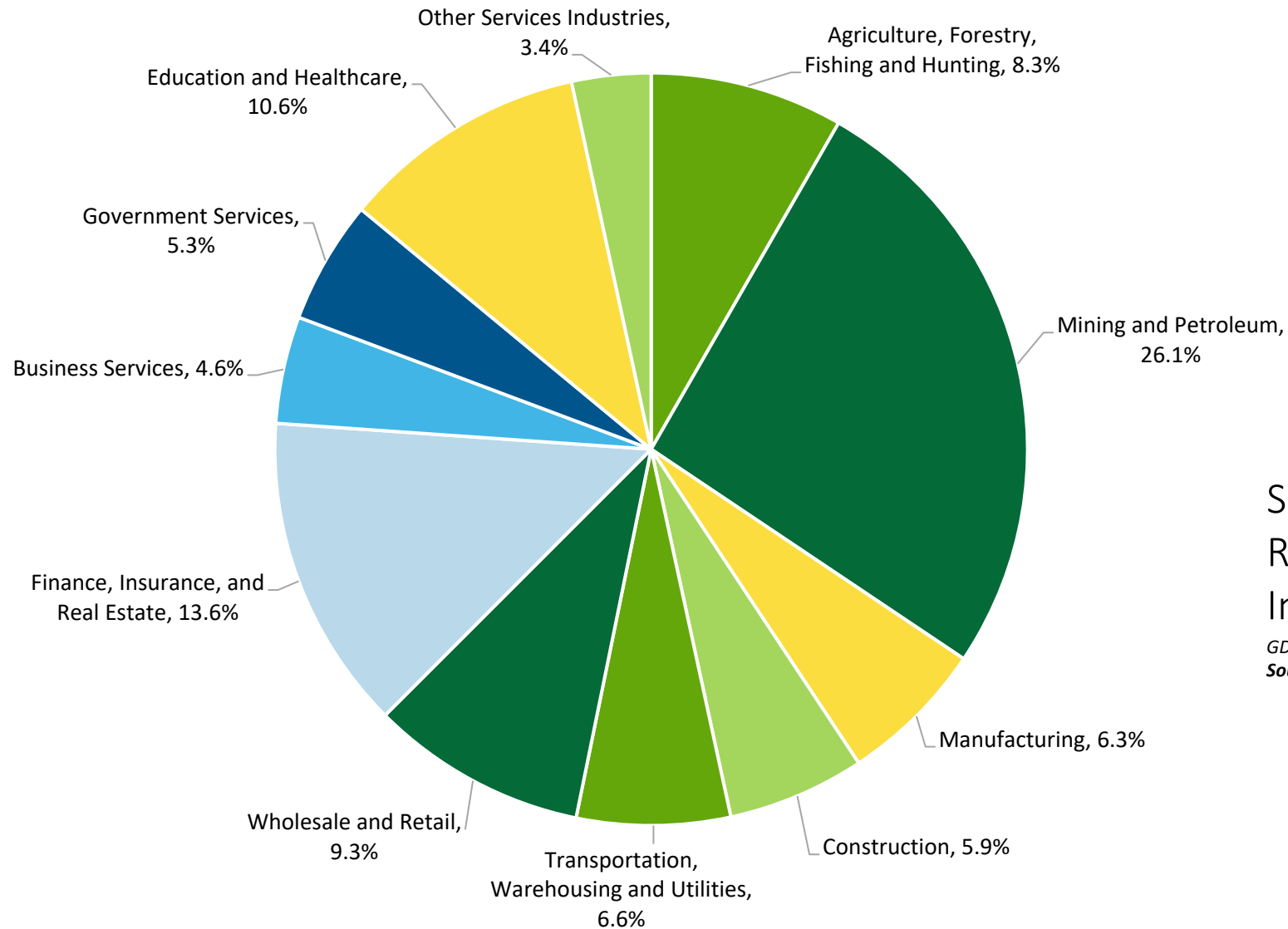
Crown Sector



¹ SGI CANADA administers the Saskatchewan Auto Fund, which is not a subsidiary Crown corporation; however, summarized operating results are provided in CIC's Consolidated Management Discussion & Analysis.

² On April 1, 2023, the Government of Saskatchewan created Lotteries and Gaming Saskatchewan (LGS), a new subsidiary Crown corporation reporting to CIC. The Saskatchewan Gaming Corporation became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the new LGS.

Diversified Economy



Saskatchewan Real GDP and Share by Industry, 2022

GDP at Basic Prices by Industry, Chained (2012) dollars
Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0402-01, accessed September 2023

Agriculture

- 40% of Canada's total farm area
- Agri-food exports reached \$18.5 billion in 2022
- In 2022, Saskatchewan accounts for:
 - 56% of the world's canary seed exports
 - 45% of the world's lentil exports
 - 37% of the world's dry pea exports
 - 33% of the world's durum wheat exports



