



INVESTOR PRESENTATION
SPRING 2025

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The Saskatchewan Difference

Economic Stability

- Diversified economy balances cyclicalities of non-renewable resources with agrifood industries
- Growing population
- Canada's most affordable provincial jurisdiction
- Diversified Crown business sector

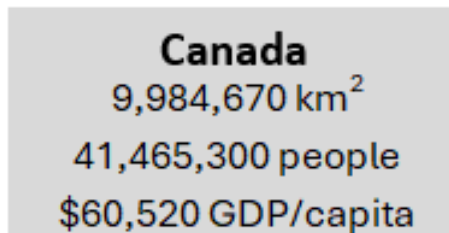
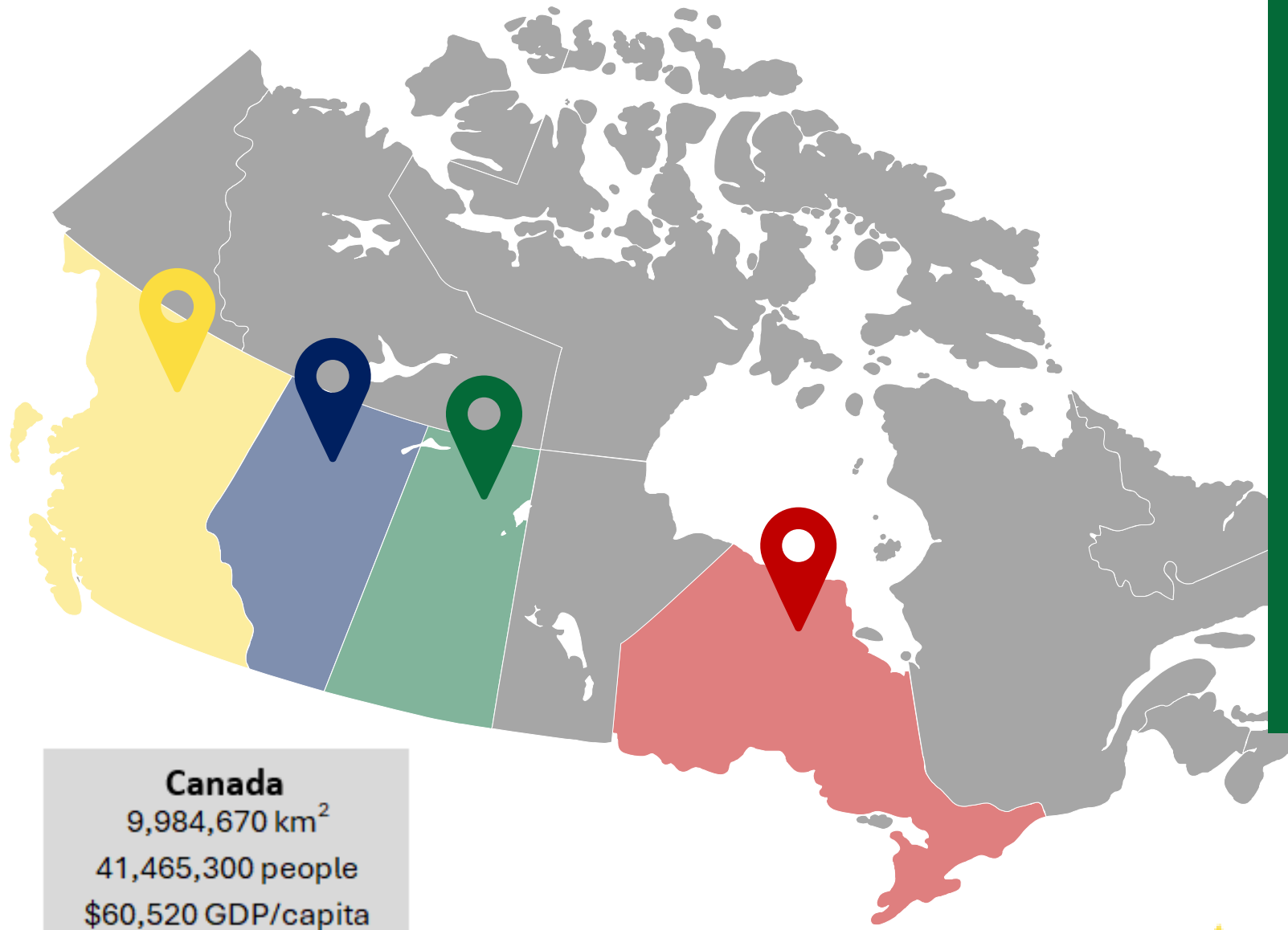
Fiscal Responsibility

- Budget balance and low debt are Saskatchewan's fiscal anchors
- Fiscal forecast conservatism
- Competitive business taxes
- Attractive manufacturing and value-added processing incentives

Financial Flexibility

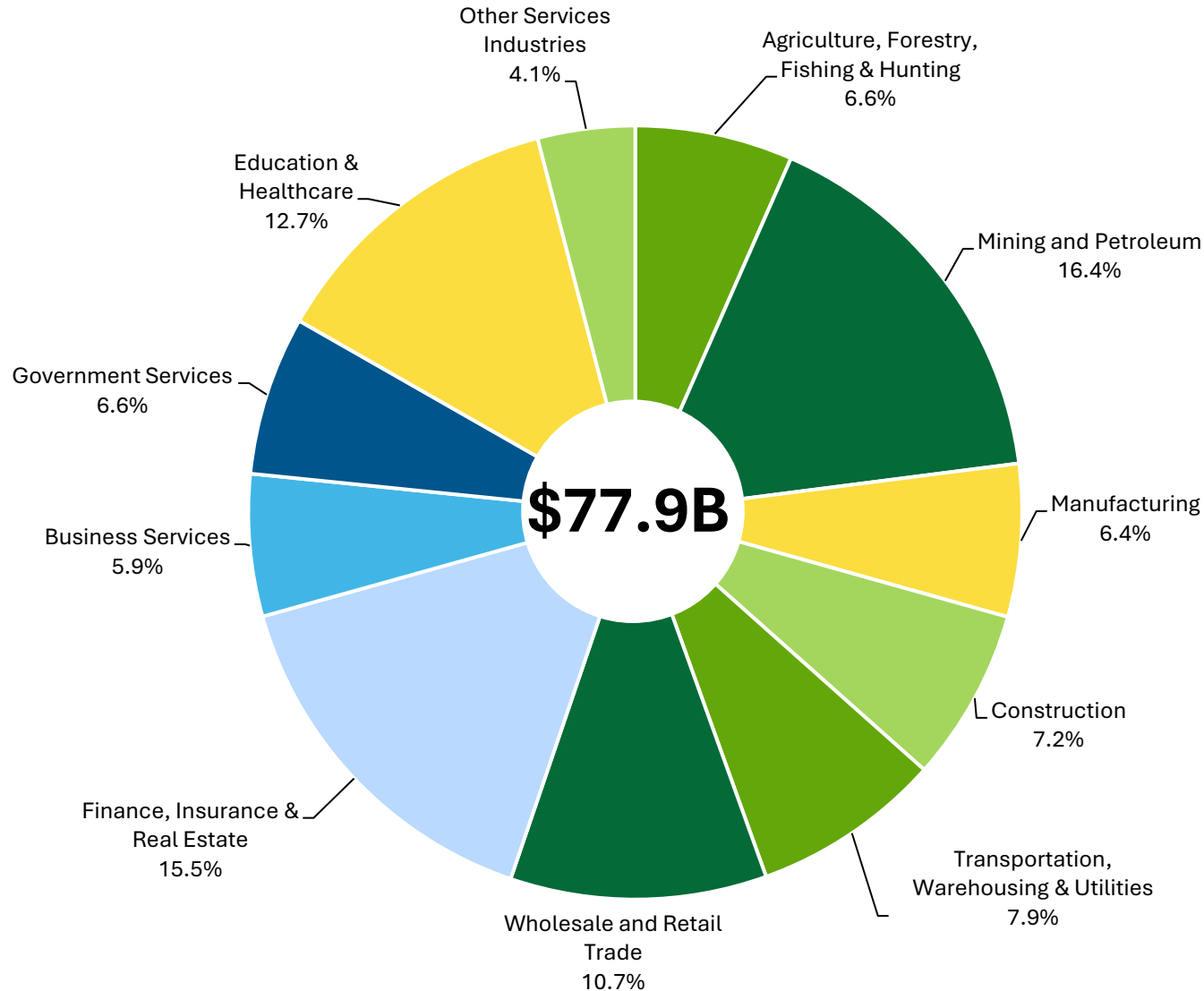
- Strong credit ratings
- Low Net Debt/GDP
- Moderate tax rates allow for adjustments to revenues when required
- Access to \$8B in liquidity

Saskatchewan and Selected Provinces



Source for GDP: Statistics Canada, 2023 GDP at Basic Prices, accessed March 2025.
Per capita calculated using 2023 GDP and Q2 2023 population.

