SASKATCHEWAN FORESTRY SECTOR OVERVIEW

October 2014



Presentation Content

- Forestry Development Branch
- Timber Resource
- Forest Industry Overview
- Current Sales, Exports and Markets
- Investment Climate and Export Potential



Ministry of the Economy Forestry Development Branch

MANDATE

•Facilitate growth and development of Saskatchewan's forestry sector

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Investment attraction;
- Facilitate export market growth;
- Enhance industry competitiveness;
- Explore new forest products;
- Monitor and track key economic indicators;
- Ensure a market based and competitive timber royalty system; and
- •Manage impacts created by trade agreements.



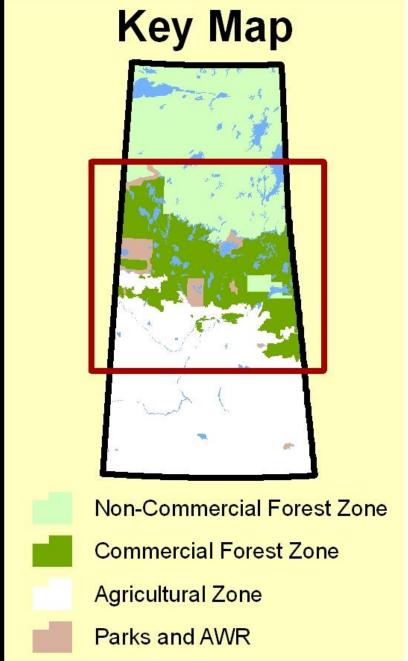
Ministry of the Economy Forestry Development Branch

To Help Achieve its Mandate, Forestry Development Branch Works closely with:

- The Forestry Industry, Wood Processing Companies, Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), FPInnovations and other non-government organizations
- Ministry of Environment, Forest Service Branch
 - Responsible for management and regulation of Saskatchewan's provincial forests.
- Ministry of the Economy, First Nations, Metis and Northern Economic Development
 - Responsible for strengthening and expanding Aboriginal and Northern business opportunities
- Ministry of the Economy, Labour Market Development
 - To identify employment needs within the forestry sector and overcome shortages of workers that limit the sector's growth potential
- Saskatchewan and Canada's Trade Commissioners
 - To promote Saskatchewan's forest products and our industry's ability to operate competitively in the global market



Saskatchewan's Timber Resource





Timber Resource

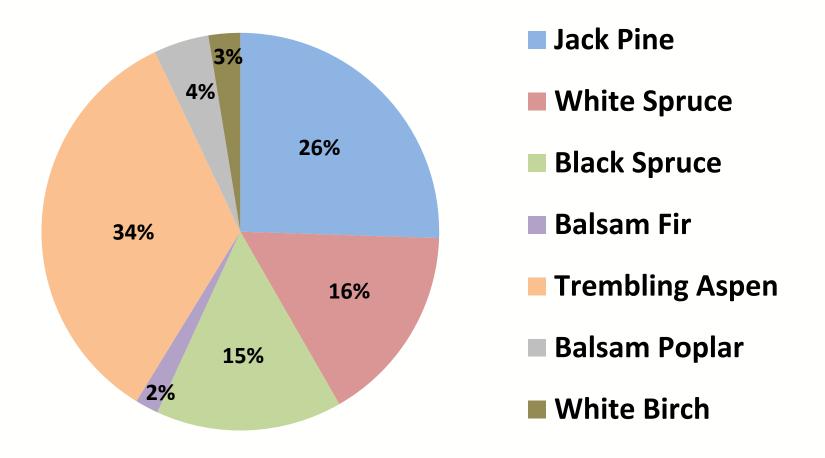
- Saskatchewan has 34.3 million hectares of forest
- Commercial Forest Zone contains 11.7 million hectares, of which 5.3 million hectares is productive forest and available for commercial timber harvesting
- Annual Allowable Cut is 8.2 million m³
 - 4.8 coniferous trees and 3.4 deciduous trees





Commercial Trees Species

(59% Coniferous, 41% Deciduous)



