

INVESTOR PRESENTATION

FALL 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

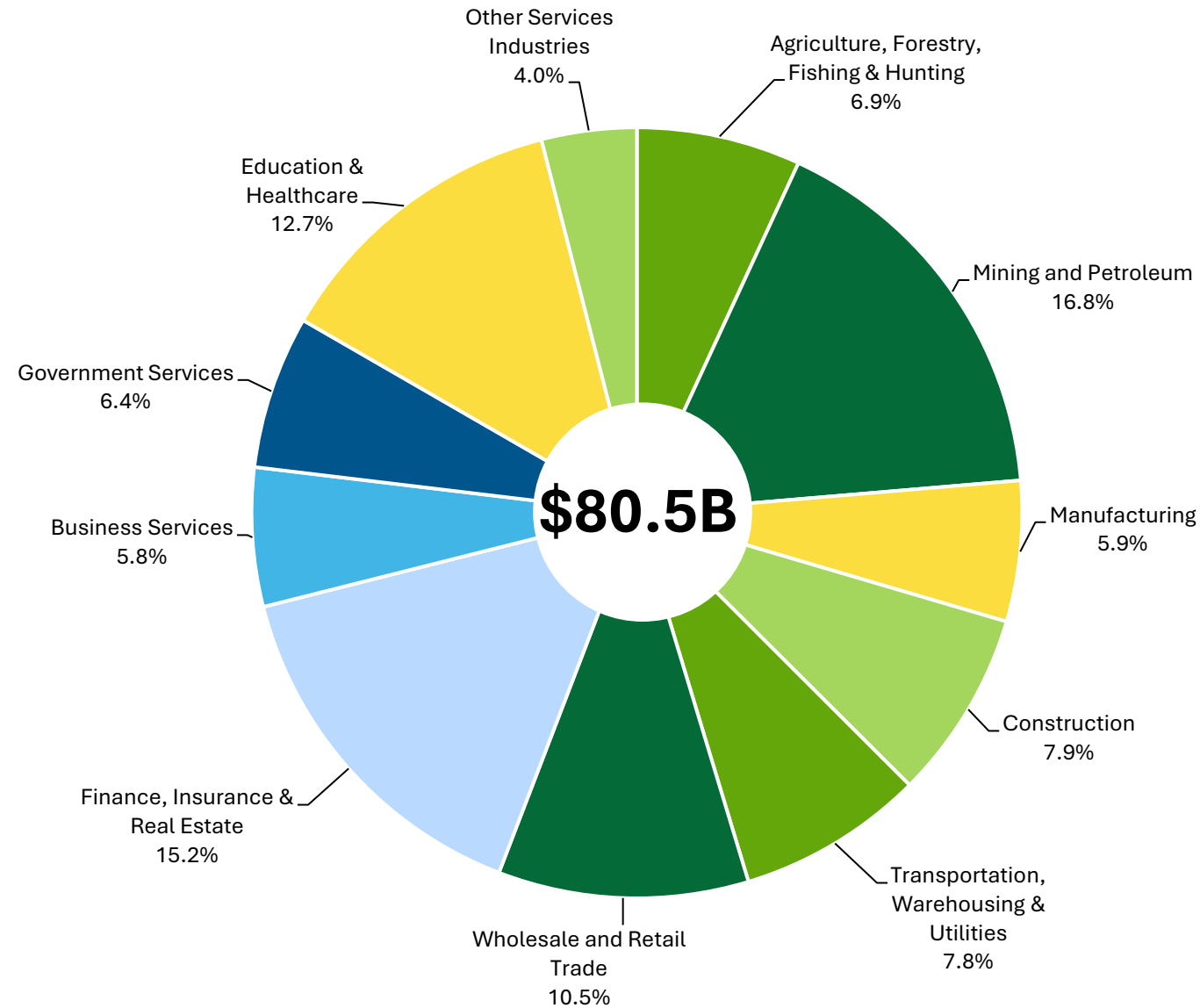
- Strong credit ratings
- Low Net Debt/GDP
- Moderate tax rates allow for adjustments to revenues when required
- Access to \$8B in liquidity

Saskatchewan and Selected Provinces



Source for GDP: Statistics Canada, 2023 GDP expenditure-based, accessed March 2025. Per capita calculated using 2023 GDP and Q2 2023 population.

Economic Diversity



GDP at Basic Prices by Industry, Chained (2017) dollars

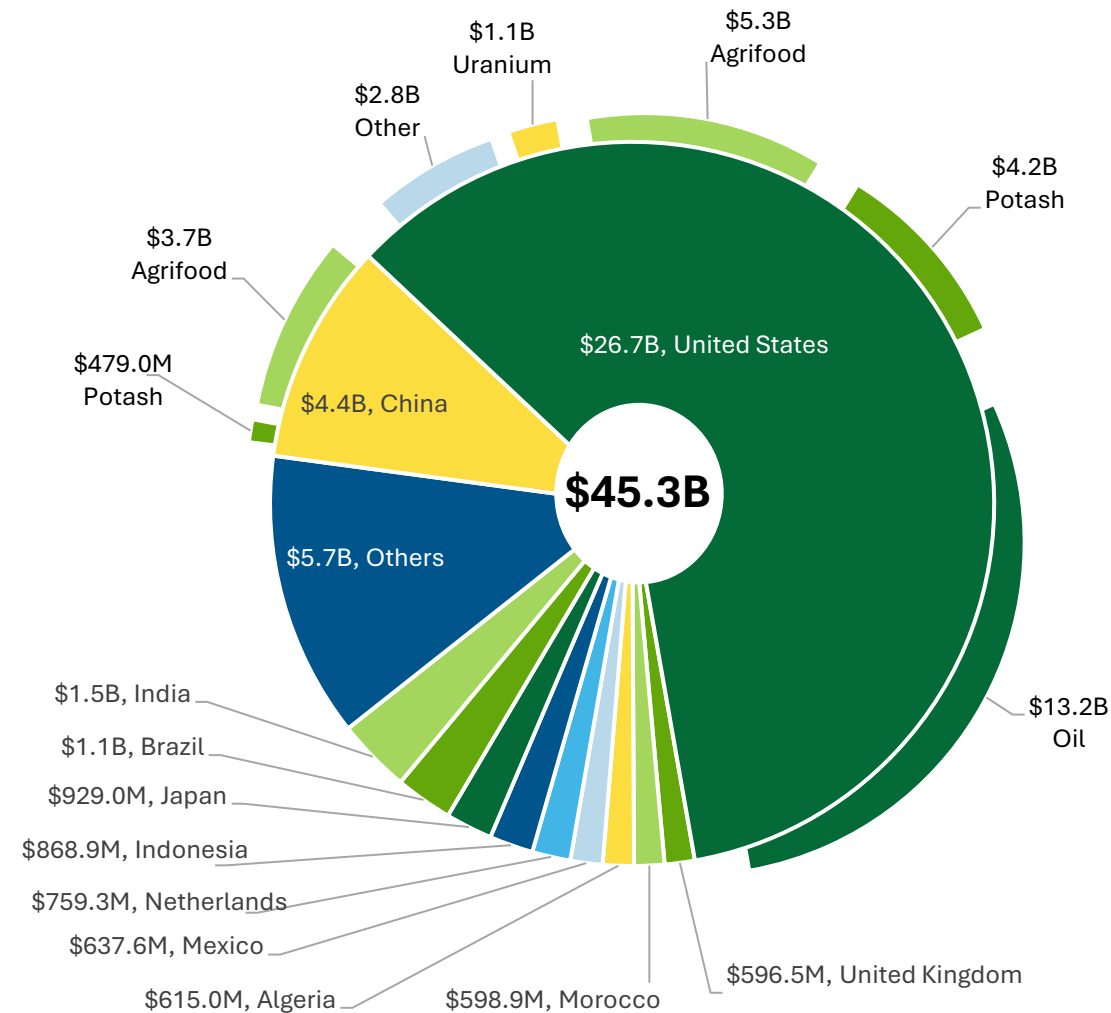
Source: Statistics Canada, table 36-10-0402-01, accessed Sep 2025

Saskatchewan Real GDP and Share by Industry, 2024

- Saskatchewan's high value, capital-intensive economy is comprised of roughly 50% goods and 50% services
- High per-capita GDP
- 2024 Nominal GDP estimate to be \$115B

Saskatchewan Exports

International Exports (2024)



Export History



Source: Statistics Canada and Trade Data Online (accessed September 9, 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 = \$45.3B

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 First Quarter Update

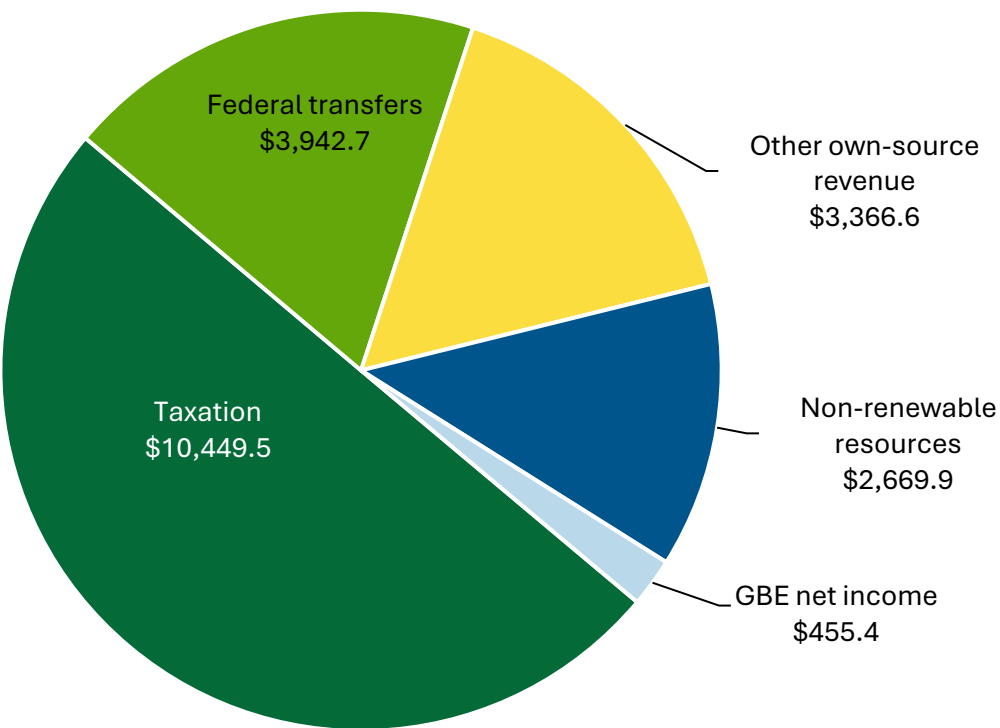
(millions of dollars)	2024-25 Actual	2025-26 Budget	2025-26 First Quarter	Change from Budget
Revenue	20,856	21,056	20,884.1	(172.0)
Expense	21,105	21,044	21,232.6	188.7
Deficit	(249)	12	(348.5)	(360.7)
Taxpayer-supported debt	21,712	23,459	23,656.7	197.9
Self-supported debt	13,895	14,873	15,104.7	231.4
Gross debt	35,606	38,332	38,761.4	429.3
Net Debt (\$M)	15,628	17,327	17,315.7	(11.6)
Net Debt as % of GDP	13.7	14.6	14.5	(0.1)

- Increase of \$360.7 million in the forecast deficit for 2025-26, primarily due to a decrease in revenue earned by SaskPower and increase in expense due to wildfire-related costs and higher pension expense due to an actuarial adjustment.