Economic Diversity

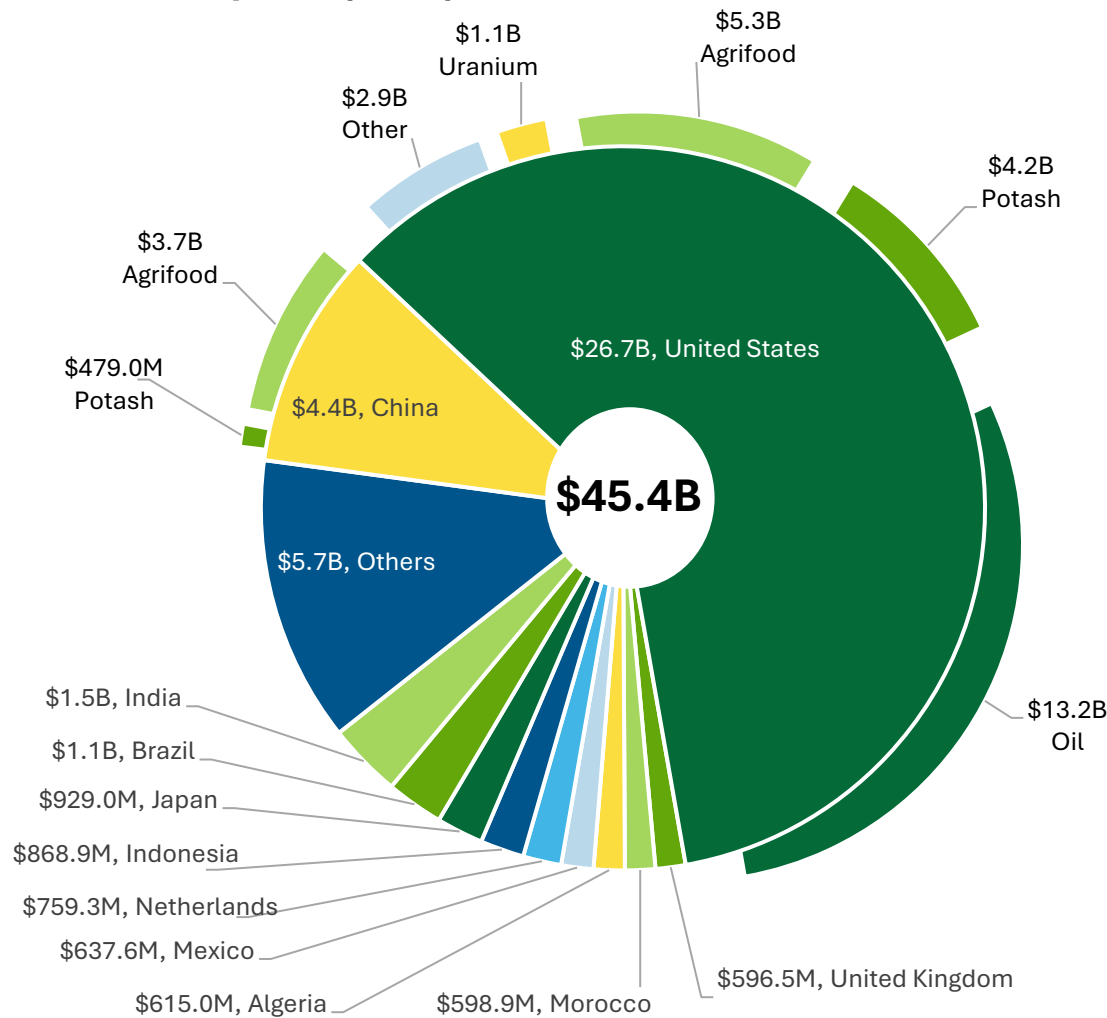


Saskatchewan Real GDP and Share by Industry, 2023

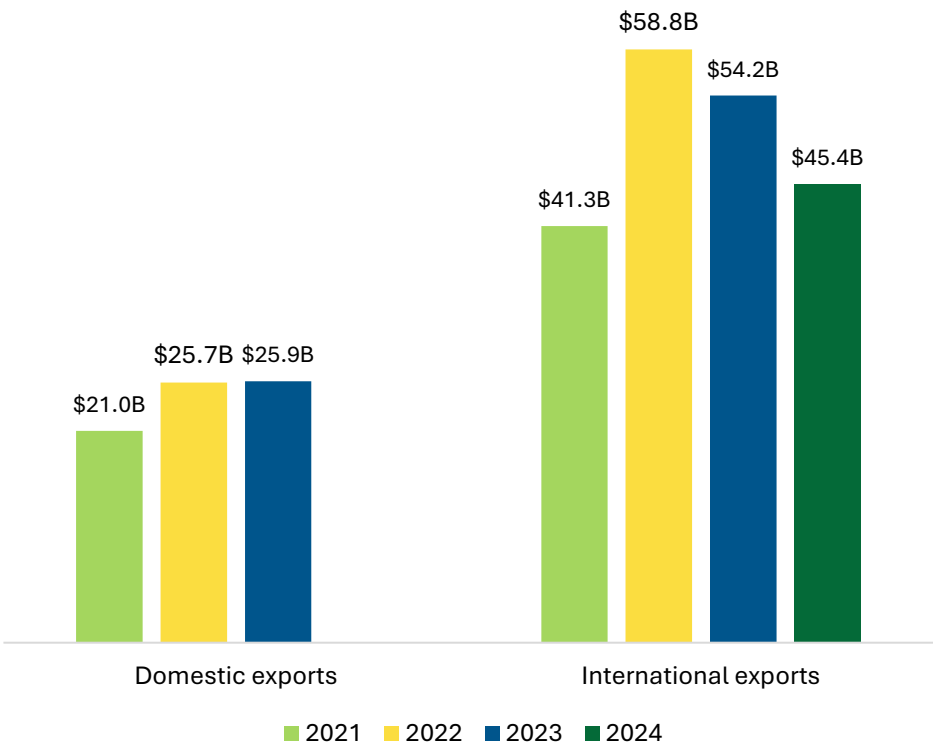
- Saskatchewan's high value, capital-intensive economy is comprised of roughly 50% goods and 50% services
- High per-capita GDP
- 2023 Nominal GDP = \$109.7B

Saskatchewan Exports

International Exports (2024)



Export History



Source: Statistics Canada and Trade Data Online (accessed March 19, 2025)

Top International Export Products



OIL

\$12.5B



POTASH

\$7.9B



CANOLA SEED

\$3.2B



WHEAT

\$3.2B



CANOLA OIL

\$3.0B



URANIUM

\$2.8B



LENTILS

\$2.0B



DURUM WHEAT

\$1.8B



CANOLA MEAL

\$1.2B



PEAS

\$972.4M

TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 2024 = \$45.4B

Source: Canada Trade Data Online, accessed March 2025
Data may not total 100% due to rounding
Dollar figures are in \$CAN.



\$17.9B

FOOD



\$16.0B

FUEL



\$7.9B

FERTILIZER

Crown Sector



Broad Crown Corporation business sector

- Generates \$750M to \$1B annual profits for the Government
- Employs 11,000+ people

2025-26 Budget and Fiscal Outlook

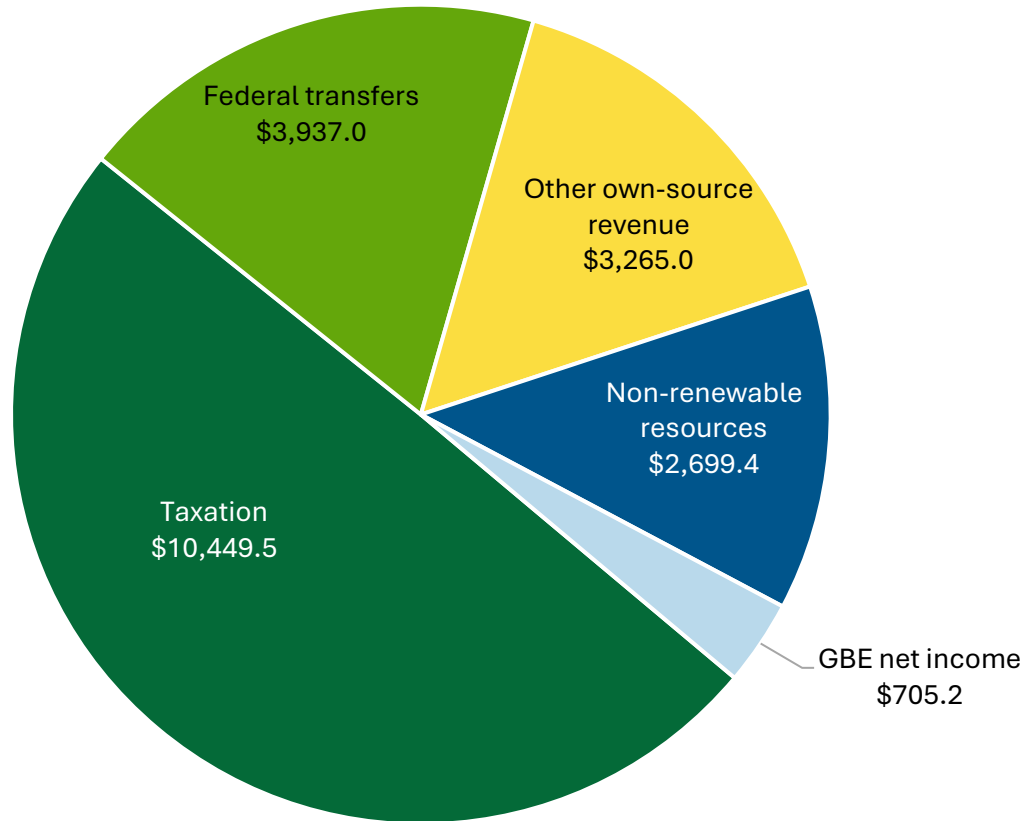
	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
(millions of dollars)	Actual	Forecast	Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Revenue	20,993	20,408	21,056	21,835	22,643	23,481
Expense	20,811	21,069	21,044	21,759	22,499	23,264
Deficit	182	(661)	12	76	144	217
Taxpayer-supported debt	19,204	21,712	23,459	25,238	27,451	29,497
Self-supported debt	12,983	14,128	14,873	16,274	17,055	18,119
Gross debt	32,187	35,840	38,332	41,512	44,506	47,616
Net Debt (\$M)	14,347	15,988	17,327	18,353	19,223	19,837
Net Debt as % of GDP	12.9	13.9	14.6	14.9	15.0	14.8

- Forecast budget balance in 2025-26 and for the medium term
- Year over year gross debt increase of \$2.5 billion to fund spending for the Saskatchewan Capital Plan as well as capital spending of Crown corporations
- No explicit contingency, however worst-case scenario impact from tariffs is \$1.4 billion

Revenue and Expense Composition

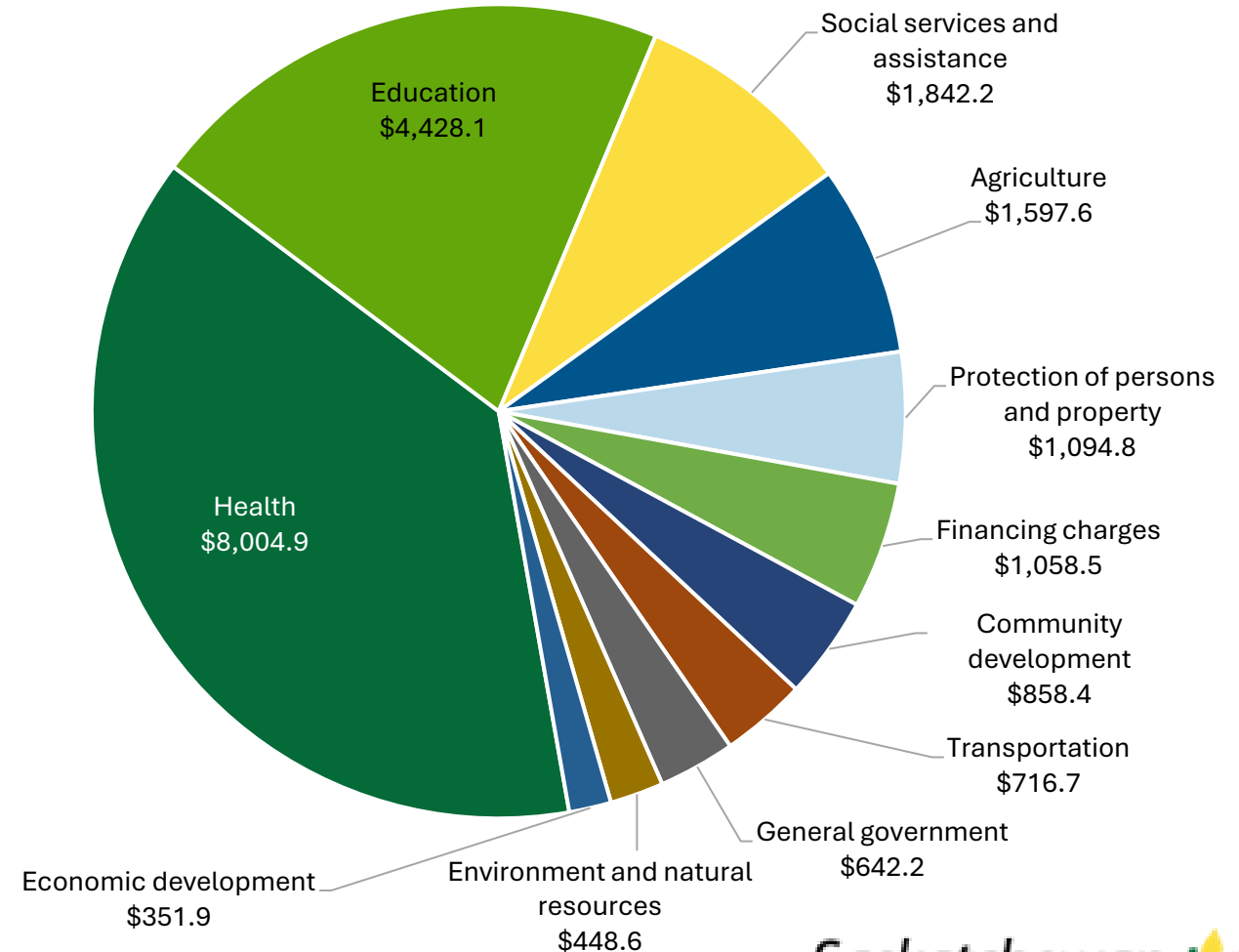
Revenue Composition

Budget 2025-26 (\$ millions)



