



INVESTOR PRESENTATION WINTER 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

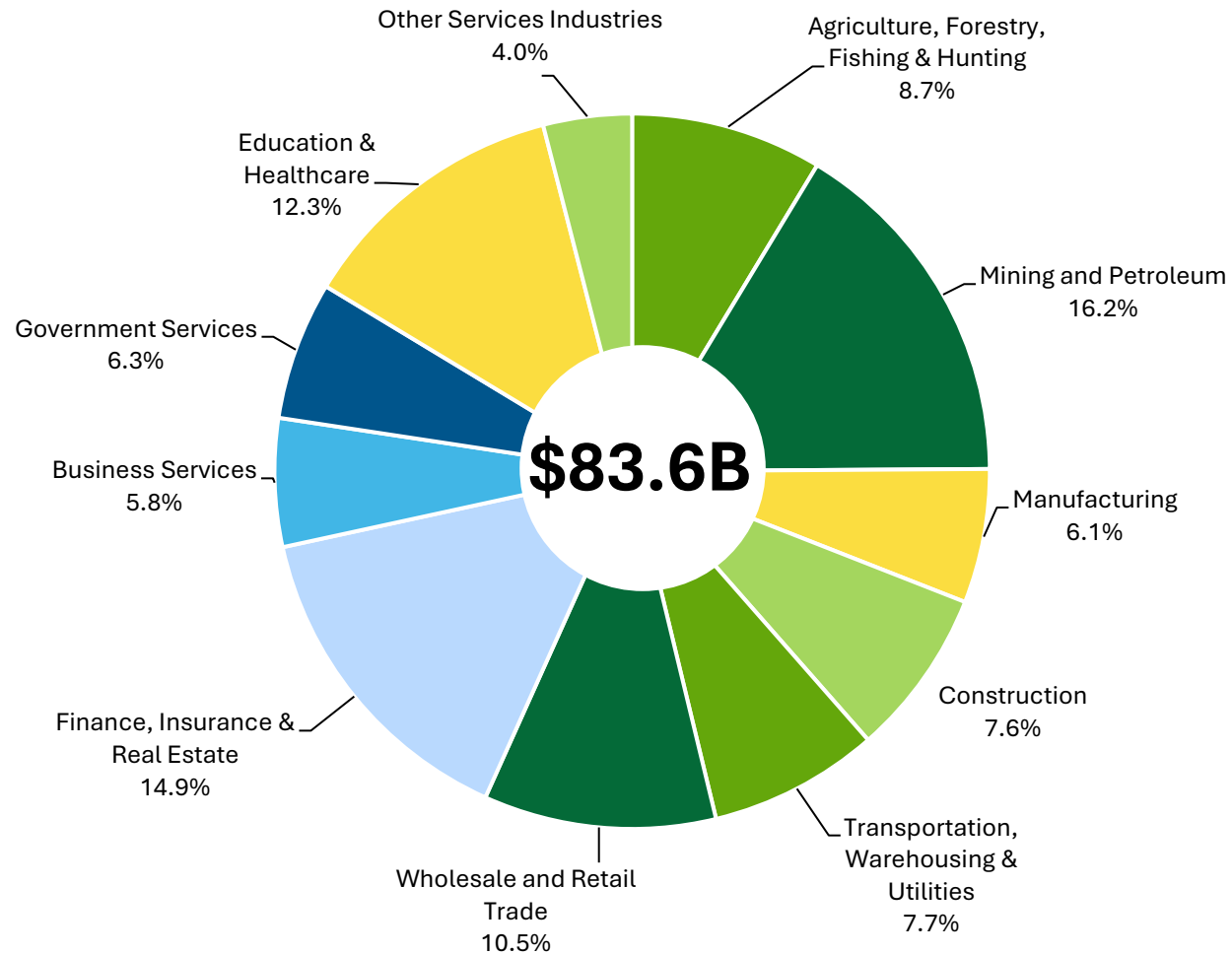
- Strong credit ratings
- Low Net Debt/GDP
- Moderate tax rates allow for adjustments to revenues when required
- Access to \$8B in liquidity

Saskatchewan and Selected Provinces



Source for GDP: Statistics Canada, 2024 GDP expenditure-based, accessed March 2025.
Per capita calculated using 2024 GDP and Q2 2024 population.

Economic Diversity



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 estimated to be \$113B

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

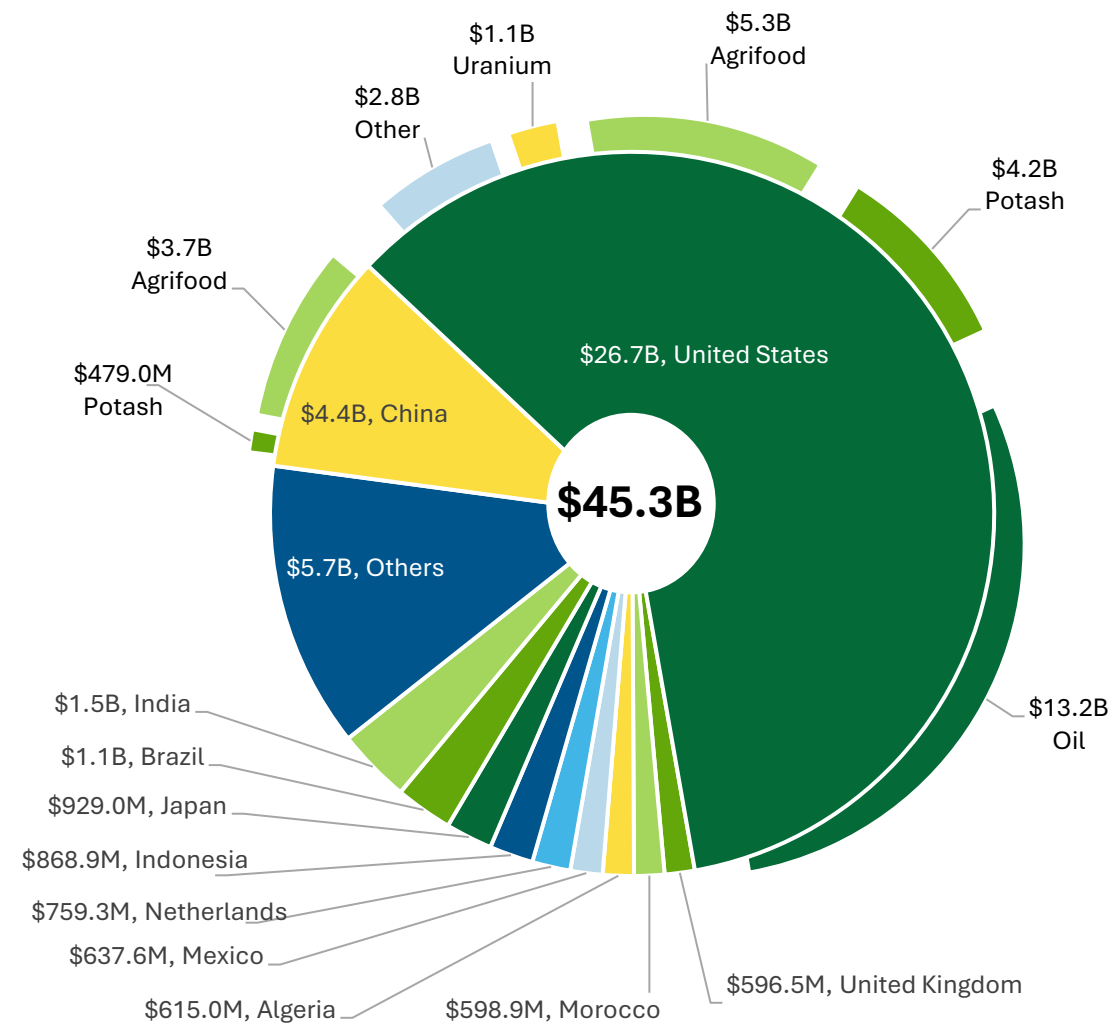


\$7.9B

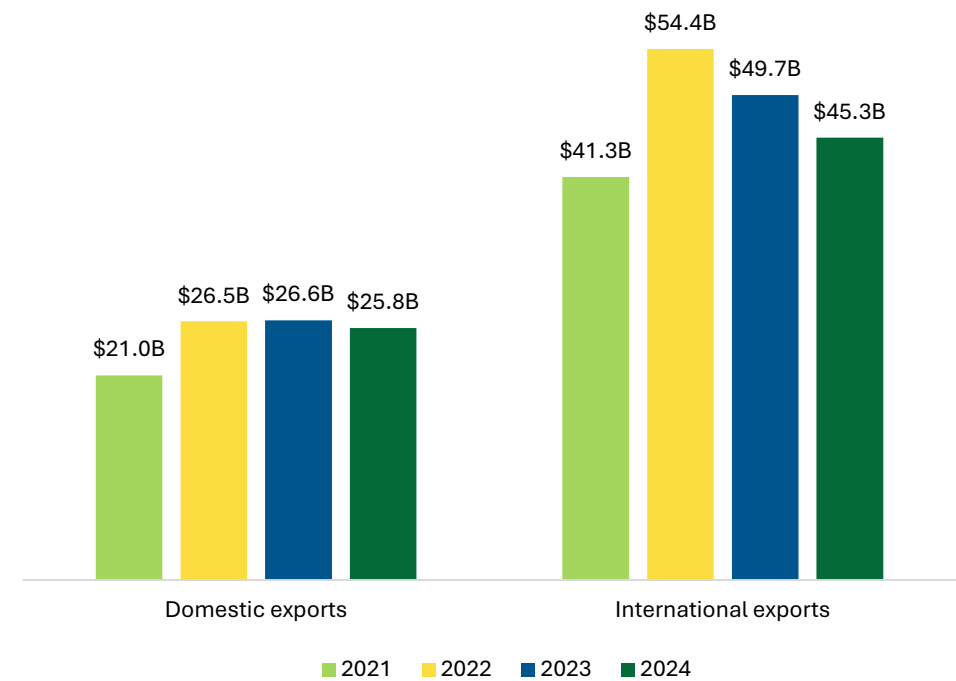
FERTILIZER

Saskatchewan Exports

International Exports (2024)



Export History



Source: Statistics Canada and Trade Data Online (accessed November 14, 2025)

Crown Sector



Broad Crown Corporation business sector

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

2025-26 Mid-Year Update

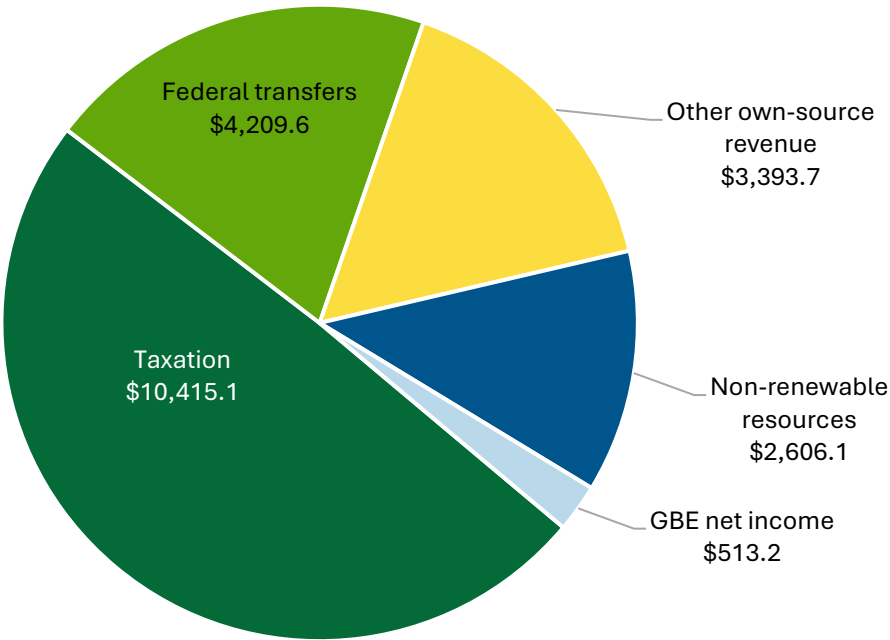
	2025-26			Change from	
	Budget	Q1	Mid-Year	Budget	Q1
Revenue	21,056.1	20,884.1	21,137.7	81.6	253.6
Expense	21,043.9	21,232.6	21,565.1	521.2	332.5
Deficit	12.2	(348.5)	(427.4)	(439.6)	(78.9)
Taxpayer-supported debt	23,458.8	23,656.7	23,856.7	397.9	200.0
Self-supported debt	14,873.3	15,104.7	15,437.4	564.1	332.7
Gross debt	38,332.1	38,761.4	39,294.1	962.0	532.7
Net Debt (\$M)	17,327.3	17,315.7	17,457.0	129.7	141.3
Net Debt as % of GDP	14.6	14.5	14.8	0.2	0.3

- Increase of \$440 million in the forecast deficit for 2025-26, primarily due to an increase in expenses due to wildfire-related costs, health pressures, and higher pension expense due to an actuarial adjustment, partially offset by an increase in federal transfers.

