

Annual Report

2024-25

Ministry of Environment

Letters of Transmittal



The Honourable
Travis Keisig
Minister of Environment

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

I respectfully submit the Annual Report for the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'TK', written over a light grey background.

Travis Keisig
Minister of Environment



Kevin France
Deputy Minister of
Environment

The Honourable Travis Keisig
Minister of Environment

Dear Minister:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Ministry of Environment for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'KF', written over a light grey background.

Kevin France
Deputy Minister of Environment

Ministry Overview

This annual report for the Ministry of Environment presents the results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025. It outlines the outcomes of publicly committed strategies, key actions and performance measures identified in our 2024-25 Business Plan. It also reflects progress toward commitments from the Government of Saskatchewan for 2024-25, the Saskatchewan Growth Plan and speeches from the throne. This report also demonstrates the ministry's commitment to effective public performance reporting, transparency and accountability.

The purpose of the Ministry of Environment is established in *The Ministry of Environment Regulations, 2007*. The ministry provides science-based solutions, compliance and mitigation measures to protect the environment, safeguard communities and promote balanced economic growth. Our goal is to enhance the quality of life for all Saskatchewan residents. In 2024-25, the ministry's adjusted full-time equivalent (FTE) utilization was 361.8.

The ministry derives its mandate, responsibilities and authority from several acts and regulations. Acts currently assigned to the Minister of Environment, either solely or jointly, are:

The Conservation Easements Act
The Ecological Reserves Act
The Environmental Assessment Act
The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010
The Fisheries (Saskatchewan) Act, 2020
The Forestry Professions Act
The Forest Resources Management Act
The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Heritage Act

The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act
The Natural Resources Act
The Protection of the Wild Ponies of the Bronson Forest Act
The Provincial Lands Act, 2016
The Sale or Lease of Certain Lands Act
The Wildlife Act, 1998
The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act

Mandate

The Ministry of Environment's role is to manage the health of Saskatchewan's environment in a responsible manner that supports sustainable growth through objective, transparent and informed decision-making and stewardship.

Mission

We will manage and protect Saskatchewan's environment for the well-being of the province and its people.

Vision

A healthy, resilient environment.

[Ministry of Environment's Business Plan for 2024-25](#)

Progress on Goal 1: Safe communities and a healthy environment.

Delivering on Saskatchewan's Growth Plan depends on a healthy environment, and the Ministry of Environment is proud to lead that work. Through our commitment to enhance the health of the environment, we are strategically reducing and managing solid waste and ensuring the province is resilient to the effects of climate change. A made-in-Saskatchewan industrial emissions pricing system and a sustainable, integrated solid waste management system tailored to our province's unique needs will protect the environment, increase innovation and help build a stronger economy. Taking a One Health approach to fish and wildlife diseases and a comprehensive view to protecting the environment further demonstrate the ministry's commitment to strong and safe communities.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Co-ordinate the development and implementation of provincial policies to support sustainable growth and enhance Saskatchewan's overall resilience to the effects of climate change.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Implement the Saskatchewan Technology Fund to support industry-driven technology, innovation, and improvement projects to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
 - The Saskatchewan Technology Fund awarded 13 projects, with approximately \$25 million in total funding. Work on the awarded projects is underway, and a second intake opened to applicants.
- Explore new technology fund initiatives and funding streams to support projects that lead to the mitigation, sequestration or capture of GHG emissions.
 - New funding streams are under consideration for delivery through the Saskatchewan Technology Fund.
- Continue to expand the Output-Based Performance Standards (OBPS) Program to cover more emissions and regulated emitters.
 - In 2024-25, the OBPS Program increased the number of registered facilities from 172 to 182 facilities, a 5.8 per cent increase.
- Support Saskatchewan's transition to net-zero emissions electricity by directing OBPS Program electricity sector compliance payments towards clean electricity operating expenses in the province.
 - In May 2024, the ministry entered a six-year agreement (2024-25 to 2029-30) with SaskPower for the Clean Electricity Transition Grant (CETG). In 2024-25, the ministry issued \$140 million to support clean electricity operating costs, including renewable power purchase agreements, demand-side management programs and renewable power imports.
- Work on building partnerships with academia and research institutions to support the development of new technologies and further genomics research, aiming to improve forest sustainability and resilience.
 - The ministry supported ten research projects that were presented in February 2025 at the SERG-International Annual General Meeting in Saint John's, Newfoundland. Interim reports for these projects were received.