^{*} Based on Percent of Annual Allowable Cut



Forest Industry Overview

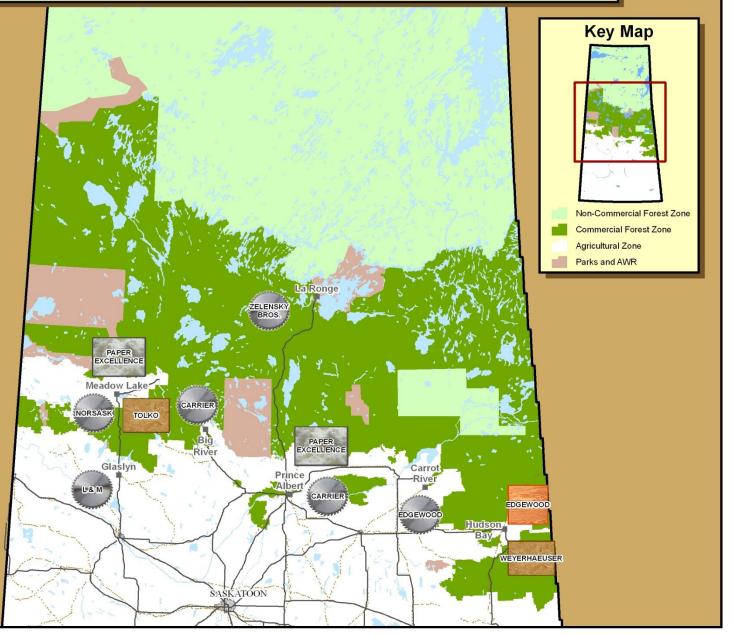
- Northern Saskatchewan's second largest industry (after mining)
- Normally over \$1 billion in forest products sales and directly employs over 4000 people
- 80% of forest products are exported to other countries, primarily United States (lumber and panels), China and Indonesia (pulp)
- Well established and competitive with leading-edge technology
- 11 large forest products manufacturing facilities:
 - 2 pulp mills (total capacity: 750,000 tonnes)
 - 2 OSB mills (total capacity: 1.4 billion sq. ft. = 1.2 million m³)
 - 1 plywood mill (capacity: 135 million sq. ft. = 120,000 m³)
 - 6 saw mills (total capacity: $605 \text{ million bd. ft.} = 950,000 \text{ m}^3$)
- Over 100 smaller businesses producing a variety of forest products





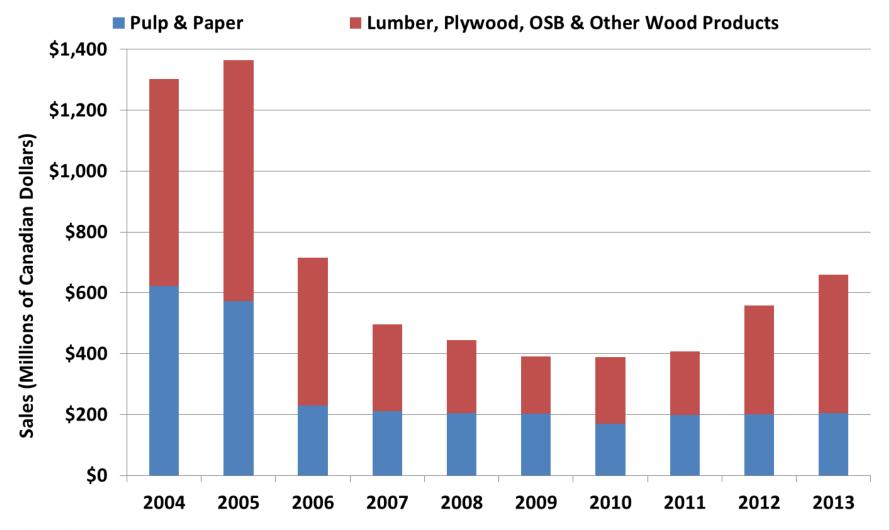
Saskatchewan Large Forest Products Mills