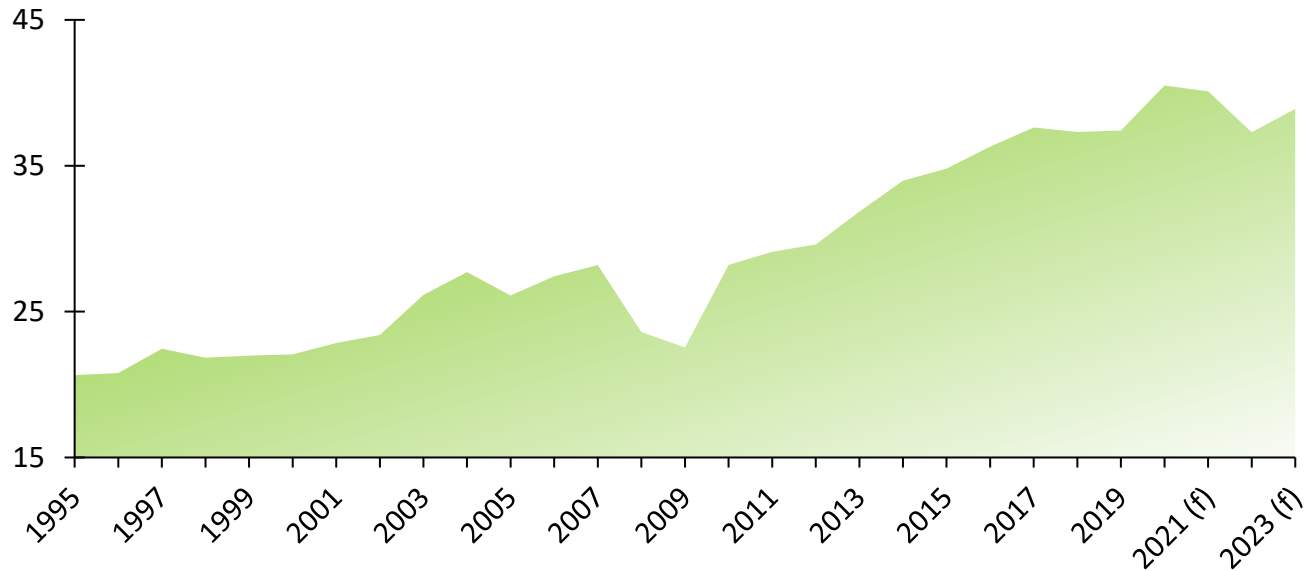
Sustainable Agricultural Practices

- Agriculture industry is among the most innovative and sustainable in the world
- Leader in zero-till farming, storing more carbon in farmland than any other province
- Crop production footprint much lower than global competitors and lower than Canadian averages
- Major producer of plant protein crops like lentils and dried peas
- Agriscience cluster in Saskatoon



Potash

World Potash Consumption
(millions of metric tonnes)

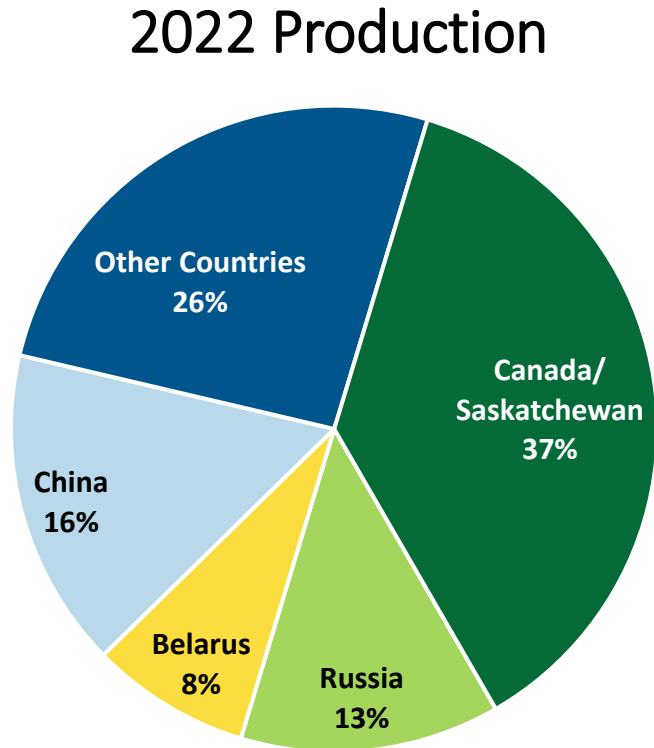


- By conservative estimates, Saskatchewan could supply current world demand for several hundred years

Source: <https://www.ifastat.org/databases/plant-nutrition>, accessed August 2023



Potash



- In 2022, Saskatchewan accounted for 37% of global potash production
- Saskatchewan's annual share is typically one-third

Source: USGS, Mineral Commodity Summary, January 2023



Sustainable Mining

- Saskatchewan produces potash with 50% fewer emissions than competing jurisdictions
- Province's high-grade uranium deposits are an important global source of zero-carbon energy
- Occurrences of 23 of the 31 critical minerals including: cobalt, copper, graphite, helium, lithium, nickel, platinum group metals and rare earth elements



Energy

- Saskatchewan is Canada's 2nd largest producer of oil and 3rd largest producer of natural gas in Canada
- Saskatchewan oil production is conventional light, medium and heavy crude
- Home to the world's largest high-grade uranium deposits



Clean Energy and Environmental Strategy



Targeting 50% renewable power sources by 2030



Transition to net zero to include small modular reactors



Methane emission targets for oil and gas



World's largest commercial carbon capture facility

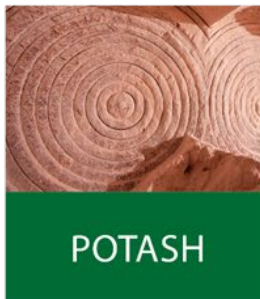


Capital Investment

- Private sector capital investment is expected to grow by 27.0%, from \$10.4 billion in 2022 to \$13.2 billion in 2023
- Mining and oil and gas investment is expected to increase by 41.5%, from \$5.5 billion in 2022 to \$7.8 billion in 2023
- 28 projects in the construction phase will result in an investment of over \$16 billion in the next three years