- A research paper on spruce budworm population dynamics was published in the journal *Population Ecology*. Additionally, research on spruce budworm epidemiology is under peer review in the *Journal Forest Science* and is expected to be published in 2025-26.
- The ministry is supporting research to better understand forest disturbances that is being undertaken by Ph.D. students at the universities of Regina and Alberta and an M.Sc. student at University of British Columbia. Work continues on genomics research to develop molecular diagnostic techniques for Dutch elm disease.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Implement the Solid Waste Management Strategy to improve the health of Saskatchewan's people and environment, as well as attract investment into the province through new growth opportunities.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Undertake Year 5 review of the Solid Waste Management Strategy to ensure that our approach to solid waste management continues to effectively address environmental concerns and the evolving needs and priorities of communities and stakeholders.
 - The Solid Waste Management Strategy Year 5 review was initiated and engagement on strategy renewal is upcoming.
- Explore regulatory options for materials identified in the Canada-Wide Action Plan for Extended Producer Responsibility, including expansion of the list of designated products in *The Electronic Equipment Stewardship Regulations*.
 - The ministry engaged with stakeholders on changes to *The Electronic Equipment Stewardship Regulations* and released a 'What We Heard' document. Amended regulations are being drafted.
- Continue to work with Indigenous Services Canada and the Ministry of Government Relations on the development of northern regional landfills to improve waste diversion and environmental protection.
 - Planning for the northwest regional landfill has been finalized, and construction is set to begin.
 - Planning is ongoing for the northeast regional landfill.
 - Central landfills are continuing to work on closure activities.
- Review *The Household Hazardous Waste Product Stewardship Regulations* to ensure the regulations remain up to date.
 - In 2025, the ministry will finalize the household hazardous waste regulatory and program review.
- Continue to work with other jurisdictions through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to implement action plans in support of the Canada-Wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste.
 - All activities related to the Canada-Wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste are underway. One example of an activity is development of guidance on the use of labels and terms such as 'recyclable' and 'compostable' to facilitate common understanding.
- Implement the Saskatchewan Environmental Code chapter for composting facilities to protect against adverse effects resulting from improper management at these sites, while simultaneously streamlining requirements and enhancing operational efficiency.
 - In 2024-25, the compost facility code chapter was finalized, and implementation is set for 2025-26.

- Develop new regulations and Environmental Code chapters to modernize solid waste management.
 - A new solid waste regulation and standard was drafted.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Identify, prevent and mitigate risks to human health and safety through comprehensive plans and regulations.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Use the One Health program with the ministries of Agriculture and Health to identify and co-ordinate responses to emerging fish and wildlife diseases.
 - The One Health Management Group Work Plan was finalized on July 31, 2024, and implemented throughout the year.
 - The One Health team was leveraged to respond to a reported case of bovine tuberculosis (TB) in cattle. Efforts focused on building a bovine TB wildlife surveillance and testing plan in the areas immediately surrounding the detection. Co-ordinated communication occurred with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and stakeholders.
- Enhance surveillance for emerging wildlife disease threats as well as disposal of chronic wasting disease (CWD) -infected game in regions where there is an emerging threat.
 - Work continued with the ministries of Health and Agriculture on developing options for a collaborative approach on CWD management.
 - A CWD disposal program was implemented, and twelve locations were set up. The ministry received and processed 2,258 tissue submissions.
- Continue to characterize, evaluate risks, and develop corrective action plans at priority abandoned non-uranium mine sites. Inspect smaller sites to identify risks.
 - The ministry developed a path forward report and an engagement plan for non-uranium abandoned mines (NUAM).
 - In 2024, the Newcor, Vista, Western Nuclear and Anglo-Rouyn sites were inspected. The ministry received reports on the spring, summer and fall monitoring activities at Newcor. The fence surrounding the Anglo-Rouyn pit was repaired.
- Work with Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and National Air Pollution Surveillance Program to develop a new memorandum of understanding (MOU) for the continued collaborative agreement between parties.
 - The National Air Pollution Surveillance Program MOU with ECCC was signed.
- Develop a plan to improve the air zone management program and air zone management strategies based on a program review.
 - The provincial monitoring and reporting roadmap was completed and is under review.
 - Ambient Air Monitoring Guidelines updated draft was completed and will be reviewed in 2025.
- Deploy a new Rapid Air Quality monitoring system to increase the ministry's year-round capacity to respond to high-priority situations on short notice.
 - The Rapid-Deployment Air Quality Station (RAQS) was purchased and delivered.
- Enhance processes ensuring persons responsible for impacted sites are held accountable for managing the risks associated with the sites.