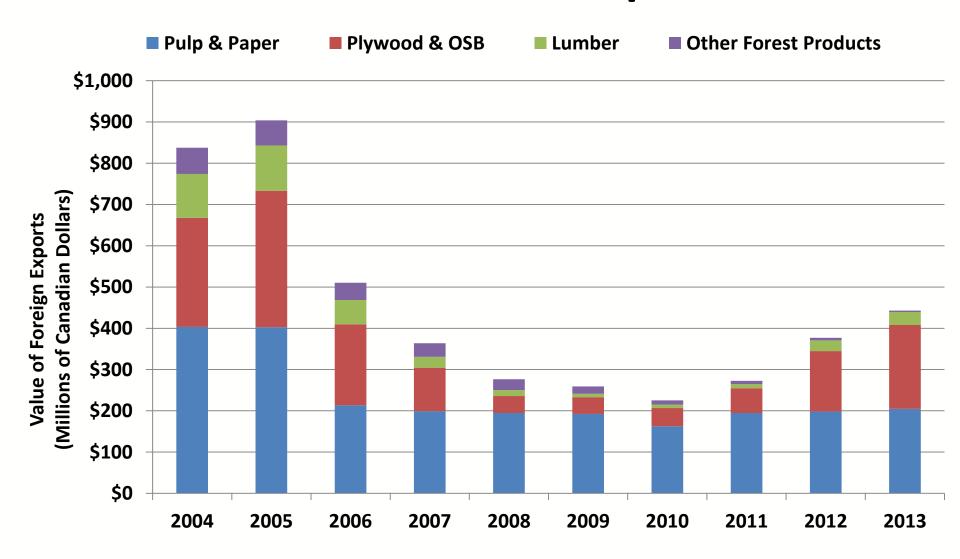


Saskatchewan Forest Products Sales (Source: Stats Canada)