Expense Composition

Budget 2025-26 (\$ millions)



Saskatchewan's Economic Outlook

Private Sector Economic Forecast for Saskatchewan

(per cent change unless otherwise noted)

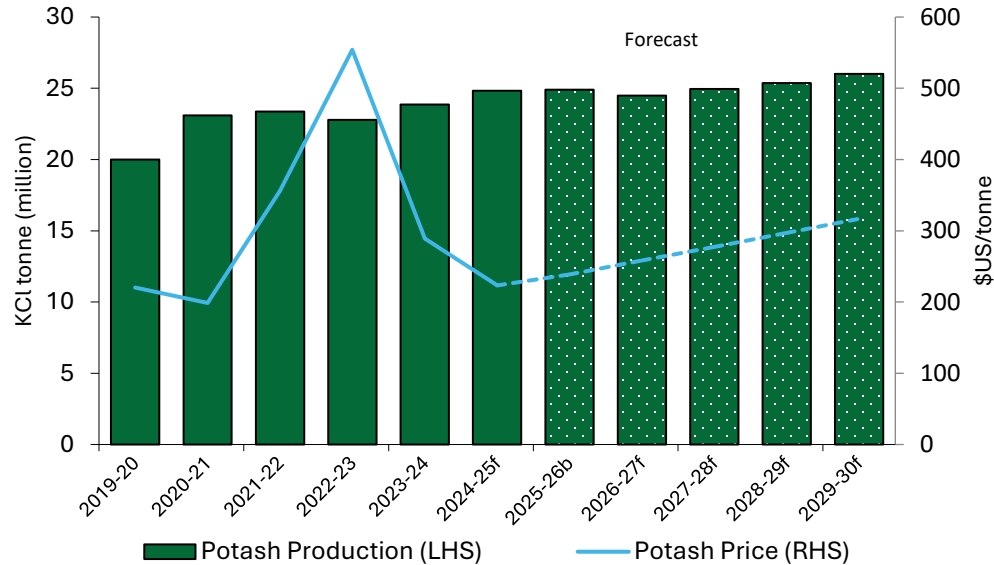
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Real GDP	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nominal GDP	(4.8)	4.2	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	3.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Employment growth (000s)*	9.2	15.2	9.5	6.7	8.8	9.3	7.7
Unemployment rate (%)*	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4

* Actuals for 2024

Sources: Statistics Canada (2023-2024); Average private sector forecast as of February 19, 2025 (2024-2026); Ministry of Finance calculations based on average private sector forecast (2027-2029).

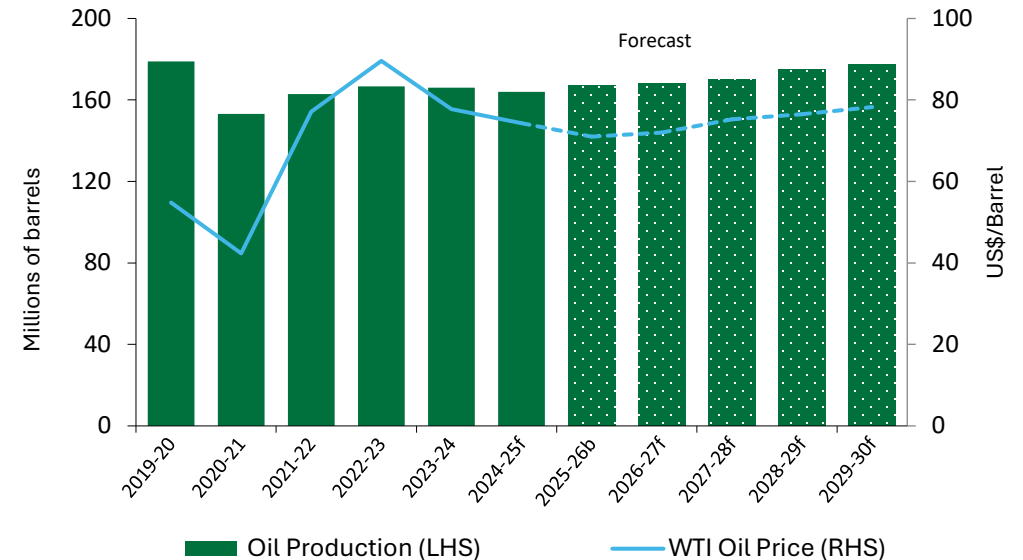
Commodity Price and Production Outlook

Saskatchewan Potash Price and Production



Source: Ministry of Energy and Resources (February 2025)

WTI Oil Price and Saskatchewan Oil Production



Source: Ministry of Energy and Resources (January 2025)

Potash

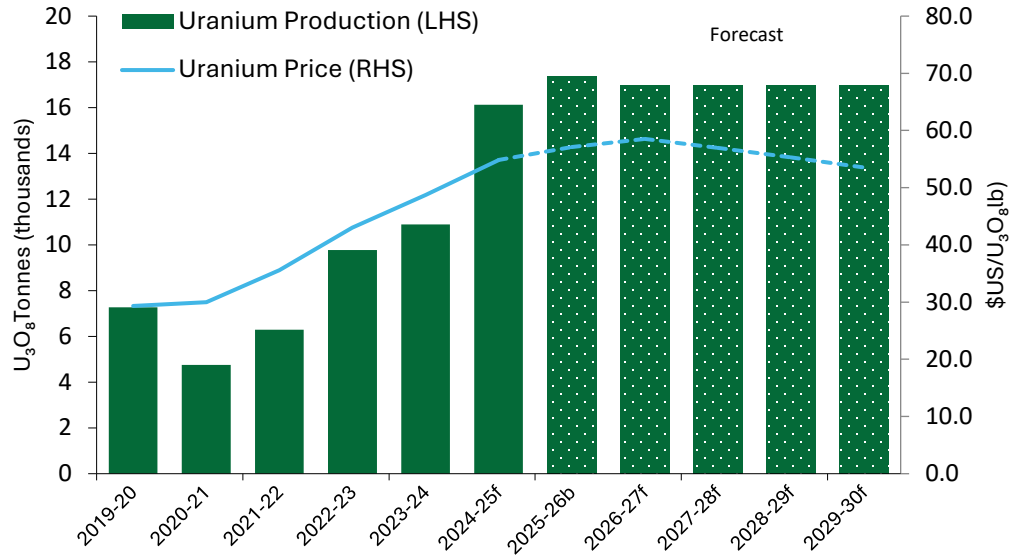
- Potash markets expected to stabilize in 2025-26 following the global price correction in 2024-25
- Global demand for potash is expected to remain at or near record levels moving into 2025

Energy

- Global oil demand growth expected to remain relatively subdued, slightly weakening prices
- Saskatchewan's oil production expected to grow in 2025-26 and over the medium term

Commodity Price and Production Outlook

Saskatchewan Uranium Price and Production

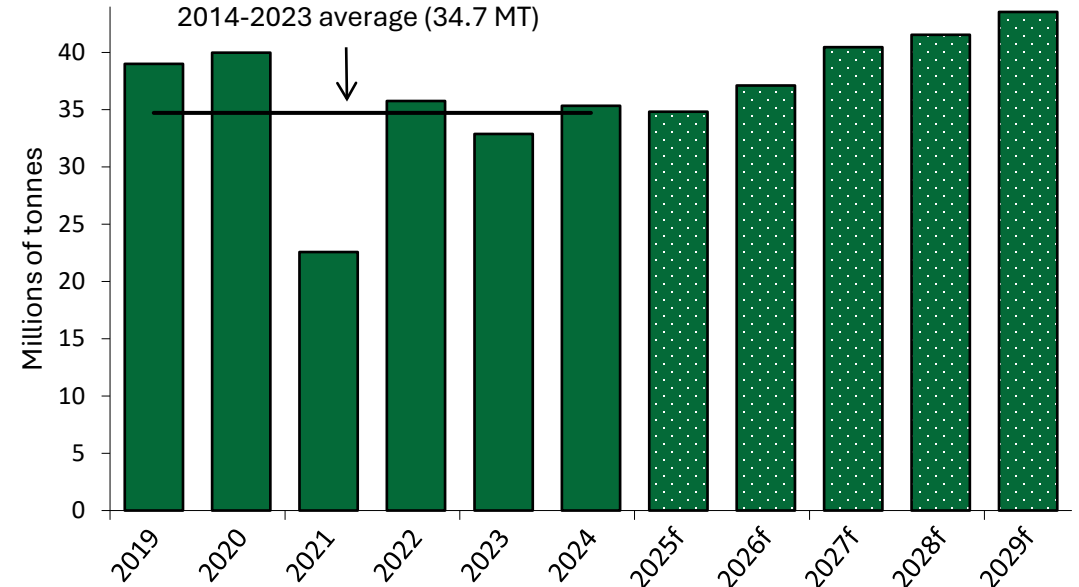


Source: Ministry of Energy and Resources (February 2025)

Uranium

- Production to remain strong over the medium term as global interest in nuclear energy grows
- Prices remain strong with expectation that global uranium supplies will not keep pace with demand in coming years

Saskatchewan Crop Production



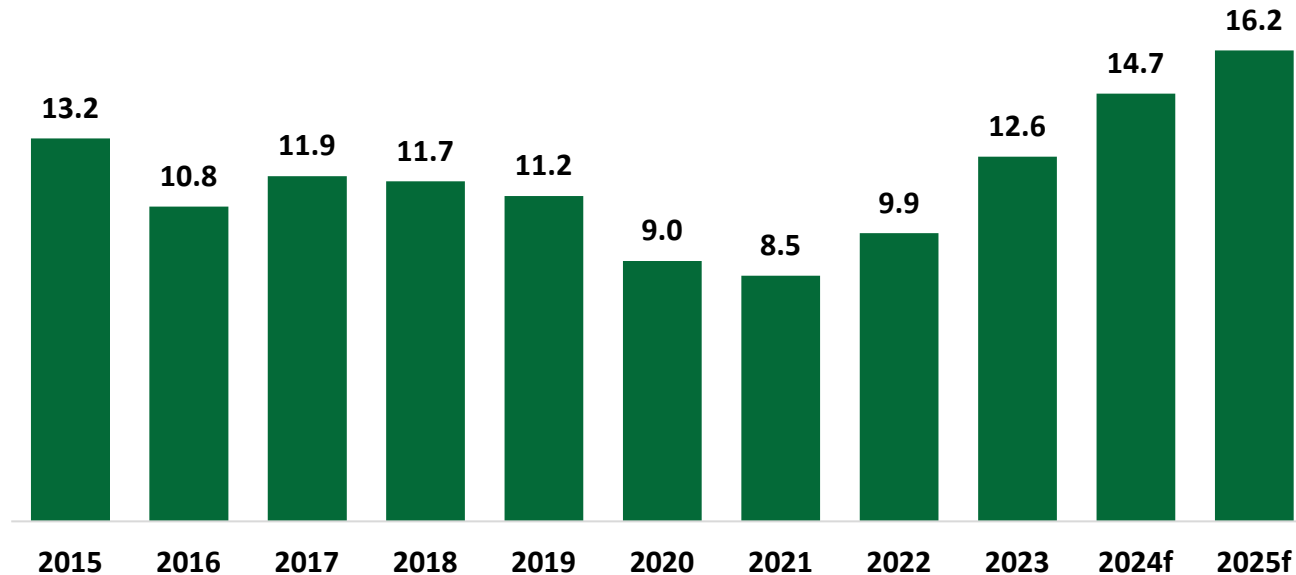
Source: Ministry of Agriculture (January 2025)

Crop Production

- Production growth to be strong over the medium term, recovery from impacts of drought in three of last four years
- Global crop prices have fallen from recent highs, in line with long-term averages