- Thirteen of eighteen requested annual impacted sites status reports were submitted. The ministry is working to gain compliance on the outstanding reports.
- All impacted sites submissions included National Classification for Contaminated Sites (NCSCS) scores.
- Eleven applications for Notice of Site Condition were received and four met the requirements to be entered into the ministry's impacted sites registry.
- Eighty-eight Historical Discharge Cases were created, demonstrating the self-directed process is effective and discovery reporting is occurring.
- In 2024-25, five municipalities submitted applications to the Impacted Sites Fund and the City of Moose Jaw received funding.
- The ministry raised awareness of the Impacted Sites Fund through social media, a survey, and presentations delivered to Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association, Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, and Regina District Association of Rural Municipalities.
- Continue development of new regulatory measures to supersede *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations*.
 - The draft code chapter for the storage of non-petroleum-based hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods was completed.
 - Draft revisions to the Substance Characterization code chapter were completed.
- Continue planning to clean up illegal dump sites in northern Saskatchewan.
 - Dump sites in northern Saskatchewan have been inspected and are being assessed for qualifications as landfills.
 - "The Ditch is not the Dump" media campaign was initiated with posters provided to communities and links to online information.

Performance Measure Results:

Number of facilities registered in the Output-Based Performance Standards (OBPS) Program.

- The ministry aimed to increase the number of facilities covered under the OBPS Program by five per cent in 2024-25.
- In 2024-25, the number of facilities increased 5.8 percent, from 172 to 182.

Emissions intensity of Saskatchewan's economy (greenhouse gases per unit of gross domestic product).

- The ministry targeted a continued decrease in the emission intensity of Saskatchewan's economy.
- Emission intensity of Saskatchewan's economy has declined by 37.2 per cent since its 1995 peak of 1,416.4 tonnes per million dollars of GDP.
- Between 2022 and 2023, the latest year for which data is available, the emission intensity of Saskatchewan's economy decreased by four per cent, from 1,416.4 to 926.5 tonnes per million dollars of GDP.

Amount of waste generated in kilograms per capita.

- From 2014 levels, the ministry is aiming for a 30 per cent reduction by 2030 and a 50 per cent reduction by 2040.

- Amount of waste generated in kilograms per capita has seen a downward trend since 2014. In 2022, the latest year for which data is available, 729 kilograms of waste were disposed of per capita in Saskatchewan landfills, a decrease of 14.9 per cent from 2014.

Progress on Goal 2: Sustainable landscapes and wildlife populations that are resilient and biologically diverse.

Sustainably growing the province's natural resource economy is a key part of the Saskatchewan Growth Plan. The ministry is working to accomplish this through evidence-based decision-making on land use and environmental impacts. Strategies guide monitoring and response to issues impacting natural resources, including the Habitat Management Plan and the Framework for the Prevention and Management of Invasive Species in Saskatchewan. In collaboration with partners, including Indigenous communities, programs and policies are developed to conserve the province's biodiversity and resilience. These measures will lead to the long-term health of Saskatchewan's natural resources by ensuring their future sustainability.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Conduct and use resilience analysis to optimize Growth Plan objectives and better support evidence-based decision-making on sustainable growth initiatives.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Continue implementing action items identified by the working group for the Framework for the Prevention and Management of Invasive Species in Saskatchewan.
 - Implementation of the framework began. Priorities were identified and a tabletop exercise with partner organizations was completed, which focused on continuing to develop and refine the response plan and co-ordination for high-risk aquatic invasive species introductions.
- Continue to collaborate with the Government of Alberta to monitor ongoing survey data addressing risks related to mountain pine beetle and other forest health threats.
 - A draft MOU has been developed and is with the Government of Alberta for review.
- Implement resilience programming, including partnering with ClimateWest to build provincial capacity to adapt and thrive in a changing climate.
 - [Climate Resilience in Saskatchewan – 2024 Report](#) was issued in December 2024. Transition began to invite collaborating stakeholders to incorporate refined and new content. Key refinements for how resilience progress is monitored and shared were identified and will be implemented.
- Operationalize resilience analysis and scenario assessment to optimize Growth Plan outcomes.
 - A functioning consumption-based carbon accounting model was established enabling holistic assessment of Saskatchewan's emissions profile. Work progressed on refining irrigation emissions modelling including consideration of expanded scenarios for fertilizer and electricity use.
- Work with forest licensees to develop forest inventories for the Prince Albert and Meadow Lake timber supply areas (TSAs).
 - The ministry provided support for inventory development with in-kind field work and financial contribution through contracted services.