Revenue and Expense Composition

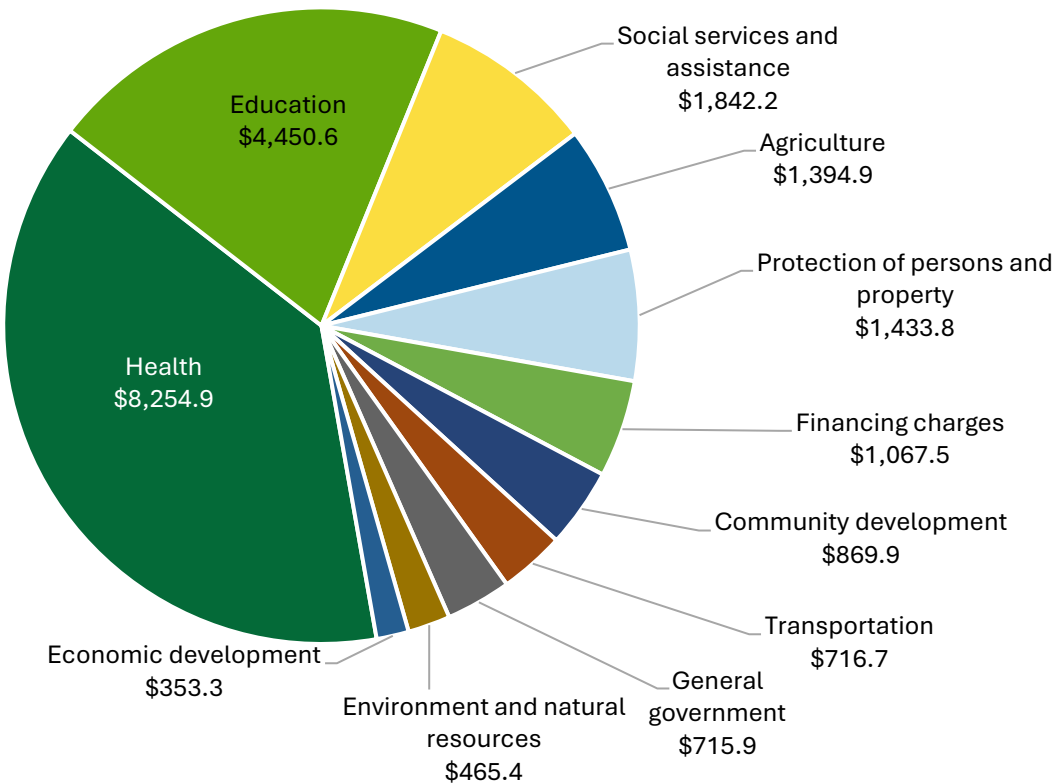
Revenue Composition

Mid-Year 2025-26 (\$ millions)



Expense Composition

Mid-Year 2025-26 (\$ millions)

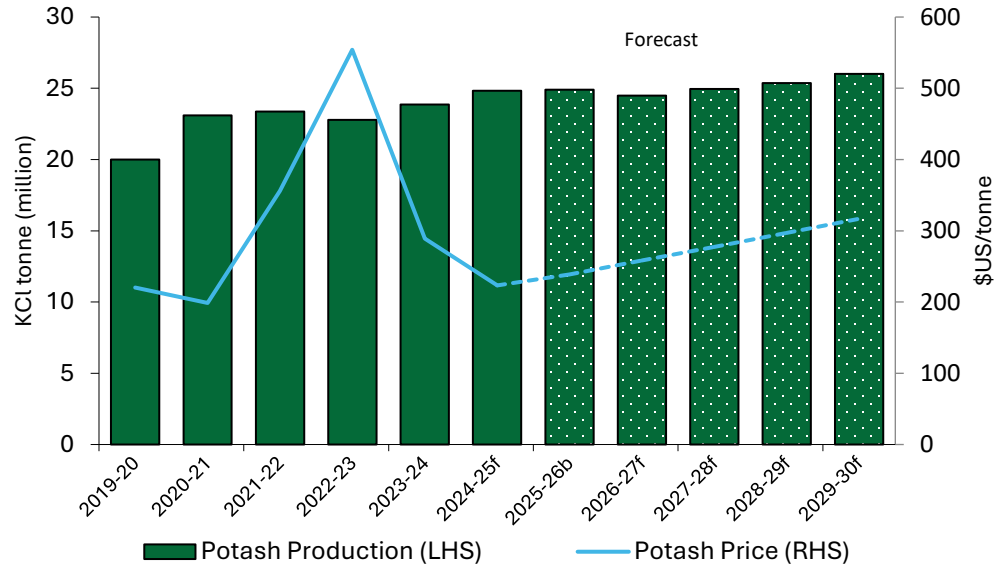


Saskatchewan's Economic Outlook

	2024 Actual	2025-26 Budget		2025-26 Mid-Year	
		2025	2026	2025	2026
Real GDP	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6
Nominal GDP	0.0	2.6	3.8	3.7	2.8
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0
Employment growth (000s)	15.2	9.5	6.7	12.0	4.9
Unemployment rate (% level)	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.1

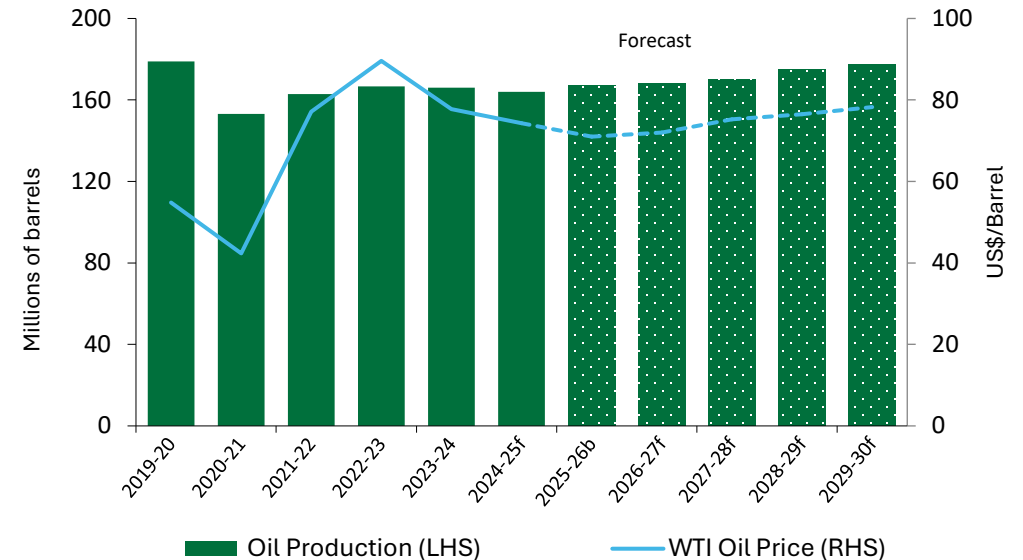
Commodity Price and Production Outlook

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

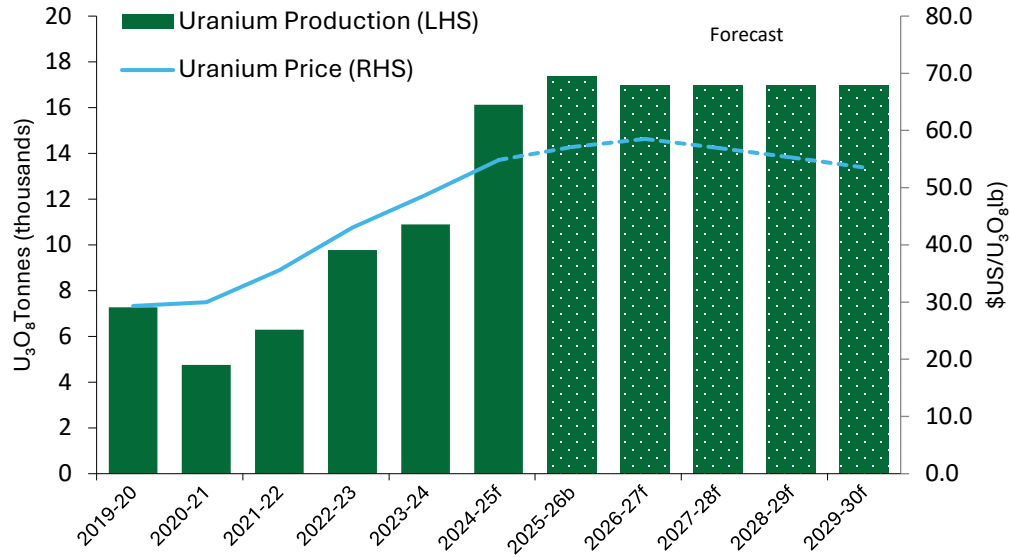
Energy

- 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 Mid-Year Report can be found in the Appendix.

Commodity Price and Production Outlook

Saskatchewan Uranium Price and Production

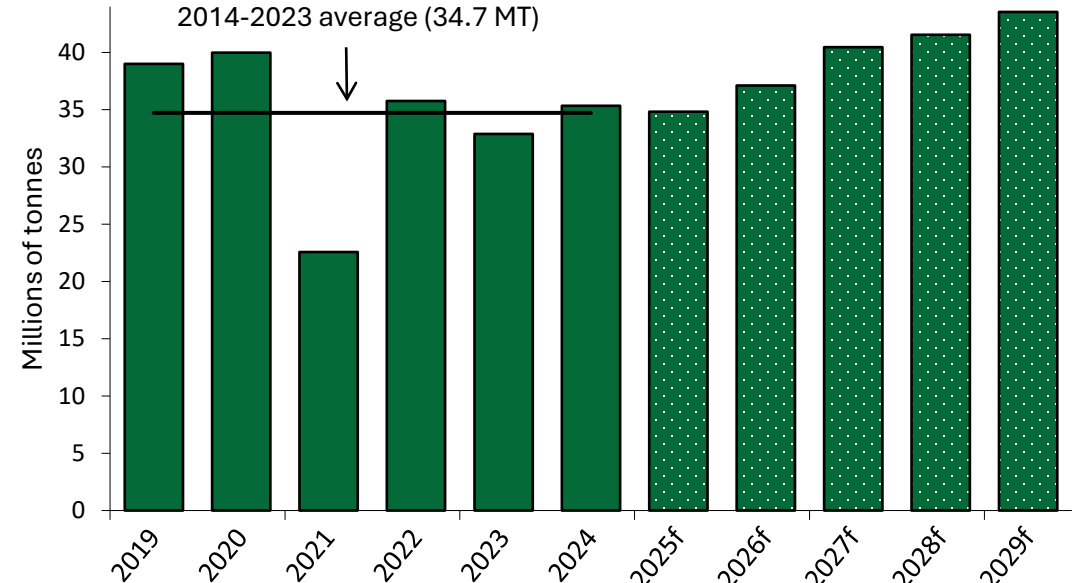


Source: Ministry of Energy and Resources (February 2025)