Revenue and Expense Composition

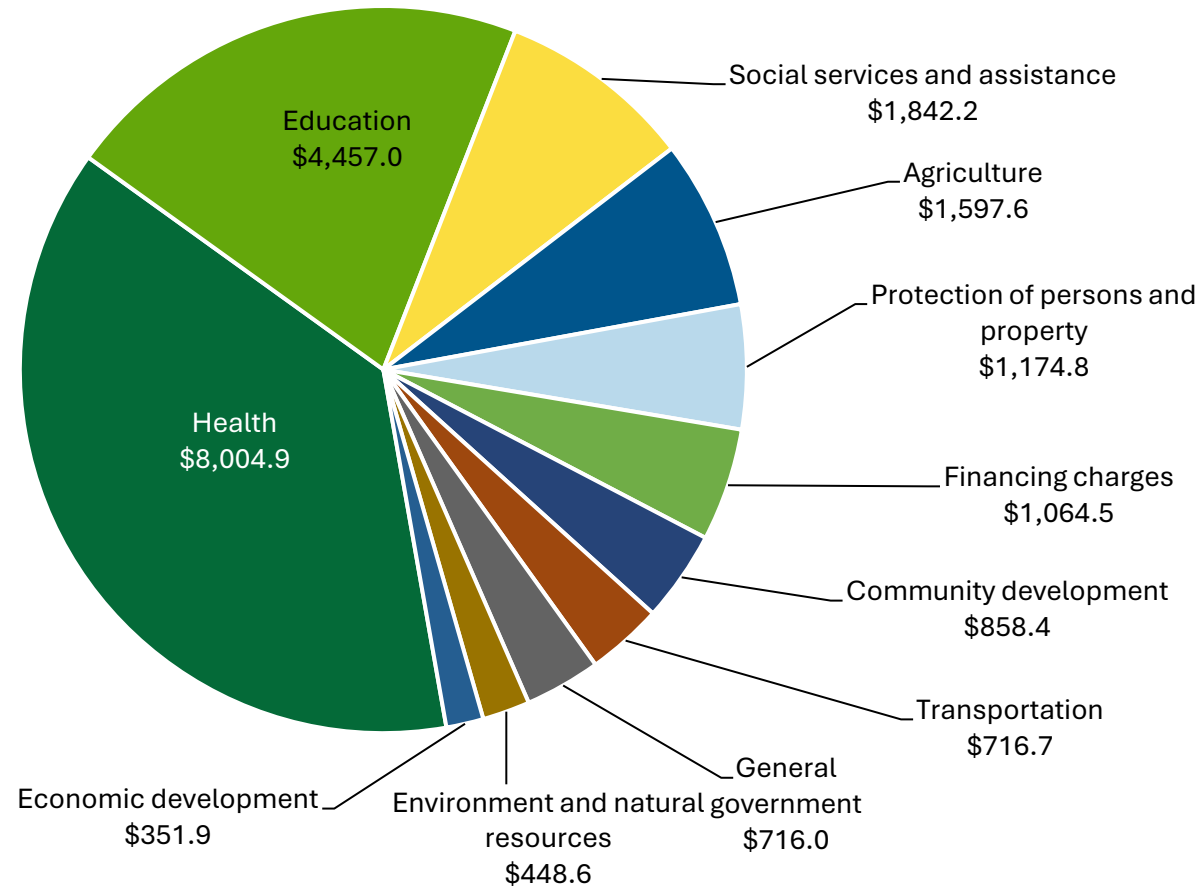
Revenue Composition

First Quarter 2025-26 (\$ millions)



Expense Composition

First Quarter 2025-26 (\$ millions)



Saskatchewan's Economic Outlook

Private Sector Economic Forecast for Saskatchewan

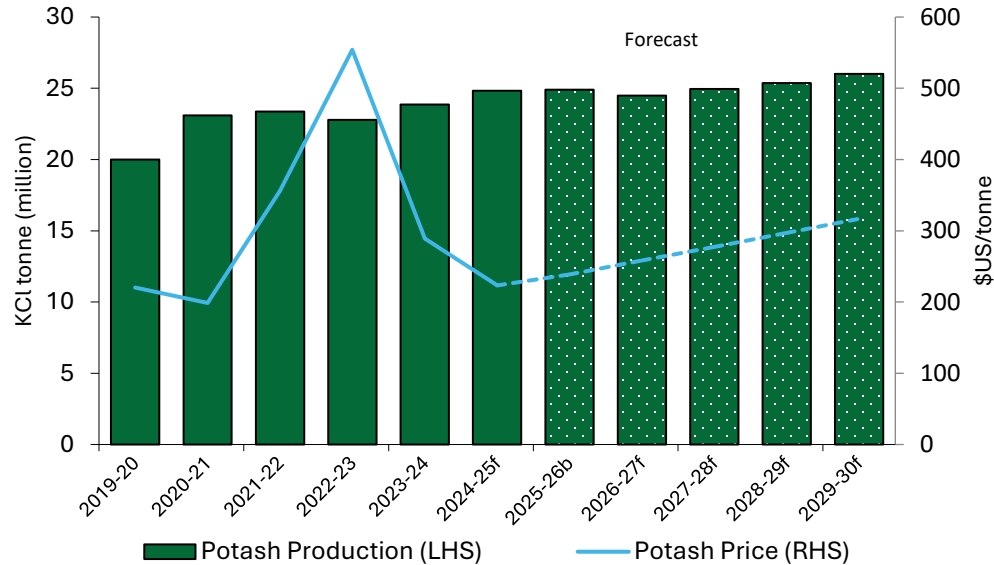
(per cent change unless otherwise noted)

	2024	2025	2026
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast
Real GDP	3.4	1.8	1.5
Nominal GDP*	5.0	3.4	2.7
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	1.4	2.4	1.8
Employment growth (000s)	15.2	9.5	3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4	5.2	5.3

* Estimate for 2024

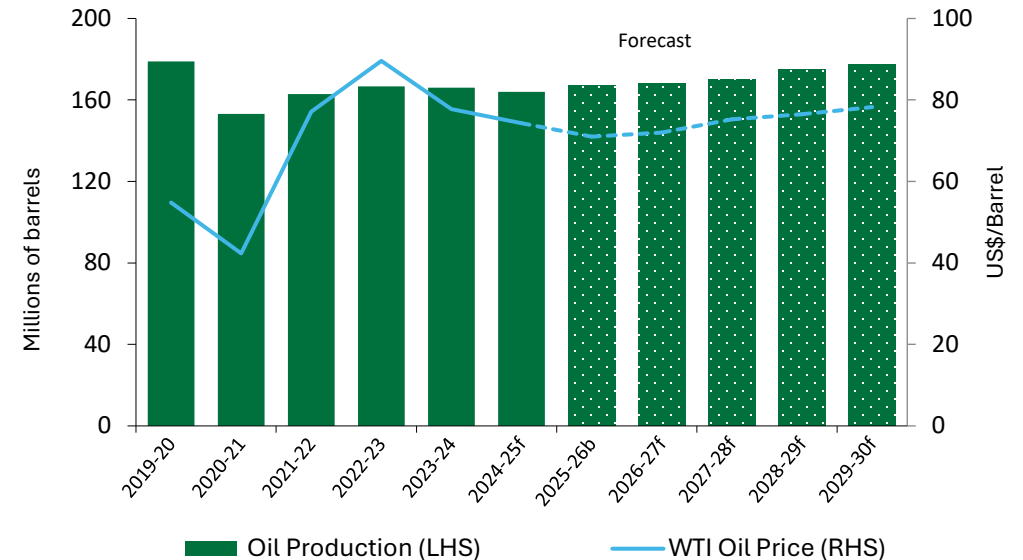
Commodity Price and Production Outlook

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 price has stabilized following the global price correction in 2024-25, and currently higher than anticipated at budget
- Global demand for potash is expected to remain strong over the medium term

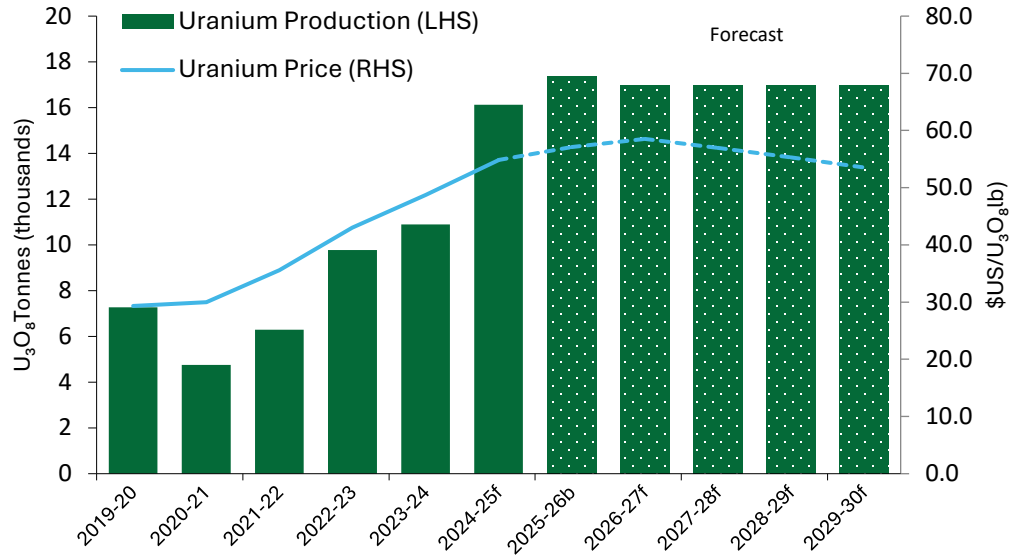
Energy

- Global oil demand growth expected to remain relatively subdued, slightly weakening prices
- Updated production forecast lower than budget, marginal growth is expected over the medium term

Note: The above information reflects information assumed at budget; updated assumptions from the First Quarter Financial Report can be found in the Appendix.