- Prince Albert TSA inventory is 70 per cent complete with a final inventory expected in 2026.
- Meadow Lake TSA inventory is 60 per cent complete with a final inventory expected in 2027.
- Finalize and implement the Habitat Management Plan (HMP).
 - Engagement on the HMP concluded and changes to the draft are under consideration.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Work with our partners to develop and implement programs and policies to protect the province’s biodiversity.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Implement a multiple-species approach to managing federally listed critical habitat on Crown land, ensuring ongoing engagement with partners and stakeholders to balance habitat management and protection with the objectives outlined in the Growth Plan.
 - Project Siting Guidelines have been finalized and will be implemented by July 2025. The purpose of the guidelines is to support industry in exploration efforts in Saskatchewan’s South of the Divide where the majority of critical habitat occurs. It outlines existing processes and mitigation approaches and formalizes and standardizes the existing approach.
 - Federal species-at-risk reviews were co-ordinated for: transverse lady beetle (management plan), plains minnow (recovery strategy), Harris sparrow (management plan), long-billed curlew/horned grebe (impacts of proposed SARA listing), and olive-sided flycatcher (first jurisdictional review, management plan).
 - The ministry co-ordinated with ECCC on compliance needs for nest searches and drafted new breeding bird scan protocols to ensure compliance with federal regulations and to reduce risk to industry and the province.
- Establish protected and conserved areas, guided by the made-in-Saskatchewan [Protected and Conserved Areas Roadmap](#) and other tools including recognizing working landscapes as protected or as Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures.
 - Work is being completed with the Ministry of Agriculture to finalize an MOU to include 2.7 million acres of Crown grazing land in the Protected and Conserved Areas Network (PCAN).
- Initiate the review process for *The Wildlife Act, 1998* to modernize the Act with changes that have occurred since its enactment and ensure its relevance and effectiveness in current conservation efforts.
 - Preliminary work to initiate the review process has been completed.

Performance Measure Results:

Total protected areas in Saskatchewan.

- The ministry is targeting to protect 7,809,629 hectares (12 per cent) by 2025.
- The province continues to work on the Protected Areas Program. To date, 6,390,709 hectares, or 9.8 per cent of the province’s land and water are contained within the Saskatchewan PCAN.

Annual timber harvest utilization rate (i.e. amount of timber harvested compared to the annual allowable cut).

- In 2024-25, the ministry aimed to support an increase to the annual timber harvest utilization rate to 50 per cent (4.5 million m³), and an increase of the annual timber harvest utilization rate to 80 per cent (7 million m³) by 2030.
- The province continues to support increasing the utilization of the sustainable level of annual harvest. As of the 2023-24 harvest year, the harvest is at 49 per cent of the annual allowable cut. The 2024-25 numbers are currently being reconciled. The average harvest over the past ten years has been 45 per cent. This average is projected to remain consistent until there is a new commercial facility or an expansion of existing facilities.

Population status of game species.

- The ministry aims for sustainable game populations. The target is dependent on the game species and is identified in that species management plan.
- In 2024-25, several surveys were completed which included three aerial surveys. All species population surveys were within base or liberal harvest levels except for moose in the forest regions. Species information and harvest levels are summarized in the [2025-26 Hunters Guide](#). The ministry published management plans for several species, including black bear, elk, moose and white-tailed deer ([Publications Centre](#)).

Distribution of sensitive species.

- The ministry's target is ongoing use of critical habitat by sensitive species.
- Project Siting Guidelines were finalized and are ready for implementation. The standard contains the development of siting zones, this includes pre-disturbed zones, sensitive zones and exclusion zones (highest biodiversity and critical habitats). By providing industry with a tool and guidance to avoid these zones sensitive species will be able to continue utilizing critical habitats.
- An additional 5,056 observations of species of conservation concern were added in 2024-25.