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)

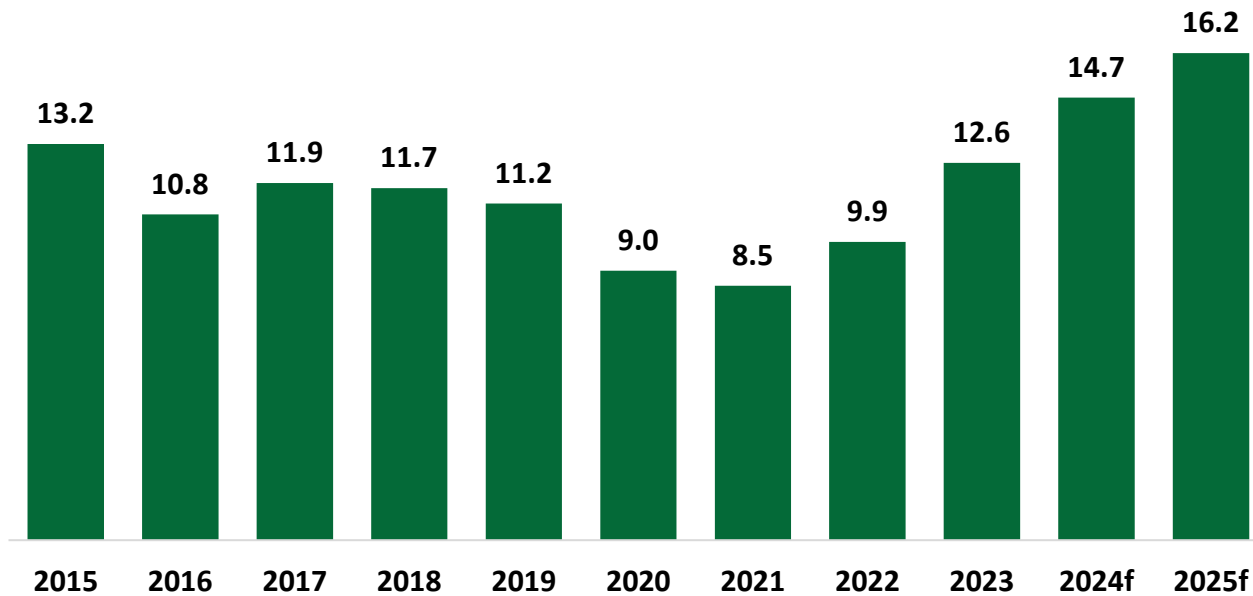
Crop Production

- 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 Mid-Year Report can be found in the Appendix.

Private Capital Investment

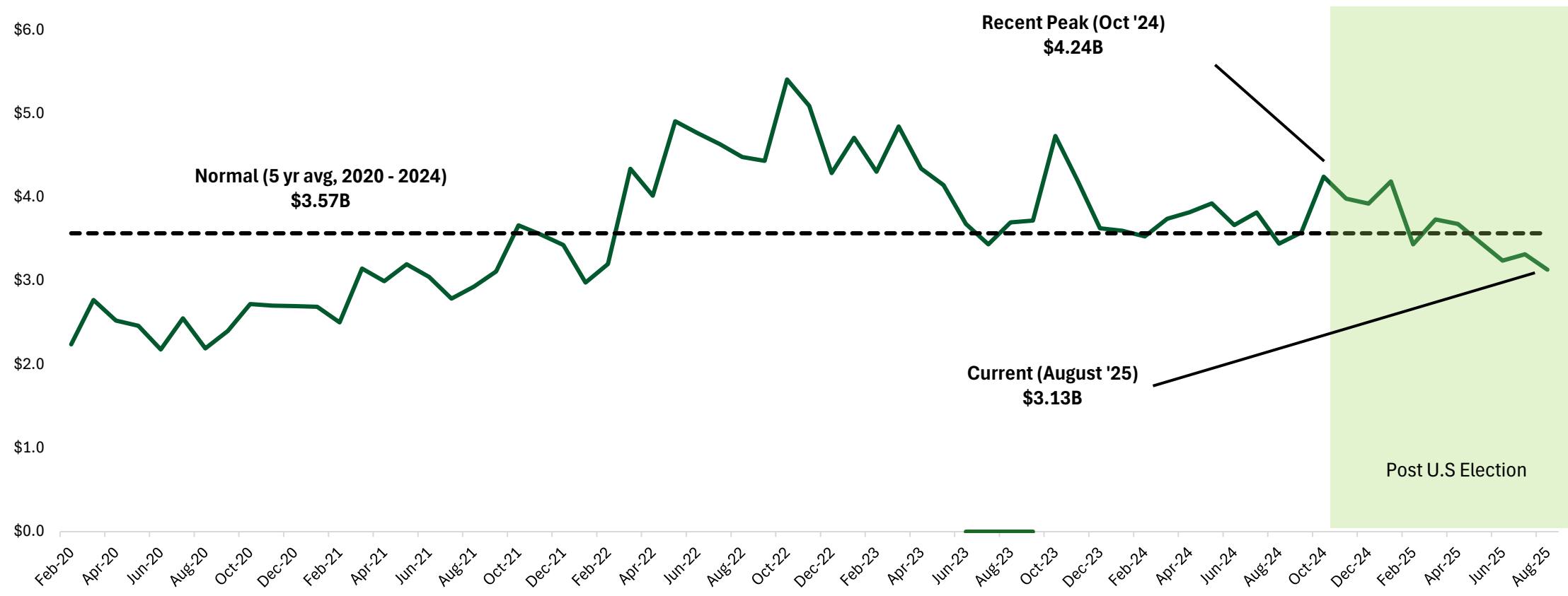
(billions of dollars)



- 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 \$48 billion expected to be completed over the next decade

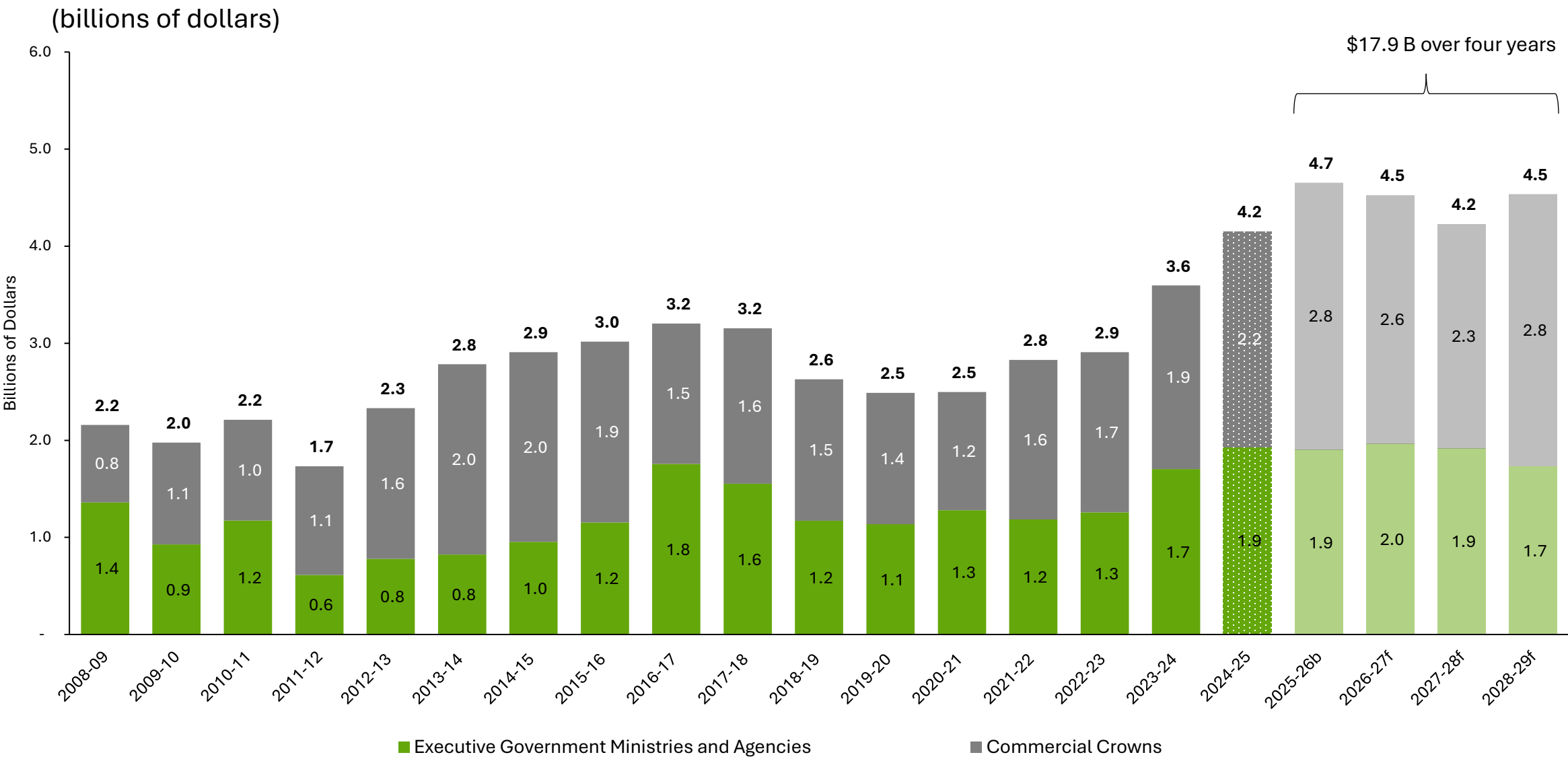
Recent Monthly Export Volumes

(billions of dollars)



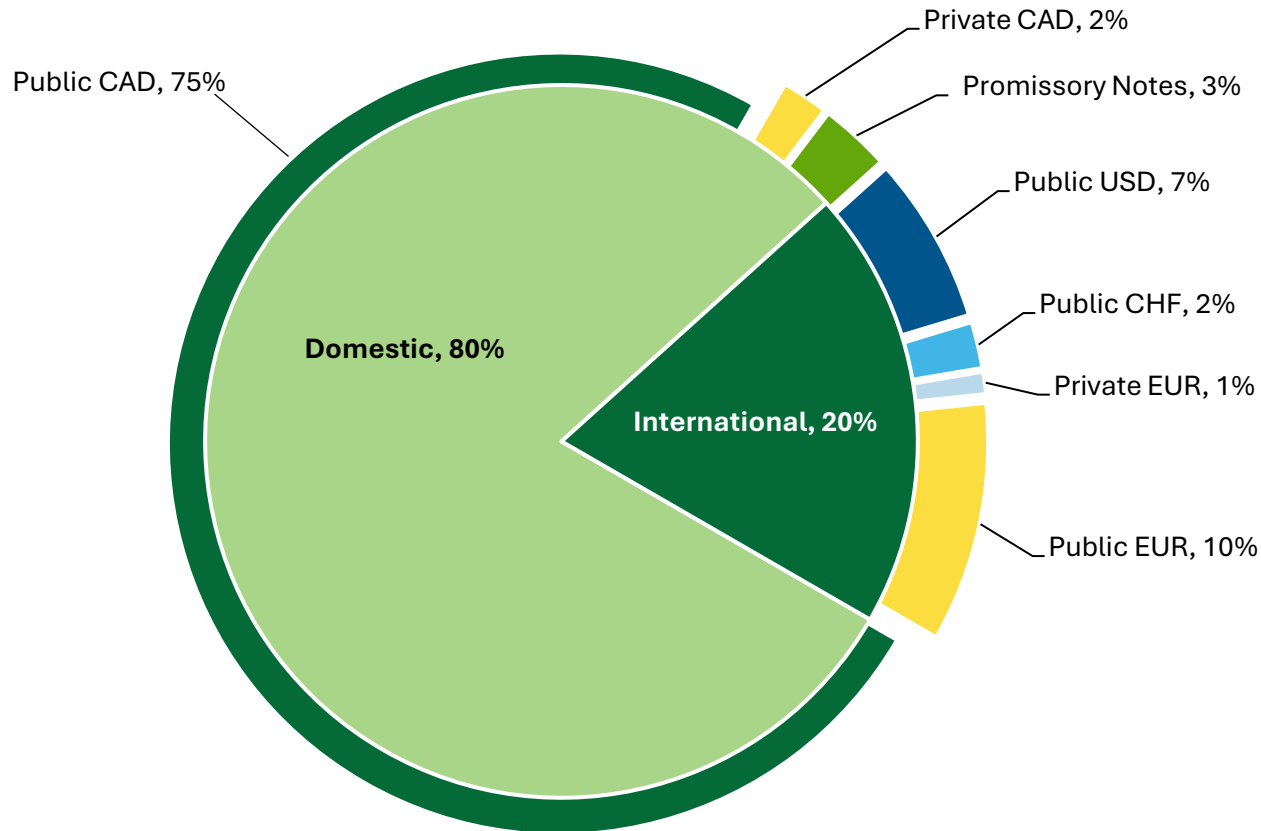
Source: Statistics Canada

Government Capital Expenditures



Debt and Liquidity

Composition of Gross Debt Outstanding



Note: Reflects debt composition as of November 14, 2025.