Top International Export Products



\$16.3B



\$13.2B



\$4.7B



\$3.5B



\$2.7B



\$2.0B



\$1.1B



\$913M



\$697M

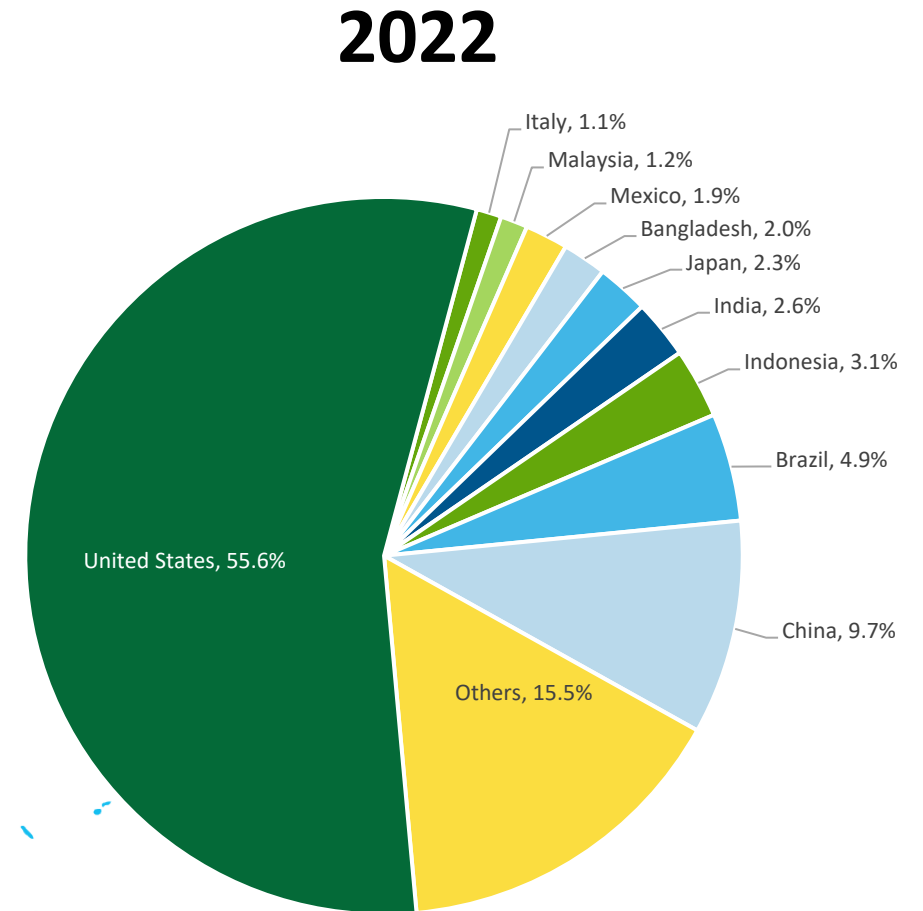
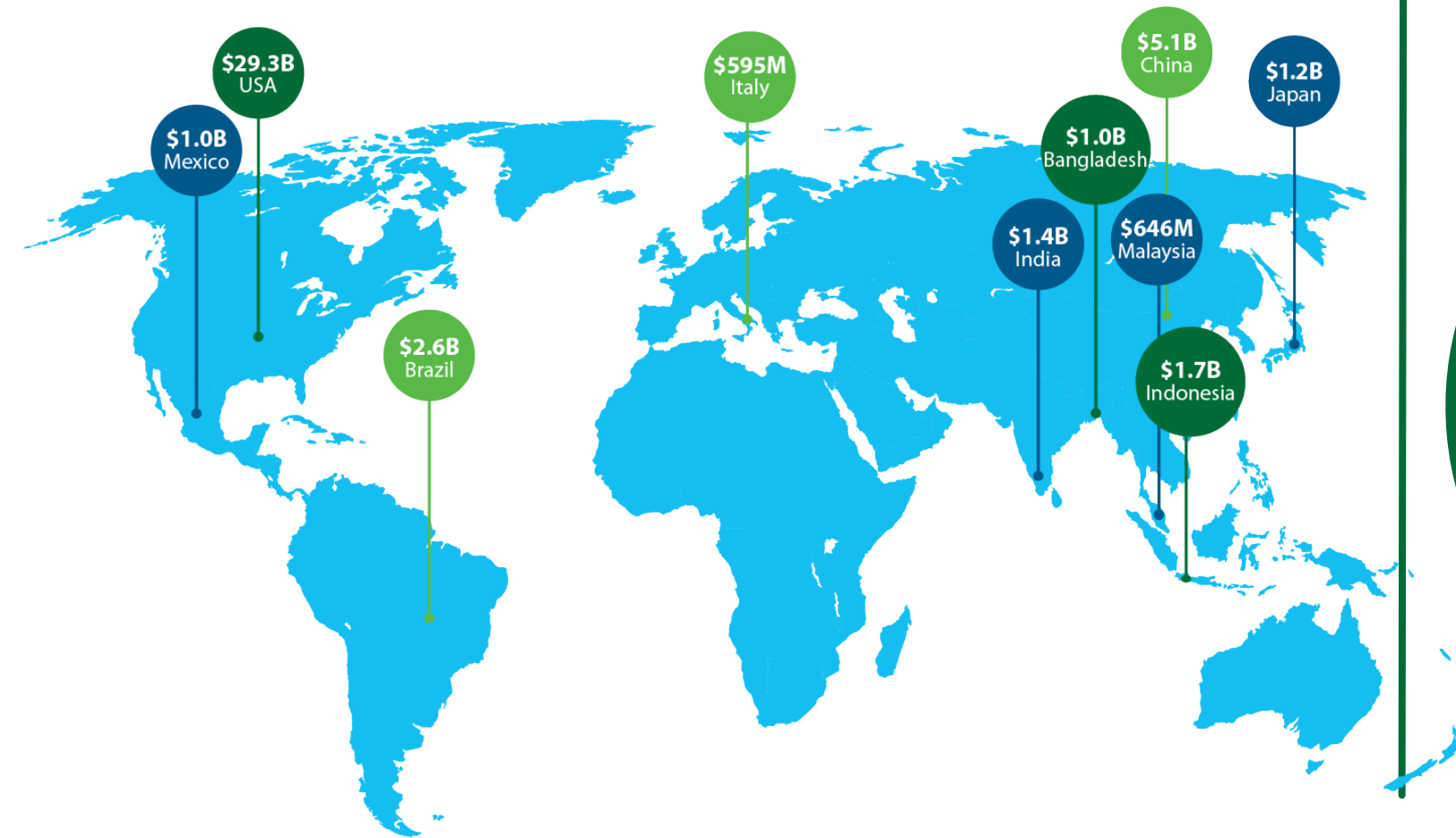