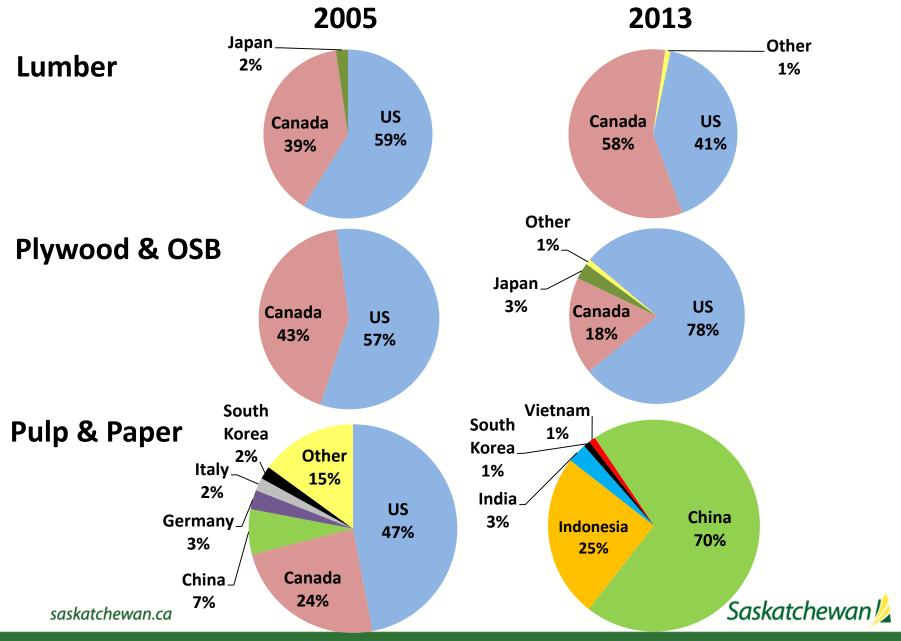


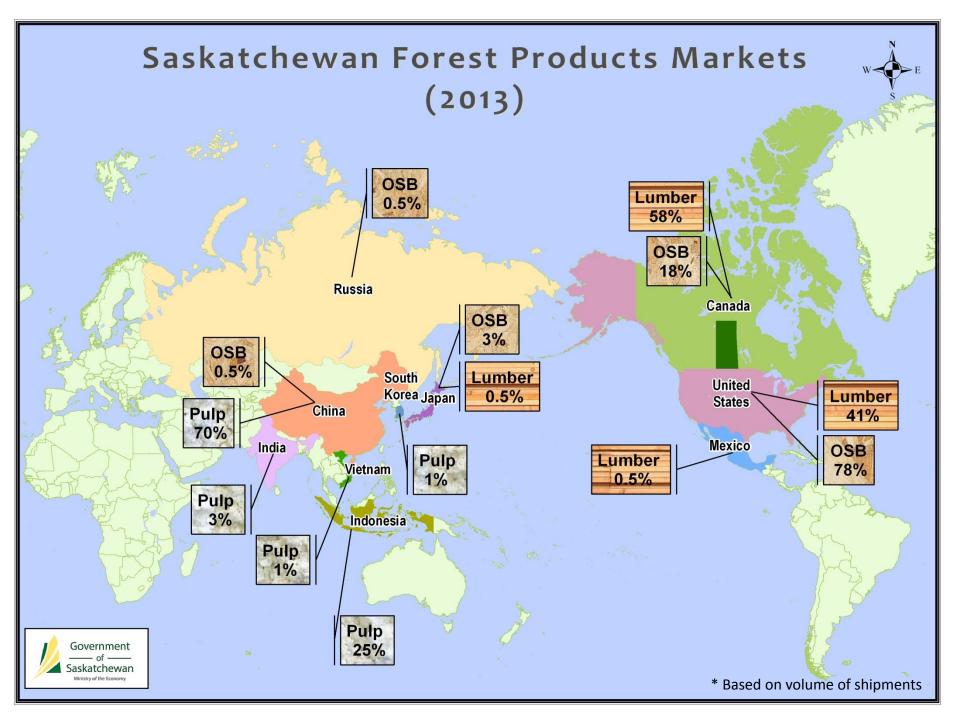
Forest Products Exports





Change In Forest Products Markets





Investment Climate & Export Potential

- Saskatchewan's forests are sustainably managed and our forest industry is globally competitive
- Strong government support for forestry sector growth and development
- Significantly underutilized timber resource presents substantial new business investment opportunities and increased forest products export potential
 - Existing forest industry configuration only requires 80% of AAC:
 - Over 1.5 million m³ of timber available for new forest products mills
 - today, harvesting only 45.7% because some mills still closed



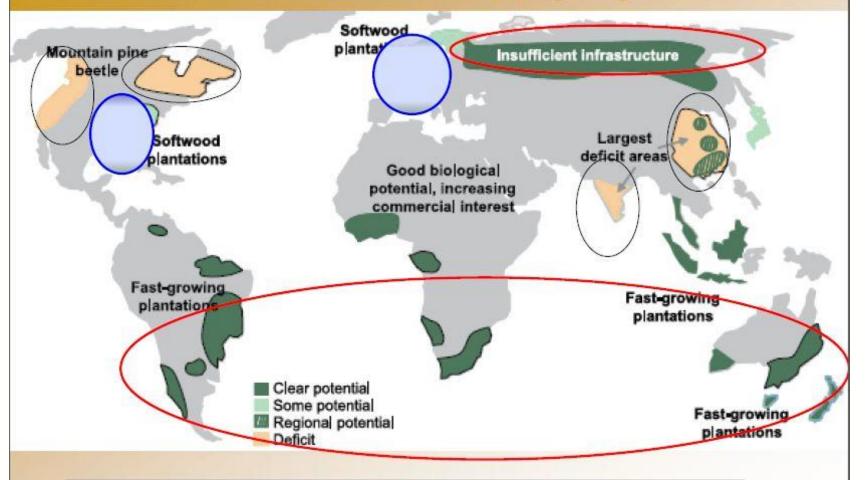
Example of Saskatchewan's Forest Industry Global Market Potential







2. Global Timber Supply Dynamics



Temperate softwoods = getting more scarce;
Softwood plantations = room for growth;
Tropical timber and hardwood plantations: room for growth



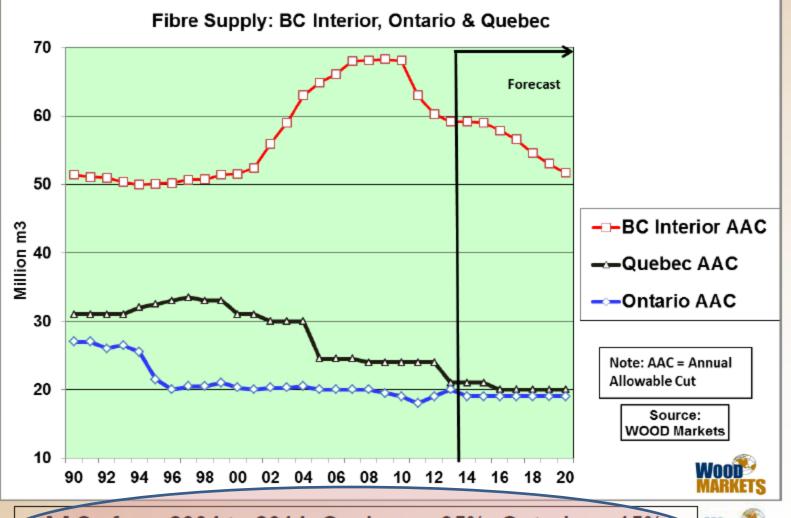
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3B. China Wood Products: Demand View

- Major global player: #1 or #2 producer, consumer, importer in the world of logs & most wood products!
- Huge & growing <u>fibre deficit</u> to 2020+ China must import massive volumes of logs, lumber, pulp, chips etc. & will continue to need increasing imports.
- Will need to <u>pay global market prices</u> for imported logs, lumber and other raw materials – is already paying the highest prices in the world for logs.
- China has, and will continue to, change global log
 Lumber markets as well as global trade!
- The question is: where will China get its wood (mainly logs and sawnwood) as its log supply tightens, and at what price...