Debt Strategy

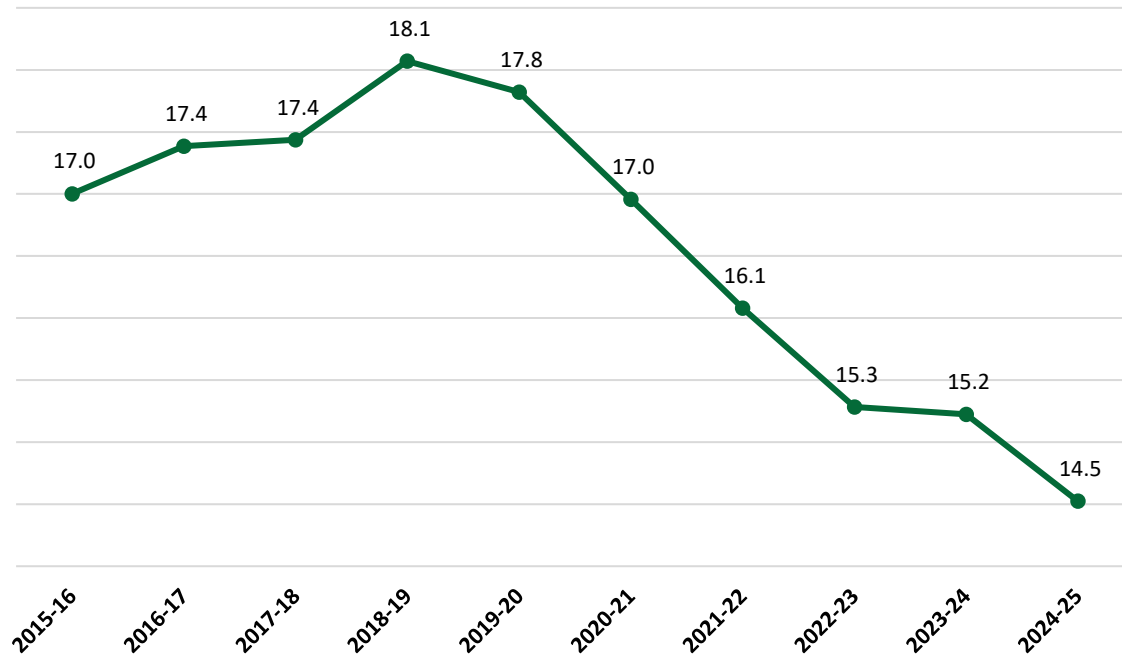
- CAD benchmarks
- Global SEC USD shelf
- EMTN programme
- International debt target = 25%

Liquidity Strategy

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

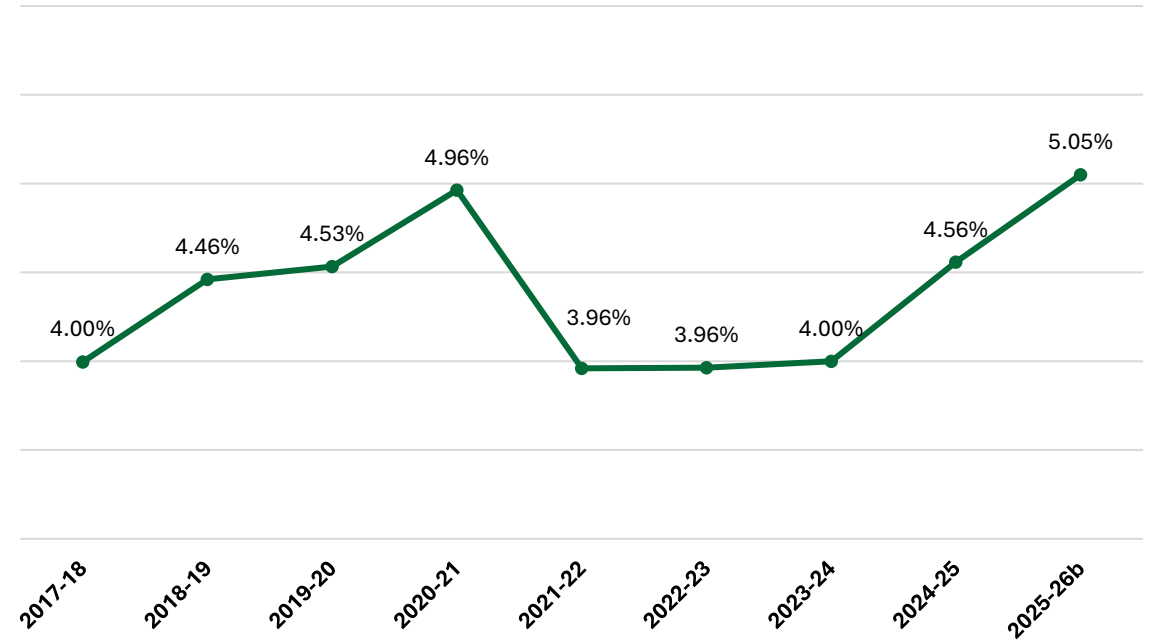
Average Term and Cost of Borrowing

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

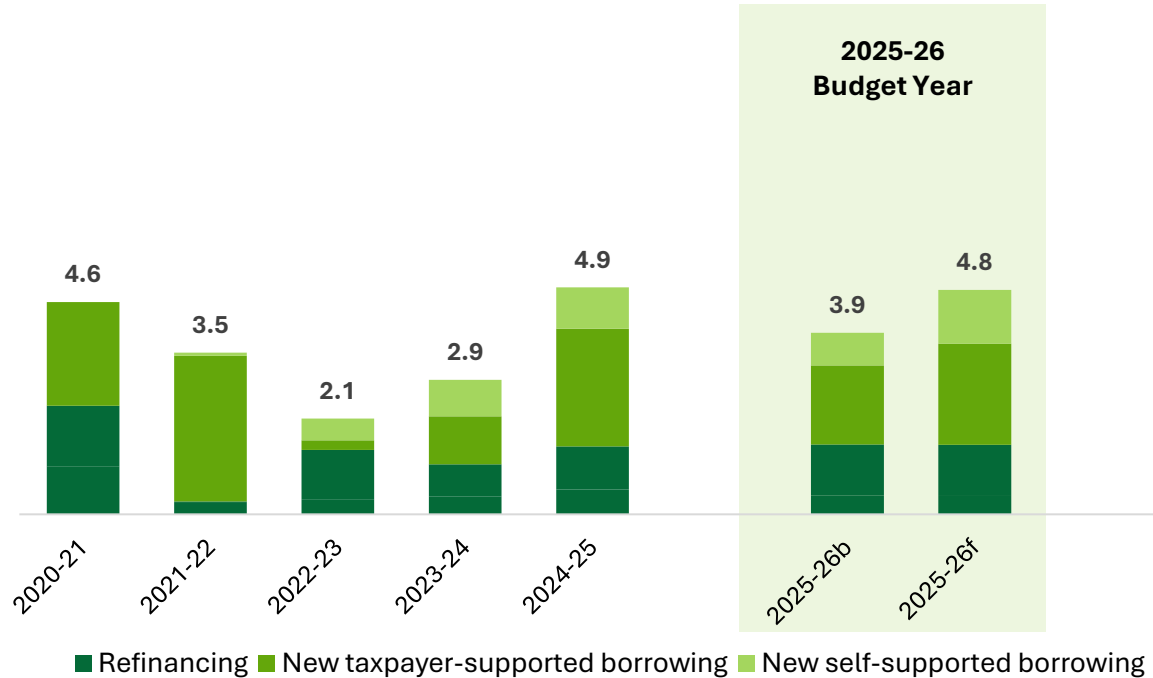


Financing charges include interest on debt, pensions, and public-private partnerships.