Commodity Price and Production Outlook

Saskatchewan Uranium Price and Production

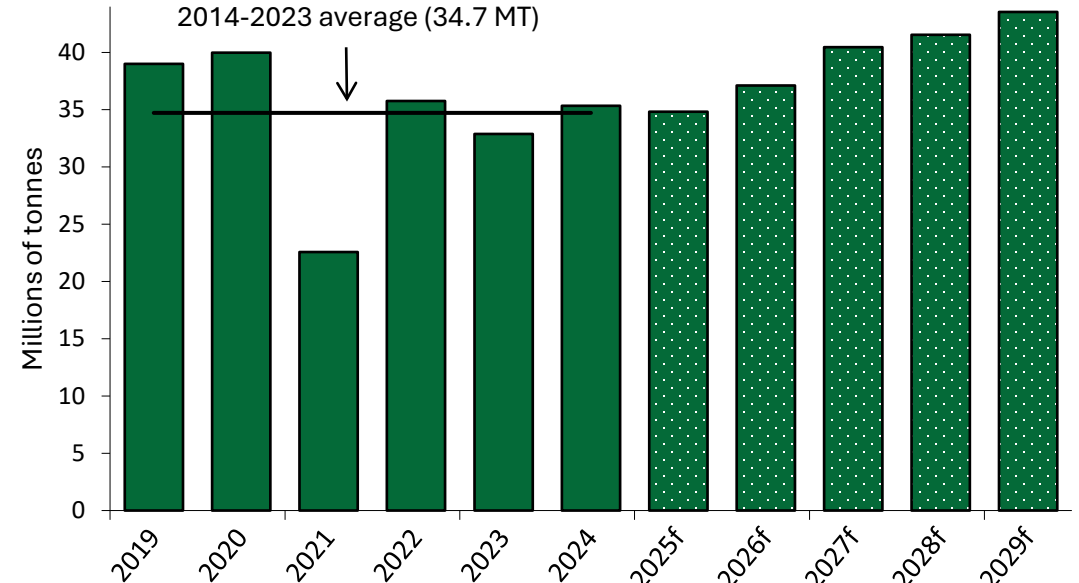


Source: Ministry of Energy and Resources (February 2025)

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)

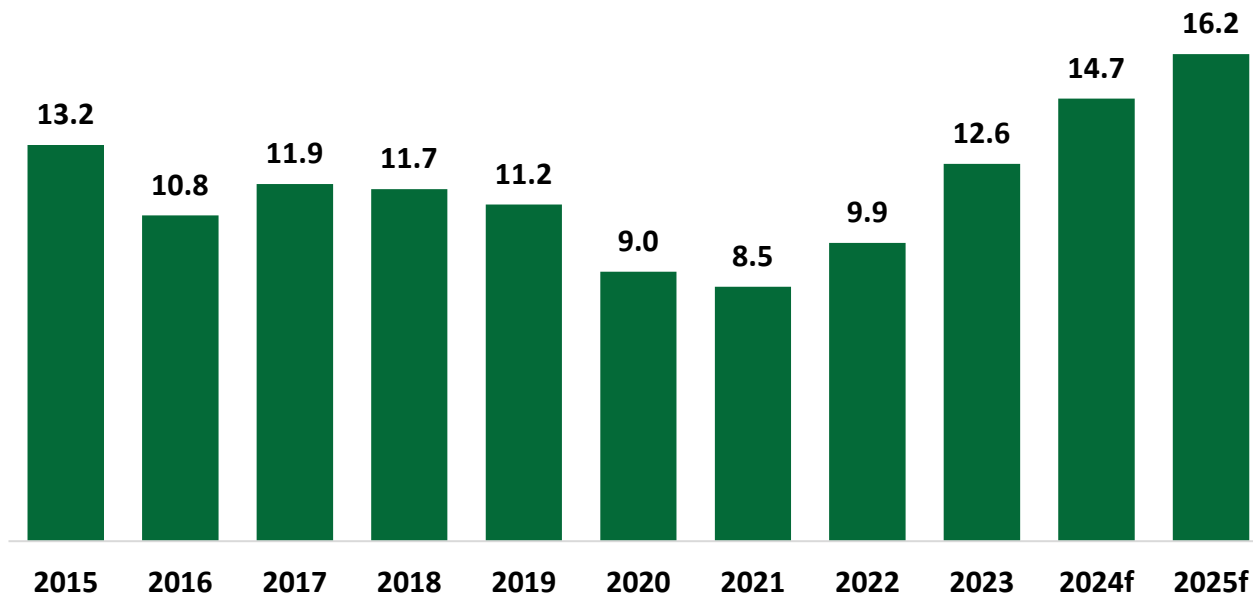
Crop Production

- 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

Note: The above information reflects information assumed at budget; updated assumptions from the First Quarter Financial Report can be found in the Appendix.

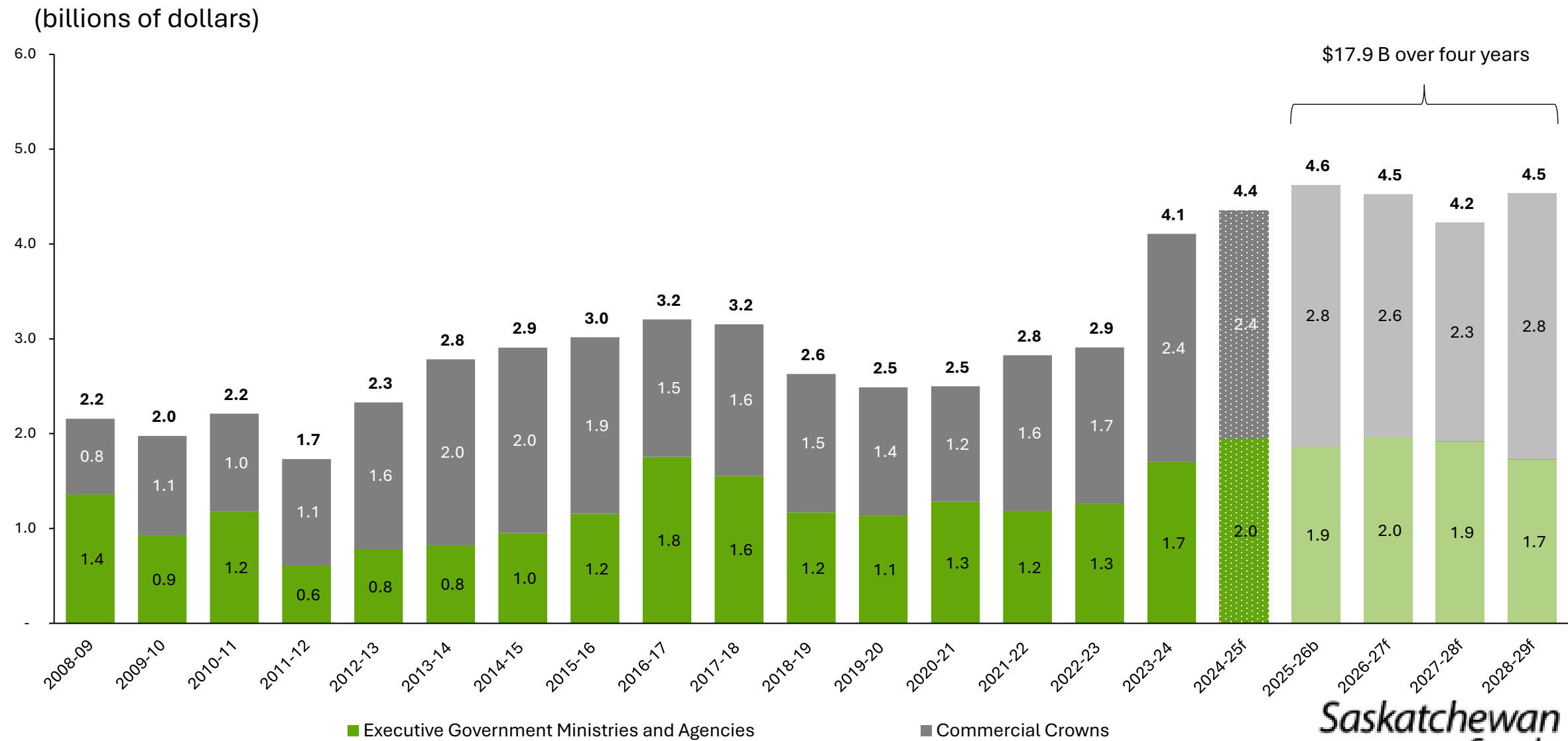
Private Capital Investment

(billions of dollars)



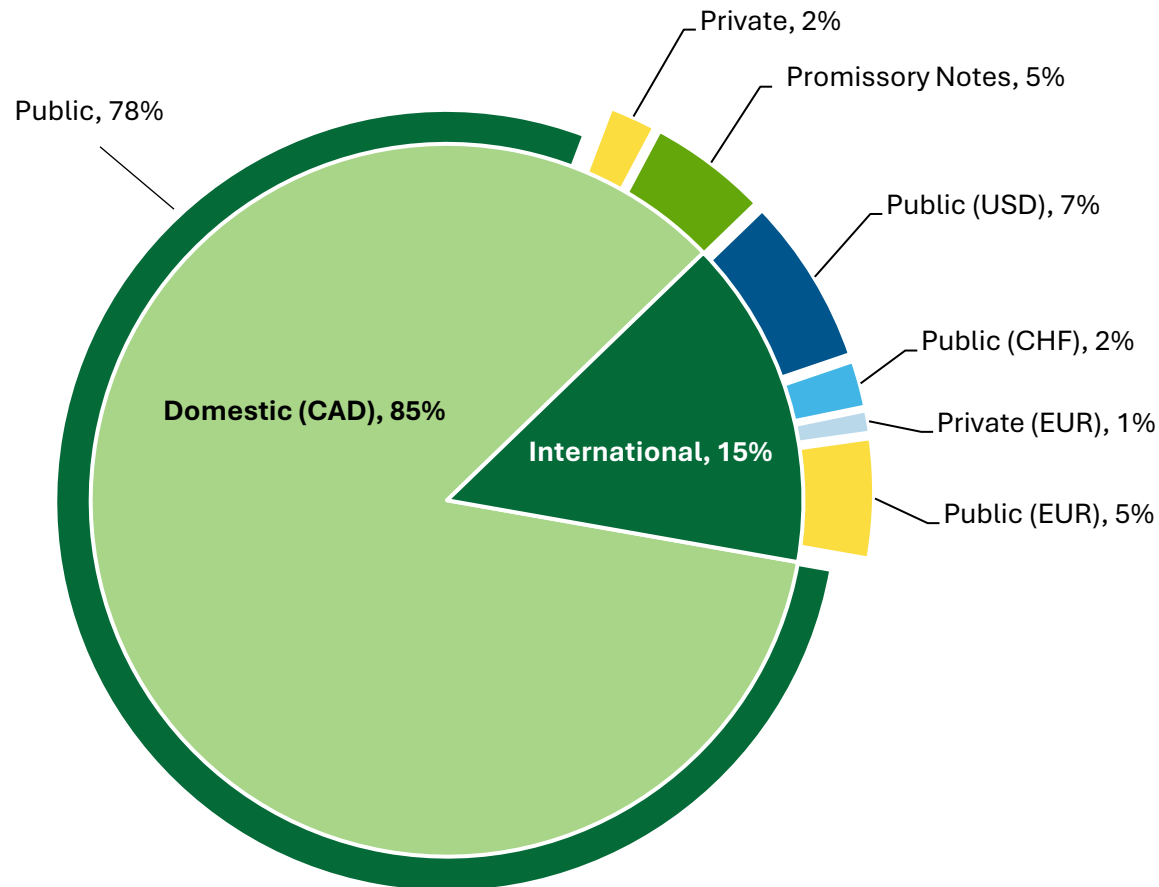
- Private sector capital investment was \$14.7 billion, an increase of 17.3% from 2023, and is expected to grow by 10.1% to \$16.2 billion in 2025
- Mining and oil and gas investment was \$8.9 billion in 2024, an increase of 36.1% from 2023, and is expected to grow by 8.7% to \$9.6 billion in 2023
- 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



Note: Reflects debt composition as of September 9, 2025.