\$551M

Source: Canada Trade Data Online, accessed August 2023
Data may not total 100% due to rounding
Dollar figures are in \$CAN.

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 2022 = \$52.6B

Top Export Markets



Source: Canada Trade Data Online, accessed August 2023
Data may not total 100% due to rounding
Dollar figures are in \$CAN.

Economic Outlook

Saskatchewan Economic Forecast

(per cent change unless otherwise noted)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	Actual	Actual		Forecast			
Real GDP*	(0.9)	4.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3
Nominal GDP*	13.1	19.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.5
CPI	2.6	6.6	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Employment growth (000s)	14.2	19.8	5.4	5.7	8.1	8.7	7.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5
Retail sales	14.6	7.5	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.9

* Estimates for 2022

Sources: Statistics Canada, Ministry of Finance, Conference Board of Canada (CBOC), and IHS Markit.

Resource Assumptions and Sensitivities

Key Resource Assumptions

	2022-23	2023-24		Change from Budget	
	Actuals	Budget	Q1	\$	%
WTI Oil Price (US\$/barrel)	89.59	79.50	74.47	(5.0)	(6.3)
Light-Heavy Differential (% of WTI)	18.9	23.8	13.9	(9.9)	(41.6)
Well-head Oil Price (C\$/barrel) ¹	91.26	78.07	77.97	(0.1)	(0.1)
Oil Production (million barrels)	166.7	170.5	167.2	(3.3)	(1.9)
Potash Price (mine netback, US\$/KCl tonne) ²	562	369	338	(30.6)	(8.3)
Potash Price (netback, C\$/K ₂ O tonne) ²	1,205	814	744	(69.2)	(8.5)
Potash Sales (million KCl tonnes) ²	22.8	25.0	24.5	(0.5)	(2.2)
Potash Sales (million K ₂ O tonnes) ²	13.9	15.3	14.9	(0.3)	(2.2)
Canadian Dollar (US cents)	75.64	74.35	74.64	0.29	0.4

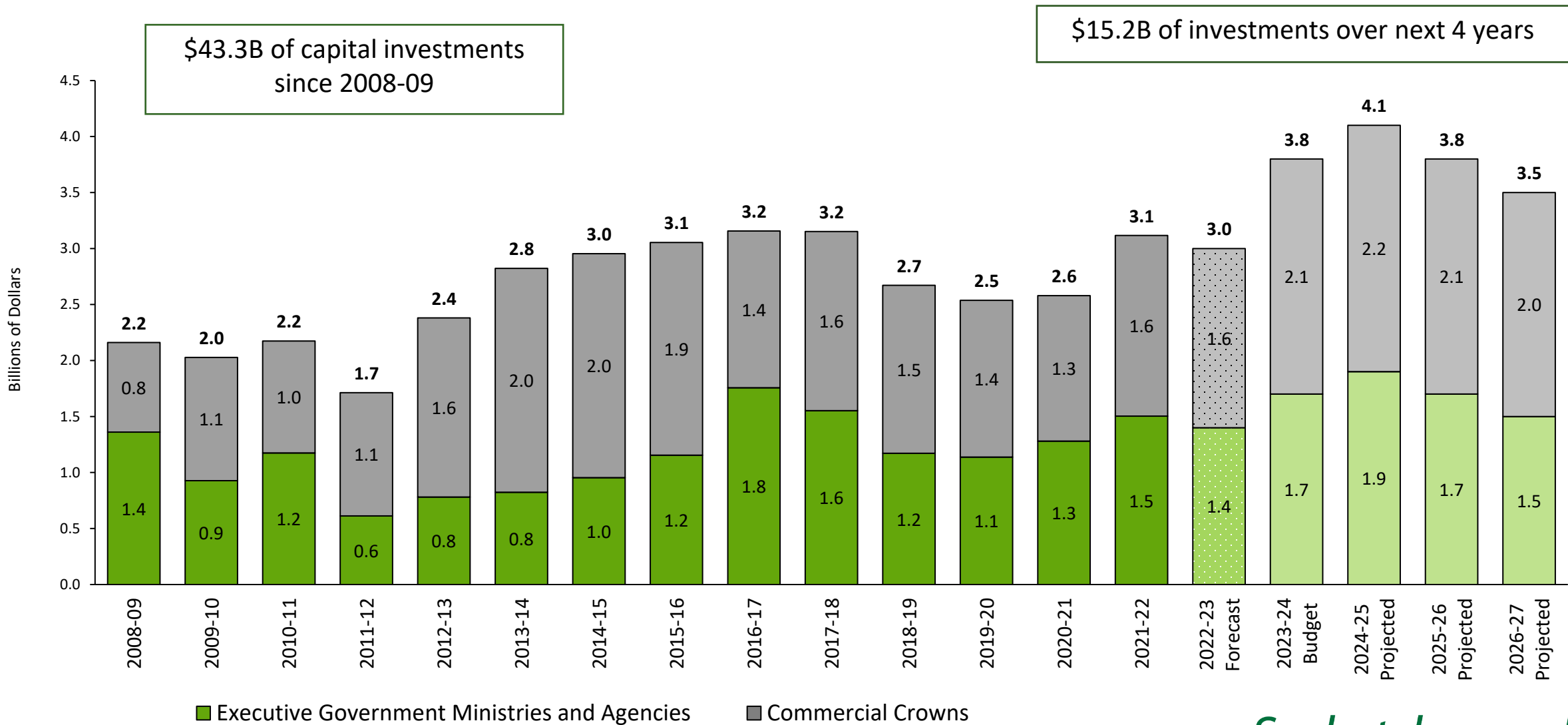
¹The average price per barrel of Saskatchewan light, medium and heavy oil