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

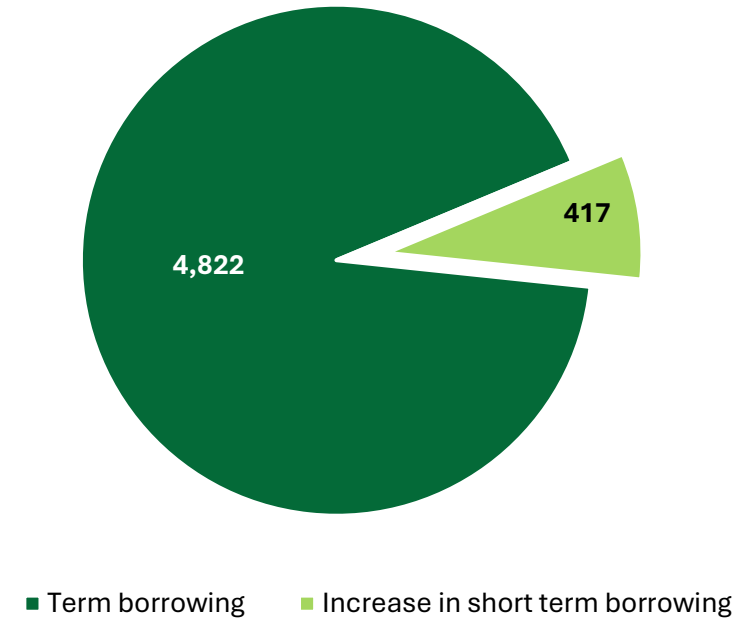
Borrowing Programs

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

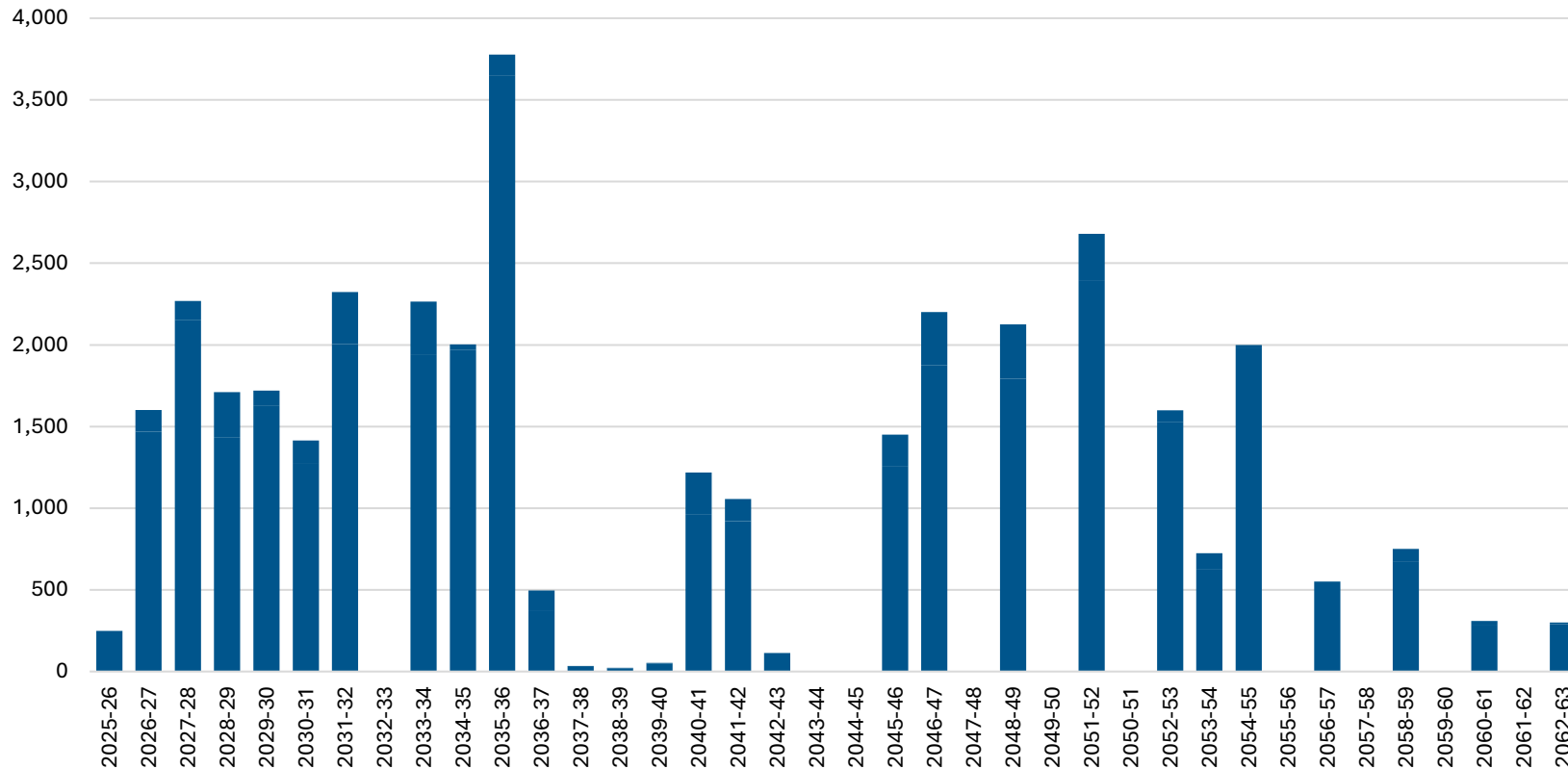
2025-26 Term and Short-Term Borrowing
(millions of dollars)



- 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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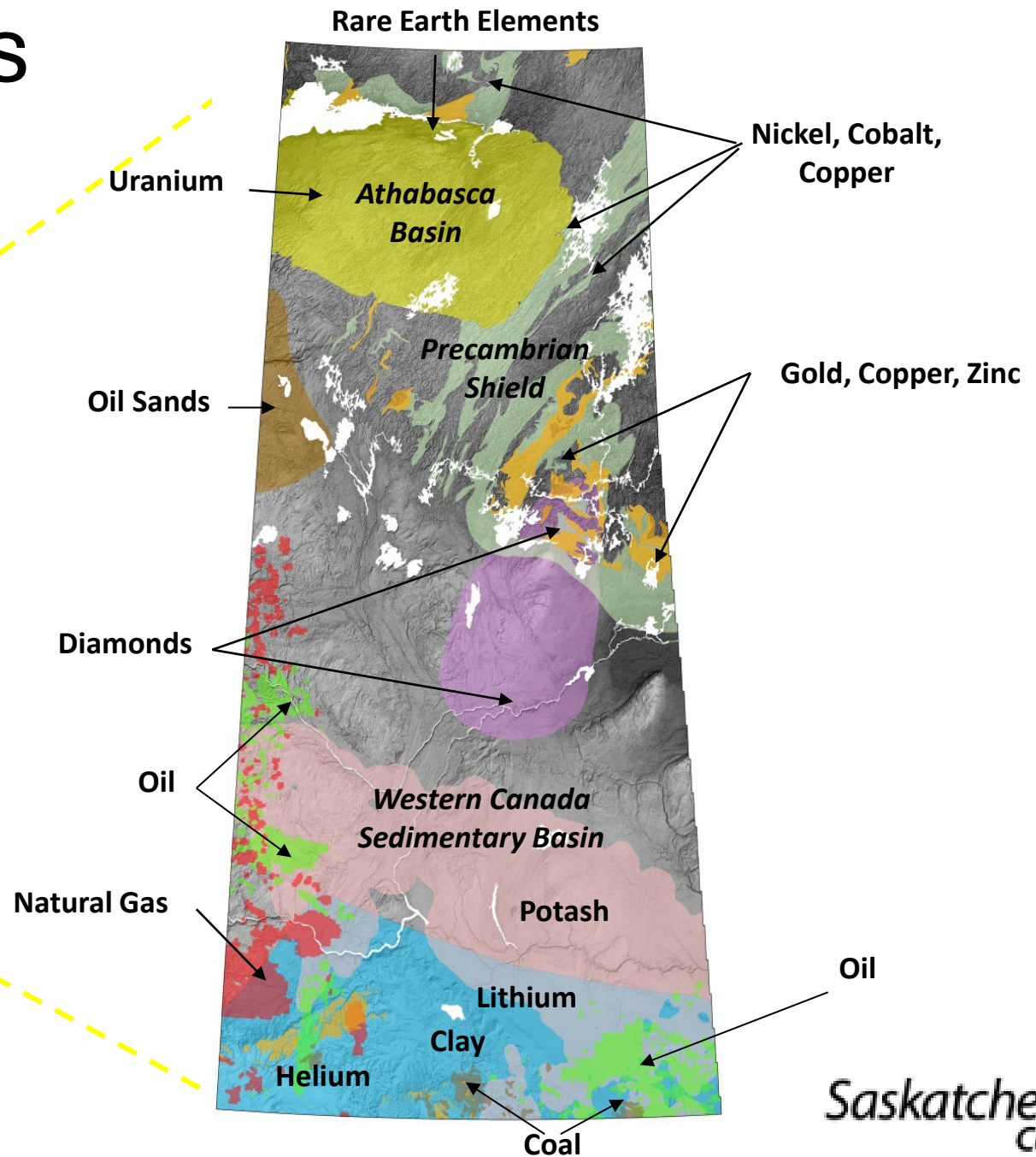
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Appendix

Subsurface Minerals



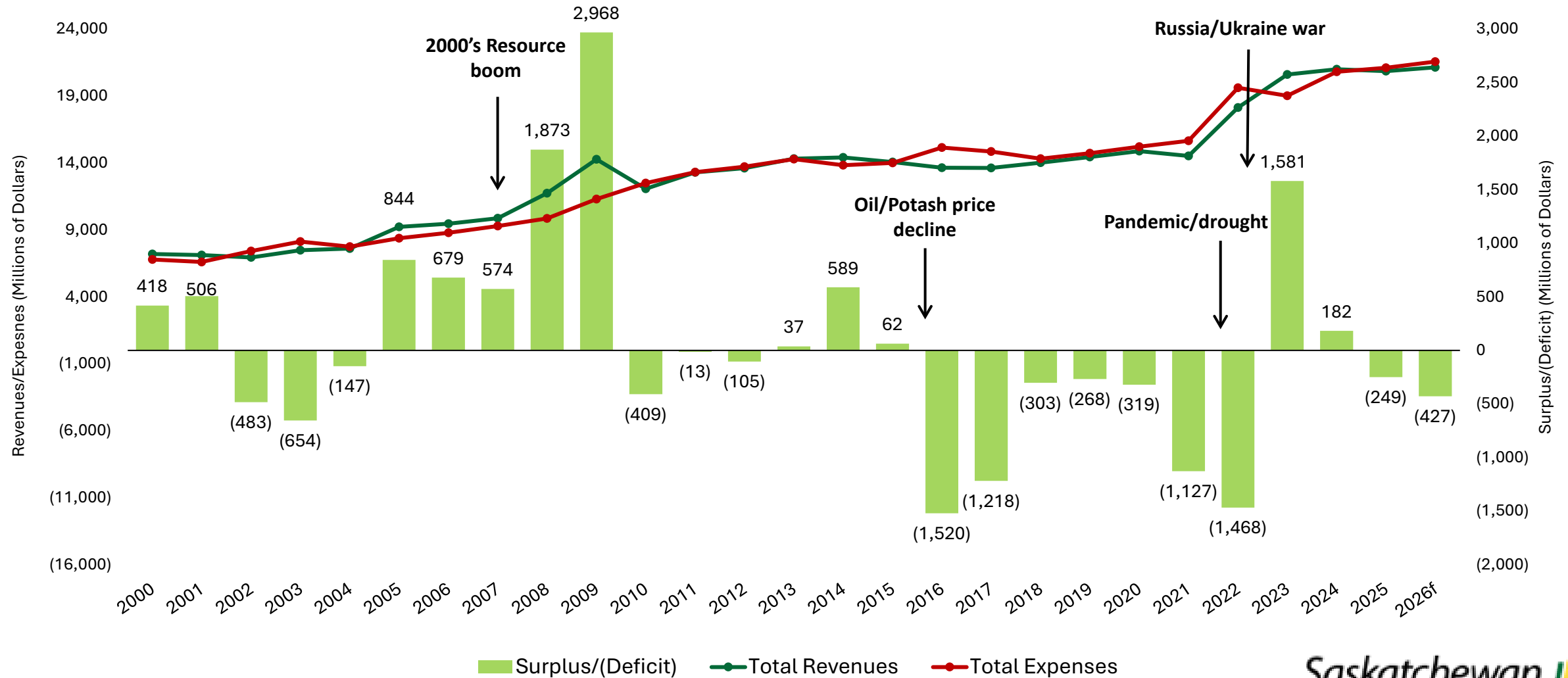
Critical minerals are essential to economic security, and Saskatchewan has **27** of them

1 H Hydrogen 1.008																	2 He Helium 4.003
3 Li Lithium 6.94	4 Be Beryllium 9.012											5 B Boron 10.81	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305											13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.085	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.06	17 Cl Chlorine 35.45	18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.630	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.97	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.798
37 Rb Rubidium 85.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium [97]	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.293
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57 - 71 *	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.217	78 Pt Platinum 195.084	79 Au Gold 196.997	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 Tl Thallium 204.38	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [209]	85 At Astatine [210]	86 Rn Radon [222]
87 Fr Francium [223]	88 Ra Radium [226]	89 - 103	104 Rf Rutherfordium [267]	105 Db Dubnium [270]	106 Sg Seaborgium [269]	107 Bh Bohrium [270]	108 Hs Hassium [270]	109 Mt Meitnerium [278]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [281]	111 Rg Roentgenium [281]	112 Cn Copernicium [285]	113 Nh Nihonium [286]	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Mc Moscovium [289]	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Ts Tennessine [293]	118 Og Oganesson [294]
57 La Lanthanum 138.905	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.242	61 Pm Promethium [145]	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.045	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967			
89 Ac Actinium [227]	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium [237]	94 Pu Plutonium [244]	95 Am Americium [243]	96 Cm Curium [247]	97 Bk Berkelium [247]	98 Cf Californium [251]	99 Es Einsteinium [252]	100 Fm Fermium [257]	101 Md Mendelevium [258]	102 No Nobelium [259]	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]			