Debt Strategy

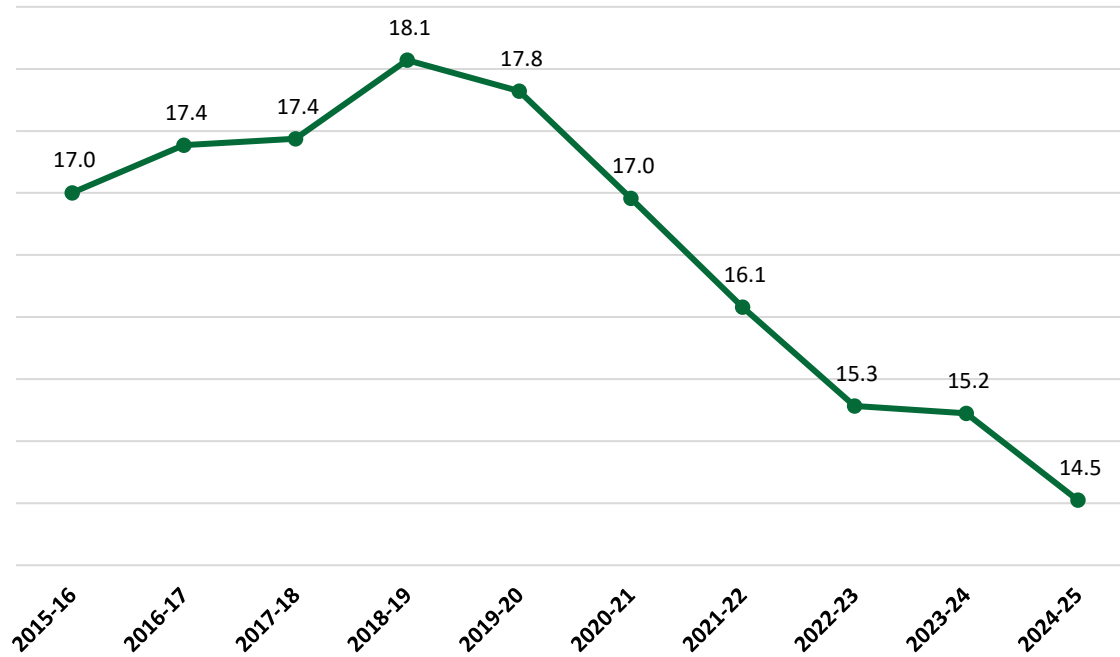
- CAD benchmarks
- Global SEC USD shelf
- EMTN programme
- International debt target = 25%

Liquidity Strategy

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

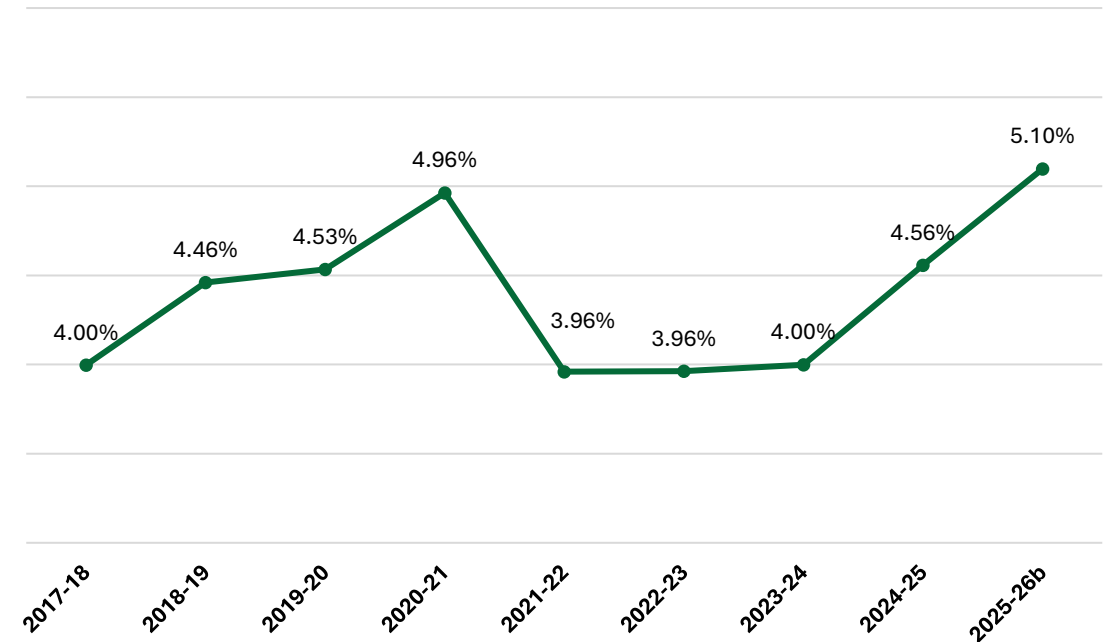
Average Term and Cost of Borrowing

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

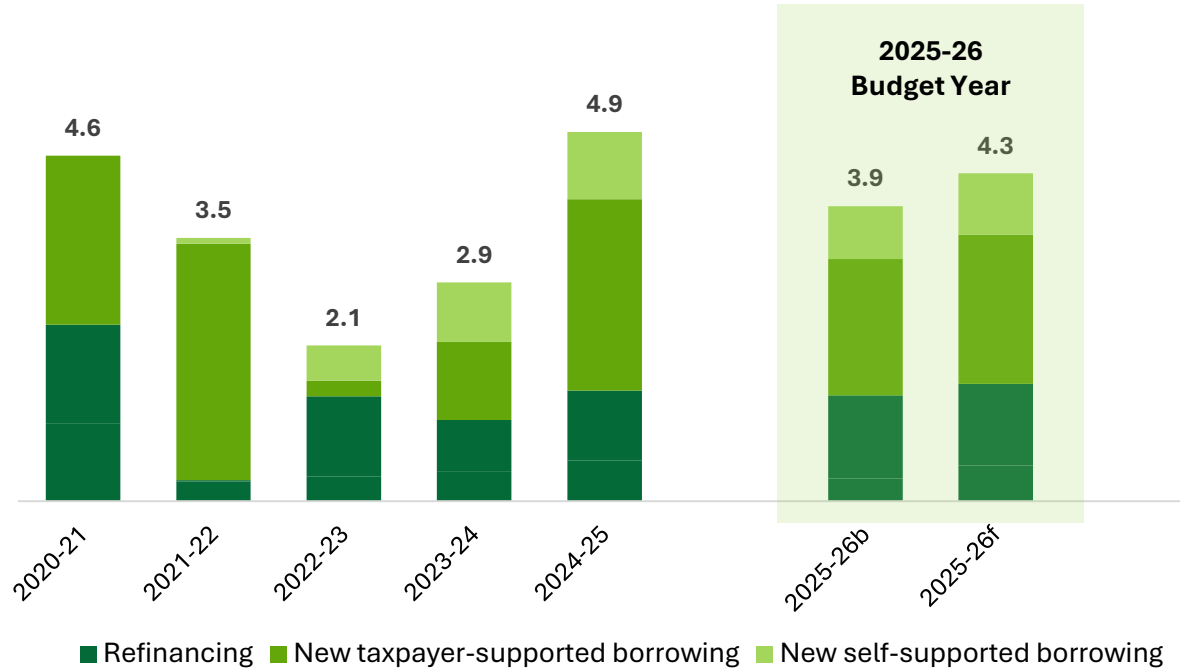


Financing charges includes interest on debt, pensions, and public private partnerships.