3C. BC/Quebec/Ontario: Lower AACs

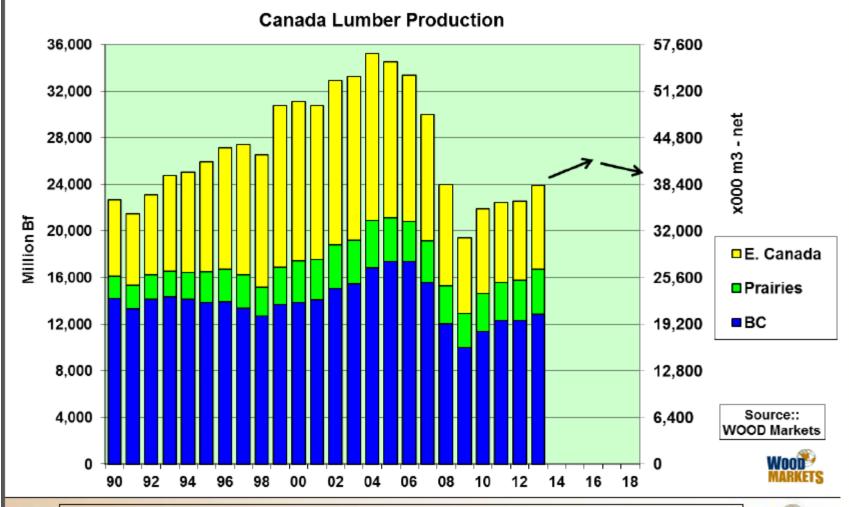


AACs from 2004 to 2014: Quebec = -35%; Ontario = -15%; from 2010 to 2020: BC Interior = -25%





BC/Quebec/Ontario: Lower Lumber Prod'n



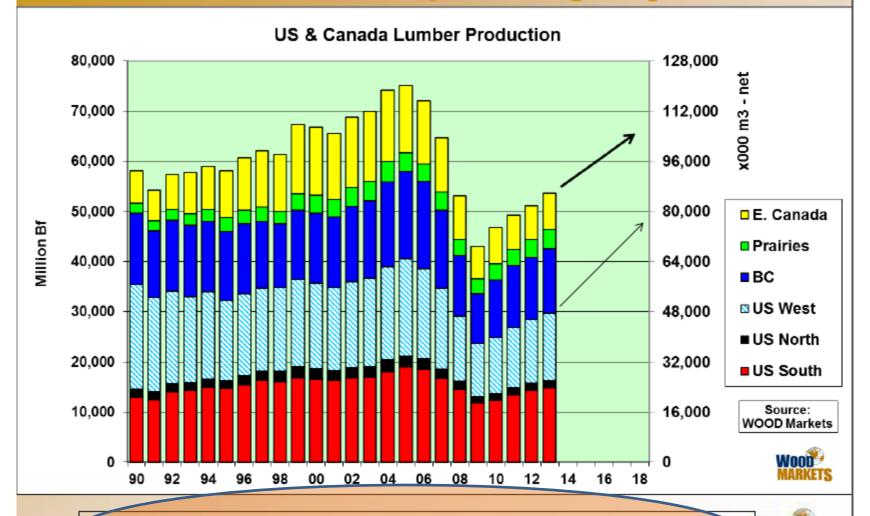
3 Canadian Provinces' Lumber Output: 2006-2020 = -33% (9 Bill Bf)





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Canada Lumber Output: Sags by 2017-18