Aluminum
 Bismuth
 Chromium
 Cobalt
 Copper
 Fluorspar
 Gallium
 Graphite (natural)
 Helium
 Lithium
 Magnesium
 Manganese
 Molybdenum
 Nickel
 Niobium
 Phosphorus
 Platinum Group Elements *
 Potash
 Rare Earth Elements **
 Scandium
 Tantalum
 Tellurium
 Tin
 Titanium
 Tungsten
 Uranium
 Zinc

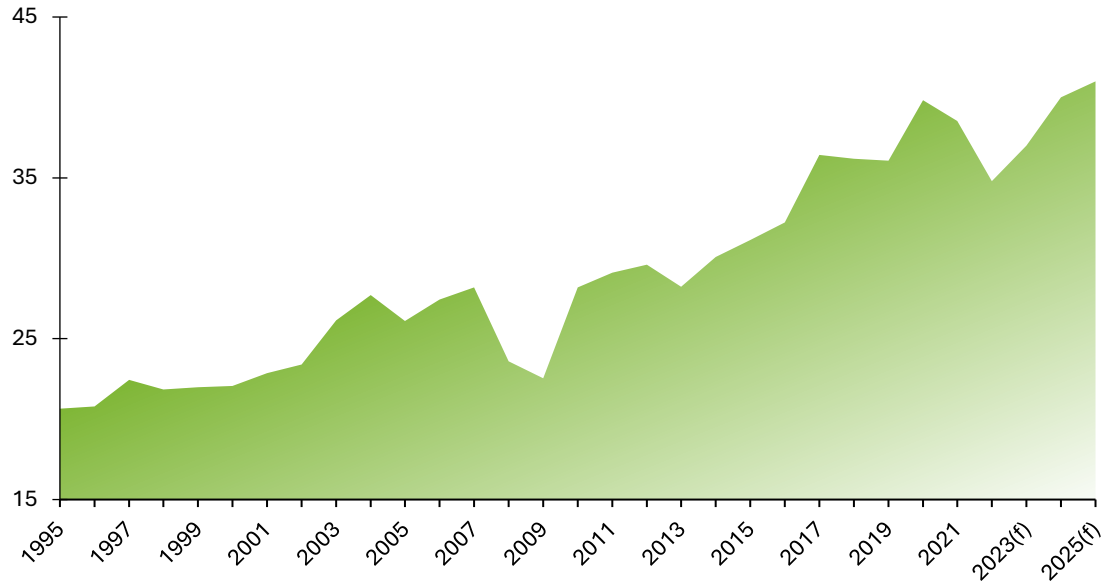
Long-Term Fiscal Track Record

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



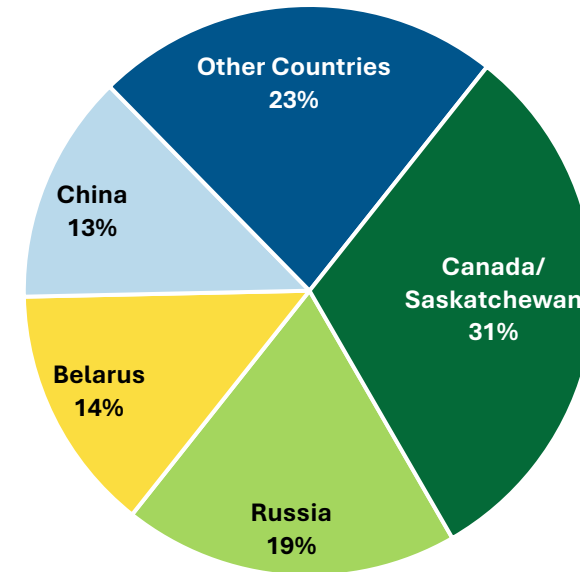
Potash Consumption and Production

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

	2025-26			Change from	
	Budget	Q1	Mid-Year	Budget	Q1
WTI oil price (US\$/barrel)	71.00	65.50	62.13	(8.87)	(3.37)
Light-heavy differential (% of WTI)	15.0	14.2	13.2	(1.8)	(1.0)
Well-head oil price (C\$/barrel) ¹	80.09	70.24	66.81	(13.28)	(3.43)
Oil production (million barrels)	166.9	163.2	159.3	(7.6)	(3.9)
Potash price (netback, US\$/KCl tonne)	239	266	269	30	3
Potash sales (million KCl tonnes)	24.9	24.6	24.9	-	0.3
Uranium price (realized, US\$/U ₃ O ₈ pound)	57.11	60.68	59.09	1.98	(1.59)
Uranium sales (kt U ₃ O ₈) ²	17.4	17.1	16.3	(1.1)	(0.8)
Canadian dollar (US cents)	70.39	72.32	72.74	2.35	0.42

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

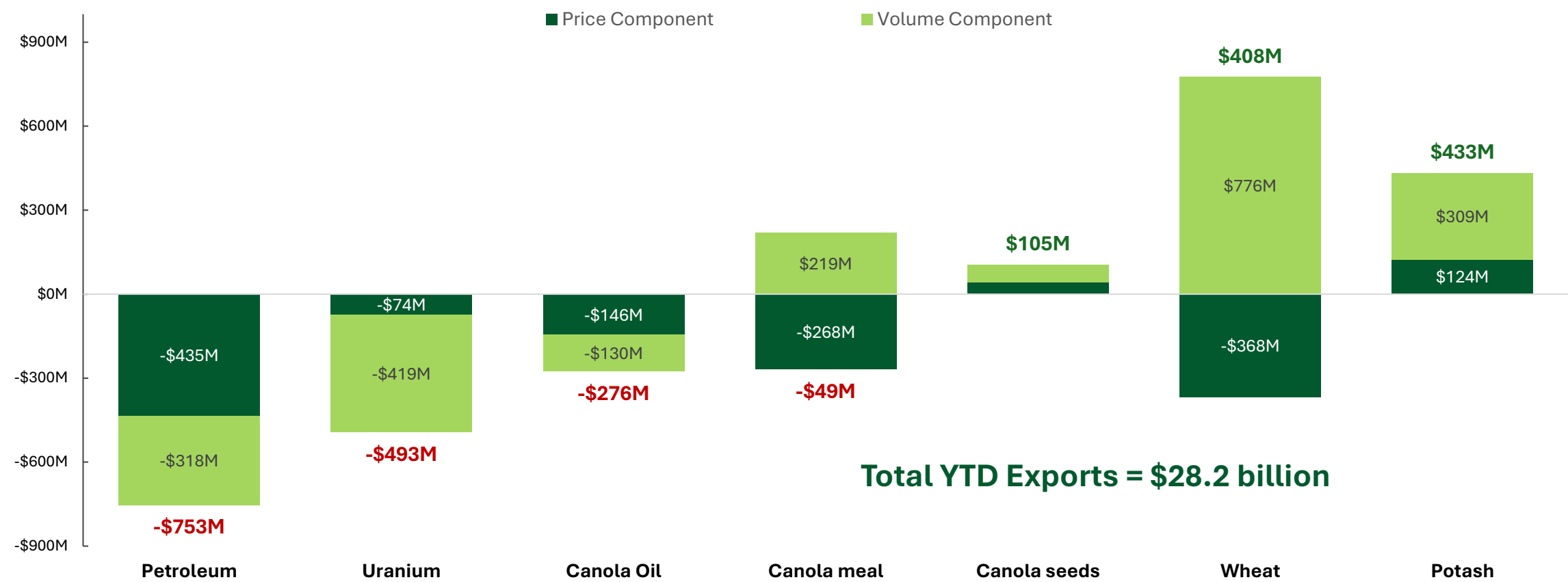
²Uranium sales are estimated in kilotonnes (kt), the conversion rate is 1 kt : 2,2004,600 pounds.

Key Sensitivities: 2025-26 Mid-Year Update

- **WTI Oil Prices:** \$17.4M for each US\$1/barrel
- **Exchange Rate:** \$45.9M for each U.S. cent
- **Potash Prices :** \$67.8 for each US\$10/KCl tonne

Recent Export Volumes - Key Commodities

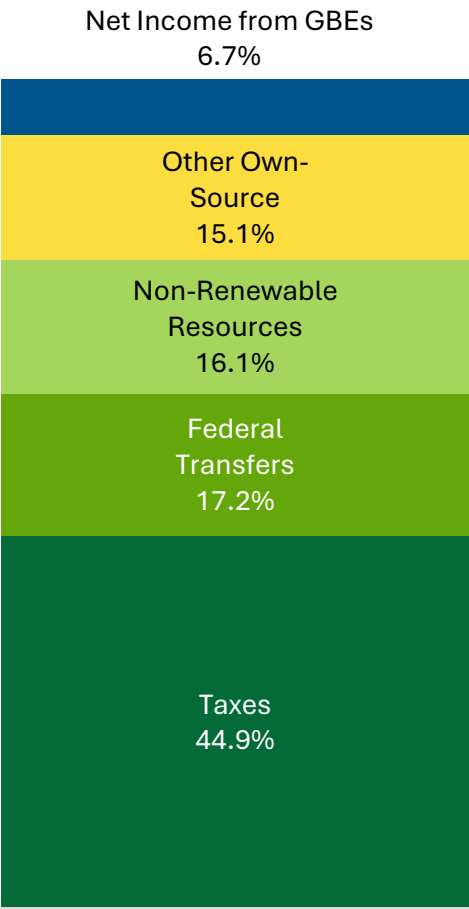
Year-to-date (Jan - Aug, 2025) Change in Export Values (\$) of SK's Key Commodities



