
Alberta's forest economy 2025

A handbook of public economic and socioeconomic accounts



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Preface

Alberta's forest economy

Alberta's forest resources, sustainable forest management (SFM) regime and world-class manufacturing facilities position the province as a global leader in the production of innovative forest products that support the economic, social and cultural fabric of rural and Indigenous communities. Complementing Alberta's rigorous and comprehensive forest management standards and regulations is the fact that more than 80 per cent of managed forest lands in the province have achieved third-party international SFM certification.

Statistical highlights

Statistic (units)	2022	2023	2024	Statistic (units)	2022	2023	2024
Certified area (% of managed forest)	79%	80%	...	Direct employment (FTEs)	19,610	18,060	19,045
Area disturbed (,000 ha)	833	1,951	...	Compensation (\$C millions)	1,970	1,951	2,009
Annual allowable cut (million m3)	30.1	...	...	Domestic sales (% of sales)	52%	58%	...
Harvest volume (million m3)	24.2	...	...	Global exports (\$C millions)	5,733	3,927	4,079
Nominal GDP (\$C millions)	3,616	3,215	4,012	U.S. exports (\$C millions)	4,520	2,837	3,051
Revenue (\$C millions)	11,809	9,3000	...	Asian exports (\$C millions)	1,188	1,070	1,068
Expenditures (\$C millions)	9,893	8,900	...	Royalties and fees (\$C millions)	334.2	74.2	104.0

About the publication

The purpose of this handbook is to highlight publicly available sources of data that can be used to measure the well-being of Alberta's forests and the contribution of forests to the economy. All tables and figures presented in this report can be replicated from online sources or are otherwise available upon request from Alberta Forestry and Parks.

For the purposes of analyzing national statistical accounts, the "forest industry" is considered to include North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 113 (forestry and logging), 1153 (support activities for forestry), 321 (wood product manufacturing) and 322 (pulp and paper manufacturing). While this definition is generally accepted across Canada, it does not capture the broader supply chain, which also includes transportation and forestry equipment providers, trading companies, furniture manufacturers, biomass power stations, and building material dealers. For the purposes of analyzing trade data, "forest products" are considered to include Harmonized System (HS) product codes 44 (wood and articles of wood), 47 (wood pulp), and 48 (paper and paperboard).

Data presented in this publication was retrieved in September 2025 and may be subject to changes over time. Anywhere that an ellipsis ("...") appears in the document indicates that the data for the period was not yet available at the time of publication.



CHAPTER 1

Forest lands

FEATURED TREE

Lodgepole pine

Known as Alberta's provincial tree, lodgepole pine is recognized by most Alberta residents by its tall, straight, narrow crown. On average 24 metres in height, lodgepole pine is typically found in dense, even-aged stands formed as a result of wildfires. In Alberta, pine accounts for over 600 million cubic metres or 41 per cent of the provincial coniferous growing stock (or 26 per cent of the province's total growing stock).

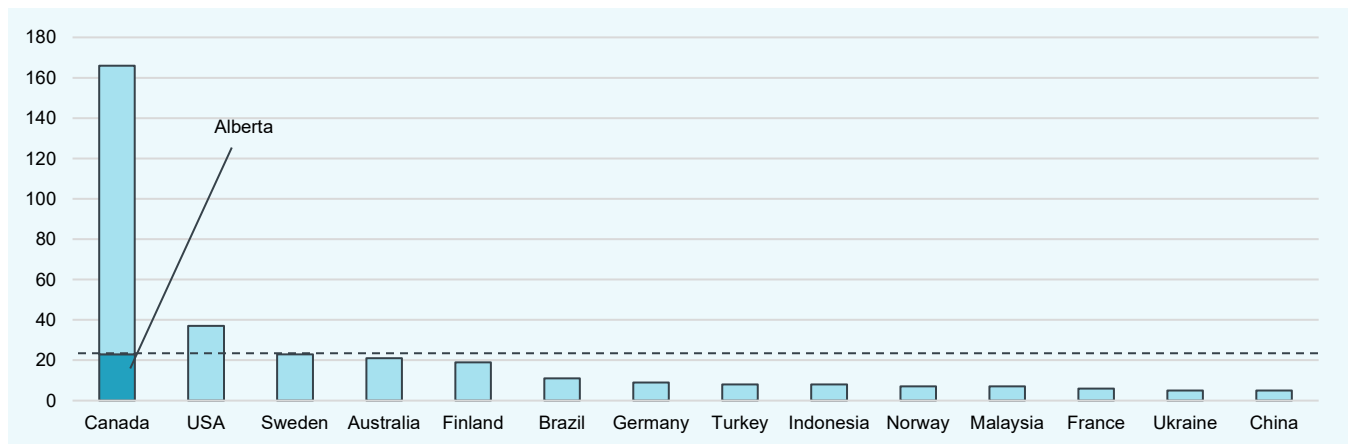
Forest certification

Forest certification is carried out by independent organizations, at the expense of forest companies, to assess operations against sustainable forest management standards. Alongside Alberta’s rigorous forest management regulatory regime, certification supports the province’s reputation as a source of forest products from sustainably managed forests.

In 2000, Canada had five million hectares of certified forest area, a figure that increased to 143 million hectares by the end of the decade. Today, the certified total forest area stands at 160 million hectares. In Alberta, the certified forest area has expanded from two million hectares in 2000 to 23 million hectares today. This means that the province of Alberta has more sustainable forest management (SFM) certified forest area than most countries. Approximately 80 per cent of Alberta forest lands with long-term tenure rights are third-party certified.

FIGURE 1: ALBERTA HAS MORE SFM-CERTIFIED FOREST AREA THAN MOST COUNTRIES

SFM-certified forest area by country in 2023 (hectares x 1,000,000)



Certified area, by jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Canada	166	168	170	164	168	164	158	155	160	...
British Columbia	53	52	51	50	52	47	43	41	44	...
Quebec	44	45	45	42	44	44	41	43	42	...
Ontario	25	27	28	28	28	28	29	28	27	...
Alberta	22	20	23	20	21	21	21	20	23	...
All Others	22	24	23	24	23	24	24	22	23	...
United States	...	47	47	39	39	40	40	39	37	...
Sweden	...	24	24	21	15	23	24	24	23	...
Australia	...	28	25	12	12	11	19	19	21	...
Finland	...	18	19	18	19	20	19	19	19	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	196	192	128	127	...

Sources and Notes: (1) Alberta Forestry and Parks internal calculations; (2) Certification Canada: “2000-2023 Year-End SFM Statistics”; (3) Natural Resources Canada: “Forest Resources Statistical Data (Management), 2000-2023”. Double-counting of areas certified to multiple standards has been removed from the estimates. Totals may not sum or be comparable with other tables due to rounding.

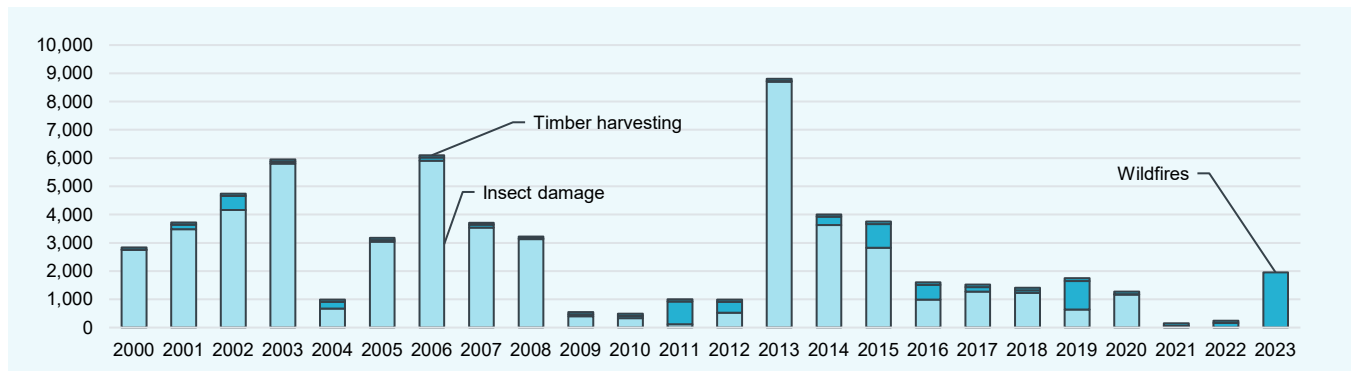
Forest disturbance

Although disturbance can pose challenges to tenure holders and communities, it is essential to forest health and regeneration. Wildfires and insect infestations are the primary sources of natural disturbance, causing significantly more forest age class alteration than timber harvesting. Disturbance is often confused with deforestation, a permanent loss of forest cover that often results in changes in land use such as agriculture, industrial, or urban development. Deforestation in Canada has been declining over the past 25 years and currently stands at 0.02 per cent annually, among the world's lowest. Canada's deforestation accounts for a 0.3 per cent of global deforestation. For context, Canada's 348 million hectares of forest lands represent about nine per cent of the world's forest cover.

Wildfires impacted nearly two million hectares of forest lands in Alberta in 2023. Although forest area impacted by natural disturbance can vary greatly from year to year, timber harvesting is relatively stable over time. The total area harvested annually represents less than 0.5 per cent of managed forest lands with long-term tenure rights in Alberta.

FIGURE 2: INSECTS AND WILDFIRES ARE THE PRIMARY DISTURBANCE AGENTS IN ALBERTA FORESTS

Disturbed area, by type of disturbance from 2000 to 2023 (hectares x 1,000)



Disturbed area, by type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wildfires	844	515	150	85	1,004	5	66	158	1,951	...
Insects	2,820	993	1,278	1,229	641	1,174	498	587	...	...
Aspen twoleaf tier	1	19	...	...	131	158	34	35	...	...
Bruce spanworm	4	...	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	...
Forest tent caterpillar	1,586	525	594	273	127	78	0	...	...	...
Large aspen tortrix	54	213	294	509	2	97	117	109	...	...
Mountain pine beetle	1,121	199	213	205	179	78	23	9	...	...
Spruce beetle	1	10	3	2	2	3	2	0	...	...
Spruce budworm	52	19	17	30	47	66	100	68	...	...
All other insects	...	7	156	208	153	418	222	366	...	...
Timber harvesting	91	89	91	92	106	100	86	88	...	...
Total, selected disturbances	3,755	1,597	1,519	1,406	1,751	1,279	650	833	1,951	...

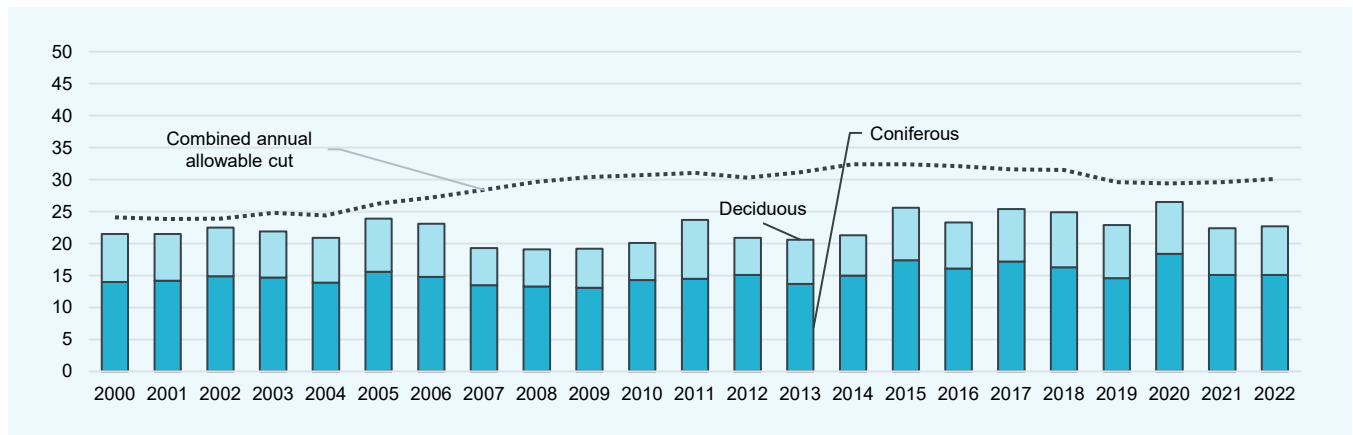
Sources and Notes: (1) Natural Resources Canada: "Deforestation in Canada: Key myths and facts"; (2) CCFM National Forestry Database, Table 3.2.1; (3) National Forestry Database, Table 4.1. National fire data includes all burned area within Alberta's forests, not including national parks. Defoliation does not imply mortality. An area may be impacted by multiple insects. Totals may not add or be comparable with other tables due to rounding.

Timber harvesting

While private lands play an important role in the northeast, particularly as a supply of deciduous timber, approximately 93 per cent of timber harvested in 2022-23 was sourced from provincial lands. To ensure sustainability, each forest management agreement (FMA) and timber quota is assigned an annual allowable cut (AAC), which is reconciled at the end of every five to ten-year cut control period to provide operating flexibility. Companies may not utilize the full AAC if the timber is uneconomical to harvest due to market conditions, if there are regional processing constraints, or if it is difficult to access.

In 2022-23, a total of 15.1 million cubic metres of coniferous timber and 7.6 million cubic metres of deciduous timber was harvested on provincial lands. Private lands contributed an additional 0.6 million cubic metres of coniferous timber and 1.0 million cubic metres of deciduous timber. No timber was sourced from federal lands. In the same year, the AAC on provincial lands was 30 million cubic metres: 17 million cubic metres of coniferous timber and 13 million cubic metres of deciduous timber.

FIGURE 3: TIMBER HARVESTING ON MANAGED FOREST LANDS IS ALWAYS PLANNED WITHIN SUSTAINABLE LIMITS
 Combined AAC and timber harvested from provincial lands, by species group (cubic metres x 1,000,000)



Harvest, by species group	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Coniferous	17.4	16.1	17.2	16.3	14.6	18.4	15.1	15.1	...	...
Deciduous	8.2	7.2	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.6	...	...
Total, harvest volume	25.6	23.3	25.4	24.9	22.9	26.5	22.4	22.7	...	...

AAC, by species group	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Coniferous	19.6	19.2	18.7	18.4	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.1	...	...
Deciduous	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.4	12.2	12.4	13.0	...	...
Total, AAC	32.4	32.1	31.6	31.5	29.6	29.4	29.6	30.1	...	...

Sources and Notes: (1) CCFM National Forestry Database, Tables 2.0 and 5.1. Please note that the timeframe and calculation methodology differs from the figures provided in annual reports published by Alberta Forestry and Parks. Totals may not add or be comparable with other tables due to rounding.