Progress on Goal 3: Knowledgeable, compliant and engaged regulated communities.

Saskatchewan's natural resource industries are instrumental to the province's economic growth. A comprehensive, clear and transparent regulation and enforcement structure ensures industry partners can operate and grow, while also protecting and enhancing environmental outcomes for the province. This is further accomplished by reducing the risk of contamination through compliance assurance activities and working with industry partners to identify impacted sites. Opportunities to increase engagement and involvement with First Nations and Métis communities continue through permitting processes and the ministry's ongoing commitment to Duty to Consult.

Strategy: *The approach we took to achieve our goal*

Collaboratively design and implement regulatory tools and processes to enhance environmental outcomes.

Key Actions: *What we did to get there*

- Continue to review and develop guidance on the ministry's regulatory and permitting framework to support new and existing partners in developing within the province.
 - The ministry has completed the initial drafting of solid waste management facility regulations and a standard. Work is underway to engage on proposed changes.
 - The recommendations from the 2023-24 program review are being implemented to support sustainable mineral exploration. The transition to a regional approach is complete and implemented with updates to the Crown land map viewer, eCLMS and HabiSask.
- Continue the legislative review of *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* to strengthen protections for Saskatchewan's air, land and water resources.
 - *The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010* has been reviewed and changes are on track to come into force in 2026-27.
- Develop training program and certification process for scalers in the province to support the forest industry.
 - Two scaling courses were developed in Carrot River and Big River.

Performance Measure Results:

Percentage of operating landfills requiring groundwater monitoring are doing so.

- The ministry targeted 89 per cent of operating landfills that require groundwater monitoring are doing so in 2024-25, and 100 per cent by 2030.
- To date, 80 per cent of open landfills that require groundwater monitoring have it installed. This number decreased due to data validation work that was completed on the landfill database. It was found that several operating sites that had monitoring closed and several sites that were indicated not to require monitoring still need it installed.

2024-25 Improvement and Innovation Highlights

<p>1</p>	<p>Clean Electricity Transition and Emission Reduction Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministry is advancing clean electricity while helping ensure families and businesses continue to benefit from affordable, reliable power. In 2024-25, a \$140 million Clean Electricity Transition Grant (CETG) supported SaskPower’s clean electricity operating costs. Between April and September 2024, CETG funding enabled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.6 million megawatt hours of renewable electricity generation – enough to power approximately 145,000 homes for a year; 1,754 household efficiency retrofits, including 62 in northern Indigenous communities; and Over 25 businesses to implement energy-savings initiatives. In 2024-25, the Saskatchewan Technology Fund awarded approximately \$25 million to 13 industry-led emission reduction projects delivering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.5 million tonnes of CO₂e eliminated – equivalent to taking one million cars off the road for a year; \$277 million in private-sector investment unlocked, accelerating clean growth; and 5 million gigajoules of energy saved – enough to heat nearly half the homes in Regina for a year. By investing in clean electricity and industrial innovation, the ministry is helping reduce emissions, support economic competitiveness, and secure an affordable energy future for Saskatchewan families and businesses.
<p>2</p>	<p>Modernization of the Solid Waste Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2020 Solid Waste Management Strategy commits to providing a modern, efficient and effective regulatory system for waste disposal and management. To meet that commitment, the ministry completed initial drafting of solid waste management facility regulations and a standard. Work is underway to engage on proposed changes in 2025.
<p>3</p>	<p>Mineral Exploration Permitting Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A program review of the Mineral Exploration Permitting Process was conducted in 2023-24 to address anticipated permitting requirements with the release of Securing the Future: Saskatchewan’s Critical Minerals Strategy. The recommendations from the review are being implemented to support sustainable mineral exploration and other permitting activities on Crown resource lands in Saskatchewan. The transition to a regional approach is complete and implemented with updates to the Crown land map viewer, eCLMS and HabiSask. The regional approach will help

	<p>streamline approvals by assigning approvals to Ecological Management Specialists with capacity. Updating the Crown Land Map Viewer and HabiSask allows users to know which region they are looking at and how to contact that region and improve access to support. Updating eCLMS will allow the ministry to complete reporting to track progress, identify issues and improve service.</p>
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Financial Summary

In 2024-25, the Ministry of Environment had expenses of \$233.5 million, a decrease of \$1.4 million from the Budget Estimate of \$234.9 million. The ministry incurred higher salary expenditures resulting from ratification of the collective bargaining agreement and compensation policy changes, which were offset by savings, primarily related to delays in commencing federal provincial cost-share agreements.