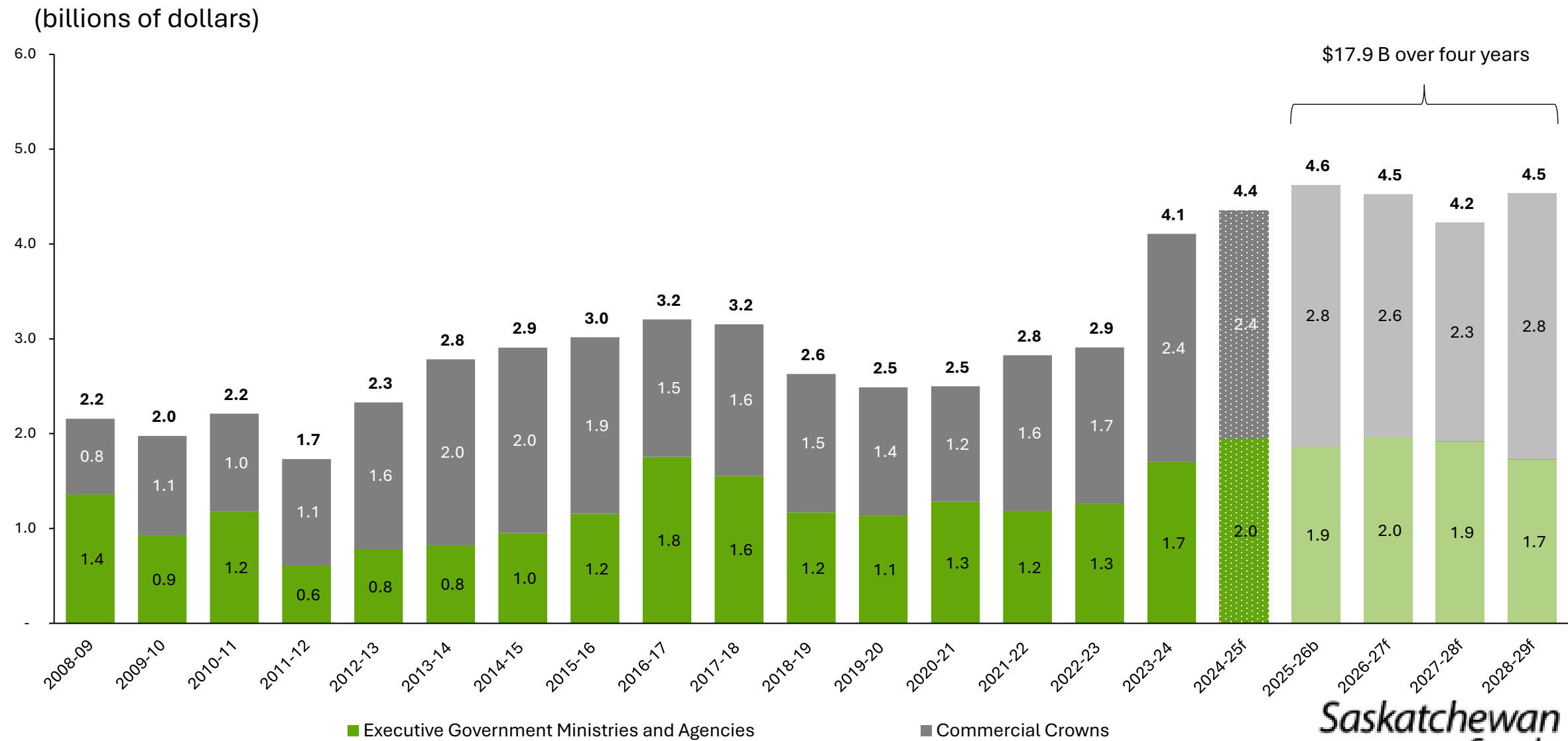
Private Capital Investment

(billions of dollars)



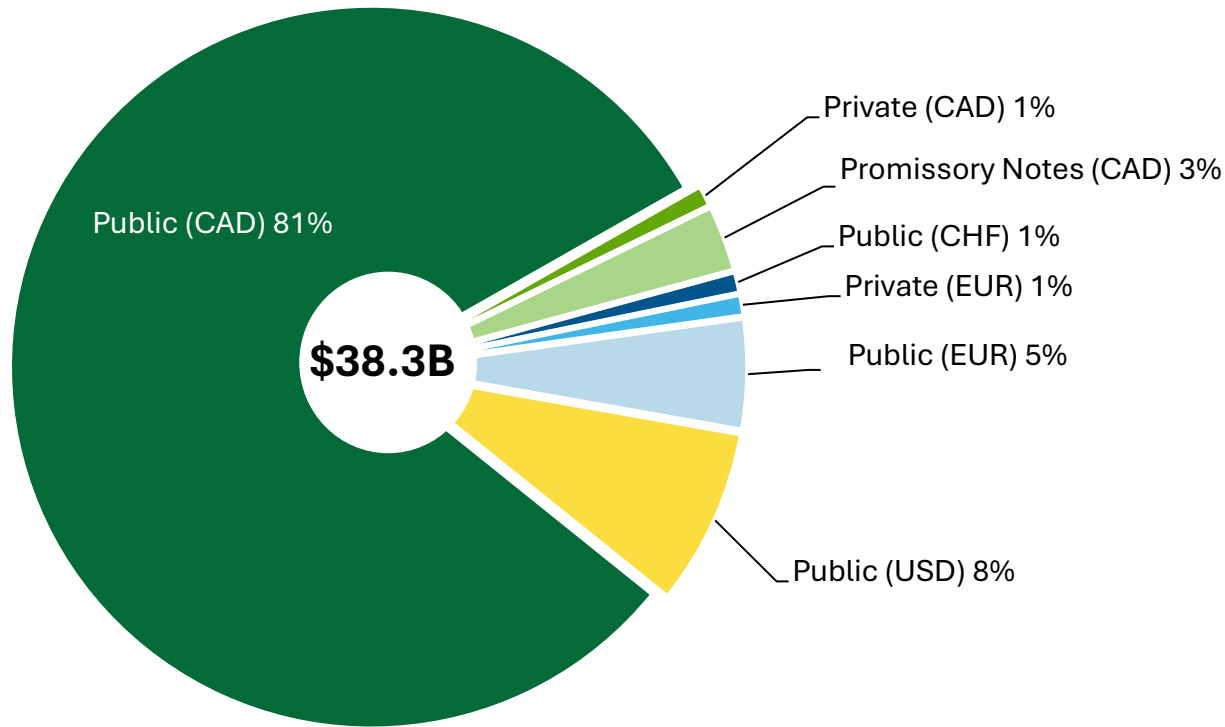
- Private sector capital investment was \$14.7 billion, an increase of 17.3% from 2023, and is expected to grow by 10.1% to \$16.2 billion in 2025
- Mining and oil and gas investment was \$8.9 billion in 2024, an increase of 36.1% from 2023, and is expected to grow by 8.7% to \$9.6 billion in 2023
- Major private sector capital projects totaling \$41.2 billion expected to be completed over the next decade

Government Capital Expenditures



Debt and Liquidity

Composition of Gross Debt Outstanding (as at March 31, 2025)



Debt Strategy

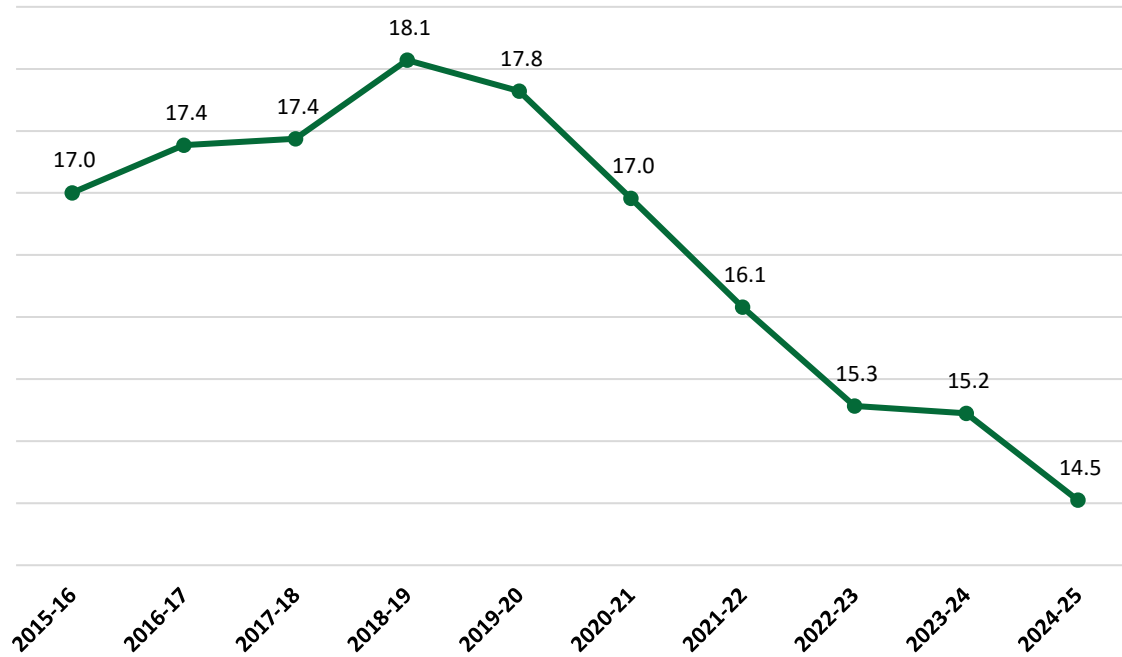
- CAD benchmarks
- Global SEC USD shelf
- EMTN programme
- International debt target = 25%

Liquidity Strategy

- \$1.25B – \$1.75B liquid reserves
- \$4.0B short-term note capacity (\$1.2B drawn)
- Sinking fund (~CAD \$3.3B)

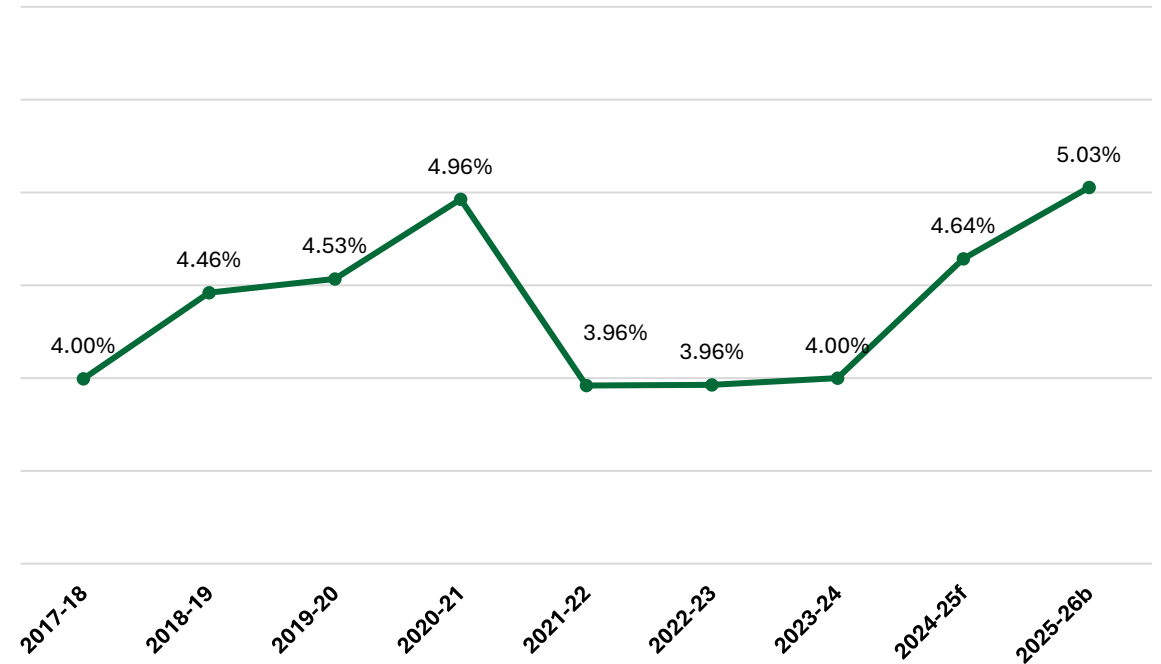
Average Term and Cost of Borrowing

Average term to maturity on term debt (years)