FIGURE 4: PROVINCIAL LANDS ARE THE MAIN SOURCE OF TIMBER IN ALBERTA

Harvested volume, by species group and land ownership (cubic metres x 1,000)

Coniferous harvest, by type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Provincial lands	17,360	16,109	17,172	16,278	16,610	18,383	14,966	15,062	...	...
Private lands	558	619	626	621	694	792	935	611	...	...
Federal lands	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Total, harvest	17,925	16,734	17,798	16,899	14,852	19,108	15,901	15,673	...	...

Deciduous harvest, by type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Provincial lands	8,187	7,201	8,176	8,634	8,300	8,122	7,277	7,584	...	...
Private lands	1,674	1,882	1,833	1,800	1,489	2,604	2,297	988	...	...
Federal lands	7	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Total, harvest	9,868	9,084	10,009	10,471	9,911	10,545	9,574	8,572	...	...

Sources and Notes: (1) CCFM National Forestry Database. Totals may not add or be comparable with other tables due to rounding.

FIGURE 5: TIMBER IS PRIMARILY HARVESTED FOR USE IN LUMBER, PANEL, AND PULP PRODUCTION

Harvested volume in all tenure types, by species group and product category (cubic metres x 1,000)

Coniferous harvest, by type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Logs and bolts	17,905	16,707	17,775	16,882	15,265	19,122	15,829	16,652	...	...
Pulpwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Fuelwood and firewood	20	27	23	18	39	53	71	20	...	...
Other roundwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...
Total, harvest	17,925	16,734	17,798	16,900	15,304	19,175	15,900	16,673	...	...

Deciduous harvest, by type	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Logs and bolts	3,454	3,555	4,028	4,261	3,134	3,993	4,212	2,605	...	...
Pulpwood	6,405	5,521	5,974	6,204	6,646	6,725	5,353	5,958	...	...
Fuelwood and firewood	9	9	8	6	9	9	9	10	...	...
Other roundwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Total, harvest	9,868	9,085	10,010	10,471	9,789	10,727	9,574	8,573	...	...

Sources and Notes: (1) CCFM National Forestry Database, Table 5.1. Totals may not add or be comparable with other tables due to rounding.



CHAPTER 2

The industry

FEATURED TREE

Trembling aspen

Trembling aspen is one of the most widely distributed tree species in North America. Aspen mixed with spruce and pine form communities that dominate more than half of Alberta's forests. Once referred to as a “weed” species, it was later recognized as a valuable and significant hardwood resource. Trembling aspen, grouped together with balsam poplar, constitutes 81 per cent of Alberta's hardwood inventory.

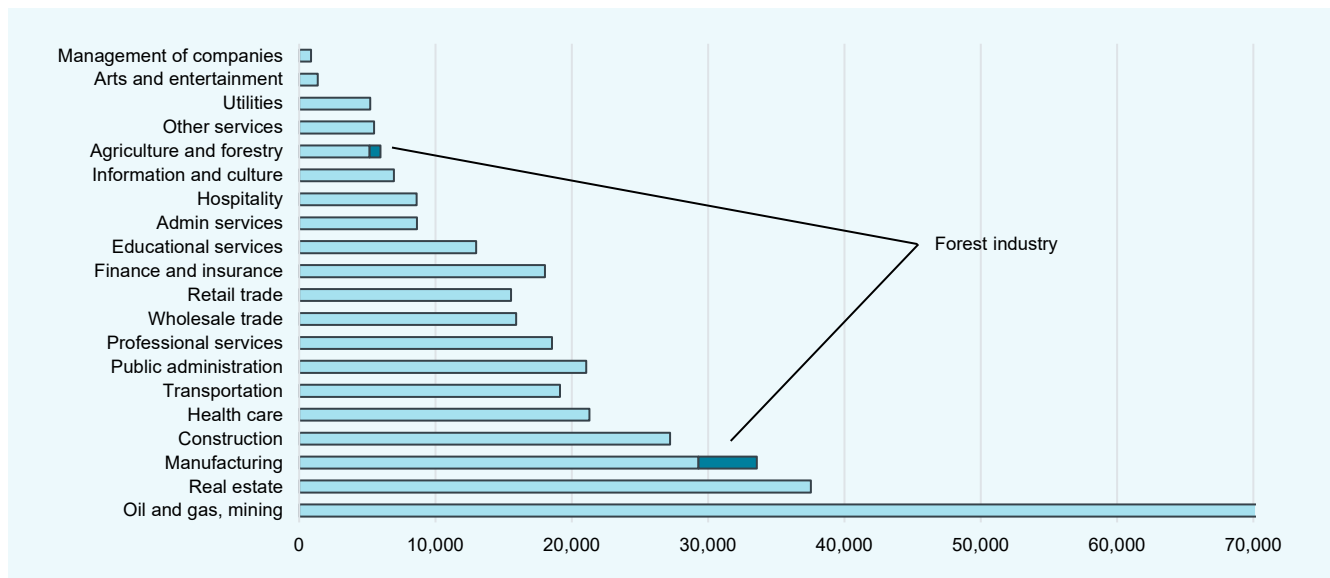
GDP contribution

Gross domestic product (“GDP”) is the total value of all final goods and services produced annually in a country and is useful for measuring the size of an industry relative to other sectors or industries. Alberta’s forest industry spans two major economic sectors, contributing eight per cent of agriculture and forestry GDP and nine per cent of manufacturing sector GDP. On an economy-wide basis, the forest industry represents approximately one per cent of Alberta’s GDP.

Forestry, logging and support activities are accounted for in Alberta’s “agriculture and forestry” sector, while wood product manufacturing and pulp and paper manufacturing are accounted for in the “manufacturing” sector.

FIGURE 6: ALBERTA’S FOREST INDUSTRY SPANS TWO MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

Nominal GDP by economic sector in 2021 (\$C x 1,000,000)



Nominal GDP, by subsector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	392	403	416	440	401	443	694	556	470	488
Support activities	185	179	98	117	113	98	102	104	108	107
Wood product manufacturing	1,288	1,400	1,707	1,822	1,402	2,053	3,535	3,251	2,394	2,764
Pulp and paper manufacturing	668	582	624	713	632	509	745	750	639	653
Total, nominal GDP	2,533	2,564	2,843	3,086	2,547	3,104	5,076	4,651	3,612	4,012

Real GDP (\$2017), by subsector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	455	439	430	439	414	355	456	469	413	425
Support activities	197	177	184	211	191	168	171	183	197	193
Wood product manufacturing	1,669	1,693	1,707	1,678	1,765	1,889	1,991	2,023	1,861	1,931
Pulp and paper manufacturing	708	708	624	589	575	580	701	710	609	621
Total, real GDP	3,029	3,017	2,944	2,918	2,945	2,992	3,319	3,385	3,080	3,169

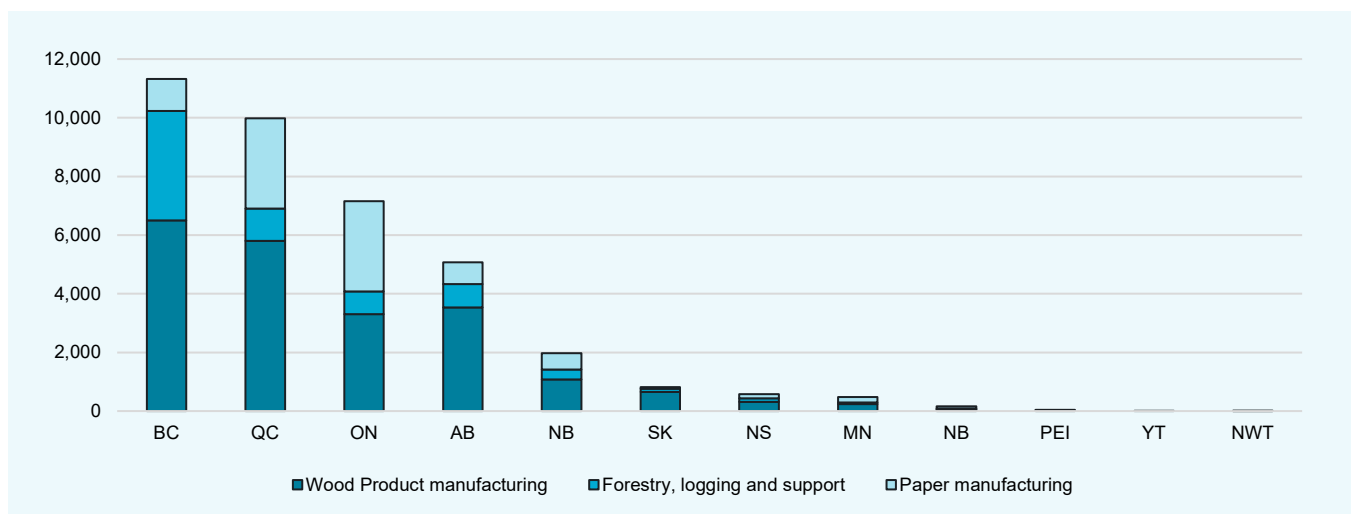
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0402-01, Table 36-10-0487-01. Nominal GDP estimates for 2022 – 2024 are based on internal calculations by Forestry and Parks.

GDP comparisons

Alberta's forest industry is larger than the combined industries of all provinces and territories outside of Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario. The industry consists of three major economic subsectors. The forestry, logging and support activities subsector contributes 20 per cent of Alberta forest industry GDP, and includes logging businesses, reforestation services and forest nurseries. The wood product manufacturing subsector contributes 64 per cent of forest industry GDP, and includes sawmills, panel mills, wood treatment plants and value-added manufacturing. The pulp and paper subsector contributes 16 per cent of industry GDP, and includes pulp mills, a newsprint mill and paperboard facilities.

FIGURE 7: ALBERTA HAS THE FOURTH-LARGEST FOREST INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Nominal GDP by forestry subsector and province in 2021 (\$C x 1,000,000)



Province (Nominal GDP)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
British Columbia	7,017	7,421	7,946	8,860	6,236	6,750	11,325	...	...	...
Quebec	6,826	6,978	7,237	8,147	7,546	7,497	9,980	...	...	...
Ontario	4,522	4,936	5,458	5,896	5,606	5,523	7,157	...	...	...
Alberta	2,533	2,564	2,945	3,187	2,650	3,205	5,076	4,651	3,612	4,012
New Brunswick	1,155	1,252	1,367	1,551	1,379	1,518	1,971	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	353	390	444	512	423	568	822	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	349	369	380	440	423	407	582	...	...	...
Manitoba	312	350	365	384	389	412	476	...	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	157	152	149	172	157	135	165	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	35	40	41	38	42	43	47	...	...	...
The Territories	20	20	22	22	24	25	6	...	...	...
Total, all provinces	23,279	24,471	26,350	29,211	24,874	26,084	37,607	...	...	...

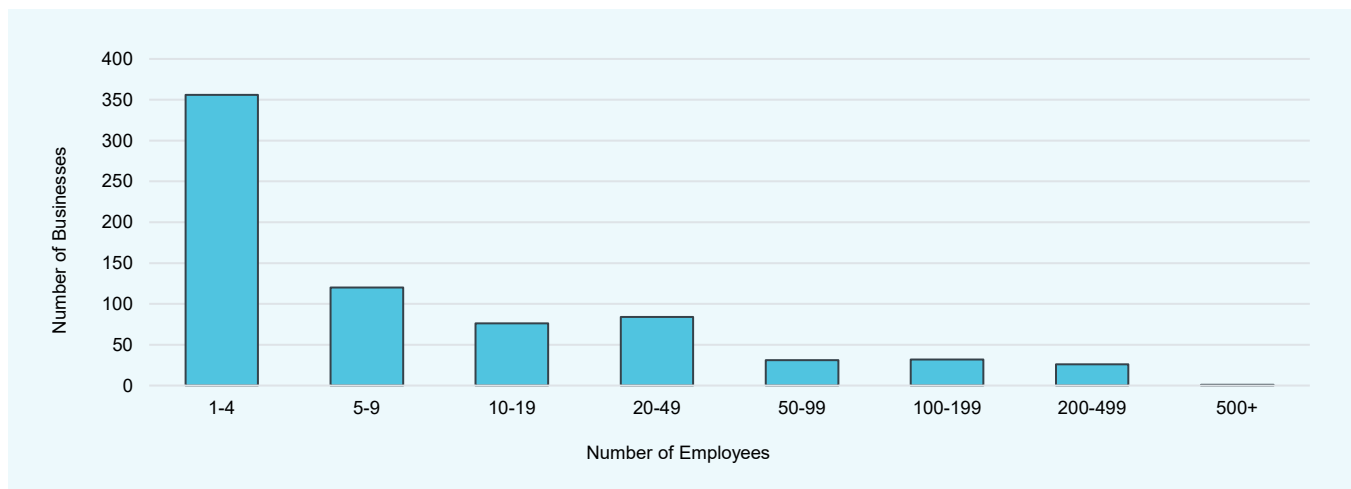
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0487-01. Nominal GDP estimates for 2021 – 2023 for Alberta are based on internal calculations.

Industry structure

The forest industry is comprised of 40 major mills that hold tenure rights and hundreds of small and medium-sized businesses that manufacture wood products or support forestry operations. As of June 2025, there were an estimated 444 businesses engaged in harvesting and forestry operations. Another 263 operated wood product manufacturing businesses, including sawmills, panel mills, millwork shops and remanufacturing facilities. A total of 19 businesses were engaged in pulp and paper manufacturing, including pulp and newsprint operations and packaging, paperboard and converted paper manufacturing operations.

FIGURE 8: THE INDUSTRY RELIES ON HUNDREDS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES

Establishment counts by number of employees in 2025 (businesses >\$30,000 in revenue)



Businesses, by employees	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1 to 99 employees	812	769	734	722	670	641	633	657	639	667
100 to 199 employees	30	27	29	27	29	28	33	31	33	32
200 to 499 employees	19	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	26
500+ employees	3	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	1
Total, businesses	864	820	787	773	721	694	691	713	696	726

Businesses, by subsector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Forestry and logging	352	330	322	317	294	290	270	278	269	292
Support activities	200	195	183	177	166	144	151	158	151	152
Wood product manufacturing	291	277	264	261	242	242	251	258	258	263
Pulp and paper manufacturing	21	18	18	18	19	18	19	19	18	19
Total, businesses	864	820	787	773	721	694	691	713	696	726

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 33-10-1014-01 (for 2025) and previous iterations of the December reference period (for 2011-2021). Businesses are counted according to the number of "statistical locations" they have. For example, a company with three sawmills and a headquarters would be counted four times in the business count data (3 sawmills + 1 HQ). Business count data may not be comparable between time periods due to variations resulting from methodological changes.