²Ministry of Finance calculations derived from calendar-year forecasts; KCl figures are estimated from K₂O statistics at 0.61 conversion rate

Key Sensitivities

- **WTI Oil Prices**
 - \$16M for each US\$1/barrel
- **Exchange Rate**
 - \$48M for each U.S. cent
- **Potash Prices**
 - \$66M for each US\$10/KCl tonne

Government Capital Expenditures



Low Debt Burden

Gross Debt

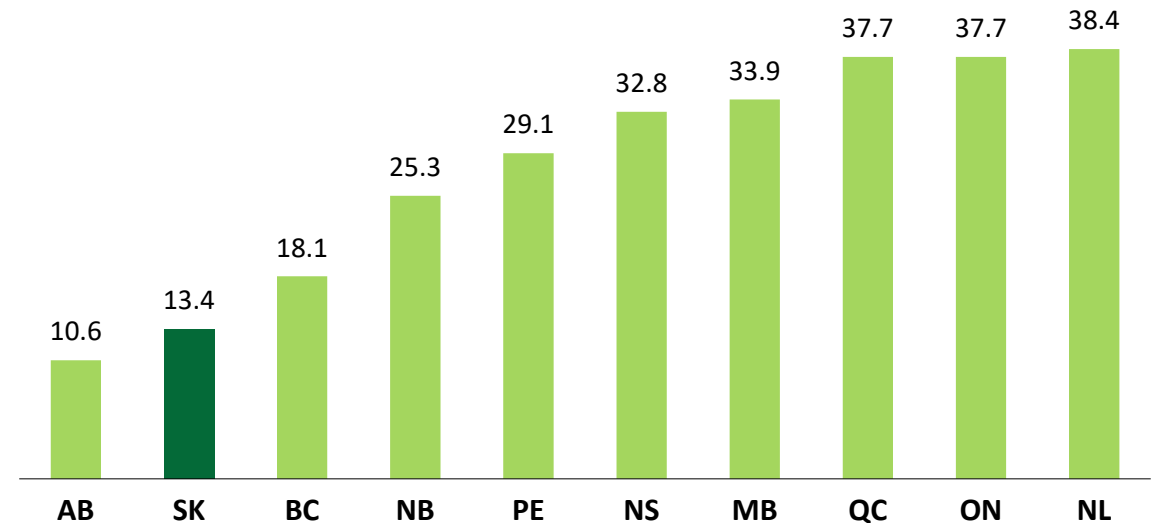
As at March 31

	2022-23	2023-24	2023-24
(millions of dollars)	Actual	Budget	Q1
General Revenue Fund			
- Operating	8,451.9	7,463.9	7,463.9
- Saskatchewan Capital Plan	9,771.1	10,371.1	10,371.1
Other Government Service Organizations	277.8	248.8	250.5
Taxpayer-Supported Debt	18,500.8	18,083.8	18,085.5
Government Business Enterprises	11,981.5	12,771.5	12,831.0
Self-Supporting Debt	11,981.5	12,771.5	12,831.0
Total	30,482.3	30,855.3	30,916.5

- Due to higher revenues in 2022-23, the plan to retire \$988 million in operating debt remains unchanged.
- Generates an estimated \$44M in annual interest savings.

Net Debt as a % of GDP Forecast

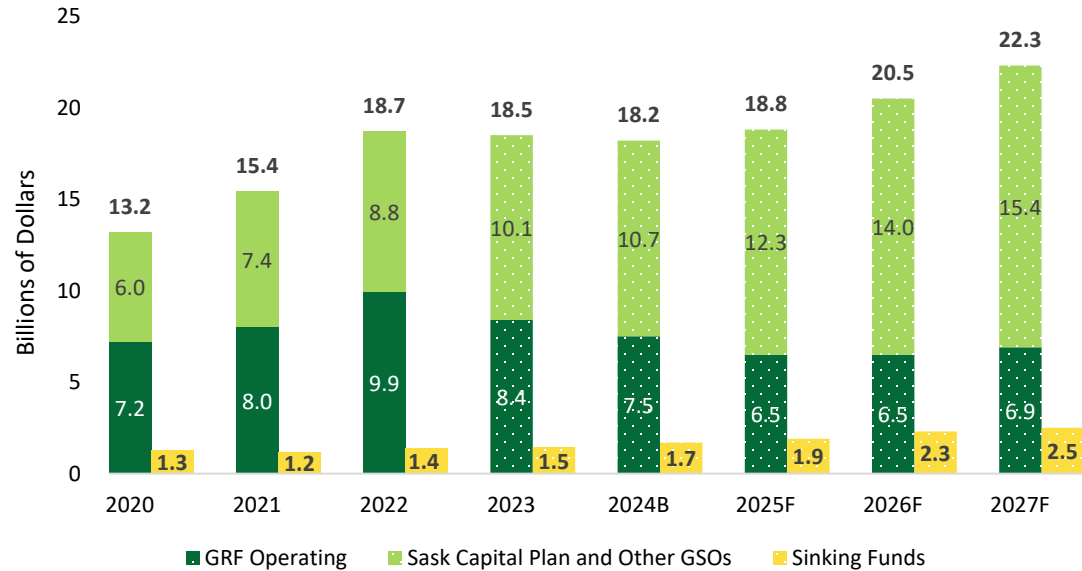
2023-24 Fiscal Yearend Projection



Sources: Net Debt: Jurisdictions most recent data (as of July 31, 2023).
GDP: SK-Saskatchewan Ministry of Finance. All other provinces-CBoC