- Average term reduced due to international issuance at shorter term to maturity

Financing charges as a % of revenues

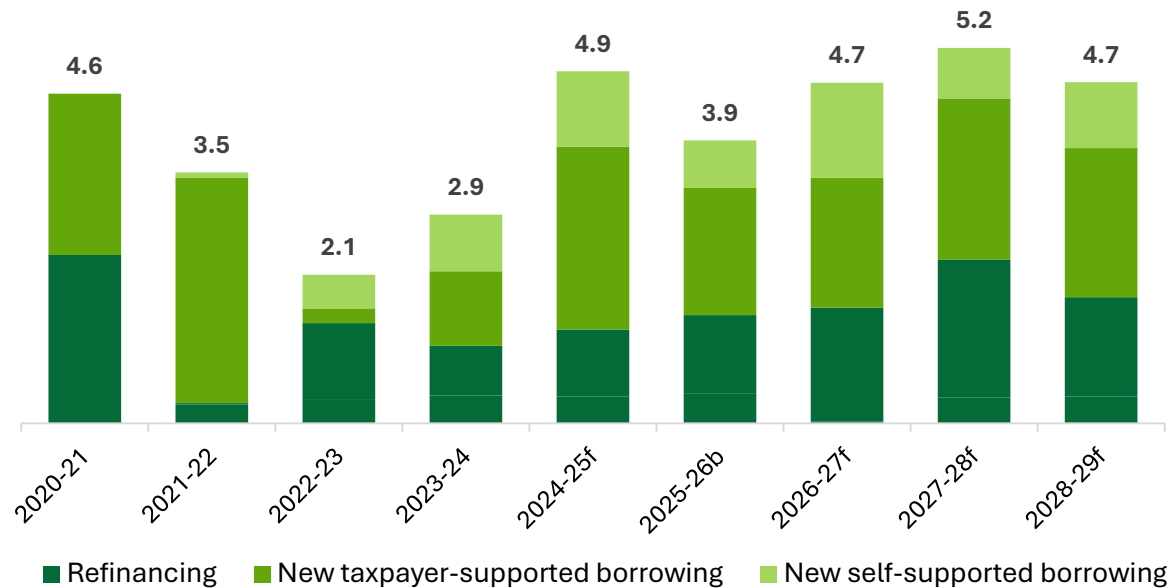


Financing charges includes interest on debt, pensions, and public private partnerships.

- Higher debt levels due to capital borrowing is increasing interest on debt

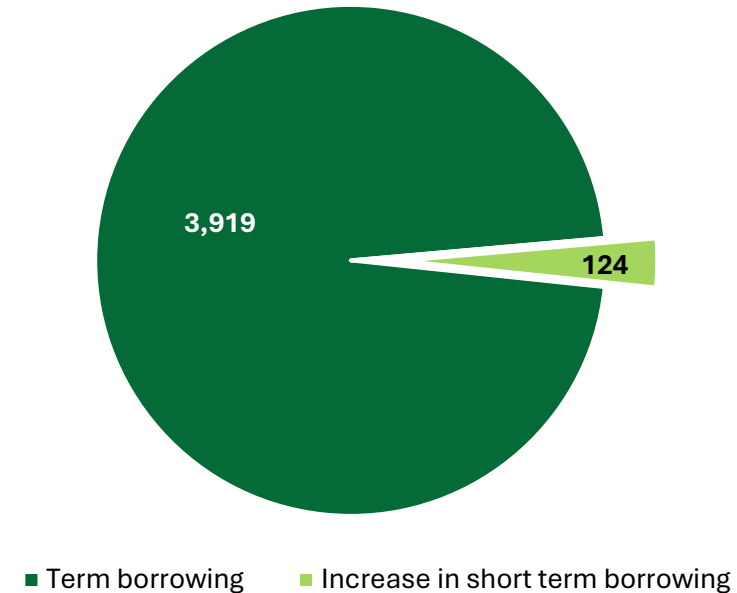
Borrowing Programs

Annual Term Borrowing Requirements
(billions of dollars)



- After 2025-26, forecast borrowing of ~\$5.0B annually through to 2028-29
- Majority of new borrowing is to fund capital projects

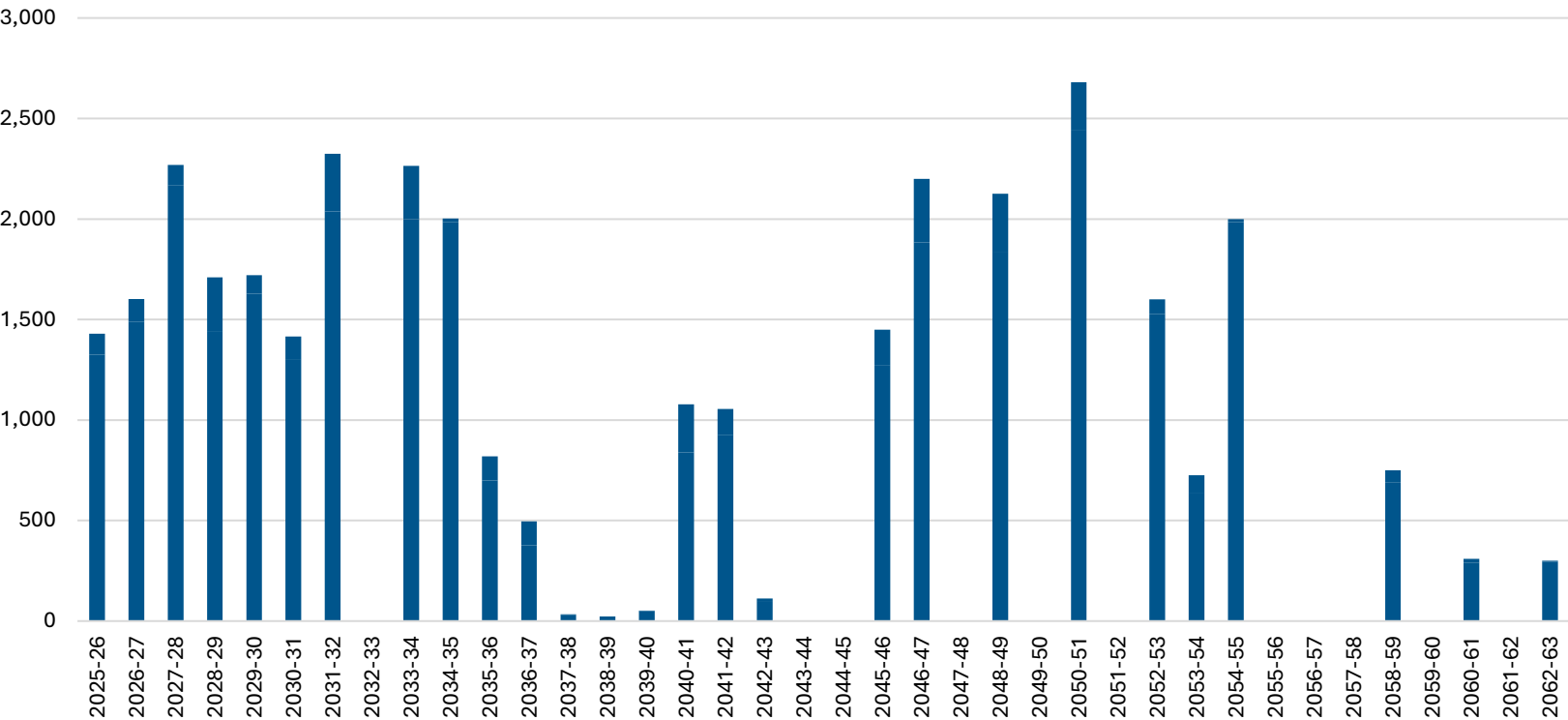
2025-26 Term and Short-Term Borrowing
(millions of dollars)



- Term debt targeted to be issued in domestic and international currencies (CAD, USD, EUR)

Debt Maturity Profile and Benchmarks

(millions of dollars)



----- Canadian Dollar Benchmark Bonds -----			
(millions of dollars)			
Bond Details		Target Size	Current Size
Coupon	10s	1,250-1,500	
2.15%	6/2/2031		1,600
3.90%	6/2/2033		1,700
3.80%	6/2/2035 *		400
Coupon	30s	2,000-2,500	
3.10%	6/2/2050		2,500
2.80%	12/2/2052		1,600
4.20%	12/2/2054		2,000

*current benchmark issue building

- Maturities include both domestic and international debt
- Sinking fund strategy reduces refinancing risks

Credit Ratings

Agency	Long-Term Date of Last Action	Trend	ESG Scoring
Moody's Ratings	Aa1 May 21, 2021	Stable	CIS-2 Neutral
S&P Global	AA June 21, 2017	Stable	-
Morningstar DBRS	AA (low) June 18, 2020	Stable	ESG Assessment Relevant/Not significant
Fitch	AA May 16, 2011	Stable	ESG Relevance Level 3 Neutral/Minimal