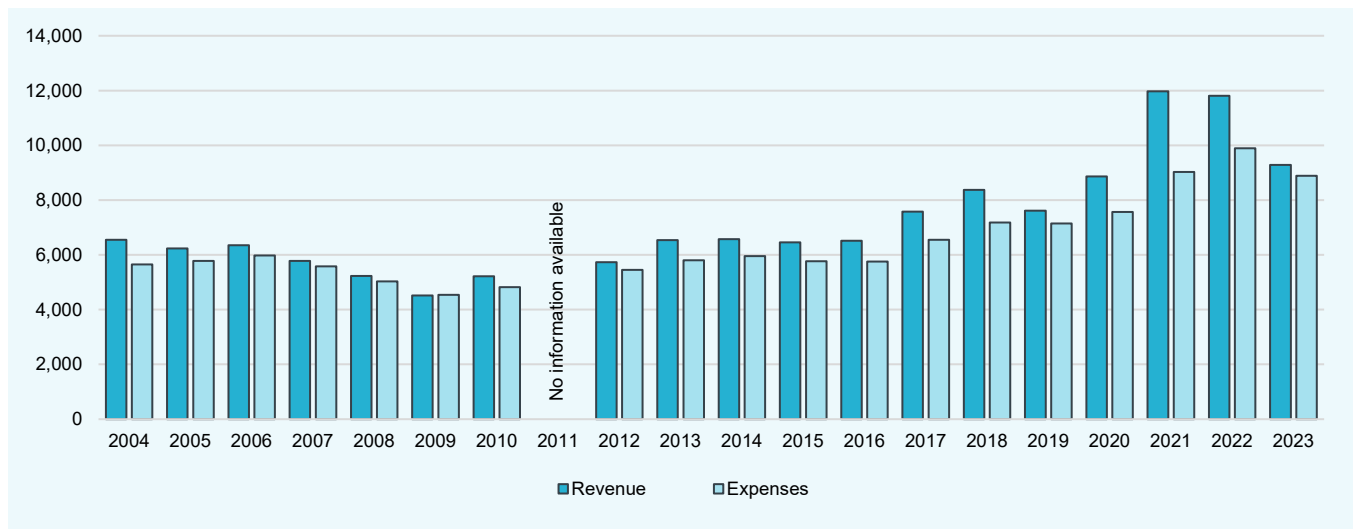
Financial performance

The financial performance of the industry is critical to communities across Alberta. Due to the nature of forestry operations, most industry spending occurs at the regional level. In 2023, forest industry revenues (excluding support activities) totaled \$9.3 billion, lower than the previous records set in 2021 and closely followed in 2022 as higher prices of forest products continued during the pandemic. Expenditures also decreased to \$8.9 billion.

Revenues have remained above peak levels experienced prior to the Great Recession since fully recovering in 2013. Secure access to fibre, world-class mills and competitive hosting conditions allow companies to earn returns that exceed many other jurisdictions in North America, enabling continued investments in mills, stable employment and a continued stream of regional spending and timber royalties that benefit Albertans.

FIGURE 9: REVENUES CONTINUED TO OUTPACE GROWTH IN EXPENDITURES IN 2023

Industry revenue and expenditures, all subsectors (ex-support activities) (C\$ x 1,000,000)



Revenues, by subsector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Forestry and logging	924	992	1,004	997	1,022	1,123	1,241	1,222	1,261	1,364
Support activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood product manufacturing	3,789	3,434	3,825	4,293	4,747	4,029	5,242	8,190	7,622	5,269
Pulp and paper manufacturing	1,862	2,033	1,690	2,294	2,600	2,620	2,275	2,561	2,948	2,654
Total, revenue	6,575	6,459	6,519	7,584	8,369	7,609	8,860	11,973	11,809	9,287

Expenditures, by subsector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Forestry and logging	900	966	980	957	992	1,107	1,190	1,186	1,246	1,298
Support activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood product manufacturing	3,426	3,136	3,267	3,462	3,992	3,842	4,378	5,466	5,880	4,920
Pulp and paper manufacturing	1,633	1,669	1,507	2,129	2,203	2,386	2,164	2,377	2,767	2,668
Total, expenditures	5,959	5,771	5,754	6,548	7,187	7,145	7,865	9,028	9,893	8,886

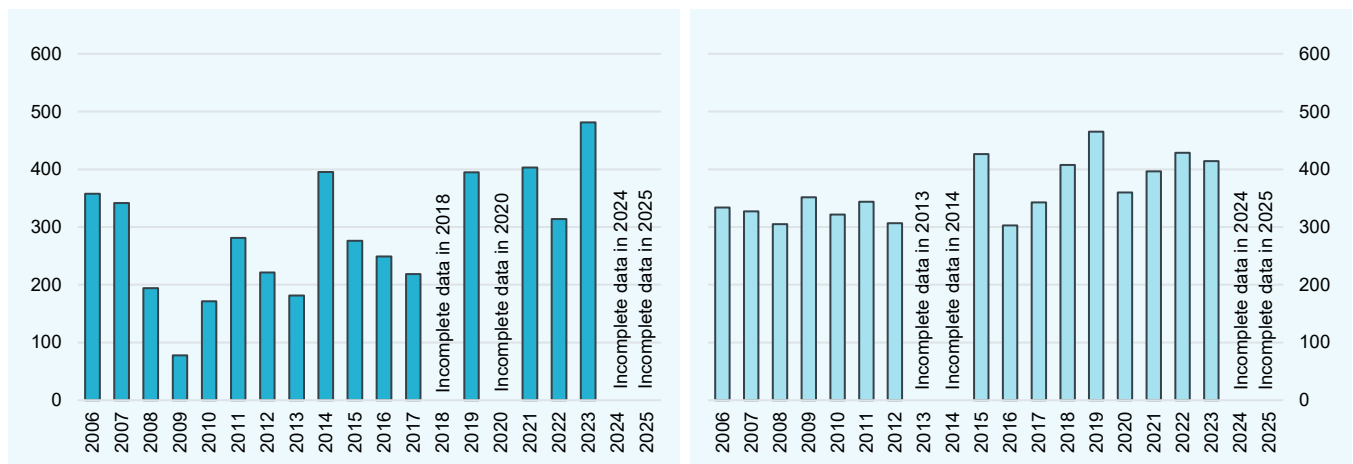
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Tables 16-10-0117-01 and 16-10-0114-01 and previous iterations.

Investment

The forest industry continues to invest in Alberta, ensuring that mills are competitive within North America and globally, despite the disadvantage of being landlocked. Over the past decade, capital and repair projects have resulted in an estimated \$7 billion of investment in Alberta. In 2023, forest companies invested \$481 million in capital projects aimed at improving efficiency, adding new product lines, monetizing residual streams, enhancing health and safety, and reducing costs. Capital and repair projects support jobs within and outside of the industry. In addition, an annual average amount of \$30 million has been spent on in-house research and development in the sector over the last decade.

FIGURES 10 & 11: FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN ALBERTA CONTINUE TO ATTRACT HIGH LEVELS OF INVESTMENT

Capital investment (left) and repair expenditures (right); all subsectors (ex-support activities) (C\$ x 1,000,000)



CAPEX, by Subsector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Forestry and logging	73	64	...	50	...	46	54	57	55	51
Support activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood product manufacturing	88	75	181	233	230	214	216	163	...	167
Pulp and paper manufacturing	88	80	88	112	335	403	337	354	185	334
Total, CAPEX	249	219	...	395	...	663	607	574	...	552

Repair Expenses, by Subsector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Forestry and logging	56	98	70	64	48	62	62	72	...	...
Support activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood product manufacturing	145	149	238	239	184	176	265	215	...	...
Pulp and paper manufacturing	102	96	100	162	128	159	164	199	...	...
Total, Repair Expenditures	303	343	408	465	360	397	491	486.8	...	...

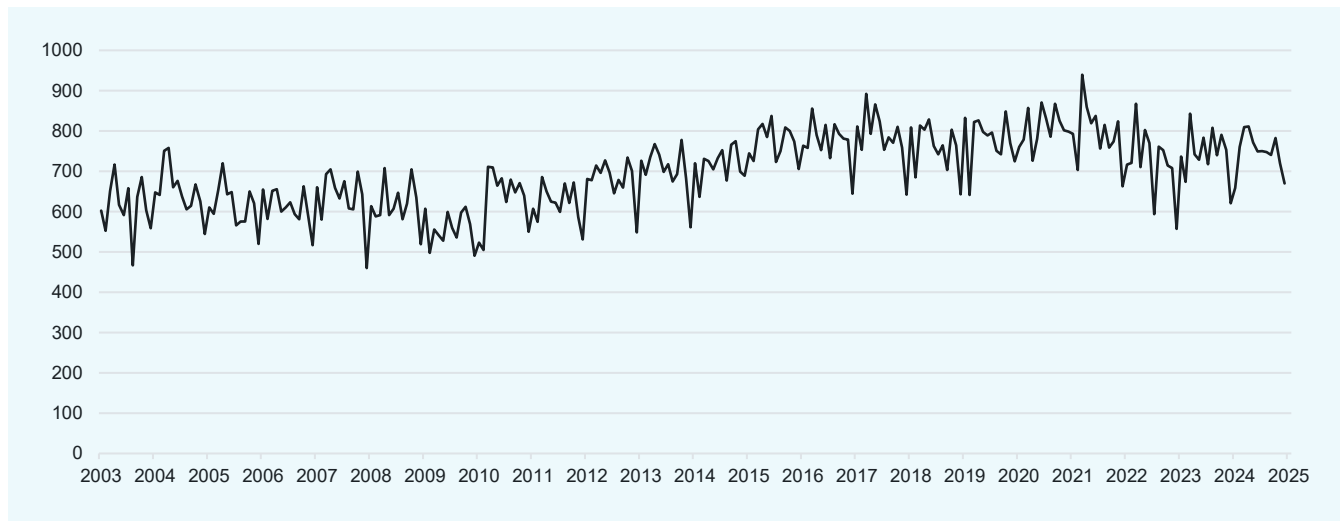
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 34-10-0035-01. For information on research and development expenditures, see Table 27-10-0341-01.

Lumber production

Alberta ranks third among provinces for the volume of softwood lumber manufactured at approximately 18.7 per cent of the Canadian total, behind only British Columbia and Quebec. Alberta sawmills manufactured nearly nine million cubic metres of softwood lumber in 2024, a slight increase from 2023 but still below the peak of 2020 due to a continuous drop in lumber prices. Lumber is only one of several forest products manufactured in Alberta, but production data for other major forest products is not available in national statistical accounts at the provincial level.

FIGURE 12: ALBERTA IS THE THIRD-LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER IN CANADA

Alberta softwood lumber production, monthly (cubic metres x 1,000)



Province	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
British Columbia	30,612	31,448	30,337	29,200	22,839	21,176	21,740	18,650	16,561	13,038
Quebec	13,720	13,983	13,720	13,971	13,573	13,488	14,109	13,317	12,434	12,622
Alberta	9,324	9,383	9,656	9,480	9,342	9,684	9,542	8,653	8,937	8,971
All other provinces	9,064	10,217	11,416	11,727	10,905	10,371	10,452	9,902	10,250	13,263
Total, Canada	62,719	65,031	65,129	64,379	56,659	54,718	55,842	50,521	48,182	47,895
Alberta's share of production (%)	14.9%	14.4%	14.8%	14.7%	16.5%	17.7%	17.1%	17.1%	18.5%	18.7%

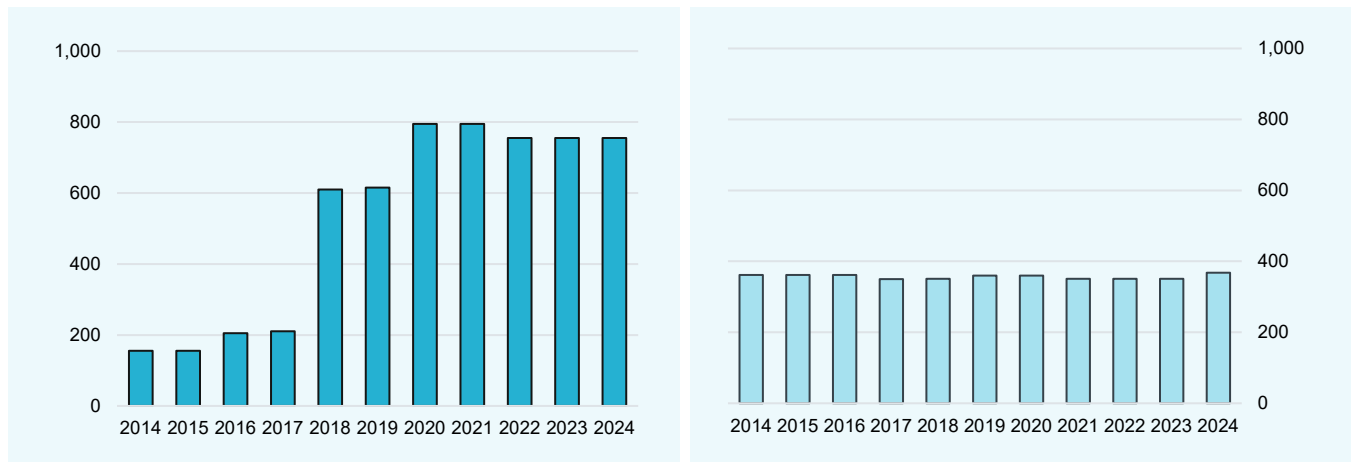
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 16-10-0017-01. Totals may not add due to rounding; (2) A board foot ("FBM") is a measure of lumber volume with dimensions of: one foot length, one foot width and one inch thick. In North America, lumber quantities are typically specified in thousand board feet (or "MFBM"). In this instance, Statistics Canada has reported lumber production in cubic metres ("M3"). There are approximately 424 board feet per cubic metre.

Bioenergy capacity

The forest industry has become a reliable supplier of baseload power and bioenergy products as companies have made significant investments in electricity generation and wood pellet production capacity. All of the province's pulp and paper mills have generating capabilities that utilize either woody biomass or natural gas, alongside standalone power plants that utilize woody biomass exclusively. Wood pellet production capacity has expanded significantly with the addition of new pellet mills, including several co-located with sawmills that had previously disposed of unused biomass in wood burners. Companies export wood pellets internationally and sell to buyers within Canada, including buyers in Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

FIGURES 13 AND 14: FOREST INDUSTRY BIOENERGY CAPACITY EXPANDED RAPIDLY FROM 2017 TO 2020

Wood pellet production capacity (tonnes x 1,000) (left); Forest industry electricity generating capacity (MW) (right)



Pellet capacity, by facility	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pellet mills	155	205	210	610	615	795	795	755	755	755

Generating capacity, by facility	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sawmills	27	27	27	27	27	27	18	18	18	18
Paper mill*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulp mills**	281	281	281	281	290	290	290	290	290	307
Power plants (biomass)	54	54	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	43

Sources and Notes: (1) Canadian Biomass Magazine: 2015 – 2024 Pellet Maps, (2) AESO: Current Supply-Demand Report (other fuel types). (*) The paper mill (ANC) has a 63 MW generating capacity from simple cycle gas but not from burning woody biomass. (**) The pulp mill (Millar Western Pulp Mill in Whitecourt) has a 5.2 MW renewable electricity generating capacity converting organic material in the mill's wastewater into biogas.