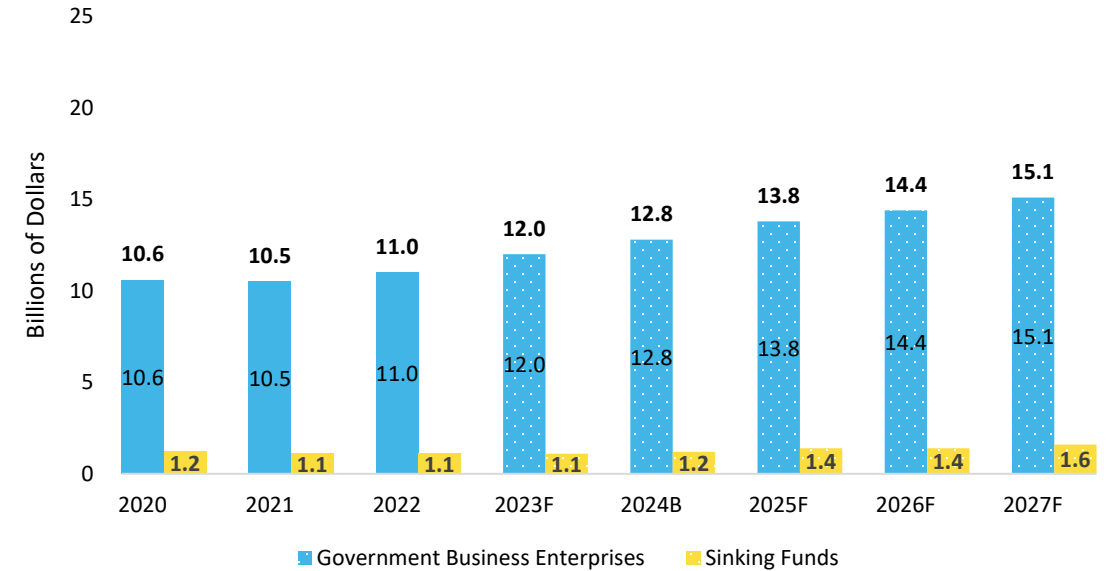
Gross Debt

Gross Taxpayer-Supported Debt As at March 31



- Government capital debt growth offset by operating debt reduction.

Gross Self-Supporting Debt As at March 31

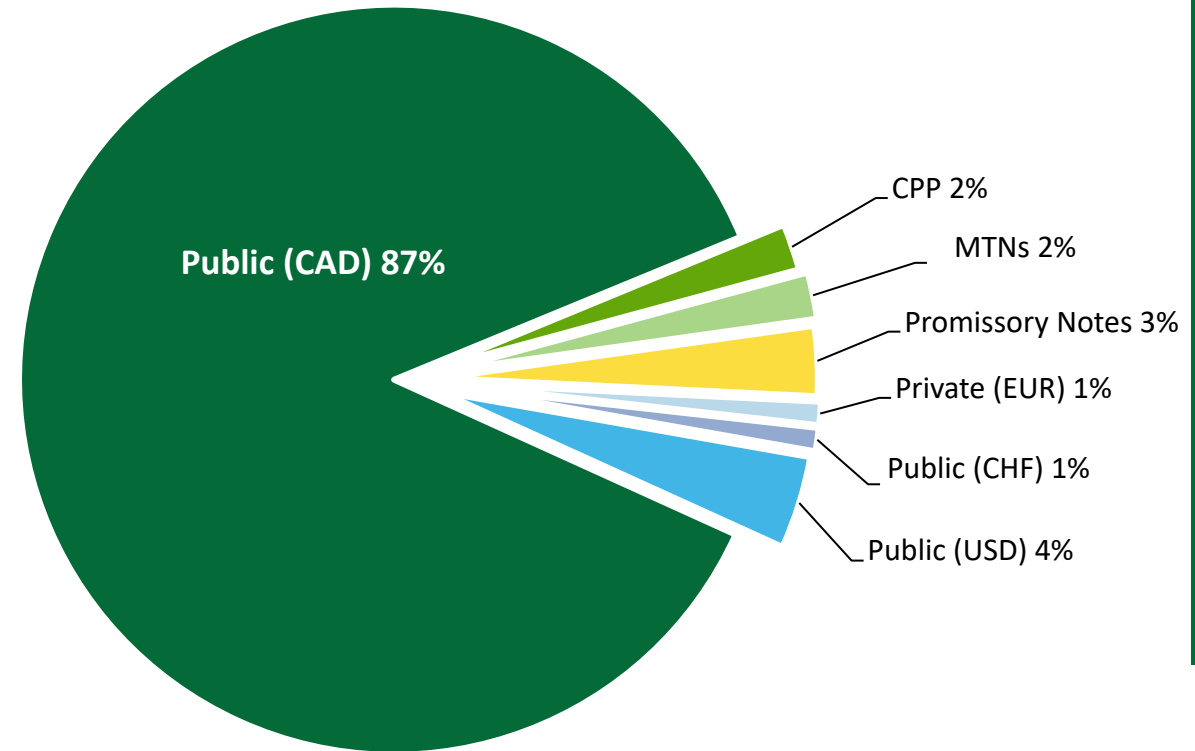


- Crown debt increasing to support capital projects including energy transition.