Contact Information

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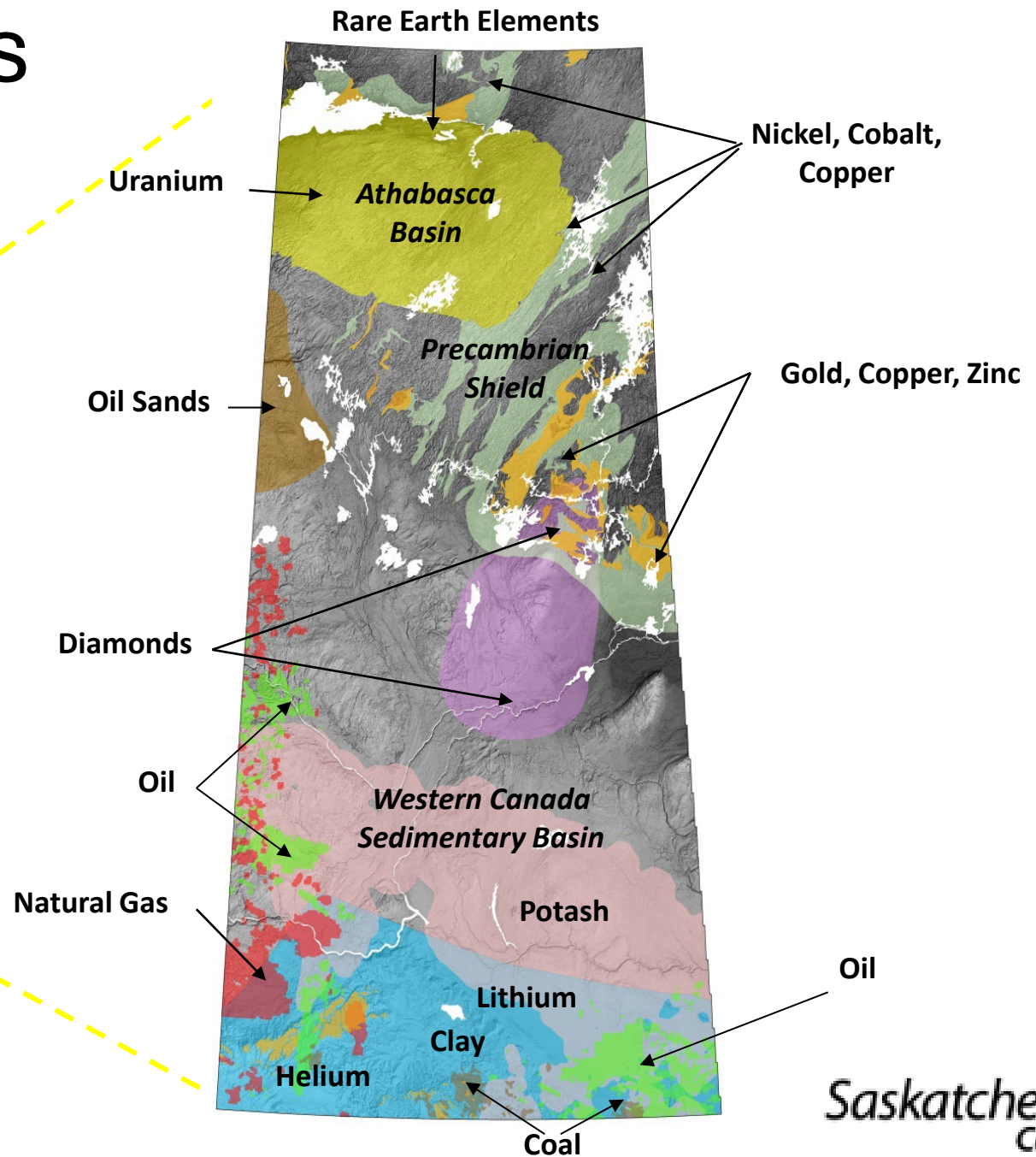
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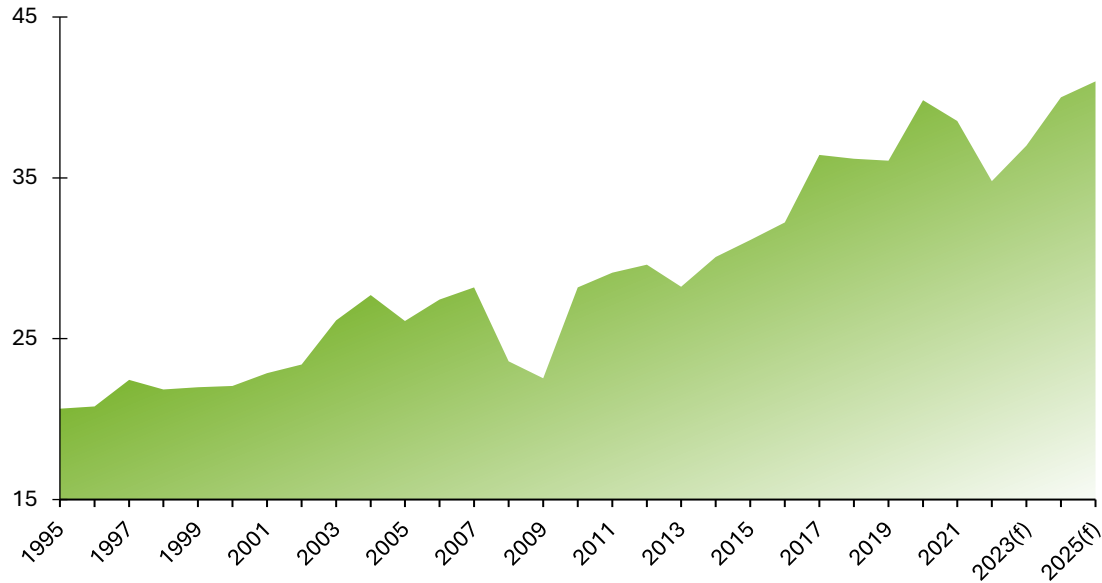
Appendix

Subsurface Minerals



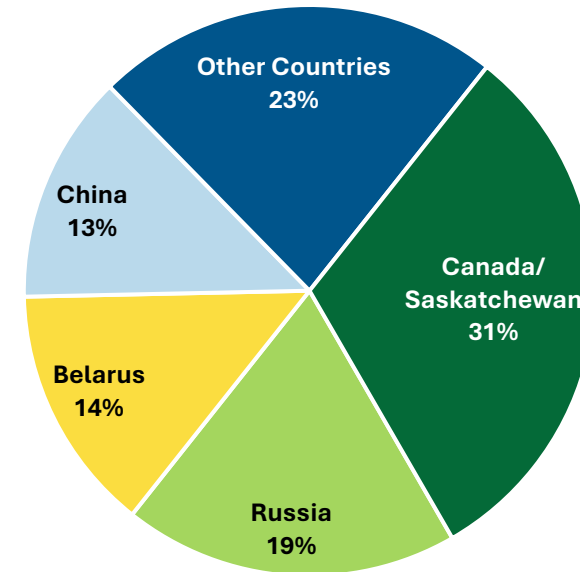
Potash Consumption and Production

World Potash Consumption
(millions of metric tonnes)



- Potash is used as a major nutrient in crop production and Saskatchewan is the largest producer with extensive reserves

World Potash Production



- In 2024, Saskatchewan accounted for 31% of global potash production which is typical
- Sanctioned production in Belarus and Russia is making its way to market, normalizing prices

Resource Assumptions and Sensitivities

Key Resource Assumptions

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	Actual	Forecast	Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
WTI oil price (US\$/barrel)	77.79	74.29	71.00	72.00	75.25	76.50	78.25
Light-heavy differential (% of WTI)	16.9	14.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Well-head oil price (C\$/barrel) ¹	80.16	81.12	80.09	75.82	76.66	78.03	79.97
Oil production (million barrels)	166.0	164.0	166.9	167.9	170.0	174.7	177.4
Potash price (netback, US\$/KCl tonne)	289	223	239	258	277	297	317
Potash sales (million KCl tonnes)	23.6	24.8	24.9	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.0
Uranium price (realized, US\$/U ₃ O ₈ pound)	48.73	54.85	57.11	58.53	56.96	55.30	53.53
Uranium sales (kt U ₃ O ₈) ²	12.7	16.1	17.4	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Canadian dollar (US cents)	74.15	73.08	70.39	72.35	74.96	74.77	74.77

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

²Uranium sales are estimated in kilotonnes (kt), the conversion rate is 1 kt : 2,204,600 pounds.

³Sources: Statistics Canada, Ministry of Energy and Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, S&P Global Market Intelligence, and Conference Board of Canada.

Key Sensitivities: 2024-25 Third Quarter Update

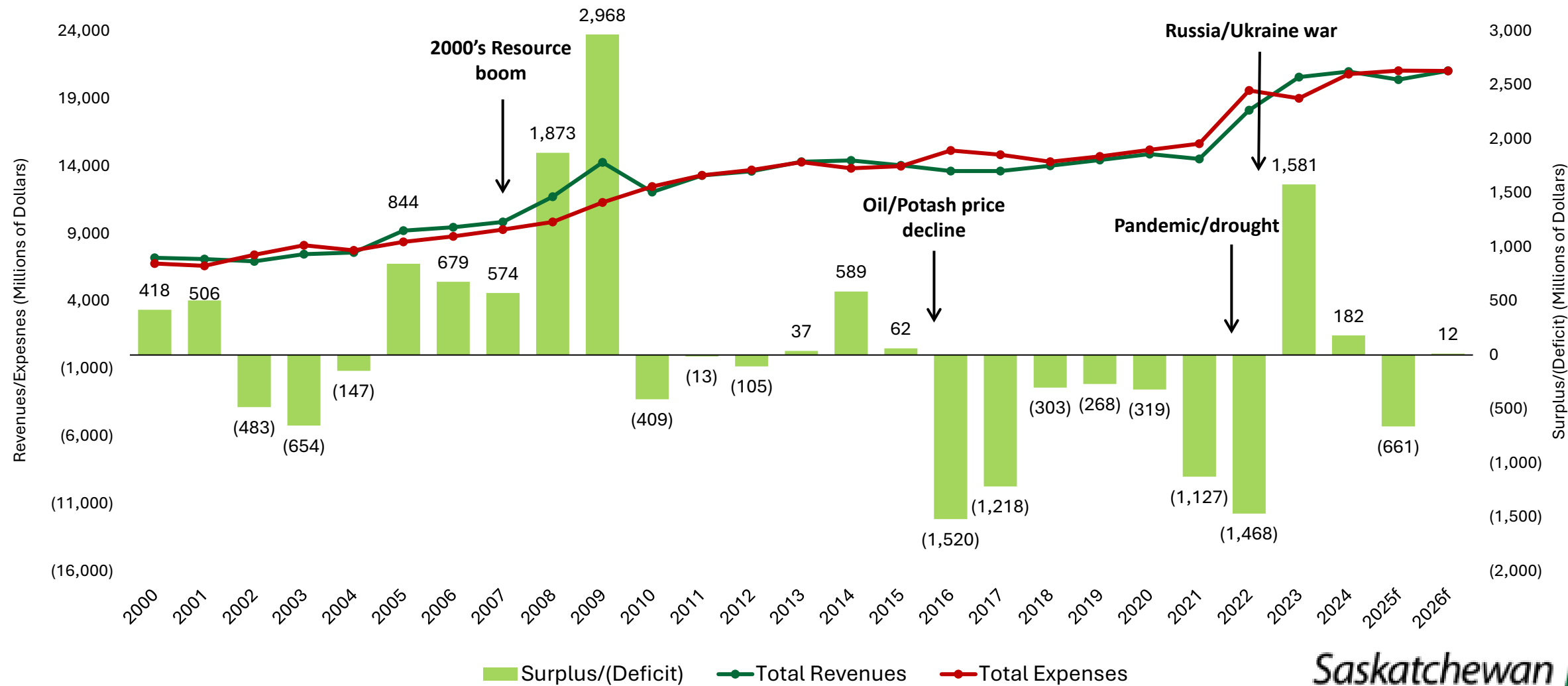
- **WTI Oil Prices:** \$17.8M for each US\$1/barrel
- **Exchange Rate:** \$38.0M for each U.S. cent
- **Potash Prices :** \$67.9M for each US\$10/KCl tonne

Key Sensitivities: 2025-26 Budget

- **WTI Oil Prices:** \$17.9M for each US\$1/barrel
- **Exchange Rate:** \$46.6M for each U.S. cent
- **Potash Prices :** \$56.4M for each US\$10/KCl tonne