FIGURE 15: WOODY BIOMASS ACCOUNTS FOR ~0.80% OF ALBERTA'S TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Electricity generation, by fuel type (MWh x 1,000)

Generation, by fuel type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Woody biomass / spent pulp liquor	1,970	1,934	1,750	1,749	1,819	1,792	1,784	1,824	1,891	1,463
All other sources	72,255	71,070	72,609	68,684	68,212	65,812	64,906	73,134	75,304	79,274

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 25-10-0028-01; (2) Statistics Canada: Table 25-10-0015-01



CHAPTER 3

Trade and markets

FEATURED TREE

White spruce

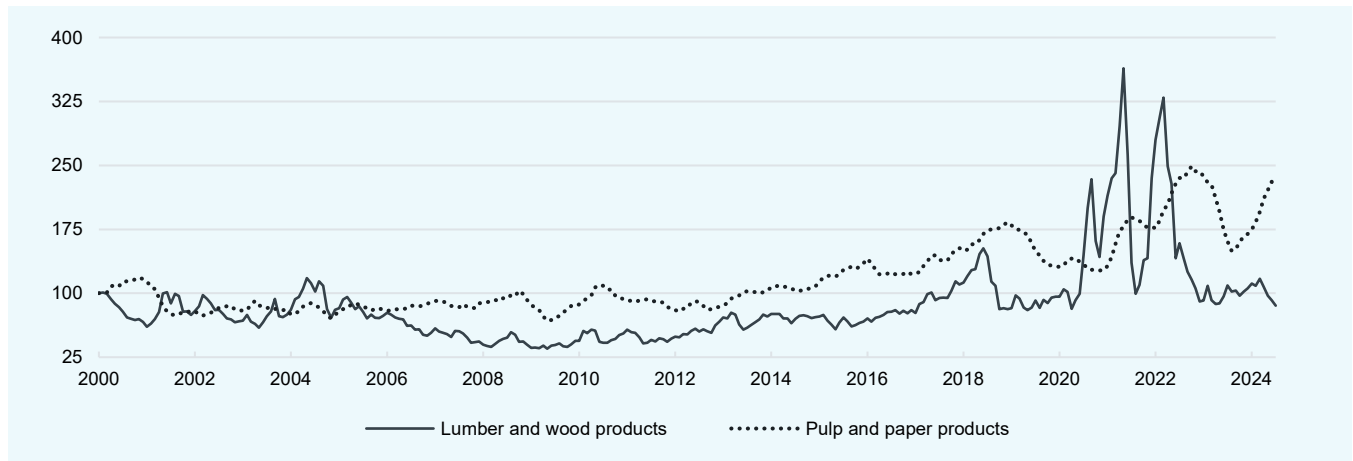
White spruce is one of the most widely distributed and hardiest native Boreal Forest conifers in North America. The species is acknowledged as one of Alberta's most valuable commercial species. It accounts for 30 per cent of the province's total growing stock, and 48 per cent of Alberta's merchantable volume of coniferous growing stock.

Forest product prices

Forest product prices vary by product, grade and market. In general, prices have increased from the lows experienced in 2008, with solid wood products reaching all-time highs but also experiencing extreme volatility during 2020-2022 pandemic years. Prices for the major wood products have since declined towards long-term averages.

FIGURE 16: PRICES FOR SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS HAVE DECLINED FROM RECORD HIGHS IN 2020, 2021, AND 2022

Monthly industrial product price indices for forest products, Canada (January 2000 = 100)



Benchmark prices	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Western SPF Lumber, #2&btr.	354	404	519	622	476	739	1,087	1,000	527	559
OSB, 7/16" Western Canada	215	309	422	396	220	561	1,117	768	451	511
Plywood, 3/8" Western Canada	430	432	509	548	459	789	1,307	1,191	877	744
NBSK Pulp, Canada/U.S.	1,242	1,296	1,433	1,735	1,646	1,525	1,821	2,163	2,048	2,252
NBHK Pulp, Canada	1,112	1,121	1,231	1,494	1,379	1,182	1,534	1,973	1,660	1,861
Newsprint, 48.8g U.S.	704	761	769	914	898	746	781	1,021	1,059	950

Exchange rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CAD/USD	1.279	1.326	1.298	1.296	1.328	1.341	1.253	1.302	1.349	1.369

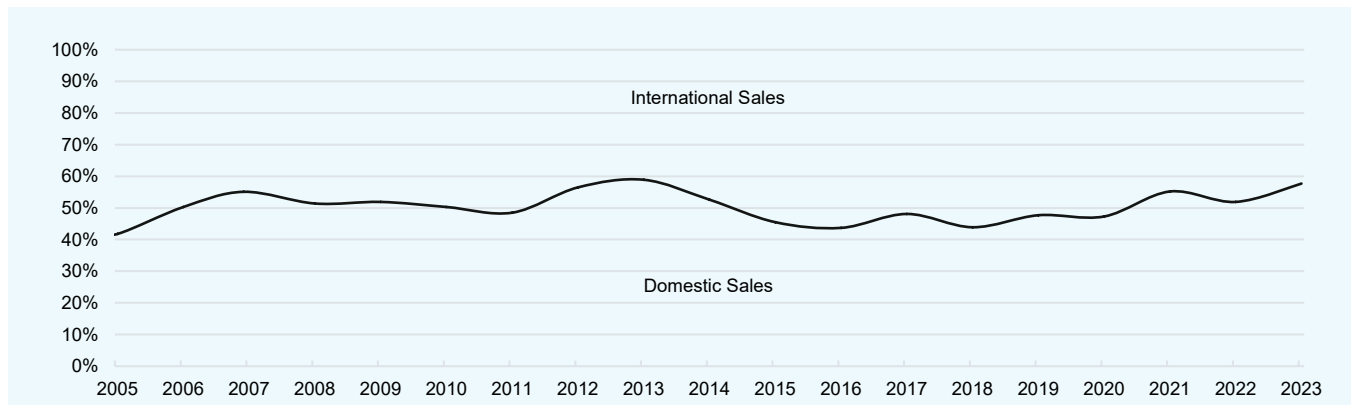
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 18-10-0265-01, (2) public filings of Canfor, Mercer International, West Fraser, and Cascades, 2015-24, (3) Bank of Canada: Historical Exchange Rates. Annual averages provided in the table are Canadian dollars per thousand board feet for lumber, Canadian dollars per thousand square feet for OSB and plywood, Canadian dollars per air-dry metric tonne for pulp, and Canadian dollars per finished tonne for newsprint.

Internal trade

Alberta wood products can be found on construction sites and retail shelves right across the country. An estimated 49 per cent (by value) of solid wood products, including lumber, panels and secondary wood products, are sold within Canada and the remainder is exported internationally. Pulp and paper is primarily an export product, with 31 per cent (by value) sold within Canada and the remainder exported internationally for use in paper products. When it comes to logging and forestry services, nearly all sales occur within Alberta (as would be expected given the nature of the business).

FIGURE 17: OVER HALF OF ALBERTA FOREST PRODUCTS AND SERVICES (BY VALUE) ARE SOLD WITHIN CANADA

Ratio of domestic to international sales (%) versus USD/CAD exchange rate



Exports, by market	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Canada	52.6	45.5	43.7	48.1	43.9	47.7	47.3	44.8	48.1	57.7
International	47.4	54.5	56.3	51.9	56.1	52.3	52.7	55.2	51.9	42.3

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 16-10-0117-01 and Table 16-10-0114-01, (2) Statistics Canada: Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database. Please note that the ratio of domestic to international sales is calculated based solely on forest industry revenues and exports.

FIGURE 18: ALBERTA'S FOREST INDUSTRY EXPORTED MORE THAN \$4 BILLION WORTH OF FOREST PRODUCTS IN 2024

Forest industry exports, by subsector (\$C x 1,000,000)

Exports, by subsector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.8	2.3	2.9	2.0	3.6
Support activities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood product manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawmills	662.9	838.9	1,022.5	1,073.9	893.5	1,303.5	2,122.1	1,772.1	1,088.1	1,107.8
Panel mills	388.2	476.5	631.0	794.9	549.5	983.3	1,971.8	1,673.0	906.2	1,031.8
Other manufacturers	43.1	33.4	43.2	48.1	89.1	46.0	75.4	96.4	83.4	81.1
Pulp and paper manufacturing	1,884.6	1,753.8	1,724.4	2,202.1	1,946.4	1,625.9	1,765.0	2,141.3	1,790.6	1,854.6
Total, exports	2,980.2	3,103.5	3,422.5	4,120.5	3,481.0	3,972.5	5,936.7	5,685.7	3,870.3	4,078.9

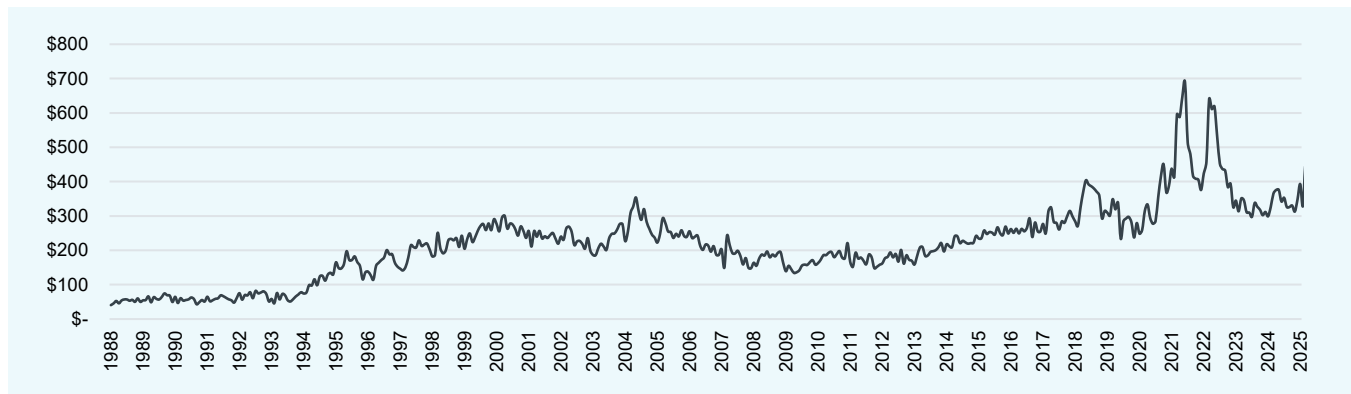
Sources and Notes: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Industry export statistics may not match forest product export statistics as some forest products are exported by businesses classified as operating within other industries.

International trade

The strong export performance of Alberta's forest industry over several decades speaks to the competitiveness of its mills and demand for its sustainable forest products. The substantial increase in the total value of Alberta forest products in the mid-1990s can be attributed to the start-up of several greenfield pulp and paper mills and wood product manufacturing facilities. Since 2000, the number of greenfield starts has been limited because nearly all forest tenure within the province has been allocated. However, existing operations have consolidated, added new business lines and expanded production. June 2021 was the best export month of all-time (by value), with \$689 million in international sales.

FIGURE 19: THE VALUE OF ALBERTA'S FOREST PRODUCT EXPORTS RECOVERED IN 2024

Alberta forest product exports, monthly (\$C x 1,000,000)



Exports, by product	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kraft pulp	1,368.1	1,229.9	1,125.3	1,538.0	1,323.6	1,087.1	1,197.1	1,459.0	1,206.1	1,266.7
Lumber	645.6	825.3	1,008.7	1,062.5	880.9	1,293.8	2,107.8	1,750.1	1,058.0	1,093.7
Oriented strand board	321.2	428.9	556.7	706.3	450.6	883.7	1,800.6	1,450.5	759.0	885.4
BCTMP pulp	324.3	339.1	407.3	467.5	447.8	373.0	364.1	440.4	370.4	349.1
Newsprint	123.9	123.5	124.4	120.0	99.5	90.5	112.1	133.7	102.7	110.6
Fibreboard	47.5	41.5	55.8	66.3	66.9	75.7	92.8	132.3	100.9	100.0
Paperboard & paper products	42.1	31.9	35.3	39.6	39.7	44.1	49.8	55.0	58.2	75.9
Prefabricated wood buildings	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.9	47.0	3.4	20.3	43.2	40.9	40.5
Windows and doors	3.6	4.4	5.4	8.0	18.7	13.8	56.9	61.2	29.5	29.8
Wooden furniture	14.1	15.9	16.8	20.7	22.1	21.6	25.6	28.3	31.2	27.7
Plywood	17.8	3.4	14.9	16.0	17.2	12.4	25.0	33.1	19.8	19.1
Wood pellets*	15.0	9.4	9.6	11.1	13.9	13.6	11.3	8.2	8.7	7.5
Decking and floor boards	0.9	0.8	4.2	6.9	5.4	7.8	11.4	8.6	0.8	0.7
All other products	96.50	94.60	119.00	105.90	95.40	82.90	96.90	129.50	140.7	148.2

Sources and Notes: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Please note that export values by product will not match exports from Alberta's forest industry as some forest products are exported by other industries. Totals may not add due to rounding. (*) The value of Alberta pellet exports is incorrect in Canada's national trade statistics. The Wood Pellet Association of Canada ("WPAC") advised Forestry and Parks that total value of Alberta pellet exports in 2024 was an estimated \$103 million.

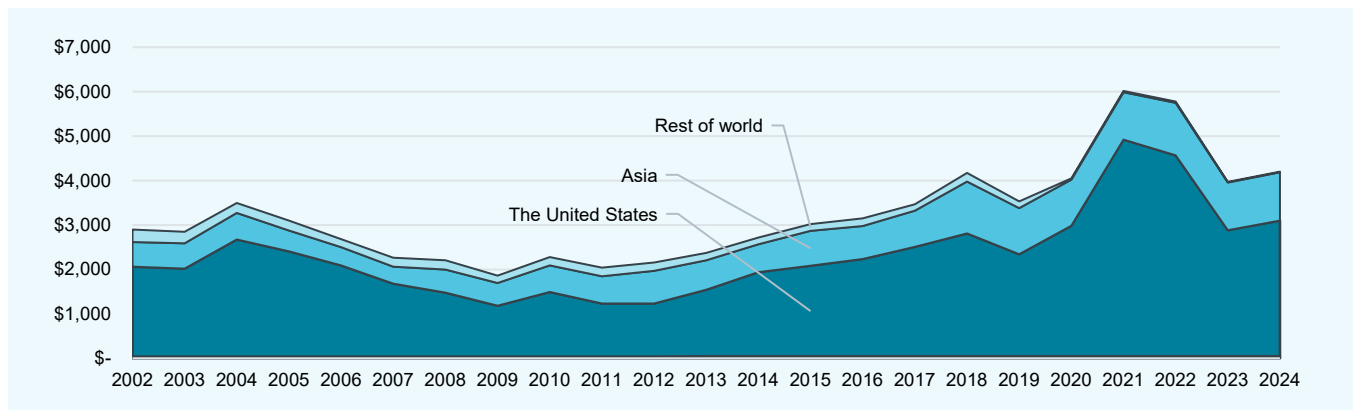
Export destinations

Alberta's largest export markets for forest products (by value) are the United States (73 per cent), China (14 per cent), Japan (four per cent) and South Korea (three per cent). Taiwan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines and Thailand (all less than one per cent of exports) are also important markets, particularly for pulp manufacturers. Companies exported over \$4.2 billion worth of forest products to global markets in 2024, including \$3.1 billion worth of products to the United States, \$594 million to China, \$160 million to Japan, \$143 million to South Korea and \$208 million to the rest of the world.