Debt and Liquidity

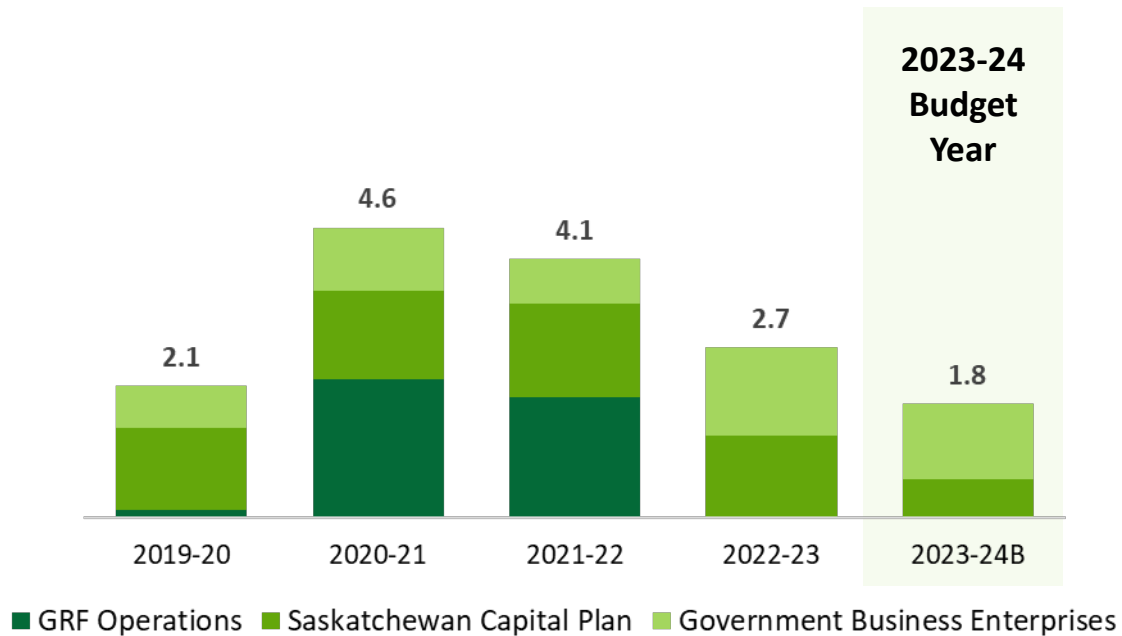
- CAD benchmark curve
 - Global SEC USD shelf
 - Opportunistic offshore issuance
 - Longer term debt maturity profile (~15 years)
- Sinking fund (~CAD \$2.5B)
 - \$4.0B short debt capacity (\$1.0B drawn)
 - \$1.25B – \$1.75B liquid reserves

Composition of Gross Debt Outstanding



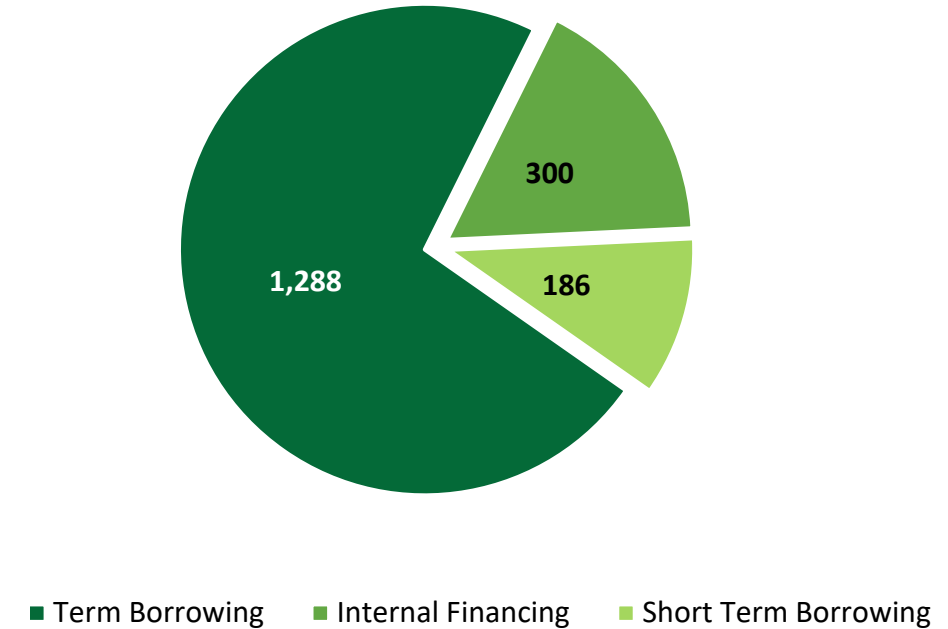
Borrowing Requirements

Annual Borrowing Requirements
(billions of dollars)