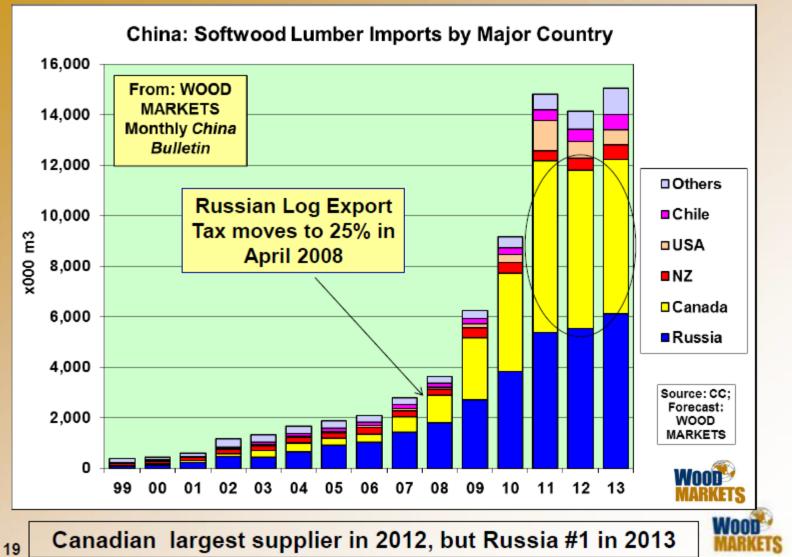
BC lumber output slows by 2015 & not offset by other Canadian regions; US output accounts for all of the increase



WOOD

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China's Softwood Lumber Imports





Saskatchewan Wood Export Potential Related To Global Wood Flows

- The Russian logging industry will face a lack of harvestable timber in 10 to 20 years (The Moscow Times, 30.09.2014)
- BC lumber output is slowing (2015+) and is "not offset by other Canadian regions" (Wood Markets International, 2014)
- United States new housing starts improving in 2015. US and Asian/China demand for Canadian SPF remains strong to increasing (RISI)



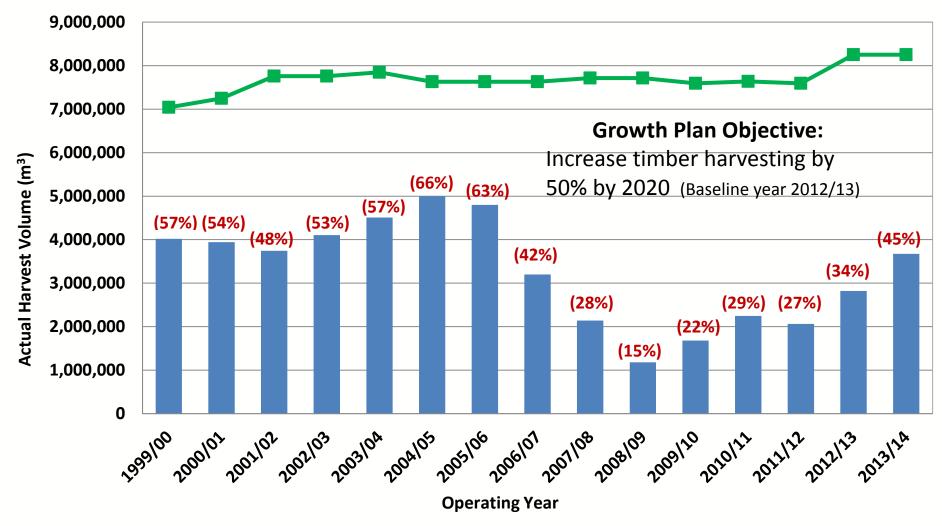
Key Aspects of Global Wood Supply

- Regions with tightening softwood timber resources or increasing access constraints: China, India, BC, Quebec, Western United States, Russia, Northern Europe
- Saskatchewan, although small in global contribution potential relative to other Canadian provinces, is the only province with AAC surplus available
- Quality of our softwood is equivalent to that in other boreal forests globally
- Future potential to compete successfully for the highest price bidder globally



Timber Harvest History

Actual Harvest --Annual Allowable Cut () % of AAC Utilized



^{*}Does not include timber harvest from other Crown lands or private lands.



Investment Climate & Export Potential

- Competitive forest products manufacturing costs and taxes
- Competitive and market based timber royalty system
- Results-based regulatory framework
- Well-established transportation network providing access to North American and offshore markets
- Well-trained, reliable and productive workforce, and...

Investment Climate & Export Potential

- We have a potential for growth, not only in the commodity forest products of lumber, panels and pulp, but...
- We have growth potential through increased value-added production by using both:
 - commodity forest products, and;
 - residuals from those manufacturing processes.
- Growth in our forestry sector also promotes growth in the associated supply industries.



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