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

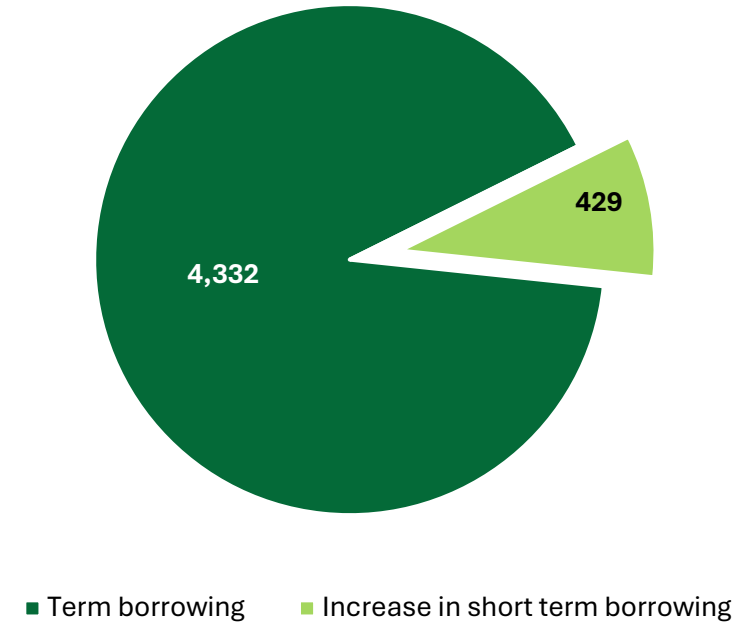
Borrowing Programs

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

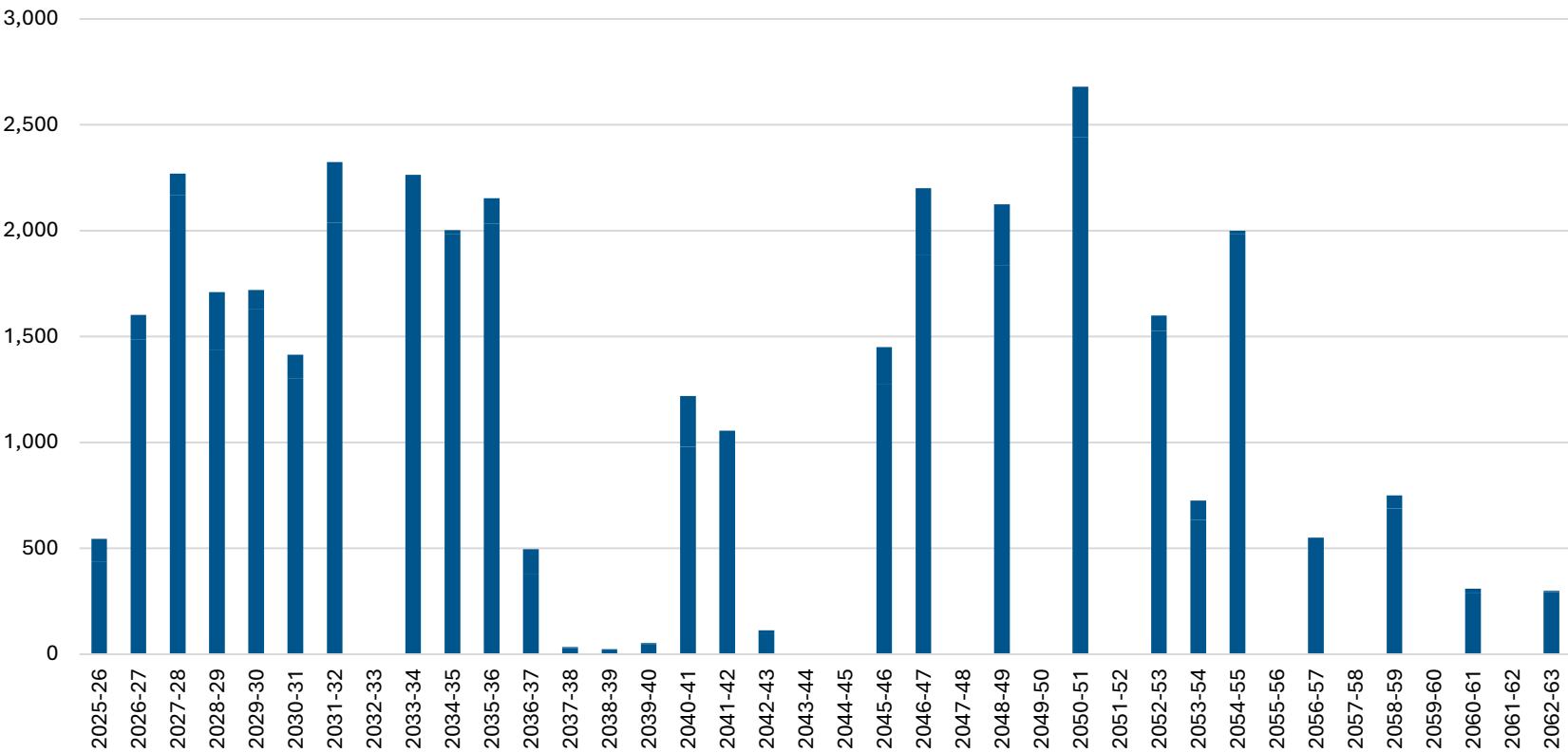
2025-26 Term and Short-Term Borrowing
(millions of dollars)



- 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
10s		1,200-1,600	
2.15%	6/2/2031		1,600
3.90%	6/2/2033		1,700
3.80%	6/2/2035 *		1,200
30s		2,000-2,500	
2.80%	12/2/2052		1,600
4.20%	12/2/2054		2,000
4.40%	12/2/2056 *		550

*current benchmark still 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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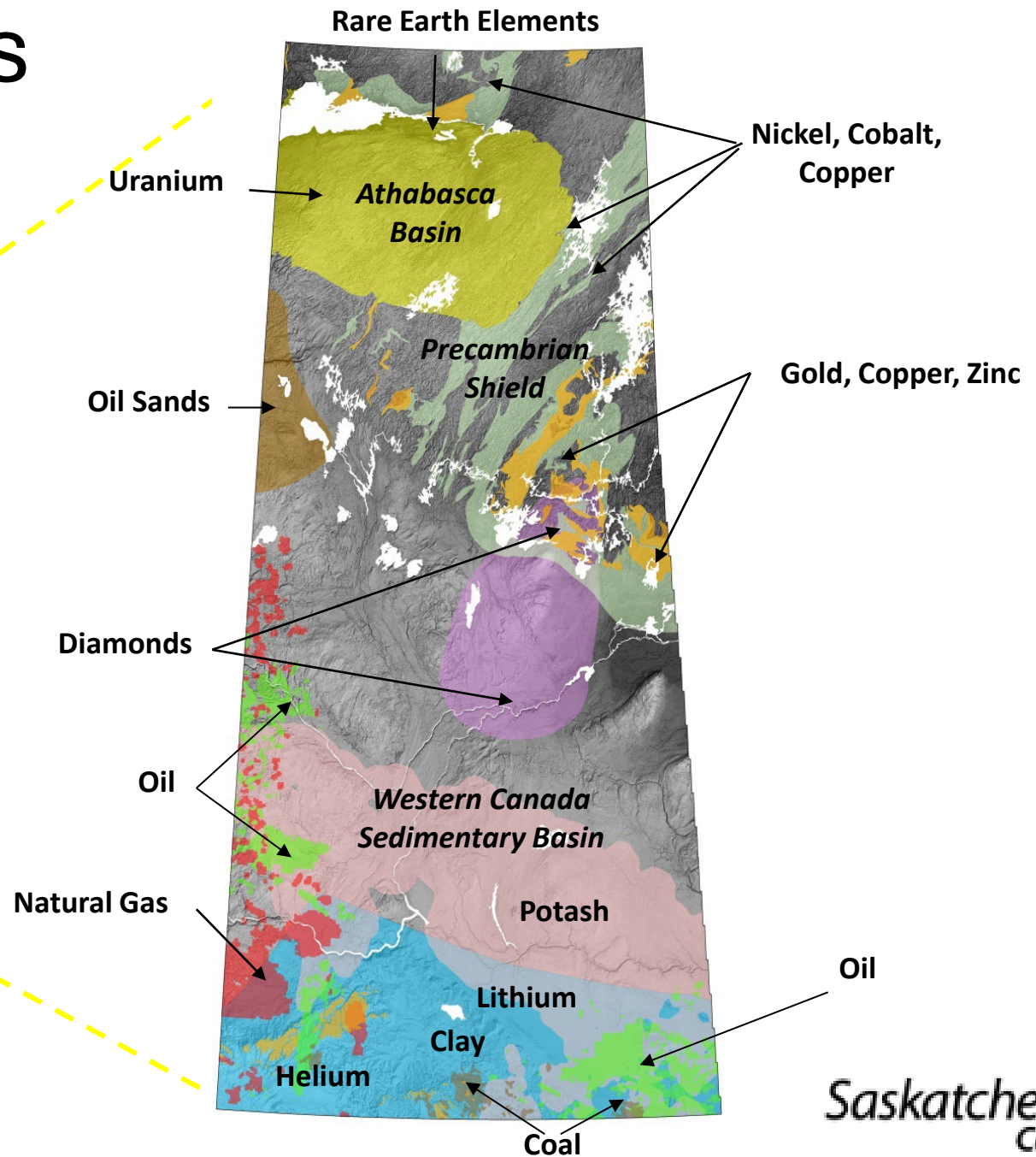
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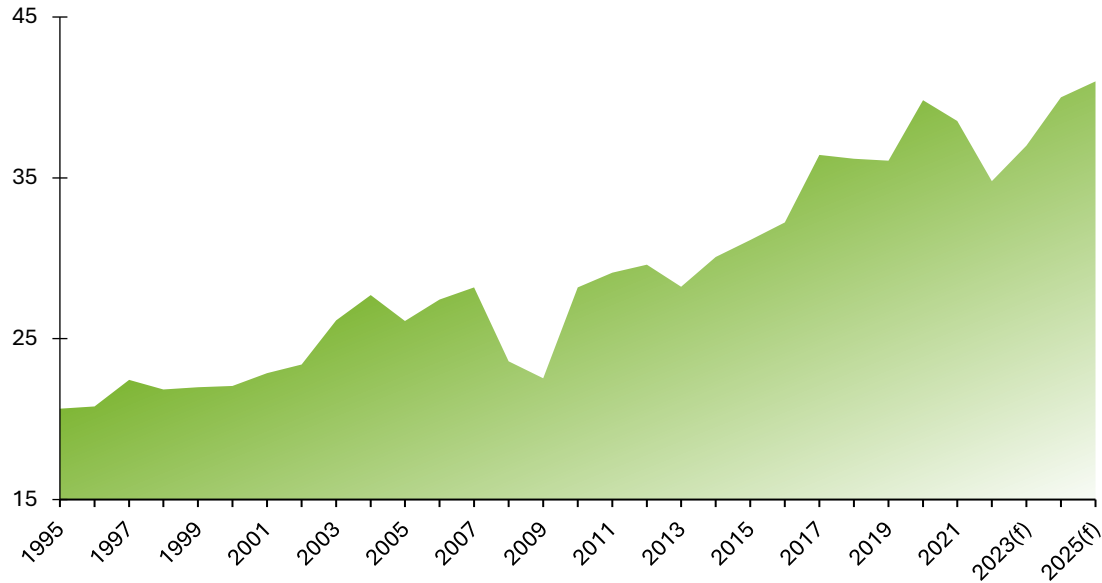
Appendix

Subsurface Minerals



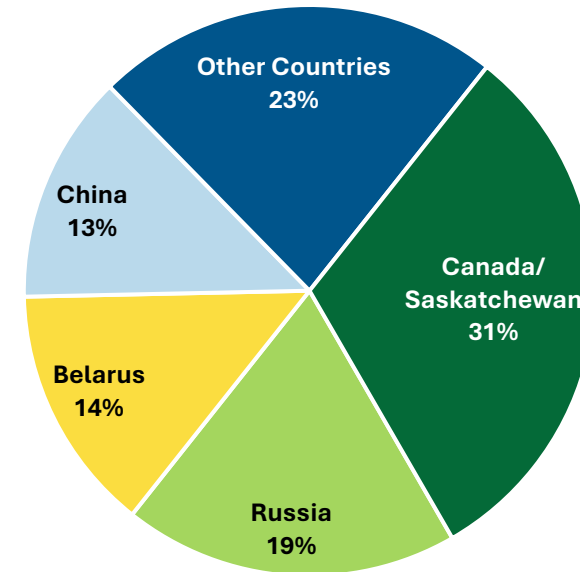
Potash Consumption and Production

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

	2024-25 Actual	2025-26 Budget	2025-26 Q1 Forecast	Change from Budget	
				\$	%
WTI oil price (US\$/barrel)	74.49	71.00	65.50	(5.5)	(7.7)
Light-heavy differential (% of WTI)	14.0	15.0	14.2	(0.8)	(5.3)
Well-head oil price (C\$/barrel) ¹	82.21	80.09	70.24	(9.9)	(12.3)
Oil production (million barrels)	163.1	166.9	163.2	(3.7)	(2.2)
Potash price (netback, US\$/KCl tonne)	233	239	266	27.0	11.3
Potash price (netback, C\$/K ₂ O tonnes)	529	556	603	47.0	8.5
Potash sales (million KCl tonnes)	24.9	24.9	24.6	(0.3)	(1.2)
Uranium price (realized, US\$/U ₃ O ₈ pound)	54.75	57.11	60.68	3.6	6.3
Uranium sales (kt U ₃ O ₈) ²	16.1	17.4	17.1	(0.3)	(1.7)
Canadian dollar (US cents)	71.90	70.39	72.32	1.9	2.7