Within the United States, \$310 million worth of forest products were shipped to Wisconsin, \$217 million to California, \$257 million to Minnesota, \$207 million to Texas, \$227 million to Washington and \$1.83 billion to other states. Alberta companies shipped products to every U.S. state in 2024.

FIGURE 20: ALBERTA'S LARGEST EXPORT MARKETS ARE THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Alberta forest product exports, by destination (\$C x 1,000,000)



Exports, by destination	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
United States	2,053.2	2,208.0	2,496.8	2,791.1	2,319.2	2,939.2	4,880.0	4,519.6	2,836.8	3,050.8
China	513.7	517.0	586.0	723.5	720.0	626.2	537.4	555.7	642.0	594.1
Japan	202.7	183.6	158.0	294.2	212.1	203.4	270.0	307.1	152.3	159.7
South Korea	96.2	74.3	95.2	160.8	114.3	82.0	108.6	149.5	143.2	142.5
Philippines	5.7	6.0	10.4	21.1	8.1	9.8	35.8	22.5	24.6	40.0
Thailand	9.4	15.9	20.0	20.8	6.9	1.9	10.2	14.8	15.6	29.8
India	3.8	3.2	1.9	3.0	6.5	17.0	21.1	33.2	17.9	29.4
Indonesia	12.5	14.8	19.9	25.6	22.2	17.5	24.9	39.6	16.3	27.1
Vietnam	3.0	2.1	7.7	22.7	20.8	18.2	20.9	20.2	16.8	17.7
Taiwan	29.1	33.4	30.0	42.9	44.7	42.6	26.1	40.1	18.5	15.3
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.2	12.3
Mexico	25.9	19.2	2.8	4.8	11.8	7.9	9.4	11.1	5.4	7.3
Other Destinations	65.3	71.0	56.3	62.9	42.0	34.7	28.0	20.0	21.1	28.9
Total, exports	3,020.5	3,148.5	3,485.0	4,173.4	3,528.6	4,000.4	5,972.1	5,733.3	3,926.8	4,154.9

Sources and Notes: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Please note that export values by product will not match exports from Alberta's forest industry as some forest products are exported by other industries. Totals may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE 21: ALBERTA EXPORTS FOREST PRODUCTS TO THE U.S. STATES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, & PUERTO RICO

Alberta forest product exports, by U.S. destination (\$C x 1,000,000)

Exports, by U.S. state	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Wisconsin	331.9	301.9	347.5	360.5	306.8	278.7	335.7	312.7	267.9	310.2
Minnesota	101.2	129.5	135.1	203.2	171.3	184.5	357.2	343.4	209.4	257.3
Washington	154.5	169.8	132.9	94.2	102.4	197.2	386.4	333.3	176.3	227.7
California	163.9	155.8	222	237.5	161.6	211.6	397.3	393.9	220.4	216.8
Texas	101.3	99.6	155.8	175.8	170.3	207.3	348	315	190.0	207.8
Idaho	76.1	119.6	128	163.9	110.4	146.7	284.6	232.4	153.6	167.1
Utah	41.8	33.3	33.2	58.9	50.8	99.5	214.4	195.7	95.5	135.7
Oregon	55	130.2	141.5	96.1	80.4	132	227.5	223.5	130.9	126.9
Colorado	47.1	64.9	77.2	73.6	46.0	92.0	183.7	137.5	108.8	123.7
Illinois	89.3	85.2	104.2	104.1	89.9	131.9	206.9	186.2	124.6	113.8
Pennsylvania	41.1	96.0	89.8	102.0	78.6	125.1	198.5	213.4	144.0	109.0
Montana	27.7	30.1	42.2	72.1	67.5	85.1	160.7	162.5	103.6	93.8
Nevada	16.5	18.2	27.9	28.2	25.9	29.4	66.9	66.2	46.0	77.0
North Carolina	18.6	22	34.5	44.5	42.6	54.9	87.5	109.9	65.6	68.8
Arizona	55.4	41.6	48.5	66	49.7	64	104.2	114	52.2	59.4
Tennessee	58.4	97.3	49.9	64.5	85	89.4	119.6	91.7	59.4	57.7
Kentucky	28.1	17.6	33	31.3	34.3	38.9	55.3	50.9	46.3	56.6
Missouri	54	48.6	57.3	56.5	33.1	62.7	72.5	73.5	42.2	54.6
Alabama	39.9	24.7	49	39.6	43.5	49.6	67.5	52.7	33.5	54.6
Michigan	62.8	48.6	52	73.6	63	65.1	143.8	128.9	50.4	50.2
Iowa	28	26.5	36.5	44.8	37.6	46.6	71.1	60.4	45.5	46.9
Georgia	68	61.5	65.2	78.7	46	74.5	96.3	75.6	64.7	45.5
Nebraska	24.4	19	34.9	33.3	23.6	33.7	54.2	56.1	38.8	37.1
South Carolina	39.1	48.3	61.1	71.9	69.6	36.9	38	46.1	38.6	35.9
Indiana	36.6	42	56.8	75	42.2	62.7	114.8	90.1	43.0	34.4
South Dakota	14.6	11.5	17.2	18.3	16.6	26.2	53	49.2	30.3	31.8
Ohio	22.1	21.5	22.5	28.2	18.7	35.3	65.6	38.5	27.3	31.1
New York	64.2	58.2	42.9	49.1	32.3	46.6	72.8	82.2	30.3	25.2
North Dakota	23.7	26.2	25	28.7	27	25.9	35	34.8	23.8	21.3
Virginia	5.8	12	7.6	33.8	7.4	13.7	14.1	31.8	12.2	12.0
Florida	21	22.1	19.1	24.6	21.3	26.2	20.3	26	16.1	10.3
Others	140.9	124.5	146.5	158.8	167.2	166.1	226	191.5	145.5	150.6
Total, exports	2,053.2	2,208	2,496.8	2,791.1	2,319.2	2,939.6	4,880	4,519.6	2,836.8	3,050.8

Source: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Totals may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE 22: THE U.S. IS THE PRIMARY DESTINATION FOR SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS AND NEWSPRINT

Alberta forest product exports to the United States, by product (\$C x 1,000,000)

Exports, by product	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lumber	600.5	763.6	897.3	877.8	758.6	1,181.0	1,930.3	1,633.9	994.4	1,014.4
Oriented strand board	320.1	426.6	555.8	703.0	441.0	841.9	1,752.0	1,359.8	707.0	808.2
Kraft pulp	786.0	709.4	679.6	826.1	713.5	578.7	699.9	889.5	621.0	703.6
Newsprint	123.1	119.2	119.9	102.6	78.8	72.8	106.8	133.7	97.8	105.8
Fibreboard	46.5	40.7	55.8	66.3	66.9	75.6	92.8	131.9	100.9	100.0
Paperboard & paper products	41.9	31.8	35.4	39.1	39.3	43.5	49.6	48.2	57.4	75.2
Prefabricated wood buildings	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.9	46.8	3.4	20.3	43.2	39.3	40.1
Windows and doors	1.8	3.6	3.6	6.1	16.4	12.2	54.9	60.9	29.4	29.5
Wooden furniture	13.0	15.4	16.1	19.6	21.3	21.2	25.4	27.1	30.4	27.2
Plywood	17.6	3.3	14.0	15.6	17.1	12.2	24.5	33.0	19.6	19.0
BCTMP pulp	19.6	20.2	16.5	30.6	28.0	14.0	16.8	25.1	15.7	11.9
Decking and floor boards	0.8	0.7	4.1	6.8	5.3	7.8	11.4	8.6	0.8	0.6
All other products	67.3	64.2	86.8	81.5	72.3	64.9	83.3	124.3	122.9	115.3
Total, exports	2,053.2	2,208.0	2,496.8	2,791.1	2,319.2	2,939.6	4,880.0	4,519.6	2,836.8	3,050.8

Sources and Notes: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Totals may not add due to rounding.

FIGURE 23: ASIA IS THE PRIMARY DESTINATION FOR PULP PRODUCTS

Alberta forest product exports to Asia (ex-Middle East), by product (\$C x 1,000,000)

Exports, by product	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kraft pulp	550.2	487.6	419.5	698.3	599.5	498.1	483.1	556.3	576.7	555.4
BCTMP pulp	258.9	275.3	367.8	401.9	394.0	348.4	341.9	410.1	348.5	330.8
Lumber	43.7	61.2	109.9	183.6	121.8	111.4	174.5	113.0	62.4	78.1
Oriented strand board	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.4	9.5	41.8	48.6	90.6	51.9	77.2
Newsprint	0.8	4.3	4.6	17.3	20.3	17.6	5.2	0.0	4.7	4.8
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Paperboard & paper products	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wood pellets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Windows and doors	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fibreboard	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wooden furniture	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decking and floor boards	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other products	27.5	29.0	29.7	22.2	21.6	16.8	11.7	18.1	25.7	39.5
Total, exports	882.9	861.0	933.4	1,326.1	1,167.7	1,034.6	1,066.0	1,188.1	1,070.3	1,086.0

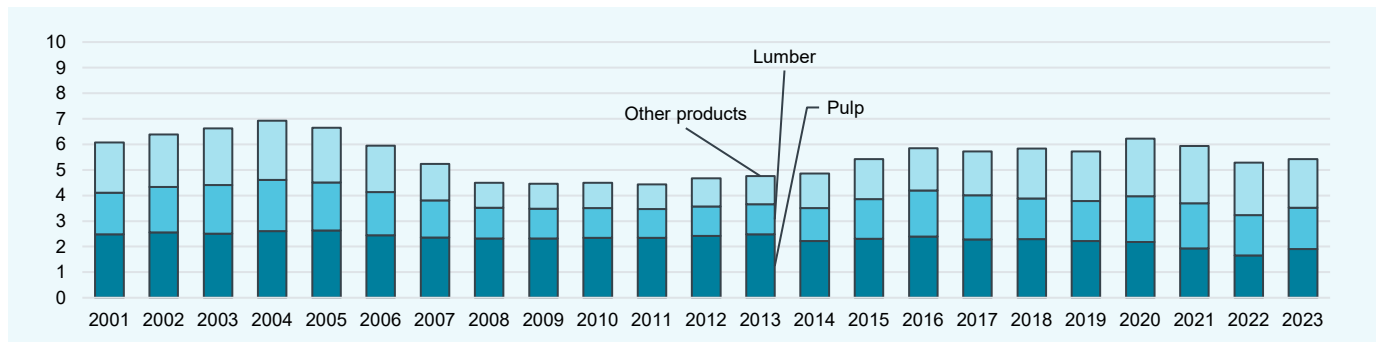
Sources and Notes: (1) Innovation, Science, and Economic Development Canada, Trade Data Online. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Transportation

Canada's transportation infrastructure is critical to the success of Alberta's forest industry. Infrastructure investment and operational effectiveness are important competitiveness considerations that can impact the production of forest products, buyer-supplier relationships and even employment levels. In 2023, over 5.4 million tonnes of Alberta forest products were transported by rail, including 1.84 million tonnes of pulp, 1.6 million tonnes of lumber and 1.9 million tonnes of other forest products, including panels, newsprint, logs and other wood/paper products.

FIGURE 24: RAIL SHIPMENTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS INCREASED FROM 2022 LEVELS

Forest products shipped by rail (tonnes x 1,000,000)



Shipments, by destination	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
United States and Mexico	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9
British Columbia	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9
Quebec and Ontario	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rest of Canada	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Shipments, by product	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pulp	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9
Lumber	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
All Others	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9

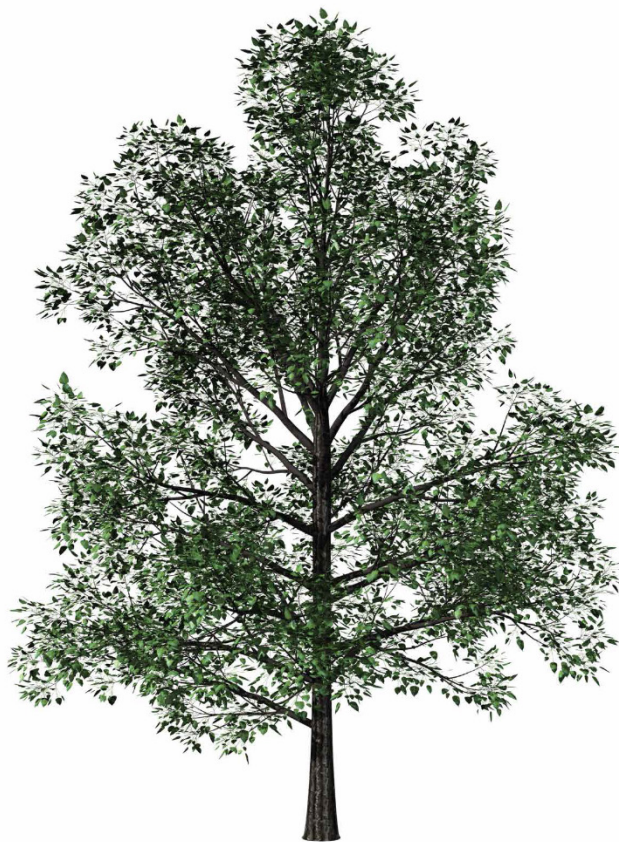
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 23-10-0062-01.

FIGURE 25: RAIL IS THE PRIMARY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR CONTINENTAL LUMBER EXPORTS

Alberta lumber exports by mode of transportation (cubic metres)

Lumber exports, by mode	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rail	2,850.0	3,687.8	3,344.3	3,098.1	3,315.3	3,707.9	3,638.2	3,368.4	3,452	3,340
Truck	790.4	635.5	777.8	804.3	808.9	947.9	1,096.9	1,004.8	932.8	927
Water	128.6	189.8	333.1	506.1	459.7	394.5	265.8	141.0	136.8	184
Total, lumber exports	3,769.1	4,513.2	4,455.2	4,409.1	4,583.8	5,050.3	5,000.9	4,514.3	4,522.0	4,451

Source: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 16-10-0018-01.