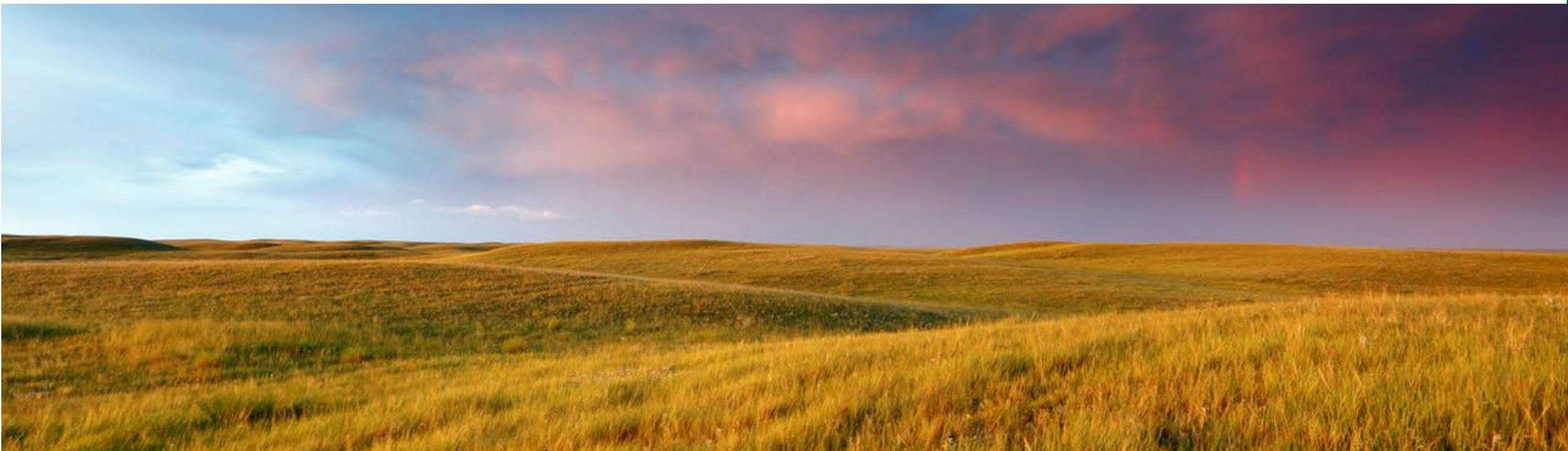


- No operating borrowing for fiscal 2022-23 and 2023-24

2023-24 Term and Short-Term Borrowing
(millions of dollars)



- \$300M of term GBE borrowing to be financed internally



Appendix

Economic Indicators at Q1

	<u>Saskatchewan</u>		<u>Canada</u>	
	Level	% Change	% Change	Period
Population at Apr. 1 (000s)	1,221.4	2.8	1.3	April
Employment (000s)*	587.3	1.2	4.8	Jan. - Jul.
Unemployment Rate (%)* (seasonally adjusted)	4.6	n.a	5.5	Jan. - Jul.
Employment Rate (%)*	63.9	n.a	61.5	Jan. - Jul.
Consumer Price Index (2002=100)*	159.1	4.9	6.8	Jan. - Jul.
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)*	1,163.7	2.3	2.9	Jan. - May.
Retail Sales (\$B)**	9.9	2.3	9.5	Jan. - May.
Wholesale Trade (\$B)**	18.9	7.7	13.6	Jan. - Jun.
New Motor Vehicle Sales (# of Units)**	16,616	2.7	(9.0)	Jan. - Jun.
Food Services & Drinking Places Sales (\$M)**	951.7	15.9	43.4	Jan. - May.
Manufacturing Sales (\$B)**	11.0	2.0	21.1	Jan. - Jun.
International Goods Exports (\$B)**	25.4	4.7	28.6	Jan. - Jun.
Building Permits (\$B)**	0.6	(26.4)	13.9	Jan. - Jun.
Housing Starts (# of Units)**	1,929.0	(10.0)	(5.5)	Jan. - Jul.
Investment in Building Construction (\$B)**	1.5	(0.7)	10.6	Jan. - Jun.
Residential (\$B)**	1.0	(7.5)	9.3	Jan. - Jun.
Non-residential (\$B)**	0.5	15.1	13.9	Jan. - Jun.

Source: Statistics Canada, August 8, 2023

Note: Wholesale trade excludes petroleum, petroleum products, and other hydrocarbons and oilseed and grain

*Year to date average

**Year to date total

Q1 Forecast

2023 GDP growth

1.8 per cent

2024 GDP growth

1.2 per cent

Q1 Revenue Update

	2022-23	2023-24		Change from Budget	
(millions of dollars)	Actuals	Budget	Q1	\$	%
Taxation	9,811.8	9,633.8	9,783.5	149.7	1.6
Non-renewable resources	4,603.1	3,344.6	2,815.7	(528.9)	(15.8)
Net income from GBEs	250.2	529.1	648.8	119.7	22.6
Other own-source revenue	2,572.9	2,615.6	2,726.4	110.8	4.2
Transfers from the federal government	3,356.6	3,554.6	3,579.6	25.0	0.7
Total Revenue	20,594.6	19,677.7	19,554.0	(123.7)	(0.6)

Lower non-renewable resource revenues due to lower prices and slower production growth.
Largely offset by increases in taxation revenue resulting from strength in consumption.

Q1 Expense Summary

(millions of dollars)	2022-23	2023-24		Change from Budget	
	Actuals	Budget	Q1	\$	%
Agriculture	1,835.0	1,449.8	1,449.8	-	-
Community development	758.2	866.0	866.0	-	-
Economic development	733.9	367.4	367.4	-	-
Education	3,792.2	4,035.7	4,304.2	268.5	6.7
Environment and natural resources	353.0	254.4	256.3	1.9	0.8
Financing charges	816.3	812.2	816.6	4.4	0.5
General government	512.0	540.1	584.4	44.4	8.2
Health	7,010.1	7,056.3	7,056.3	-	-
Protection of persons and property	988.6	968.5	1,057.6	89.0	9.2
Social services and assistance	1,587.3	1,665.2	1,665.2	-	-
Transportation	627.3	644.6	644.6	-	-
Total Expense	19,013.9	18,660.2	19,068.5	408.2	2.2

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