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

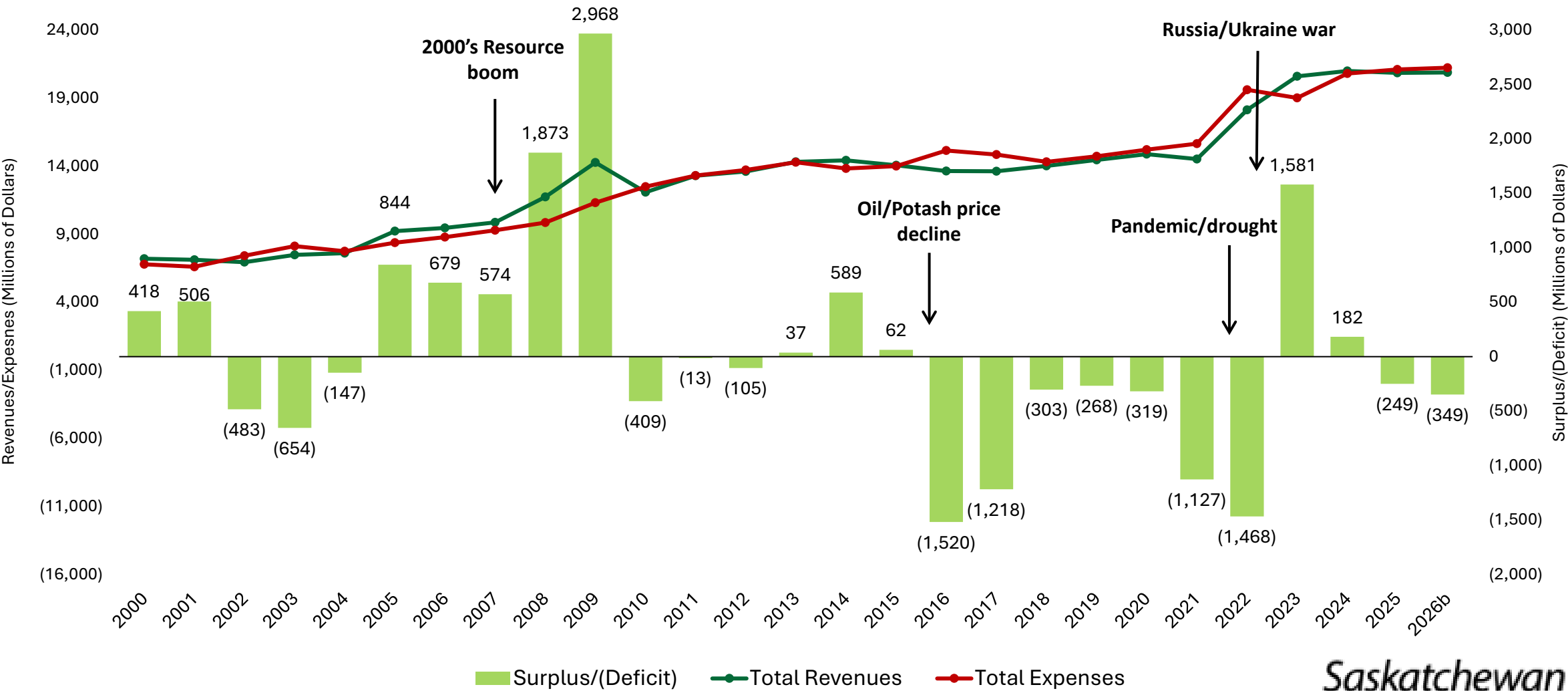
²Uranium sales are estimated in kilotonnes (kt), the conversion rate is 1 kt : 2,2004,600 pounds.

Key Sensitivities: 2025-26 First Quarter Update

- **WTI Oil Prices:** \$18M for each US\$1/barrel
- **Exchange Rate:** \$47M for each U.S. cent
- **Potash Prices :** \$67 for each US\$10/KCl tonne