CHAPTER 4

Employment

FEATURED TREE

Balsam poplar

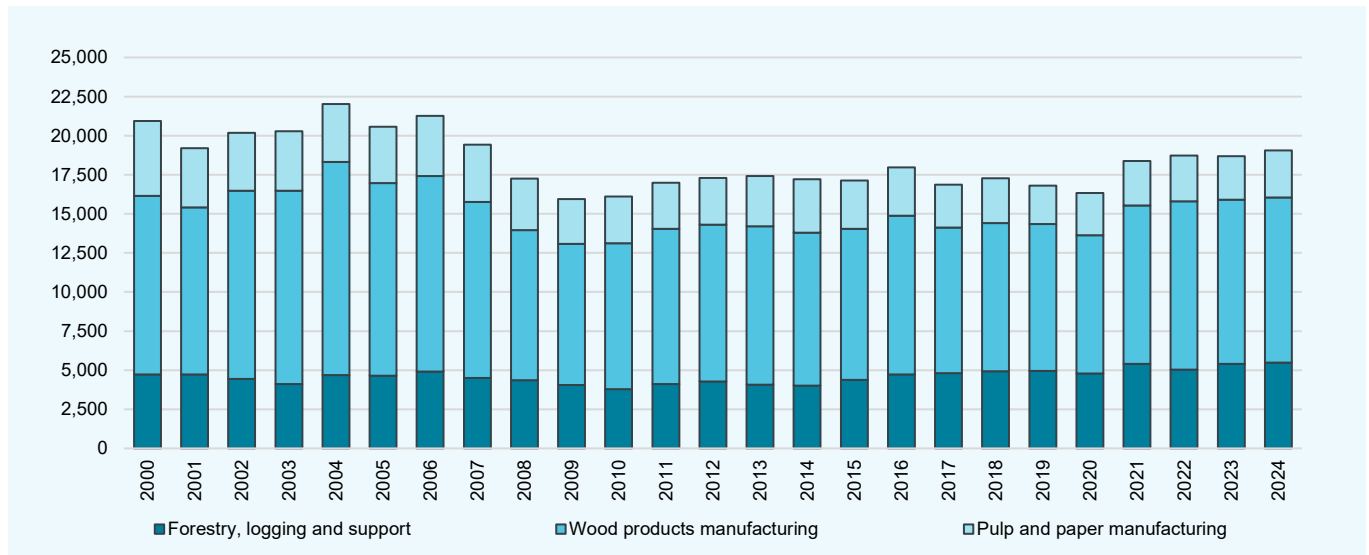
Next to trembling aspen, balsam poplar is the most prominent deciduous species in Alberta's mixed Boreal Forest. Trees are medium-sized, 18 – 24 metres tall and 30 to 60cm in diameter. Balsam poplar comprises 15 per cent of Alberta's hardwood inventory and about six per cent of Alberta's total forest inventory.

Direct and support jobs

In 2024, forest industry activity sustained over 19,045 direct jobs and an estimated 20,189 indirect jobs for contractors, suppliers and workers in other industries. The forest industry is a major employer in rural Alberta – and also contributes employment in urban areas (value-added wood manufacturers and forestry support services are typically urban-based).

FIGURE 26: FOREST INDUSTRY JOBS HAVE BEEN STABLE OVER THE PAST 10-YEARS

Number of full-time equivalent jobs (annual)



Employment, by subsector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	2,720	2,980	3,070	3,190	3,000	3,165	3,650	3,295	3,585	3,650
Support activities	1,670	1,750	1,750	1,745	1,950	1,625	1,750	1,740	1,825	1,845
Wood product manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawmills and treatment plants	3,800	4,050	4,020	3,975	4,030	3,790	4,080	4,050	3,940	3,800
Panel/EWP mills	2,570	2,970	2,145	2,480	2,350	2,365	2,760	3,065	2,885	2,955
Millwork and other	3,285	3,130	3,140	3,020	3,010	2,690	3,290	3,660	3,665	3,795
Pulp and paper manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulp, paper, and paperboard	2,405	2,365	1,995	2,110	1,780	2,040	2,100	2,170	2,080	2,240
Converted paper products	675	715	735	745	680	650	750	755	715	760
Total, employment	17,125	17,960	16,855	17,265	16,800	16,325	18,380	18,735	18,695	19,045

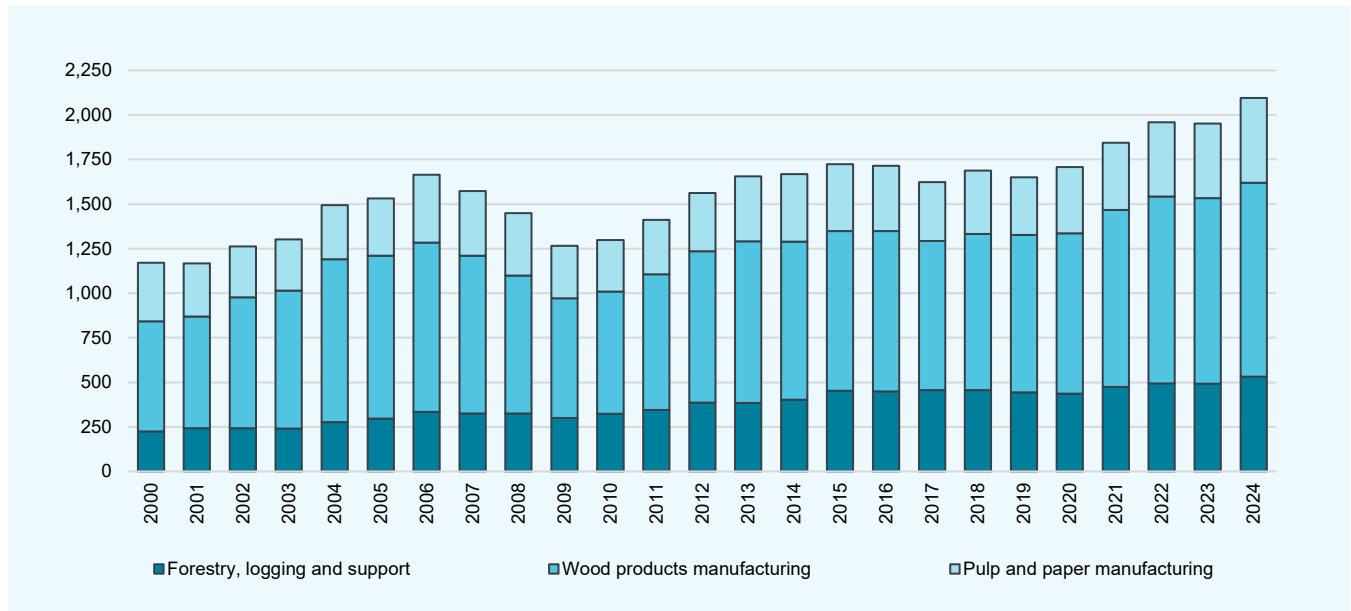
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 36-10-0489-01. Statistics Canada updates the labour statistics consistent with the System of National Accounts ("SNA") at least once each year. This means that the 2023 employment data reported here is preliminary and will be adjusted in next year's edition.

Employee compensation

Compensation typically accounts for a quarter of industry costs, making the forest industry a significant source of income and spending within rural communities. Total compensation paid to employees was close to \$2.1 billion in 2024. The forest industry competes for workers with other industries, including the energy industry, and as such, wages and salaries are generally higher than in other provinces.

FIGURE 27: TOTAL EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION INCREASED IN 2024

Total employee compensation, all subsectors (\$C x 1,000,000)



Compensation, by subsector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	307.5	305.7	311.9	301.8	281.1	291.1	319.0	317.6	354.0	356.0
Support activities	144.8	143.3	145.1	155.2	162.5	145.2	153.0	159.6	171.6	175.7
Wood product manufacturing	895.9	899.0	835.7	876.2	882.9	900.3	1,017.3	1,086.6	1,086.8	1,087.2
Pulp and paper manufacturing	376.3	366.1	330.6	355.2	323.9	371.9	393.7	437.8	444.2	475.6
Total, compensation	1,724.5	1,714.2	1,623.3	1,688.4	1,650.4	1,708.4	1,883.0	2,001.6	2,056.5	2,094.6

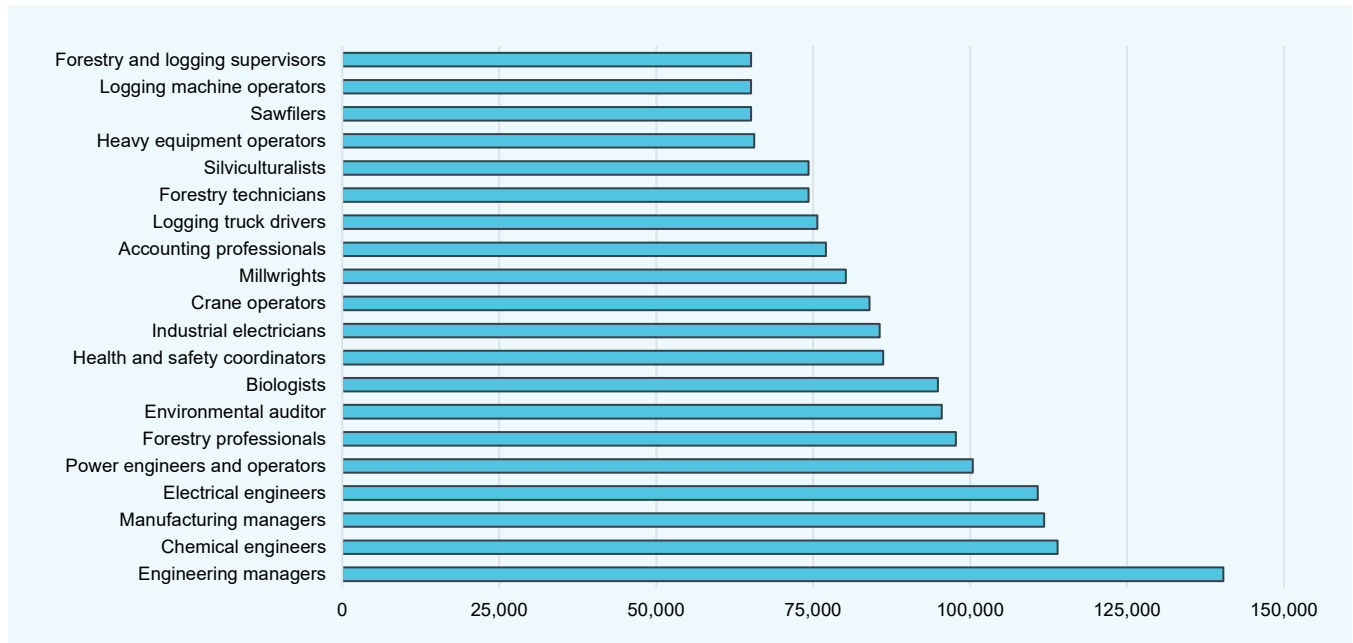
Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada: Table 36-10-0489-01.

Industry occupations

Forest industry occupations tend to be higher paying than jobs in many other industries. The forest industry requires the skills of workers from over 60 occupations, including occupations that are industry-specific (ie. foresters) and occupations in high demand across multiple industries, such as oil & gas (ie: power engineers).

FIGURE 28: FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS PAY WELL

Average salary or annualized wage equivalent, by occupation (\$C)



Forestry-Specific Occupations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Forestry professional	94,273	...	94,619	...	92,005	...	97,726
Forestry technician	63,945	...	80,053	...	68,069	...	74,265
Logging machinery operator	64,461	...	67,230	...	63,081	...	65,111
Logging truck driver	63,286	...	67,723	...	64,892	...	75,663
Lumber grader	60,372	...	60,372	...	55,094	...	53,005
Pulp/wood manufacturing labourer	51,673	...	51,633	...	56,368	...	53,005
Sawfiler	64,686	...	60,587	...	60,821	...	65,111
Silviculturalist	60,749	...	55,292	...	71,495	...	74,265
Supervisor, forestry and logging	94,119	...	88,749	...	76,069	...	65,111
Supervisor, manufacturing	86,017	...	70,946	...	84,735	...	68,874
Wood processing operator	52,685	...	58,443	...	56,368	...	53,005
Wood products inspector	39,747	...	43,985	...	44,037	...	45,107

Other Forestry Occupations	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Accountants	75,474	...	77,317	...	79,752	...	77,047
Accounting clerk	49,961	...	49,972	...	51,443	...	53,971
Biologist	84,998	...	92,613	...	91,023	...	94,886
Chemical engineer	107,372	...	96,817	...	120,772	...	113,903
Civil engineer	99,194	...	100,575	...	104,417	...	109,156
Controls system specialist	77,509	...	74,062	...	94,156	...	111,635
Crane operator	72,789	...	77,248	...	69,043	...	83,971
Credit manager	94,926	...	82,168	...	102,925	...	100,250
Drafting technician	68,099	...	72,157	...	72,398	...	76,036
Economist/risk analyst	92,846	...	94,332	...	92,580	...	96,944
Electrical engineer	98,528	...	95,238	...	103,500	...	110,757
Electrical mechanic	85,522	...	73,019	...	87,176	...	88,228
Electronic service technician	58,749	...	62,002	...	65,450	...	88,459
Engineering manager	146,586	...	133,405	...	136,769	...	140,313
Environmental auditor	81,207	...	92,250	...	82,969	...	95,481
Health and safety coordinator	98,845	...	98,914	...	82,969	...	86,139
Heavy duty mechanic	77,905	...	82,864	...	80,789	...	87,539
Heavy equipment operator	64,411	...	63,241	...	67,920	...	65,590
Human resources professional	82,463	...	76,768	...	86,410	...	81,797
Industrial electrician	82,160	...	84,716	...	87,004	...	89,593
Information system specialist	111,709	...	113,784	...	120,102	...	94,974
Lab/chemical technologist	60,911	...	81,500	...	78,112
Machinist	64,940	...	67,602	...	68,402	...	72,252
Maintenance managers	94,105	...	94,105	...	93,411	...	91,755
Manufacturing manager	94,968	...	95,591	...	110,981	...	111,804
Manufacturing technician	77,160	...	66,039	...	94,037	...	76,813
Mechanical engineer	107,815	...	97,209	...	96,549	...	103,650
Millwright/industrial mechanic	84,744	...	74,496	...	83,433	...	80,202
Power engineers and operators	86,288	...	78,634	...	87,418	...	100,426
Production controllers	68,647	...	53,010	...	65,000	...	67,865
Purchasing agents	85,529	...	83,265	...	87,546	...	83,768
Steamfitter/pipefitter	75,448	...	95,661	...	86783	...	91,951
Supply chain supervisor	64,405	...	69,189	...	77,553	...	74,544
Vibration analyst	73,179	...	77,014	...	76,856	...	76,856
Welder	75,289	...	78,045	...	78,071	...	79,452

Sources and Notes: (1) Alberta Wage and Salary Survey, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023.