Source: Statistics Canada

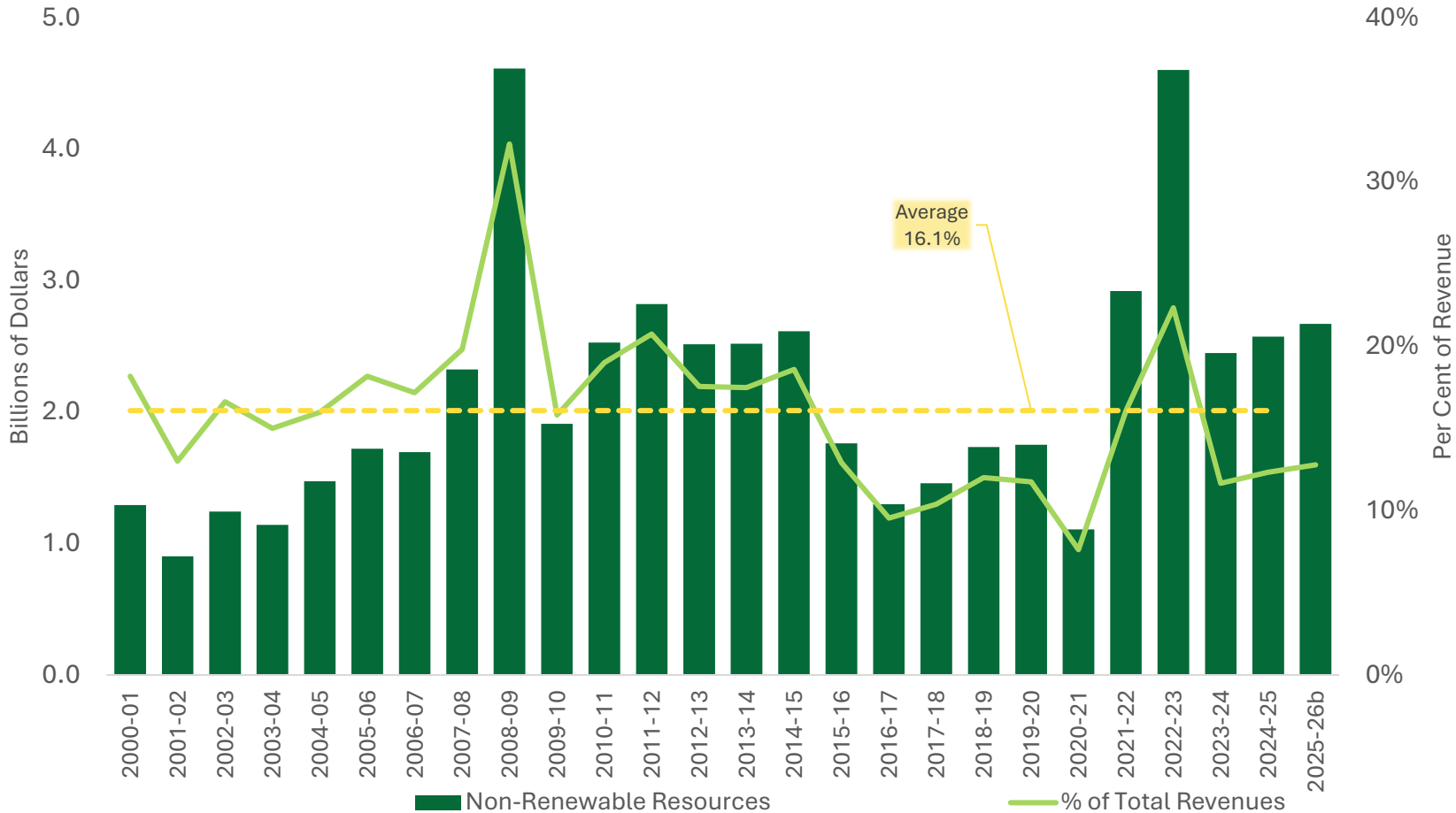
Historical Revenue Composition

Percentage Contribution to Total Revenues



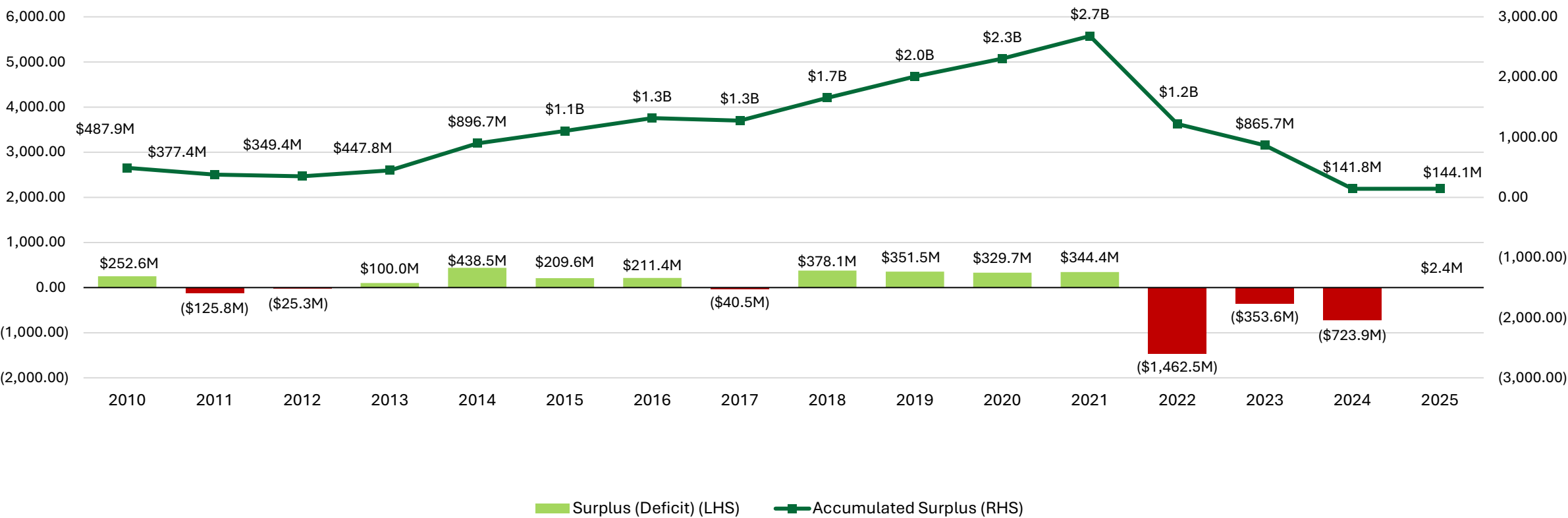
25 Year Average

Non-Renewable Resources as a % of Revenues



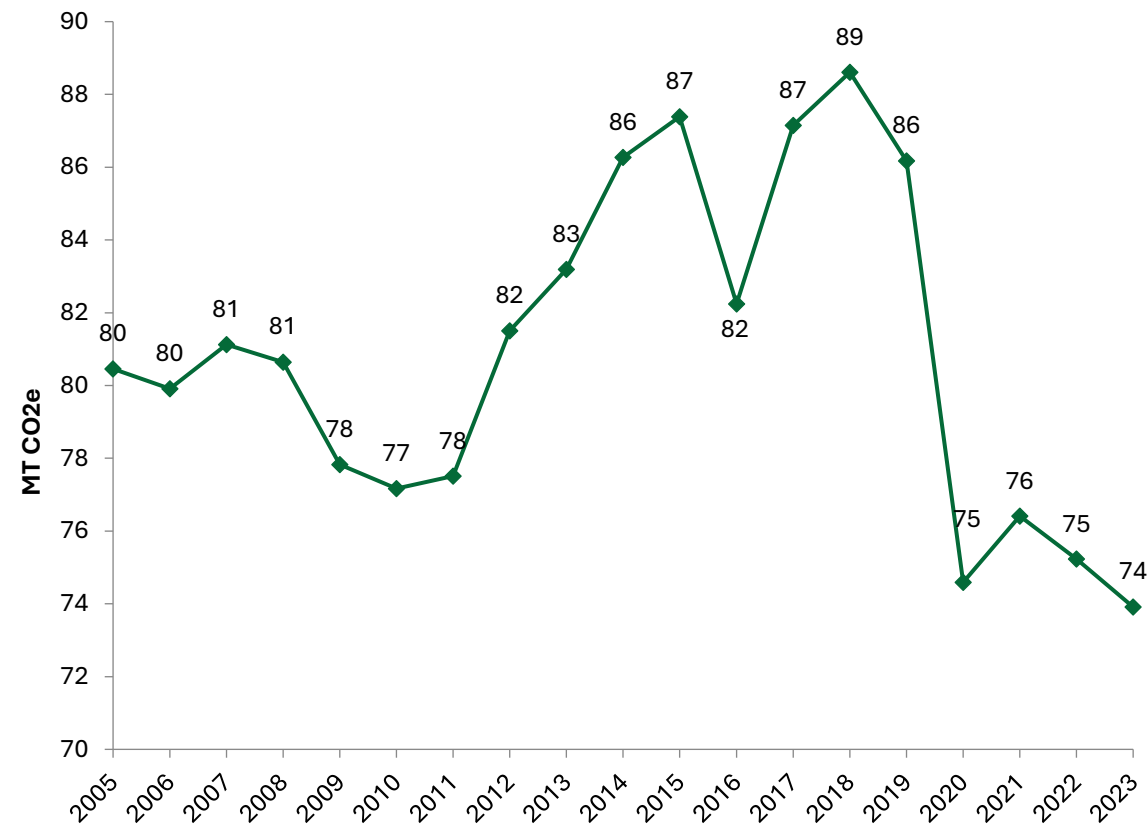
Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