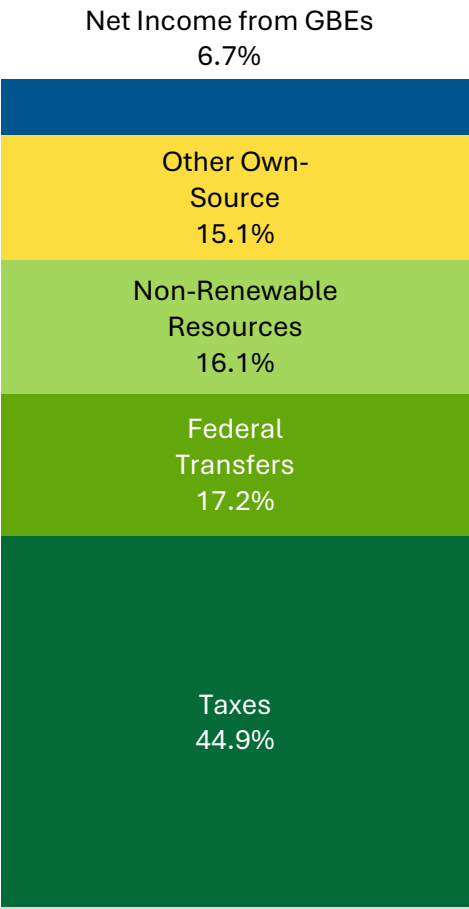
Long-Term Fiscal Track Record

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



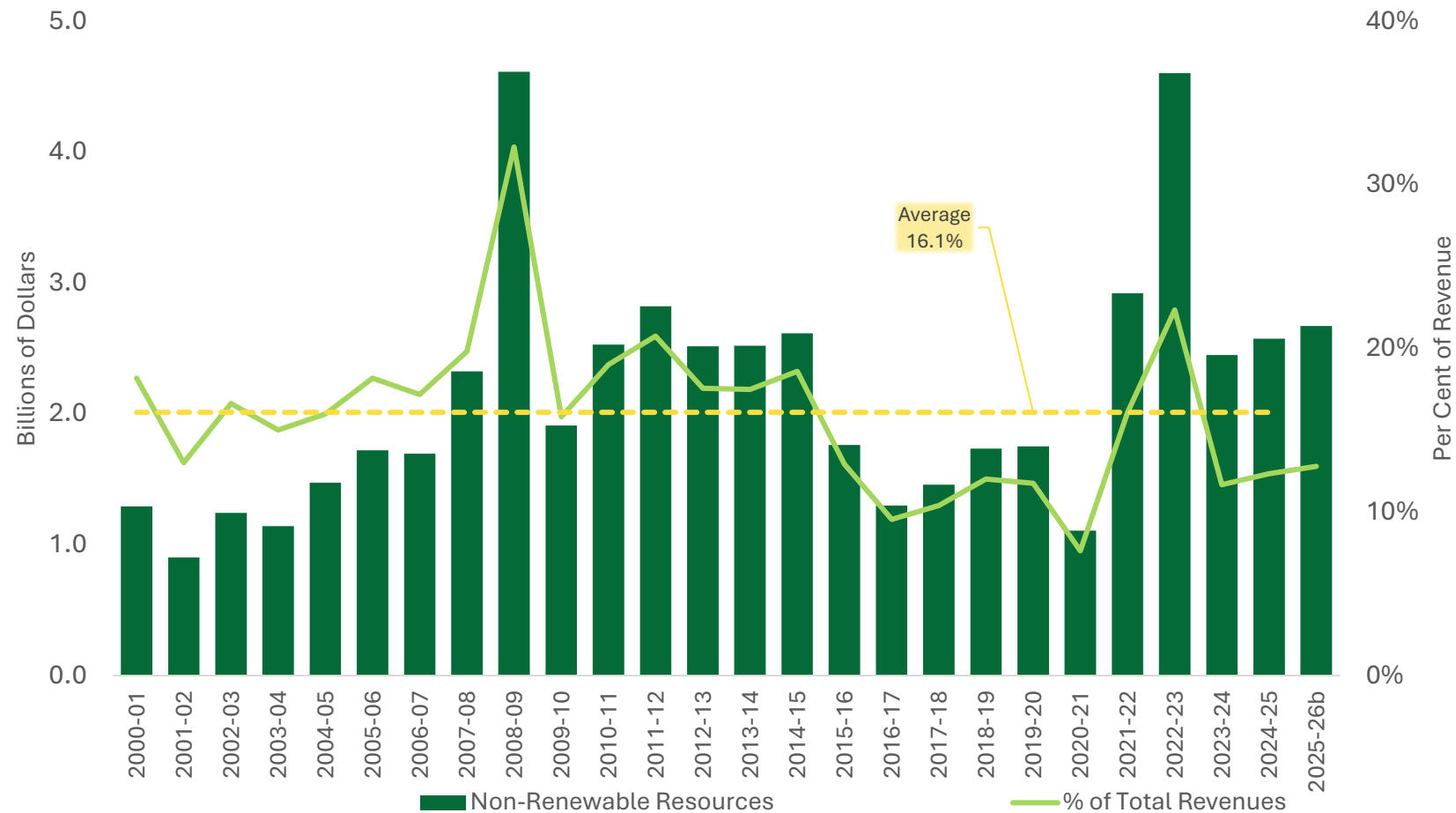
Historical Revenue Composition

Percentage Contribution to Total Revenues



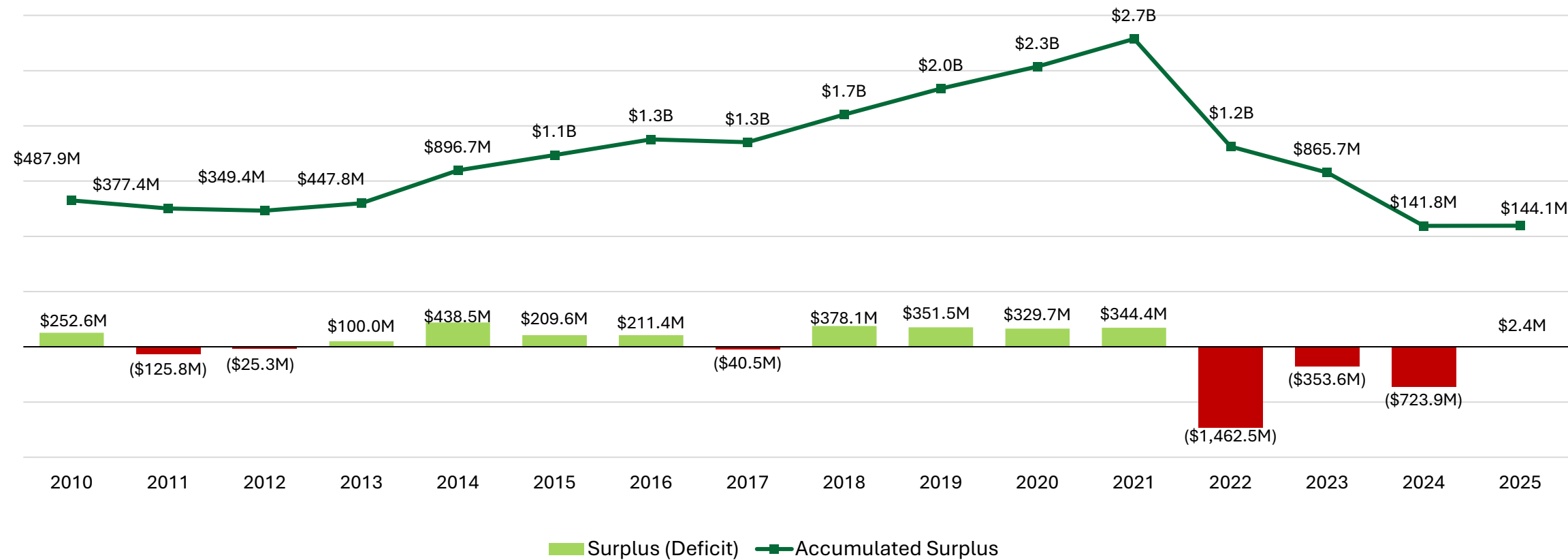
25 Year Average

Non-Renewable Resources as a % of Revenues



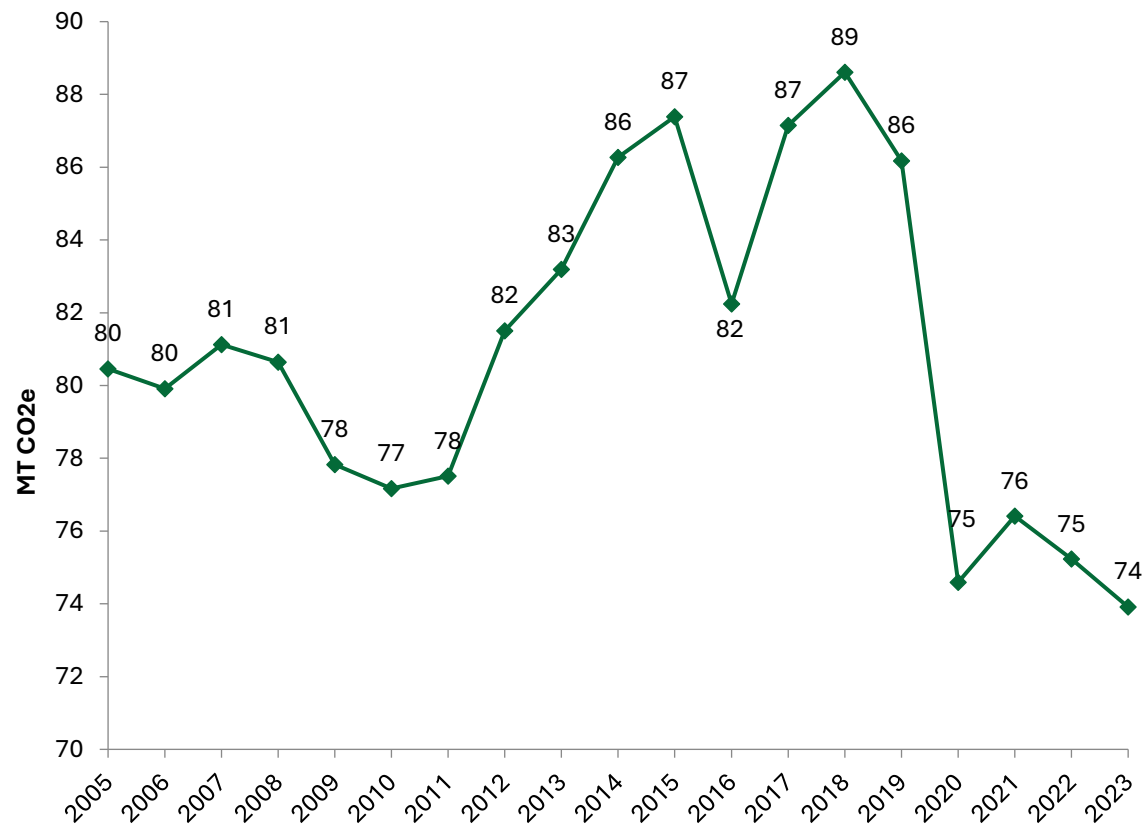
Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

(for fiscal years ended March 31)

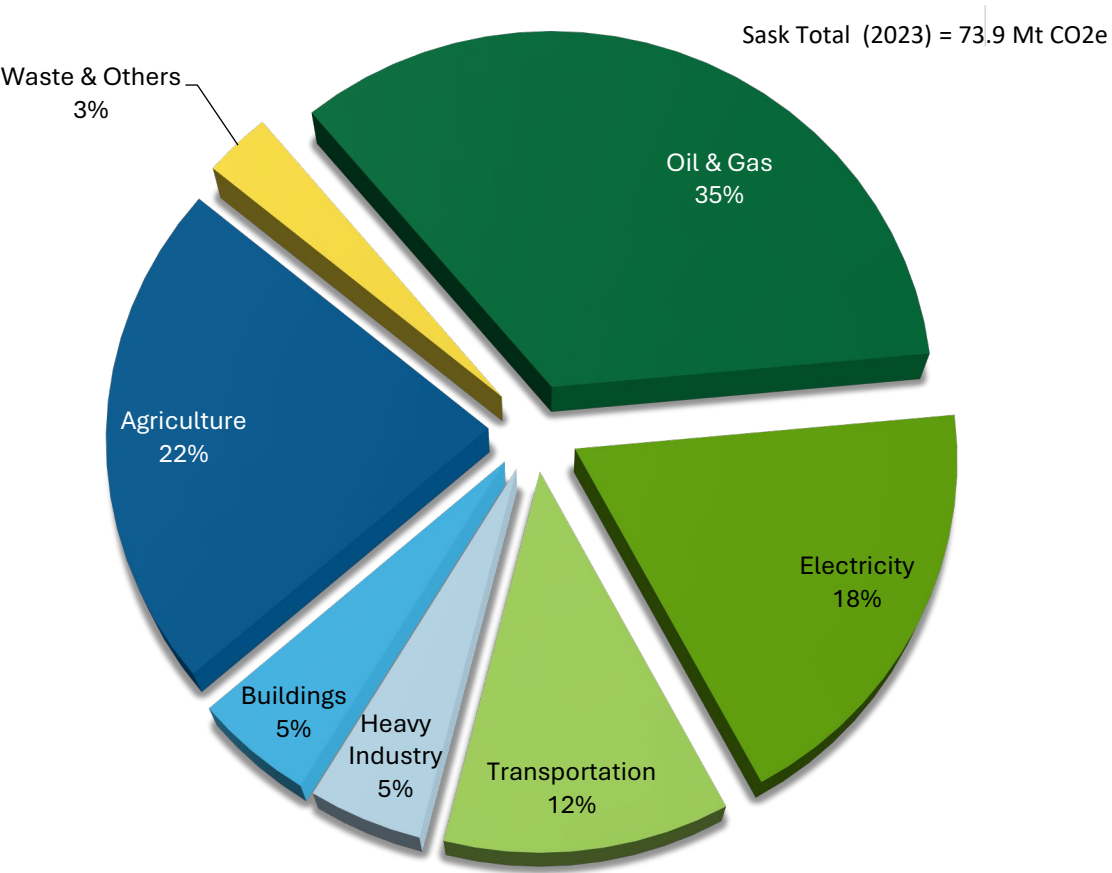


GHG Emissions Profile

Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions, 2005-2023



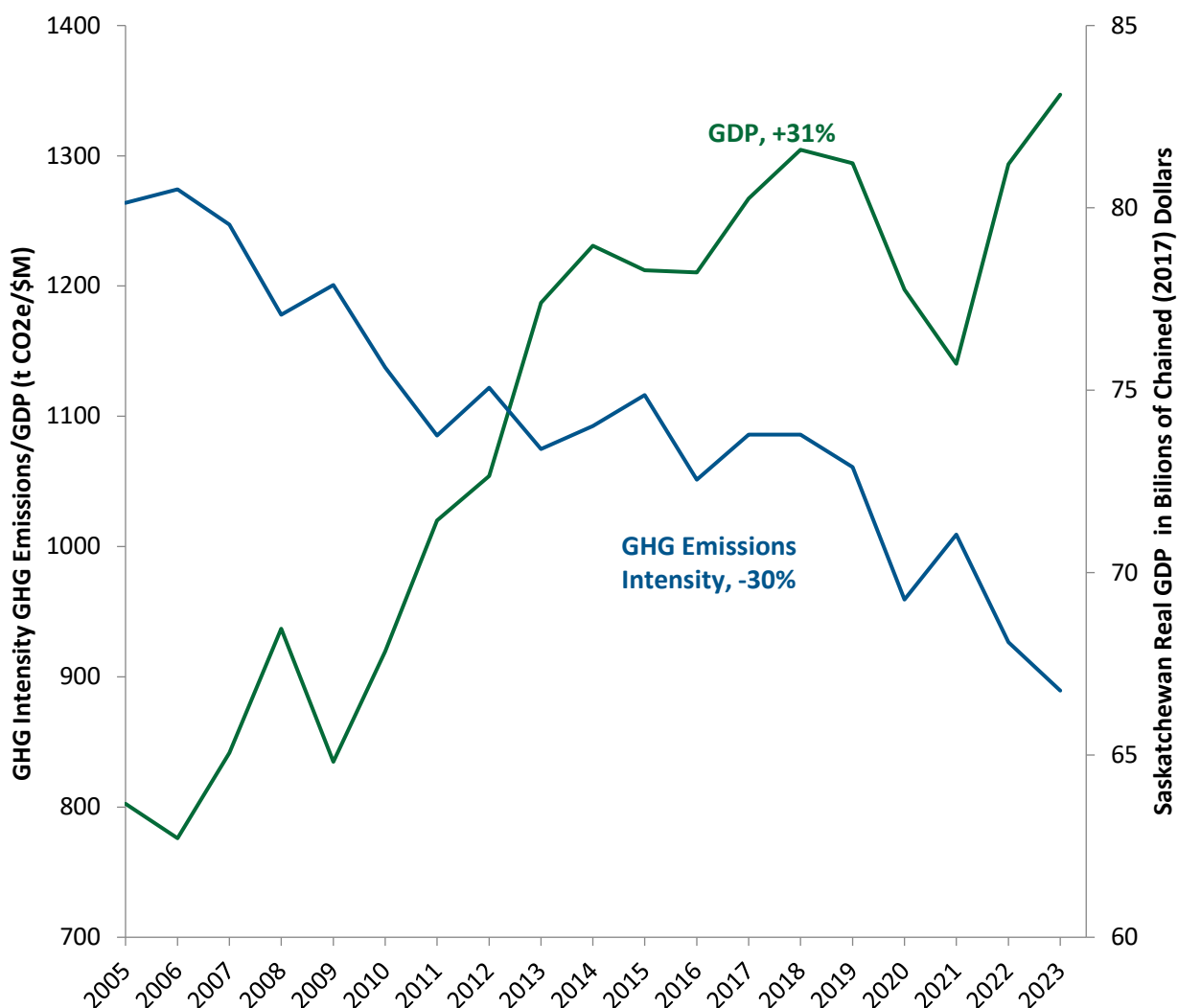
Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions by Economic Sector, 2023