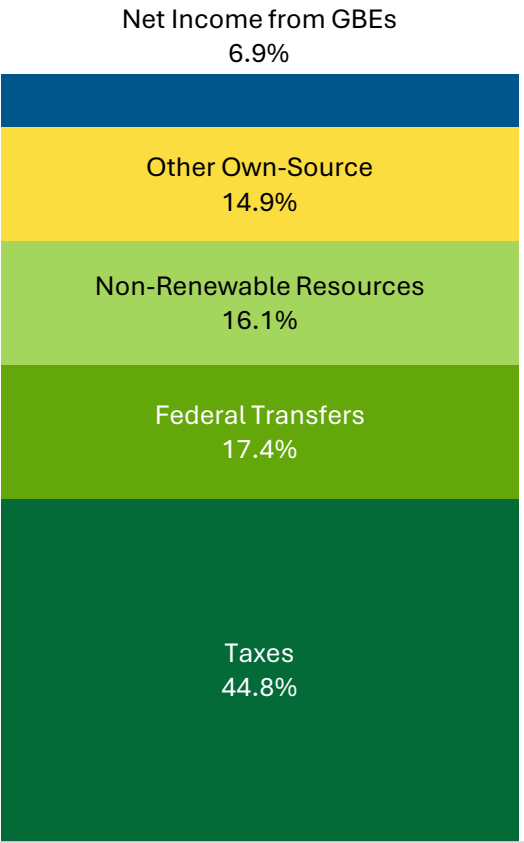
Long-Term Fiscal Track Record

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



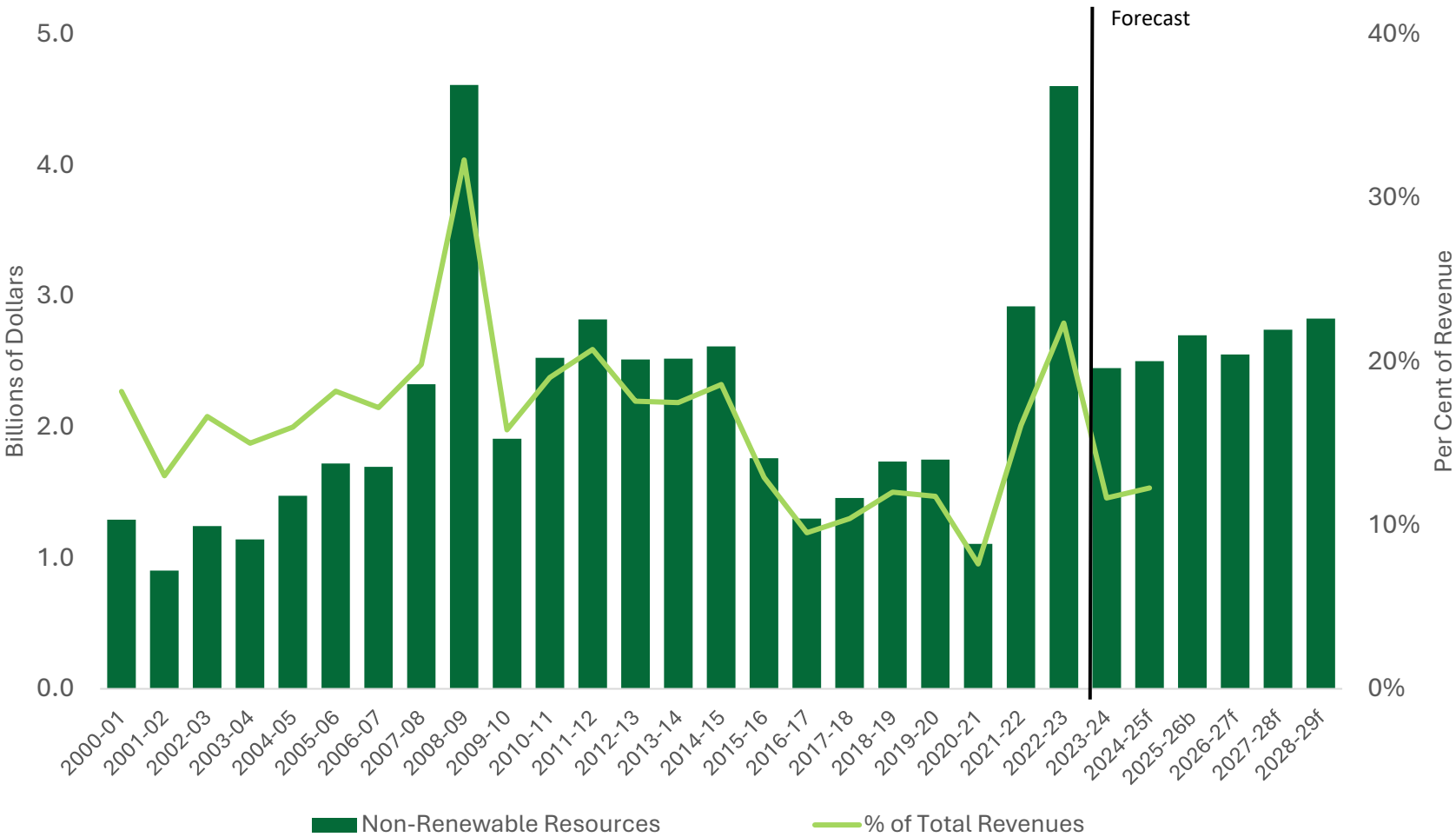
Historical Revenue Composition

Percentage Contribution to
Total Revenues



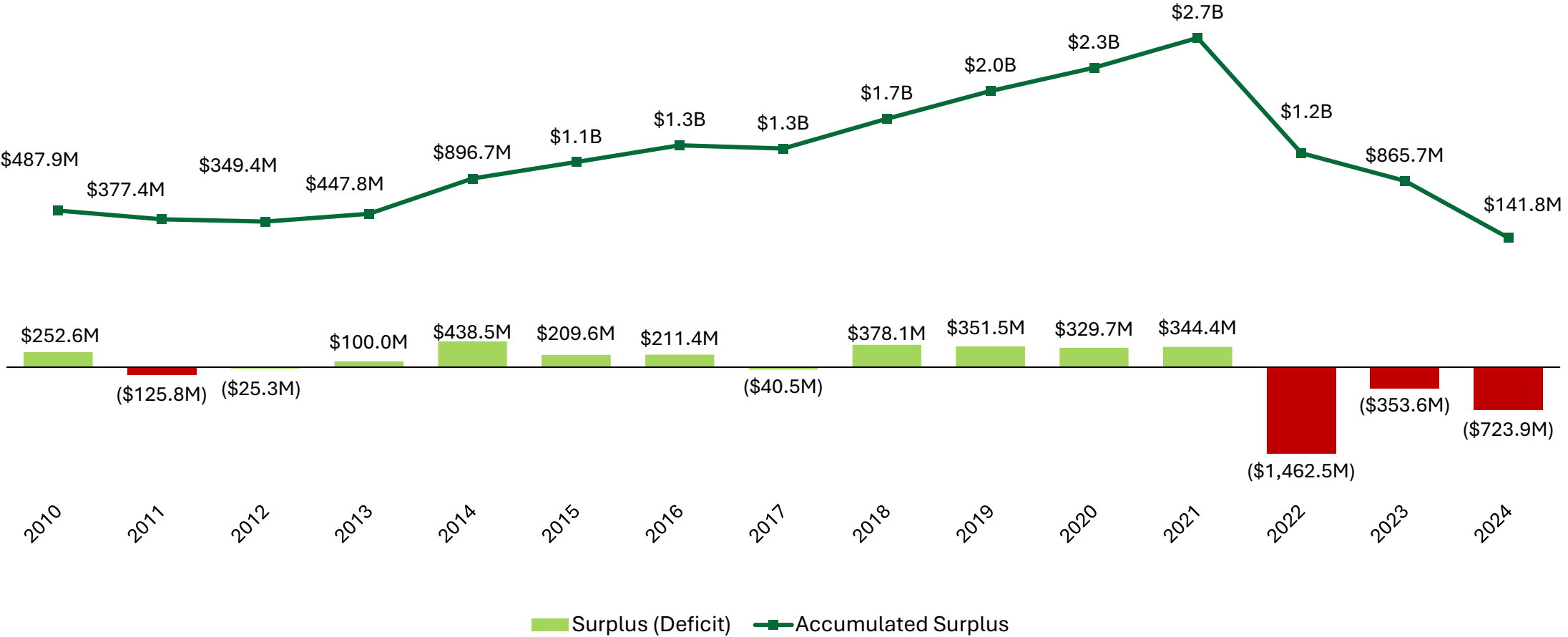
25 Year Average

Non-Renewable Resources as a % of Revenues



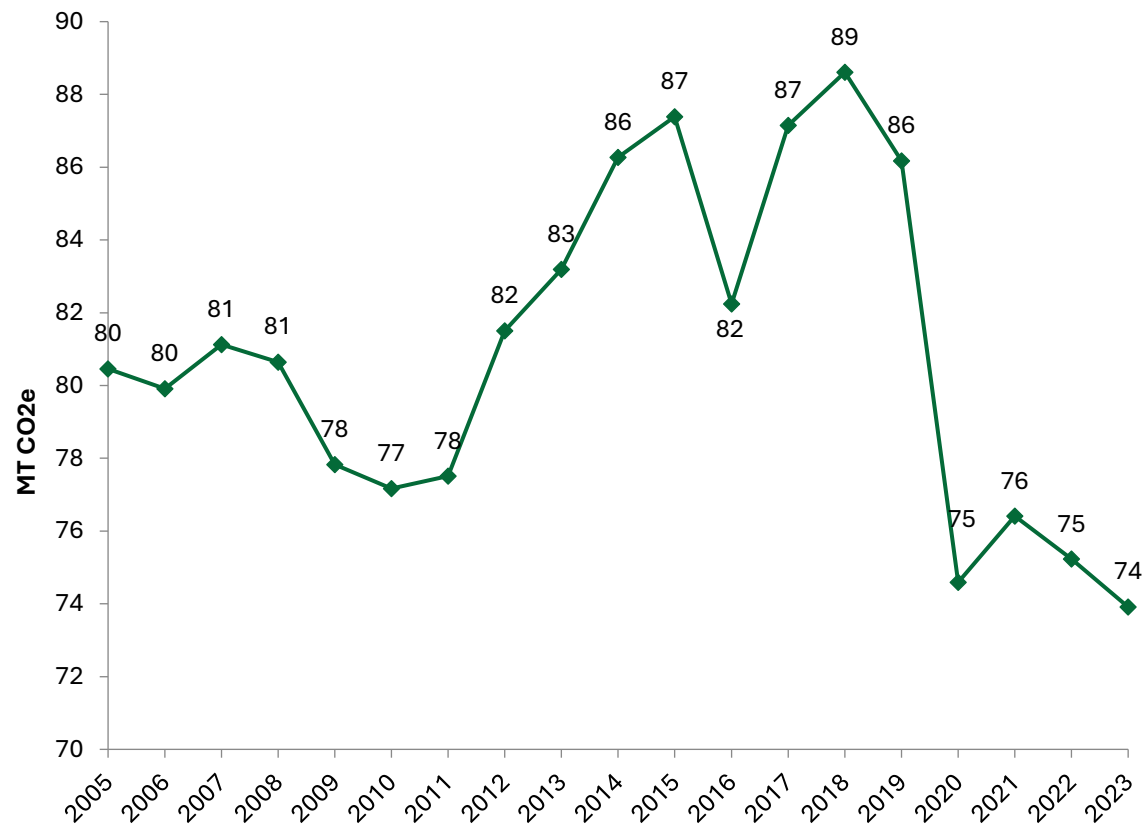
Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