Workforce profile

The proportion of workers aged 55+ in the forest industry has increased significantly since the 2006 Census. The increase is most pronounced in pulp and paper manufacturing. At the same time, the proportion of under-represented demographic groups in the workforce has increased in some subsectors and decreased in others. An estimated 19.3 per cent of jobs in the industry are held by women and 9.4 per cent of jobs are held by Indigenous peoples.

FIGURE 29: THE PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES AGED 55+ IS INCREASING

Proportion of forest industry workers (%) aged 55 or older

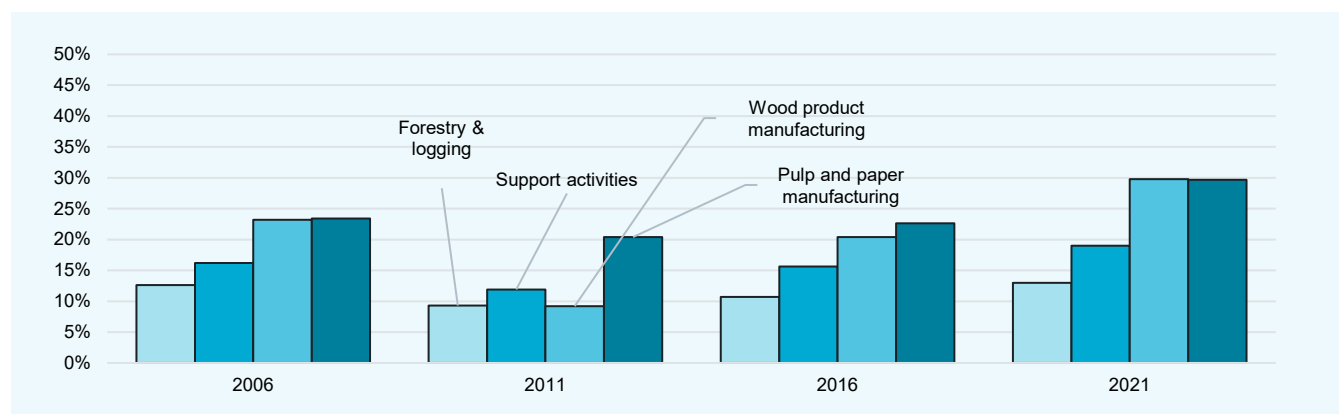


FIGURE 30: THE WORKFORCE IS AGING

Proportion of workers (%) under age 55 (left) and over age 55 (right)

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Forestry and logging	87.4	83.8	76.8	76.8
Support activities	90.7	88.1	90.8	90.8
Wood product mfg.	89.3	84.4	79.6	79.6
Pulp and paper mfg.	87.0	81.0	70.2	70.2

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-30

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Forestry and logging	12.6	16.2	23.2	23.4
Support activities	9.3	11.9	9.2	20.4
Wood product mfg.	10.7	15.6	20.4	22.6
Pulp and paper mfg.	13.0	19.0	29.8	29.7

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-30

FIGURE 31: THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE REMAINS AT 25% OR LESS IN MOST SUBSECTORS

Proportion of workers (%) identifying as men (left) and women (right)

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Forestry and logging	83.7	89.3	83.3	80.6
Support activities	65.0	80.9	74.7	63.3
Wood product mfg.	81.5	83.9	81.7	82.8
Pulp and paper mfg.	80.1	81.8	79.1	83.4

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-30

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Forestry and logging	16.3	10.7	16.7	19.4
Support activities	35.0	19.1	25.3	36.7
Wood product mfg.	18.5	16.1	18.3	17.2
Pulp and paper mfg.	19.9	18.2	20.9	16.6

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-30

FIGURE 32: THE FORESTRY AND LOGGING SUBSECTORS HAVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS

Proportion of workers (%) identifying as non-Indigenous (left) and Indigenous (right)

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Timber tract ops.	...	92.6	71.4	0.0
Forest nurseries	...	88.5	100.0	100.0
Logging	...	89.1	89.8	87.9
Support activities	...	74.1	82.5	86.0
Sawmills/treating	...	89.7	89.5	88.8
Panel and EWP mills	...	92.2	94.7	92.0
Other wood mfg.	...	96.5	96.0	93.6
Pulp manufacturing	...	92.2	91.0	90.5
Other paper mfg.	...	98.7	100.0	95.6

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Census 2021, Custom Dataset

Subsector	2006	2011	2016	2021
Timber tract ops.	...	7.4	28.6	100.0
Forest nurseries	...	11.5	0.0	0.0
Logging	...	10.9	10.2	12.1
Support activities	...	25.9	17.5	14.0
Sawmills/treating	...	10.3	10.5	11.2
Panel and EWP mills	...	7.8	5.3	8.0
Other wood mfg.	...	3.5	4.0	6.4
Pulp manufacturing	...	7.8	9.0	9.5
Other paper mfg.	...	1.3	0.0	4.4

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Census 2021, Custom Dataset

Productivity

Labour productivity in Alberta’s forest industry continues to lead Canada as a whole, which speaks to high levels of productive investment and competitive hosting conditions. In 2024, labour productivity (value-added dollars generated per worker hour) in wood product manufacturing was \$91/hour, compared to \$63/hour on average in the rest of Canada. In pulp and paper manufacturing it was \$103/hour, versus \$71/hour for the rest of Canada.

FIGURE 33: PRODUCTIVITY IN ALBERTA FOREST PRODUCT MANUFACTURING HAS SURGED IN RECENT YEARS

Value-added dollars generated per worker hour in wood product manufacturing (C\$/hour), Alberta and Canada

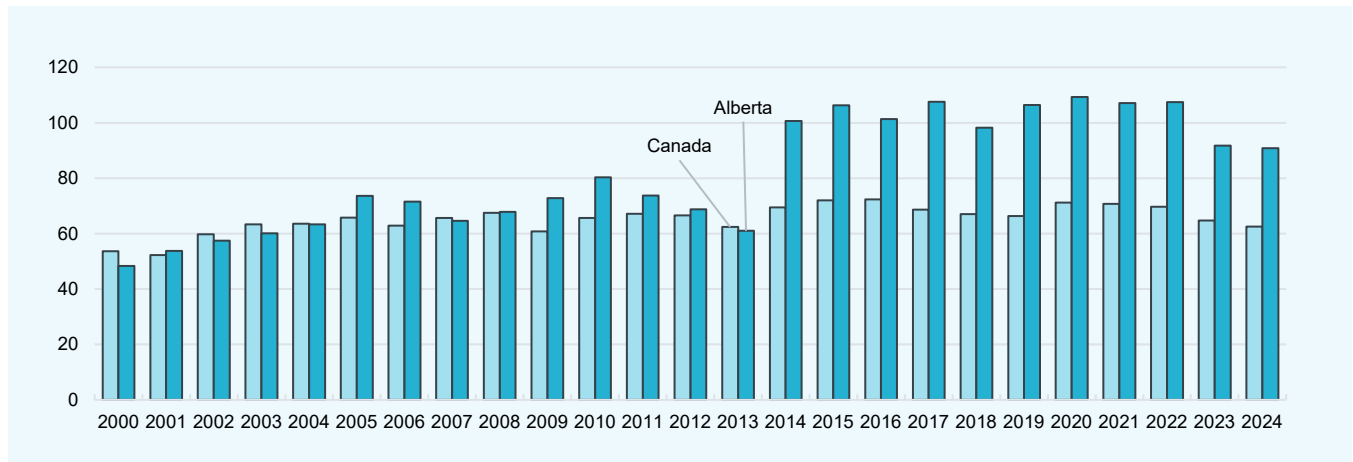


FIGURE 34: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE FOREST INDUSTRY FOR ALBERTA (ABOVE) AND CANADA (BELOW)

Value-added dollars generated per worker hour, by jurisdiction and subsector (chained 2017 \$C/hour)

C\$/hour, Alberta subsectors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	72.8	56.8	59.7	64.7	62.4	54.9	56.7	54.2	47.9	55.7
Support activities	64	49.4	52.3	51.5	48.9	53.8	44.2	43.3	50.2	51.0
Wood product manufacturing	87.1	87.4	93	89.2	93	109.9	105.2	112	100.5	90.8
Pulp and paper manufacturing	125.6	115.2	122.1	107.2	119.8	108.8	109	103	82.9	102.9

C\$/hour, Canadian subsectors	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry and logging	67.5	62.5	64.9	64.5	58.6	63.8	56.6	53.4	51	54.4
Support activities	41.7	39.9	39.3	42.8	40	42.2	41.1	40.3	42.7	42.4
Wood product manufacturing	57.6	59	57.3	56.4	57.4	64	61.5	64.1	61	62.5
Pulp and paper manufacturing	86.5	85.7	79.9	77.7	75.2	78.4	80	75.3	68.4	70.8

Sources and Notes: (1) Statistics Canada, Table 36-10-0480-01.



CHAPTER 5

Communities

FEATURED TREE

Jack pine

Jack pine has gained recognition as the most widely distributed pine species in Canada's Boreal Forest. Inventory for jack pine also includes lodgepole pine in Alberta. Pine accounts for over 600 million cubic metres or 41 per cent of the provincial coniferous growing stock (26 per cent of the province's combined coniferous and deciduous growing stock).

Industry reliance

The forest industry is the largest employer in some municipalities and contributes 33 per cent of all employment income in the most forestry-dependent community (Mayerthorpe – located near the mill towns of Whitecourt and Blue Ridge). Employment income is a measure of industry reliance, and includes all salaries, wages and commissions derived by residents from the industry (which may have operations in nearby communities and not necessarily the community where the employee resides). In the most recent available Census year (2021), there were 61 communities that derived at least one per cent of employment income from the industry, 20 of which were reliant on the industry for over 10 per cent of employment income.

FIGURE 35: MUNICIPALITIES LOCATED NEAR MILLS ARE HIGHLY-RELIANT ON THE INDUSTRY FOR LOCAL INCOME

Forest industry reliance (% of total employment income) in 2021, by municipality

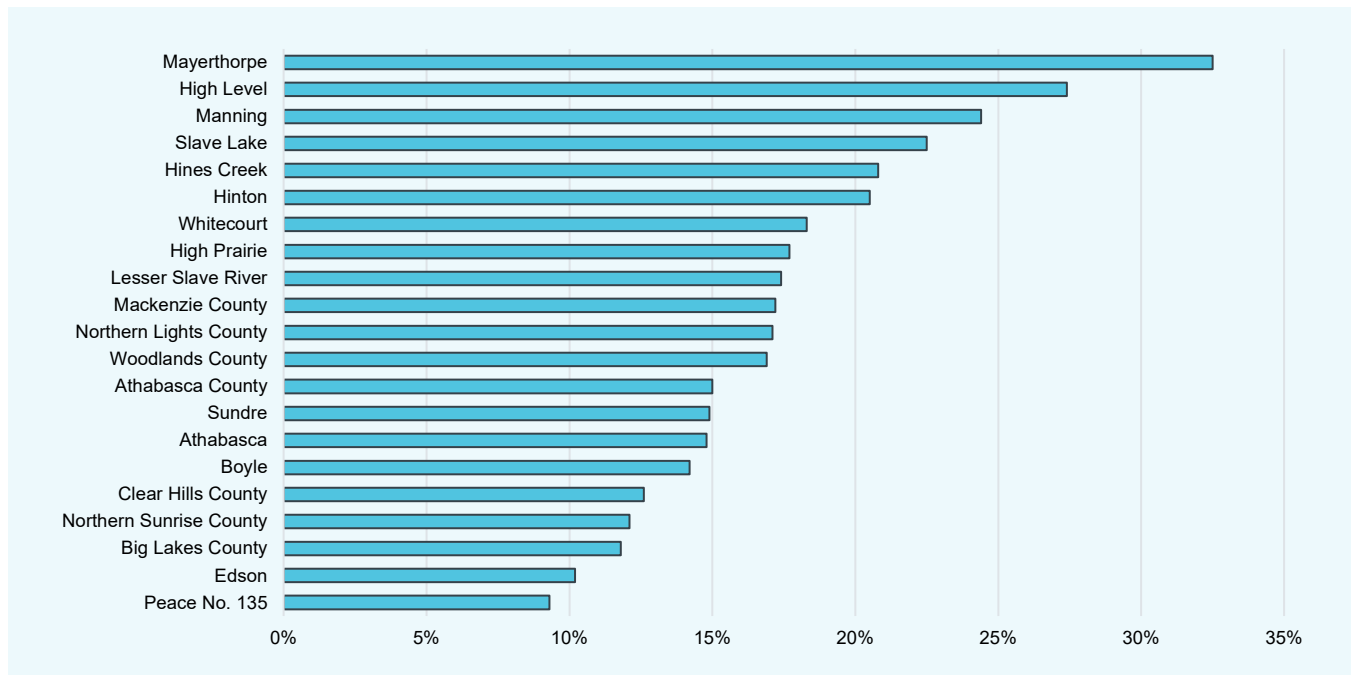


FIGURE 36: LARGE CITIES ARE LESS INDUSTRY-RELIANT, BUT STILL DRAW OVER \$252 MILLION IN EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Employment income (\$C x 1,000,000) (left) and industry reliance (% of all local employment income) (right)

Income, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021	Reliance, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021
Calgary	101.4	...	136.6	134.8	Mayerthorpe	27.3	25.3	26.9	32.5
Edmonton	75.3	...	95.8	117.8	High Level	20.6	38.7	19.7	27.4
Grande Prairie	55.0	...	89.3	107.2	Manning	22.5	37.0	19.5	24.4
Hinton	66.4	...	54.3	72.0	Slave Lake	16.6	27.9	13.4	22.5
Whitecourt	43.8	...	52.6	65.6	Hines Creek	...	...	...	20.8
Slave Lake	21.7	...	32.4	50.4	Hinton	35.1	44.3	15.3	20.5
Mackenzie County	17.3	...	29.6	49.4	Whitecourt	23.7	32.6	13.6	18.3
Grande Prairie County	32.8	...	30.1	44.8	High Prairie	18.2	23.8	8.8	17.7