Source: ECCC NIR 1990-2023, 2025; Statistics Canada

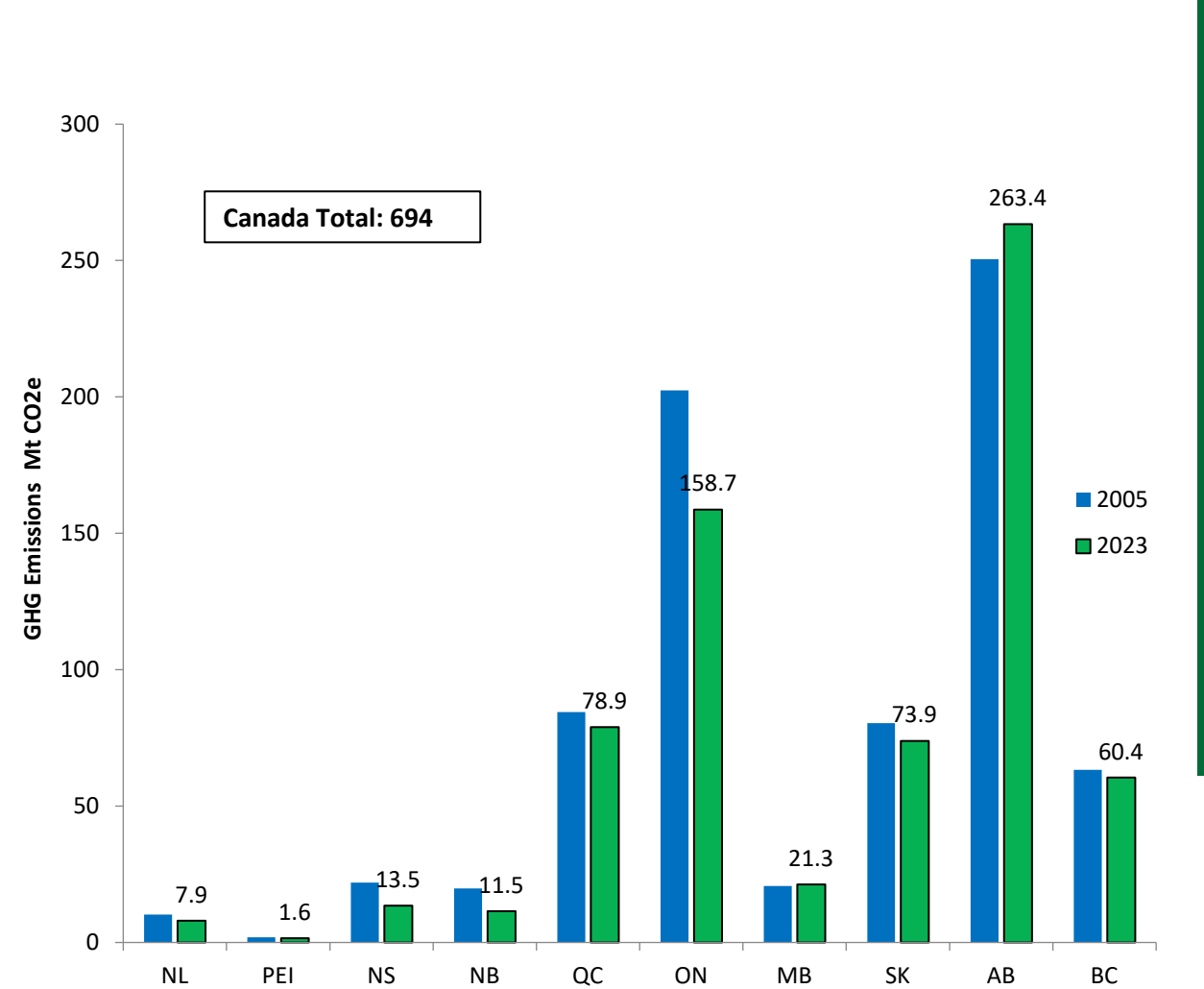
GHG Emissions

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 1990-2023, 2025

2025-26 Q1 Revenue Summary

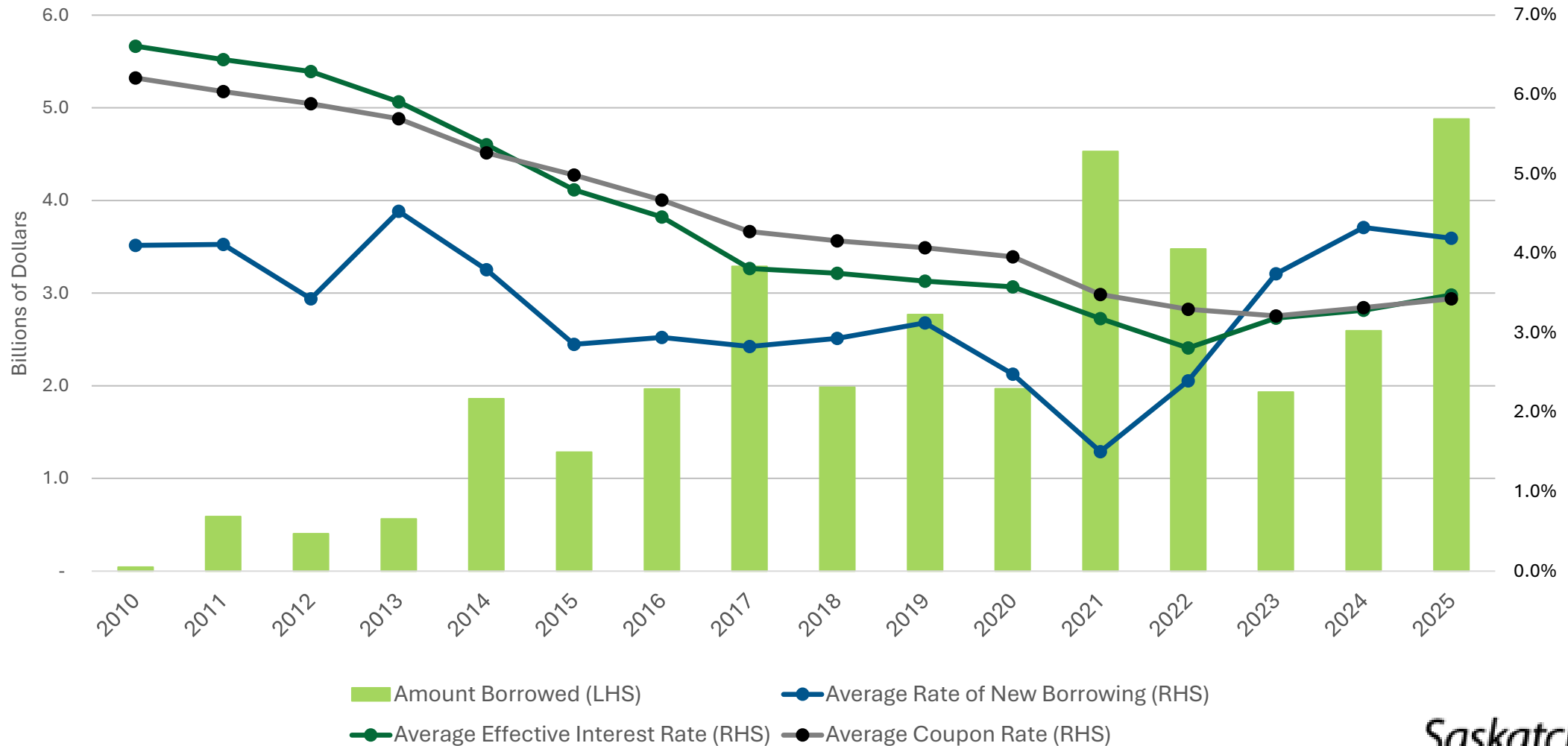
	2024-25	2025-26		Change from	
(millions of dollars)	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>First Quarter</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>
Taxation	9,923.0	10,449.5	10,449.5	526.5	-
Non-renewable resources	2,573.7	2,699.4	2,669.9	96.2	(29.5)
Net income from GBEs	784.6	705.2	455.4	(329.2)	(249.8)
Other own-source revenue	3,782.5	3,265.0	3,366.6	(415.9)	101.6
Transfers from the federal government	3,792.3	3,937.0	3,942.7	150.4	5.7
Total Revenue	20,856.1	21,056.1	20,884.1	28.0	(172.0)

2025-26 Q1 Expense Summary

(millions of dollars)	2024-25	2025-26		Change from	
	<i>Actual</i>	Budget	Q1	<i>Actual</i>	Budget
Agriculture	1,762.6	1,597.6	1,597.6	(165.0)	-
Community development	828.4	858.4	858.4	30.0	-
Economic development	361.7	351.9	351.9	(9.8)	-
Education	4,374.8	4,428.1	4,457.0	82.2	28.9
Environment and natural resources	553.4	448.6	448.6	(104.8)	-
Financing charges	950.5	1,058.5	1,064.5	114.0	6.0
General government	589.9	642.2	716.0	126.1	73.8
Health	8,009.5	8,004.9	8,004.9	(4.6)	-
Protection of persons and property	1,166.7	1,094.8	1,174.8	8.1	80.0
Social services and assistance	1,807.1	1,842.2	1,842.2	35.1	-
Transportation	700.2	716.7	716.7	16.5	-
Total Expense	21,104.8	21,043.9	21,232.6	127.8	188.7

Historical Interest Rate Trends

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



Net Debt to GDP

(as at March 31)