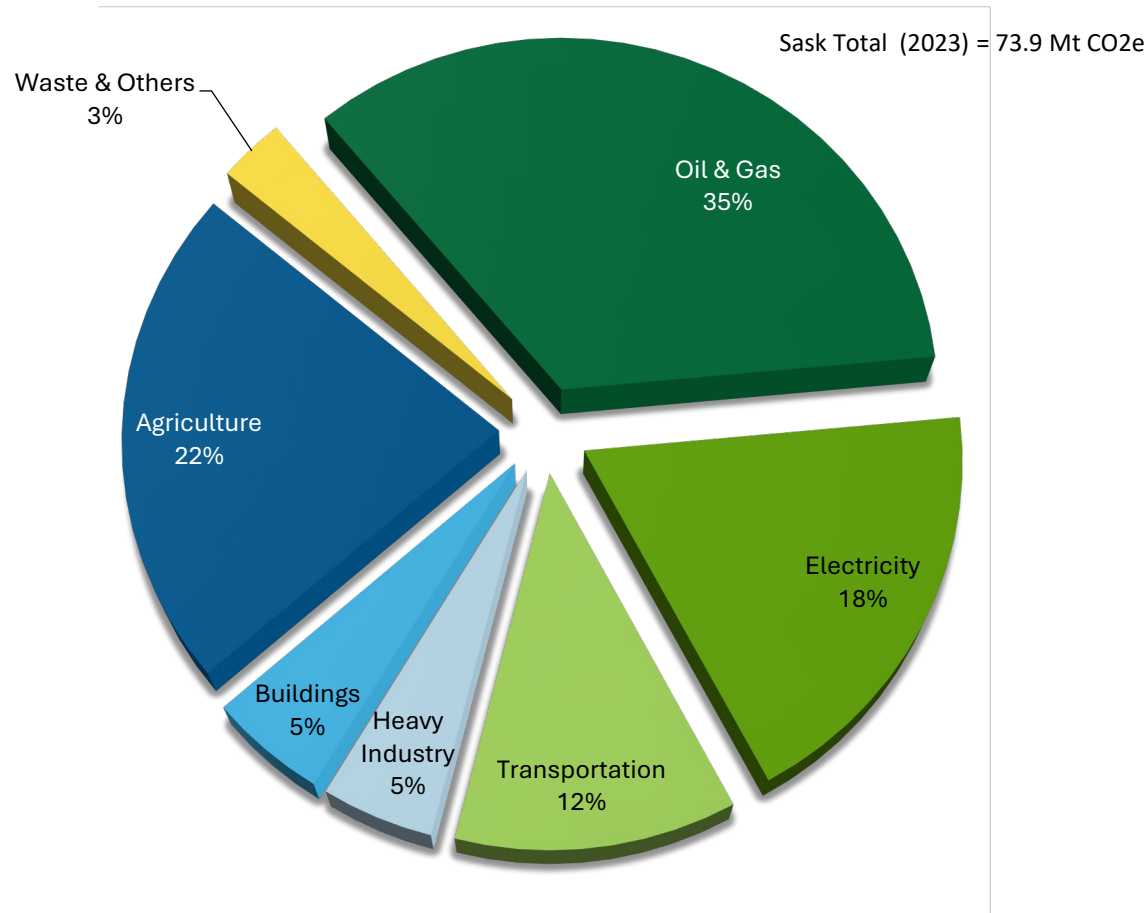
GHG Emissions Profile

Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions, 2005-2023



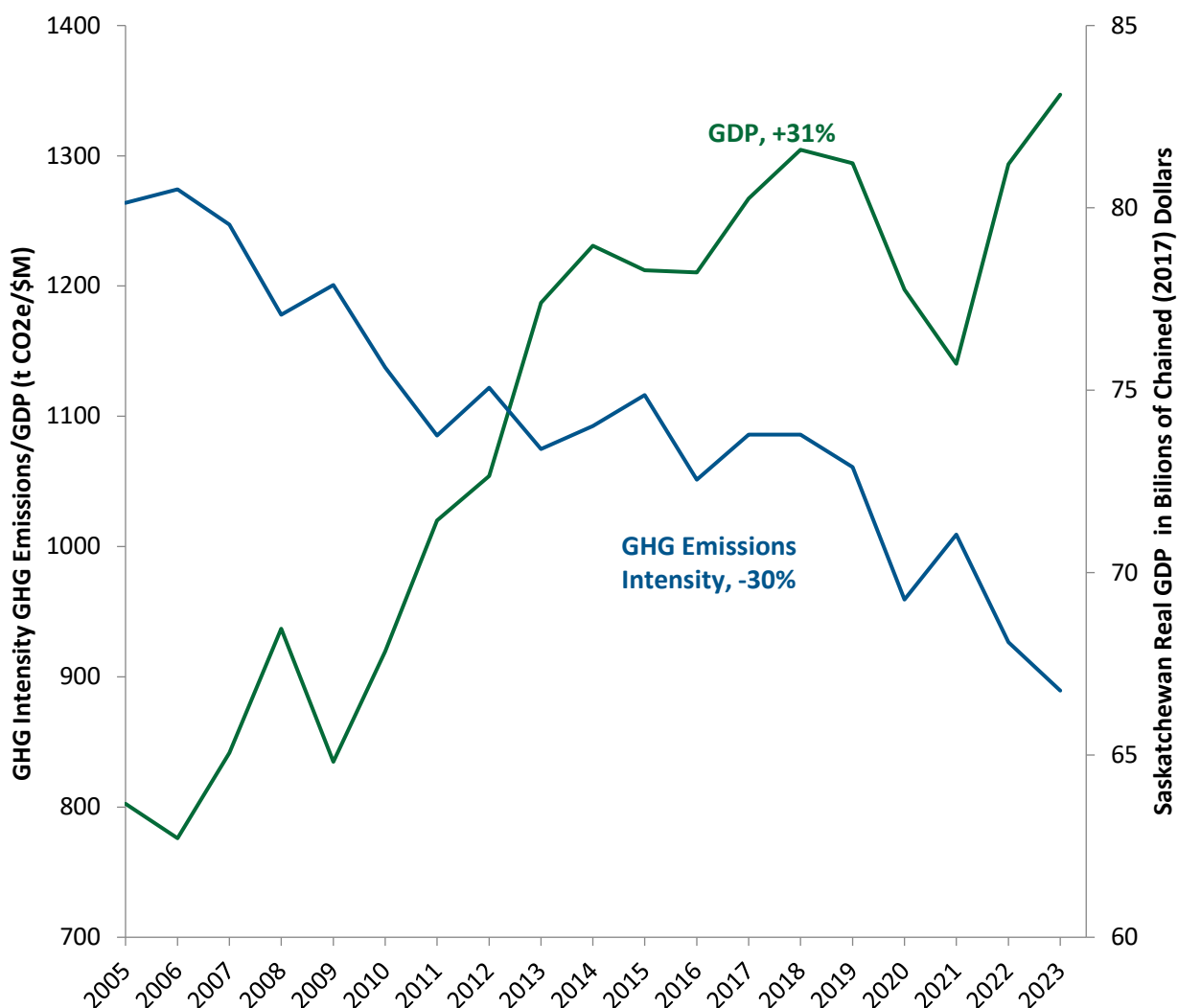
Source: ECCC NIR 1990-2022, 2024; Statistics Canada

Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions by Economic Sector, 2023



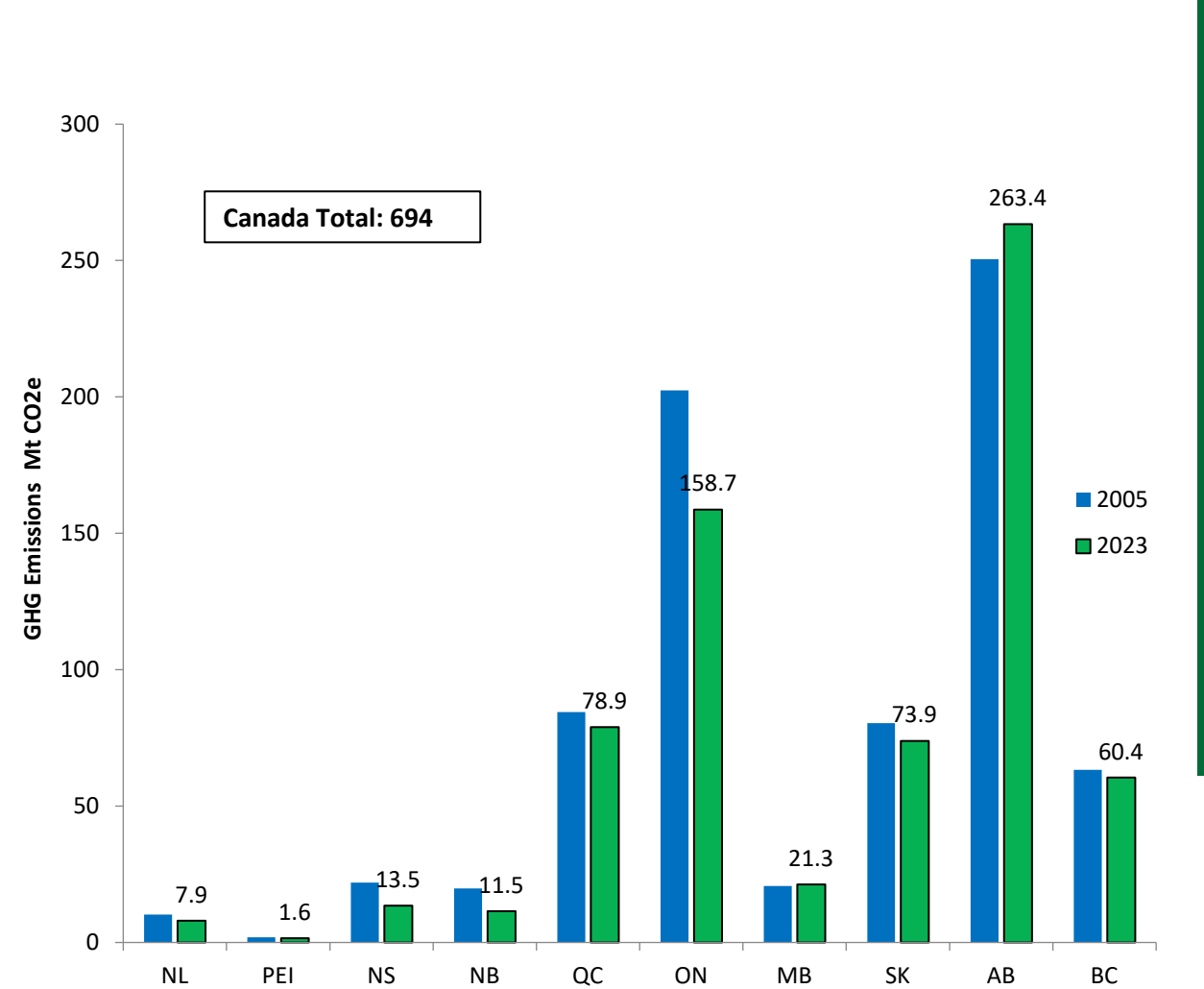
GHG Emissions

GHG Emission Intensity to GDP, 2005-2023



Source: ECCC NIR 1990-2023 2025; Statistics Canada

Canada's GHG Emissions by Province, 2005-2023



Source: ECCC NIR 1990-2022, 2024

2025-26 Budget Revenue Summary

	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25	2025-26	Change from 2024-25	
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Q3
Taxation	10,651.5	9,723.3	10,082.8	10,449.5	726.2	366.7
Non-renewable resources	2,449.2	2,686.3	2,502.6	2,699.4	13.1	196.8
GBE net income	901.4	657.0	874.9	705.2	48.2	(169.7)
Other own-source revenue	3,357.2	3,015.6	3,229.0	3,265.0	249.4	36.0
Federal transfers	3,633.8	3,779.7	3,719.1	3,937.0	157.3	217.9
Total Revenue	20,993.0	19,861.9	20,408.4	21,056.1	1,194.2	647.7

2025-26 Budget Expense Summary

	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25	2025-26	Change from 2024-25	
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	Actual	Budget	Forecast	Budget	Budget	Q3
Agriculture	2,503.9	1,531.5	1,771.3	1,597.6	66.1	(173.7)
Community development	875.1	904.8	851.9	858.4	(46.4)	6.5
Economic development	370.3	329.7	337.7	351.9	22.2	14.2
Education	4,243.3	4,414.5	4,454.8	4,428.1	13.6	(26.7)
Environment and natural resources	330.4	373.6	390.0	448.6	75.0	58.6
Financing charges	839.6	911.5	947.6	1,058.5	147.0	110.9
General government	563.1	581.4	599.5	642.2	60.8	42.7
Health	7,676.8	7,639.8	8,022.0	8,004.9	365.1	(17.1)
Protection of persons and property	1,073.7	1,004.9	1,168.1	1,094.8	89.9	(73.3)
Social services and assistance	1,685.1	1,764.9	1,820.1	1,842.2	77.3	22.1
Transportation	649.6	678.3	706.0	716.7	38.4	10.7
Total Expense	20,810.8	20,135.1	21,069.0	21,043.9	908.8	(25.1)

Net Debt to GDP

(as at March 31)