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Income, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021
High Level	20.6	...	22.8	34.8
Athabasca County	22.0	...	31.0	30.4
Edson	12.5	...	22.1	29.8
Woodlands County	27.2	...	22.4	25.6
Yellowhead County	15.8	...	24.7	24.4
Greenview No.16	8.3	...	10.2	23.2
Lac la Biche County	...	...	15.7	19.6
Northern Lights Cty.	7.0	...	12.0	18.4
Lesser Slave River	9.4	...	14.0	16.8
Cochrane	6.6	...	17.1	16.0
Drayton Valley	9.9	...	12.7	16.0
Peace River	13.9	...	23.1	14.8
Airdrie	4.6	...	11.0	14.2
Lethbridge	9.8	...	16.8	14.0
Strathcona County	7.8	...	15.3	13.4
Big Lakes County	9.7	...	8.6	13.2
Brazeau County	7.7	...	6.0	12.8
High Prairie	9.1	...	6.0	12.4
Athabasca	11.3	...	9.7	12.4
Rocky View County	6.4	...	6.8	12.0
Clearwater County	9.0	...	9.0	10.8
Mayerthorpe	5.5	...	9.1	10.4
Sundre	6.1	...	9.2	10.4
Lac Ste. Anne County	7.8	...	14.0	10.4
Mountain View County	9.2	...	13.7	10.4
Parkland County	9.6	...	11.5	10.2
Rocky Mtn. House	6.4	...	14.1	9.6
Wood Buffalo	4.6	...	10.1	9.4
Spruce Grove	4.6	...	13.7	8.4
Manning	22.5	37.0	19.5	7.4
Northern Sunrise Cty.	...	...	...	6.4
Strathmore	1.6	...	3.7	6.4
Stony Plain	0.9	...	2.2	6.4
St. Albert	...	...	...	6.4
Red Deer	3.3	...	7.0	6.4

Reliance, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021
Lesser Slave River	20.0	34.1	15.2	17.4
Mackenzie County	17.3	45.4	12.5	17.2
Northern Lights County	10.6	14.3	10.7	17.1
Woodlands County	27.2	24.2	12.8	16.9
Athabasca County	18.6	33.1	12.1	15.0
Sundre	19.3	28.1	14.1	14.9
Athabasca	25.5	24.9	10.8	14.8
Boyle	40.7	31.3	15.0	14.2
Clear Hills County	14.5	8.9	8.9	12.6
Northern Sunrise Cty.	...	...	...	12.1
Big Lakes County	14.0	32.4	6.4	11.8
Edson	12.5	16.5	7.2	10.2
Peace No.135	9.3	21.4	5.7	9.3
Nampa	...	...	...	8.3
Greenview No.16	8.8	6.1	6.1	8.3
Upper Hay River 212	...	...	...	8.1
Driftpile River 150	12.3	3.6	9.0	8.0
Wembley	...	...	...	7.8
Drayton Valley	8.6	15.4	5.2	7.7
Yellowhead County	15.8	18.4	6.4	7.7
Lac la Biche County	4.9	...	5.7	7.3
Sucker Creek 150A	6.2	21.2	7.5	7.1
Fox Creek	4.4	4.6	3.9	7.1
Peace River	...	...	...	6.8
Grimshaw	11.3	15.4	5.1	6.6
Brazeau County	5.6	...	2.1	6.3
Rocky Mtn. House	5.9	5.9	6.8	5.5
Grande Prairie County	10.1	8.1	3.4	5.0
Grande Prairie	7.1	12.1	3.7	4.8
Fairview	0.0	4.0	2.1	4.5
Horse Lakes 152B	...	...	...	4.4
Sexsmith	10.9	5.3	3.0	3.7
Smoky Lake County	3.7	7.5	1.1	3.5
Clearwater County	4.7	6.9	2.0	3.5
Lac Ste. Anne County	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.3

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Income, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021
Clear Hills County	4.6	...	5.1	6.0
Medicine Hat	3.8	...	8.7	5.8
Chestermere	2.0	...	3.0	5.4
Fox Creek	2.4	...	3.6	5.2
Grimshaw	4.3	...	4.8	5.2
Olds	1.1	...	3.8	4.0
Wembley	...	...	...	3.8
Sylvan Lake	0.0	...	1.8	3.6
Sturgeon County	2.3	...	2.9	3.6
Leduc	2.7	...	2.5	3.4
Boyle	4.8	...	3.3	3.4
Beaumont	...	...	...	3.4
Sexsmith	3.1	...	2.5	3.4
Smoky Lake	...	...	...	3.4
Wheatland County	2.1	...	1.9	3.2
High River	...	...	...	3.2
Lloydminster	...	...	...	2.8
Okotoks	0.3	...	2.9	2.8
Hines Creek	...	...	...	2.8
Barrhead	1.1	...	2.1	2.8
Barrhead County	2.2	...	4.0	2.4
Crowsnest Pass	8.3	...	1.7	2.4
Ponoka County	...	...	...	2.0
Leduc County	1.6	...	2.5	2.0
Red Deer County	...	...	...	2.0
Lacombe County	...	...	...	2.0
Brooks	...	...	...	2.0
Camrose	0.1	...	1.8	2.0
Canmore	...	...	...	2.0
Smoky River No. 130	...	...	...	1.6
Lethbridge County	...	...	...	1.6
Lacombe	1.1	...	2.0	1.6
Bonnyville	0.5	...	3.3	1.6
Fort Saskatchewan	...	...	...	1.4
Nampa	...	...	...	1.4

Reliance, by CSD	2006	2011	2016	2021
Smoky River No. 130	...	...	...	2.9
Mountain View County	4.6	10.9	3.4	2.8
Woodland Cree 226	...	10.6	5.4	2.3
Elk Point	...	...	...	2.2
Sturgeon Lake 154	9.3	11.7	3.9	2.1
Westlock County	...	...	...	2.0
Barrhead County	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.9
Strathmore	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7
Olds	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Cochrane	2.6	4.8	1.6	1.5
Fort Macleod	3.0	4.3	3.6	1.4
Wheatland County	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.4
Stony Plain	0.5	3.4	0.4	1.3
Opportunity No.17	10.4	4.8	1.9	1.3
Crowsnest Pass	9.8	2.0	1.0	1.2
Gibbons	...	...	...	1.1
Crossfield	...	...	...	1.1
Willow Creek No.26	...	...	...	1.1
Parkland County	1.8	7.0	0.9	0.9
High River	...	...	...	0.9
Piikani 147	...	3.8	1.4	0.8
Spruce Grove	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8
Chestermere	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.8
Sylvan Lake	...	...	...	0.7
Innisfail	...	...	...	0.7
Lethbridge County	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7
Rocky View County	...	...	...	0.7
Airdrie	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
Coaldale	...	...	...	0.6
Lacombe County	...	...	...	0.6
Ponoka County	...	...	...	0.6
Lethbridge	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sturgeon County	...	...	...	0.5
Brooks	...	...	...	0.5
Taber	...	...	...	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2021, Custom Dataset



CHAPTER 6

Taxes and royalties

FEATURED TREE

White birch

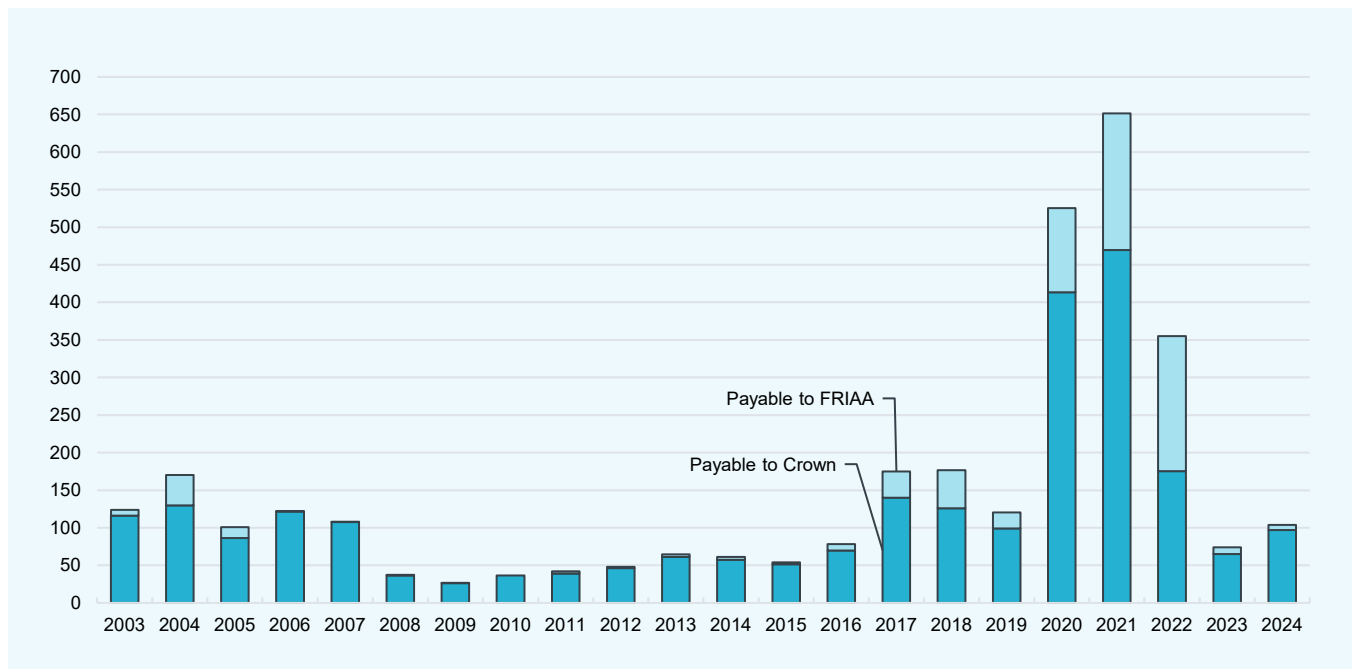
A native Alberta species, this tree is easily recognized by smooth, white peeling bark. Intolerant of shade, white birch thrives on burned-over and cut-over areas. Within Alberta, white birch constitutes only three per cent of the province's hardwood inventory and one per cent of the total provincial forest inventory.

Timber royalties and fees

Tenure holders pay timber dues when timber is harvested and scaled, in addition to other charges and fees associated with holding tenure. The general rates of timber dues are updated regularly to reflect current market and financial conditions, ensuring that Albertans receive a fair return for the resource. In fiscal year 2024-25, the Government of Alberta collected a total of \$97 million in timber dues, which fund public services. The amount of timber dues collected by the Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta (FRIAA) for forest resource improvement activities totaled \$7 million. FRIAA-funded projects enhance Alberta's forest resources and improve the integrated management of Alberta's forested lands for the benefit of Albertans. FRIAA-funded projects create jobs and economic activity in rural Alberta.

FIGURE 37: TIMBER ROYALTIES AND FEES DROPPED FURTHER WITH FOREST PRODUCT PRICES IN 2023-24

Timber royalties and fees, by authority (\$C x 1,000,000)



Timber dues and fees, by party	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
GOA portion of dues + fees	51.3	69.9	139.9	125.9	99.2	413.6	469.5	175.4	65.2	97.1
FRIAA portion of dues + levies	2.7	8.4	35.2	50.9	21.4	112.0	181.9	158.8	9.0	6.9
Total, dues and fees	54.0	78.3	175.1	176.8	120.7	525.6	651.4	334.2	74.2	104.0

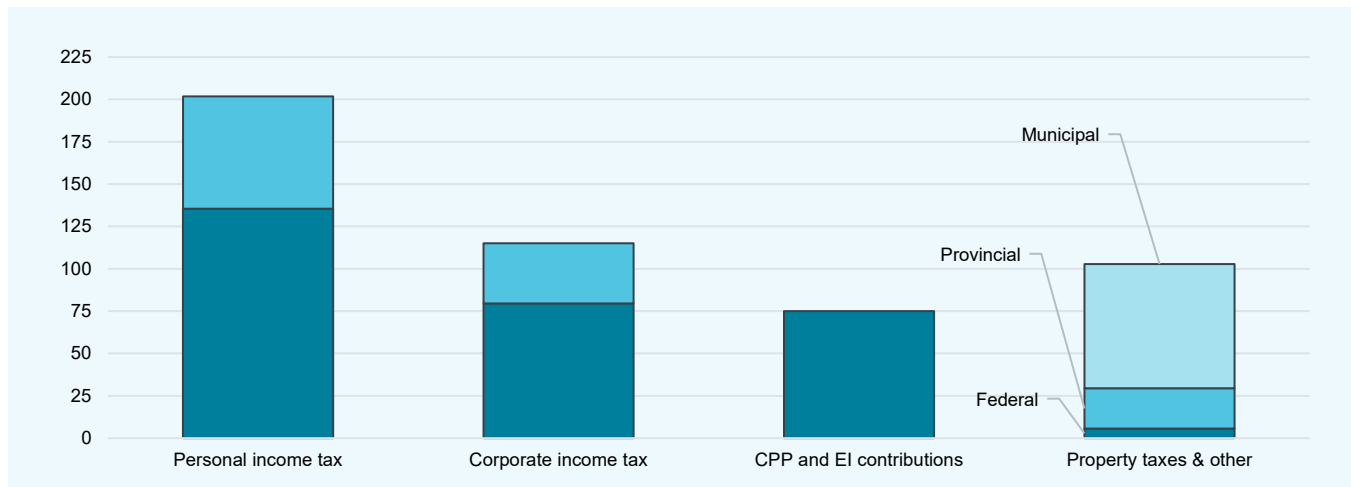
Sources and Notes: (1) Alberta Forestry and Parks (2022/23-2024/25), Alberta Agriculture and Forestry annual reports (2015/16-2021/22), Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development annual reports (2012/13), Alberta Sustainable Resource annual reports (2001/02-2011/12); (2) Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta annual reports (2001/02-2024/25). A government fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Tax contribution

In addition to timber royalties and fees, the forest industry and its employees contribute general tax and fee revenues to municipalities and provincial and federal governments. This includes over \$200 million in personal income taxes, \$115 million in corporate income taxes and \$29 million in other taxes and fees. Federal Canada Pension Plan (“CPP”) and Employment Insurance (“EI”) contributions total approximately \$75 million, and municipalities collect an estimated \$73 million in property taxes. Please note that only direct tax impacts are presented in the graphic below.

FIGURE 38: THE INDUSTRY AND ITS WORKERS CONTRIBUTE TAX REVENUES TO ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Direct tax estimates, by level of government (\$C x 1,000,000)



Taxes and fees, by government	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Federal	304.6	294.4	295.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial	128.6	125.1	125.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	74.4	74.8	73.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taxes and fees, by type	2015	2016	2017	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corporate income tax	118.9	113.8	115.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal income tax	207.3	201.7	201.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other taxes and fees	103.9	104.2	102.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other transfers	77.6	74.5	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources and Notes: (1) Alberta Treasury Board and Finance, SUT Tax Module Simulations (2015-2019) with data provided by Alberta Forestry and Parks.



APPENDIX

Forestry maps

FEATURED TREE

Black spruce

The principal commercial use of black spruce in Western Canada is as pulpwood for making high quality pulp with balanced strength properties. Its long fibres, light colour and low resin content make it a favourite pulpwood for facial tissues and newsprint. It is used with white spruce, pine and fir where requirements for spruce-pine-fir ("SPF") are indicated, as lumber for light and medium construction.