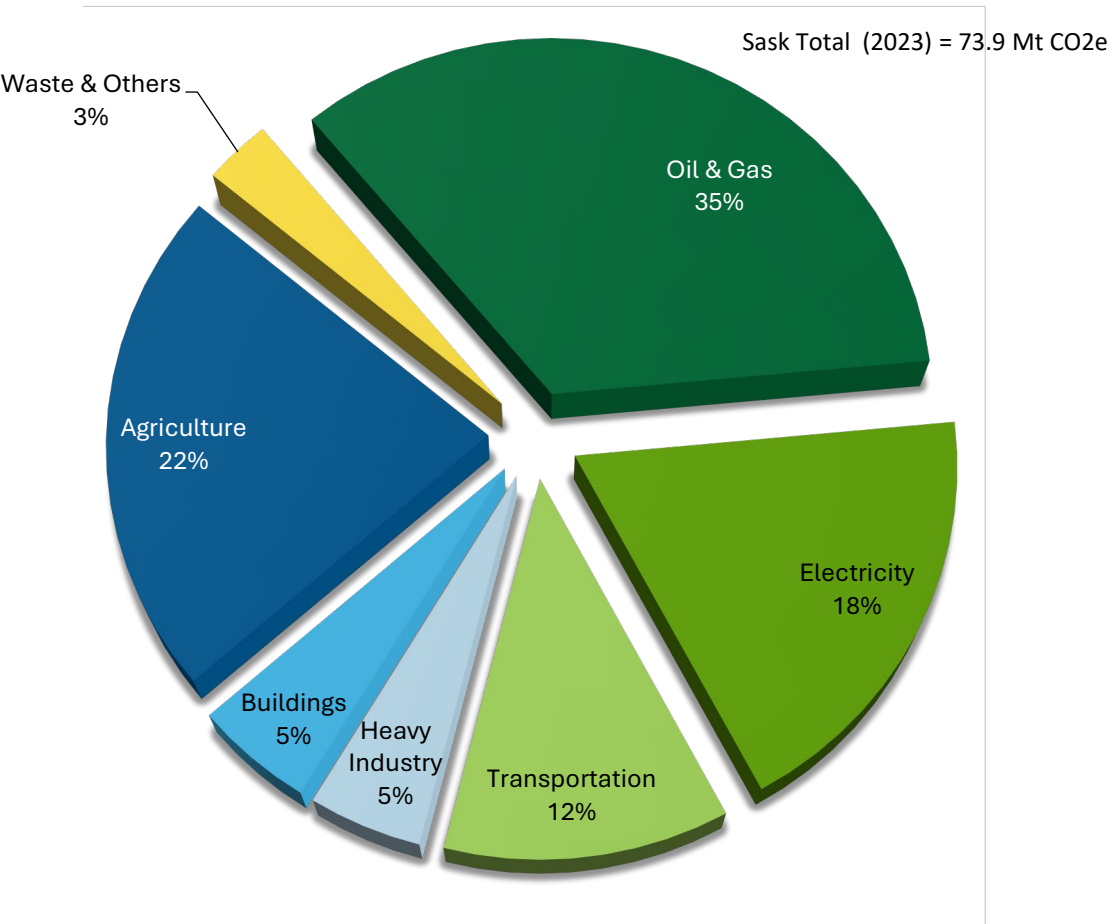
GHG Emissions Profile

Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions, 2005-2023



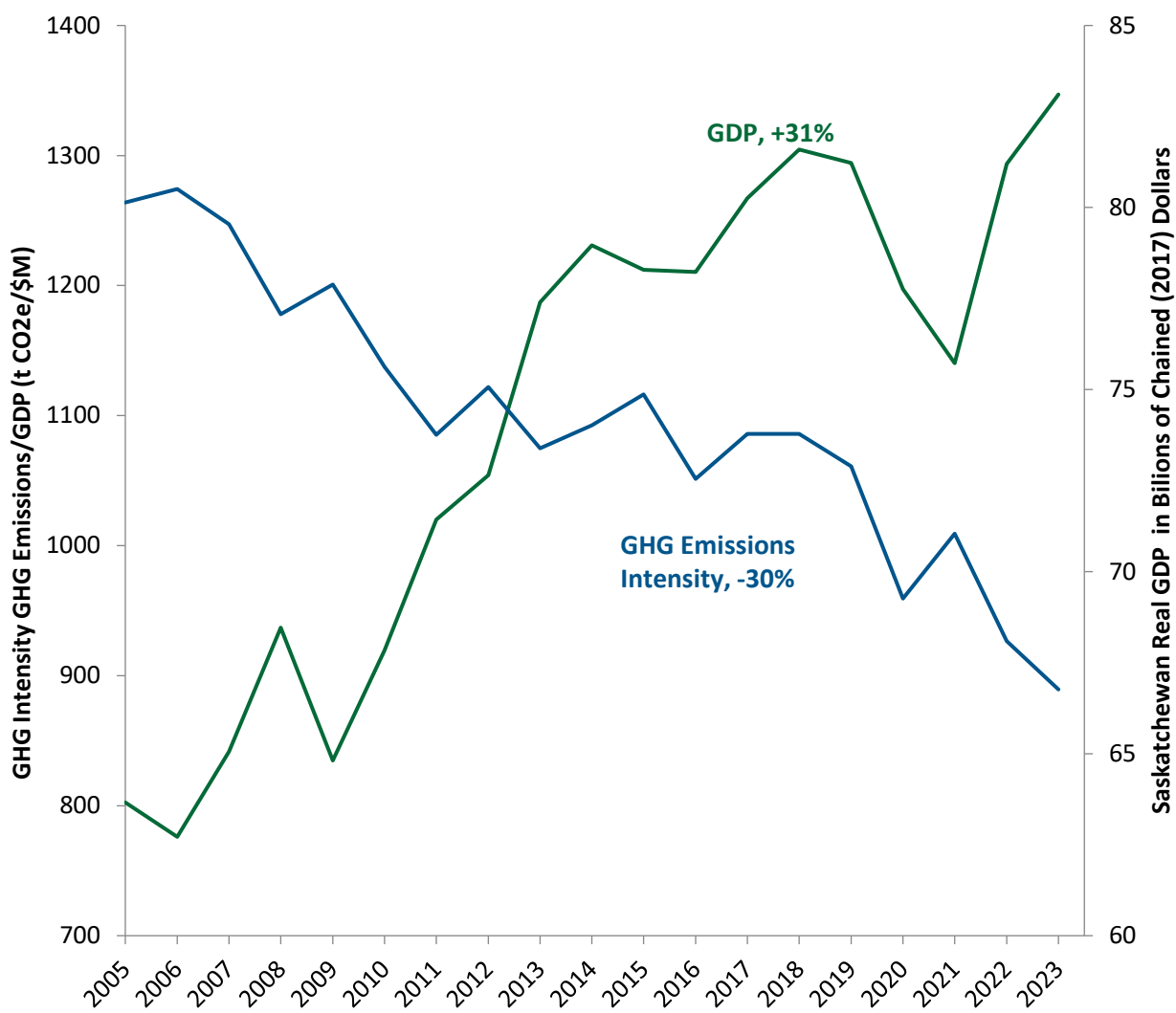
Source: ECCC NIR 1990-2023, 2025; Statistics Canada

Saskatchewan's GHG Emissions by Economic Sector, 2023



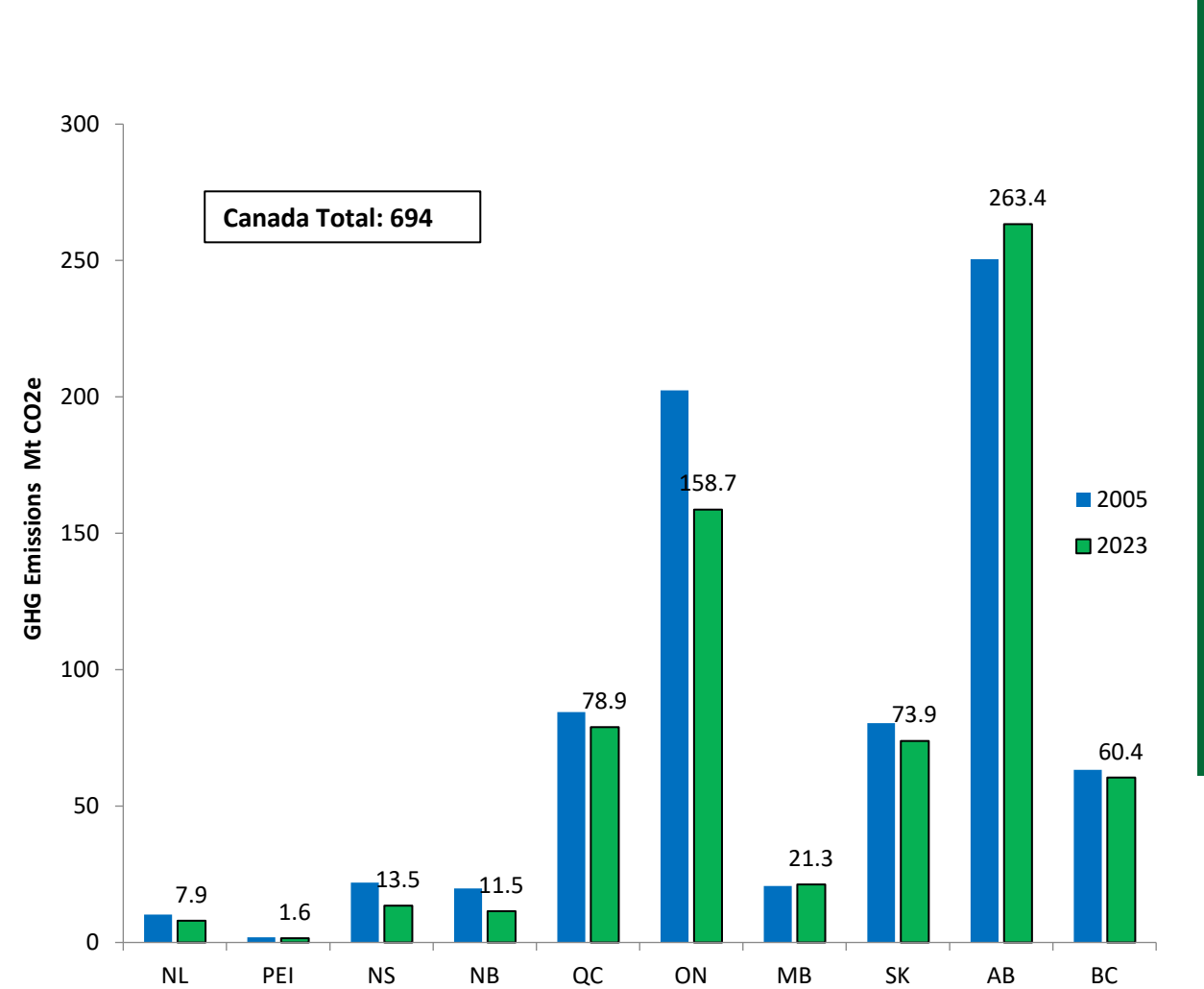
GHG Emissions

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 1990-2023, 2025

2025-26 Mid-Year Revenue Summary

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2025-26 Budget	2025-26 First Quarter	2025-26 Mid-Year	Change from Budget	Change from Q1
Taxation	10,449.5	10,449.5	10,415.1	(34.4)	(34.4)
Non-renewable resources	2,699.4	2,669.9	2,606.1	(93.3)	(63.8)
GBE net income	705.2	455.4	513.2	(192.0)	57.8
Other own-source revenue	3,265.0	3,366.6	3,393.7	128.7	27.1
Federal transfers	3,937.0	3,942.7	4,209.6	272.6	266.9
Total Revenue	21,056.1	20,884.1	21,137.7	81.6	253.6

Totals may not add due to rounding.

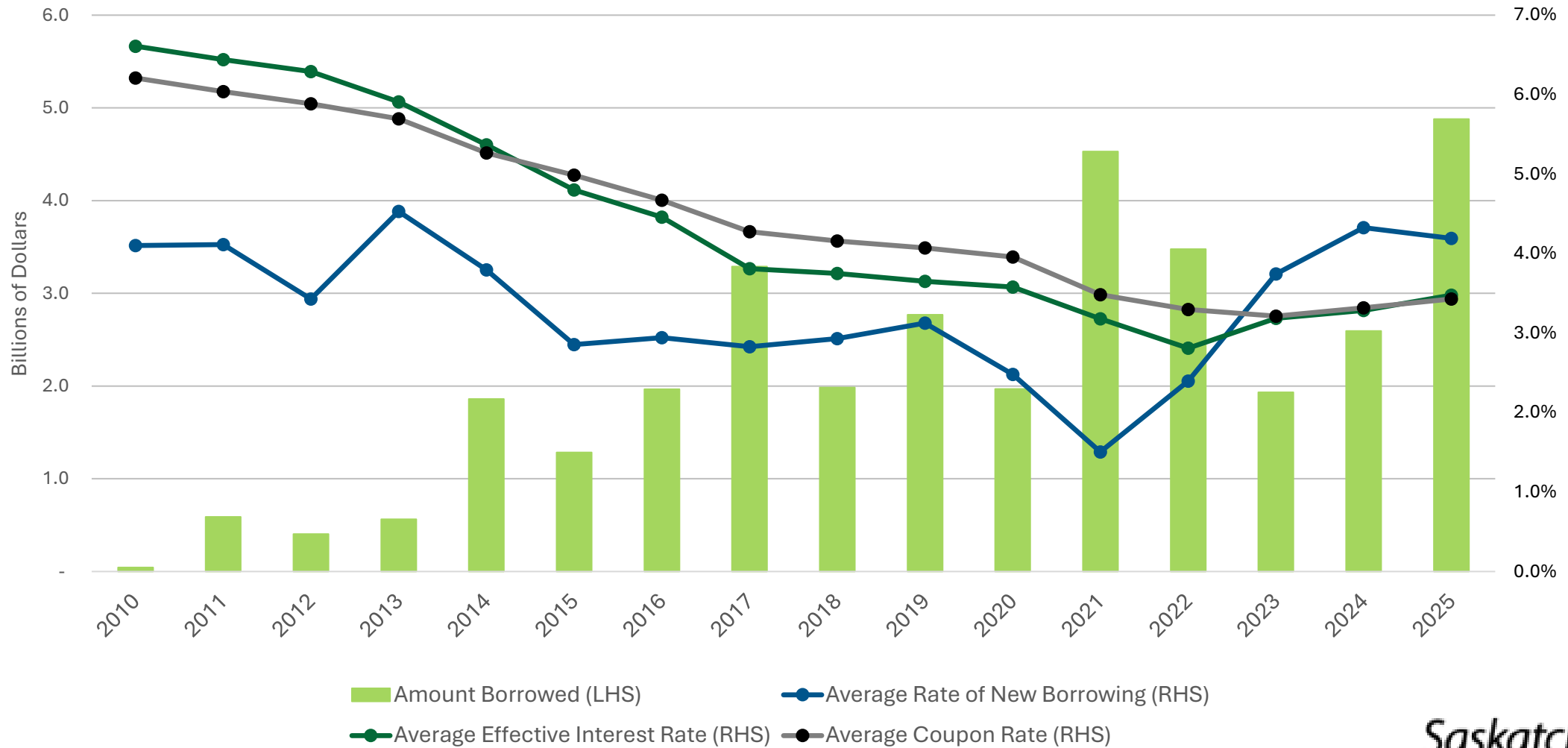
2025-26 Midyear Expense Summary

<i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2025-26 Forecast	2025-26 First Quarter	2025-26 Mid-Year	<i>Change from Budget</i>	<i>Change from Q1</i>
Agriculture	1,597.6	1,597.6	1,394.9	(202.7)	(202.7)
Community development	858.4	858.4	869.9	11.5	11.5
Economic development	351.9	351.9	353.3	1.4	1.4
Education	4,428.1	4,457.0	4,450.6	22.5	(6.4)
Environment and natural resources	448.6	448.6	465.4	16.8	16.8
Financing charges	1,058.5	1,064.5	1,067.5	9.0	3.0
General government	642.2	716.0	715.9	73.7	(0.1)
Health	8,004.9	8,004.9	8,254.9	250.0	250.0
Protection of persons and property	1,094.8	1,174.8	1,433.8	339.0	259.0
Social services and assistance	1,842.2	1,842.2	1,842.2	-	-
Transportation	716.7	716.7	716.7	-	-
Total Expense	21,043.9	21,232.6	21,565.1	521.2	332.5

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Historical Interest Rate Trends

(for fiscal years ended March 31)



Net Debt to GDP

(as at March 31)