Expense Summary

The following table outlines information on the actual and budgeted expenditures, by subvote and subprogram. Explanations are provided for variances from budget greater than \$100,000.

Ministry of Environment Expense Actuals

	2023-24 Actuals (\$000s)	2024-25 Budget (\$000s)	2024-25 Actuals (\$000s)	2024-25 Variance (\$000s)	Notes
Central Management and Services (EN01)					
Minister's Salary	56	56	57	1	
Executive Management	1,491	1,570	1,622	52	
Central Services	8,653	9,188	9,300	112	1
Accommodation Services	3,270	3,801	4,036	235	2
Subvote Total	13,470	14,615	15,015	400	
Climate Resilience (EN06)					
Climate Resilience	4,515	4,924	5,236	312	3
Subvote Total	4,515	4,924	5,236	312	
Fish, Wildlife and Lands (EN07)					
Fish and Wildlife Program	5,595	5,905	5,788	(117)	4
Lands Program	5,094	7,965	5,483	(2,482)	5
Fish and Wildlife Development Fund	5,535	5,368	5,440	72	
Subvote Total	16,224	19,238	16,711	(2,527)	
Environmental Protection (EN11)					
Environmental Protection Program	6,033	6,402	6,633	231	6
Environmental Assessment and Stewardship	1,419	1,691	1,528	(163)	7
Beverage Container Collection and Recycling System	37,584	36,335	36,334	(1)	
Remediation of Contaminated Sites	23,125	485	1,356	871	8
Business Support Services	3,642	3,814	3,612	(202)	9

Subvote Total	71,803	48,727	49,463	736	
Forest Service (EN09)					
Forest Programs	6,005	7,075	6,093	(982)	10
Insect and Disease Control	975	1,246	1,018	(228)	11
Subvote Total	6,980	8,321	7,111	(1,210)	
Clean Electricity Transition (EN19)					
Clean Electricity Transition	-	140,000	140,000	-	
Subvote Total	-	140,000	140,000	-	
Total Appropriation	112,992	235,825	233,536	(2,289)	
Capital Asset Acquisition	(1,540)	(1,784)	(1,240)	544	
Amortization of Capital Assets	866	870	1,158	288	
Non-Spending Control Items	(115)	-	67	67	
Total Expense	112,203	234,911	233,521	(1,390)	

Notes:

1. Increase due to allowance for doubtful accounts.
2. Increase due to office relocation and lease expenses.
3. Increase due to salary expenses.
4. Decrease due to federal provincial cost sharing agreement savings, partially offset by increase in salary expenses.
5. Decrease due to vacancy and operational savings and delays in commencing the Habitat Restoration for Woodland Caribou (Two Billion Trees) agreement.
6. Increase due to salary expenses.
7. Decrease due to vacancy and operational savings.
8. Increase due to inflation and remediation plan adjustments.
9. Decrease due to savings in operations and capital projects.
10. Decrease due to operational and capital project savings.
11. Decrease due to operational savings.

Revenue Summary

In 2024-25, the Ministry of Environment collected revenues related to the Output-Based Performance Standards electricity sector compliance obligations, environmental handling charges, hunting and angling licence fees, forestry fees and dues, Crown land management and receipts from other governments.

Ministry of Environment Revenue

	2024-25 Budget (\$000s)	2024-25 Actuals (\$000s)	2024-25 Variance (\$000s)	Notes
Own-source revenue				
Investment income	110	153	43	
Other fees and charges	83,479	86,412	2,934	1
Miscellaneous	293,496	291,580	(1,916)	2
Transfers from the federal government	4,010	1,822	(2,188)	3
Total Revenue	381,095	379,968	(1,127)	

Notes:

1. Increased forestry dues from high forest product prices; and increase from higher than budgeted angling licence sales.
2. Fewer unredeemed beverage deposits.
3. Delays in executing agreements.

Additional financial information can be found in the Government of Saskatchewan Public Accounts located at <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/categories/893>