

Agenda

Part 1: State of the Industry

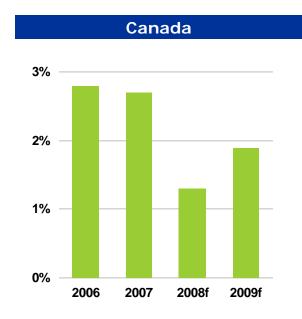
- i. Economic Conditions
- ii. Pulp and Paper
- iii. Solid Wood

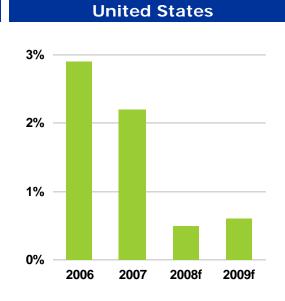
Part 2: What does the Future Hold?

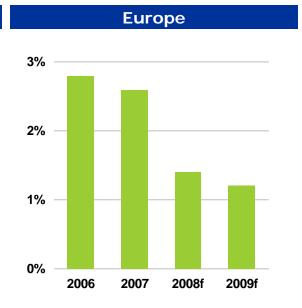
- iv. Key Issues
- v. Opportunities for Eastern Canada
- vi. Product and Market Development
- vii. Conclusions



Real GDP forecasts indicate a significant slowing







Source: International Monetary Fund



Confidence in the U.S. economy has declined rapidly

U.S. Business Confidence



Source: Institute of Supply Management

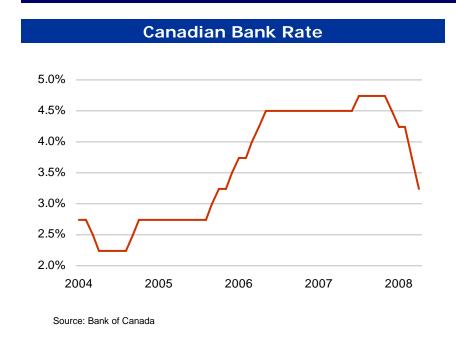
U.S. Consumer Confidence

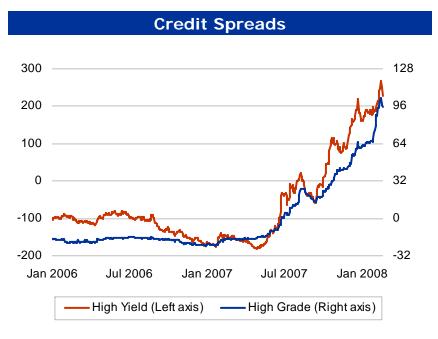


Source: Conference Board



Credit Markets Remain Turbulent



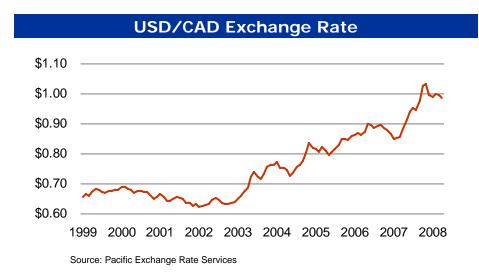


Source: IMF

A recent IMF report estimates bank losses from U.S. sub-prime mortgages, consumer loans, and corporate loans will be in the range of \$440 to \$510 billion



The strong Canadian dollar will be a continuing reality



Factors Driving the Strong Dollar

- · Energy demand
 - Oil at \$125 per barrel (and climbing)
 - Demand for natural gas increasing
- Mineral and metals demand
 - Prices remain at historical highs, with sustained emerging economy demand
- Monetary policy
 - U.S. Canada interest rate differential

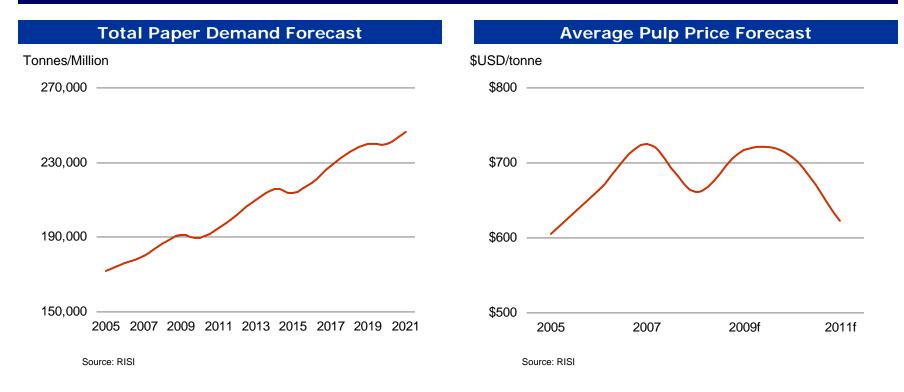


Pulp and Paper



Pulp and Paper Markets

Demand is being driven by emerging markets

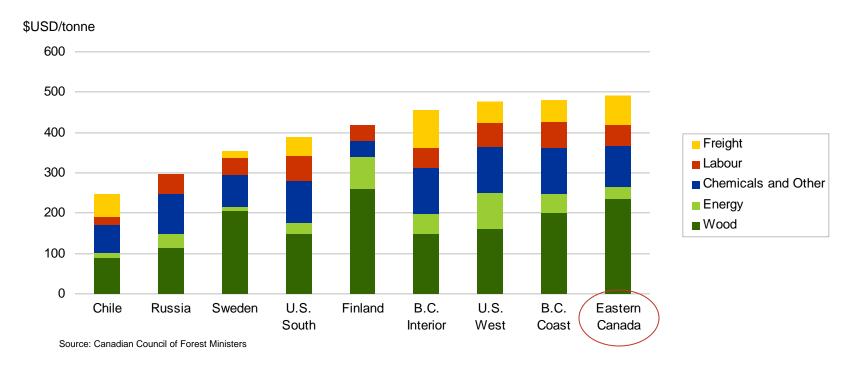


China is the fastest growing market – already the second largest behind the U.S. – and its per capita paper consumption is less than a 25% OF THE U.S.



Pulp and Paper Markets

But Canadian pulp producers are at a cost disadvantage, especially in current USD terms



Offshore competition is generally lower cost, larger, more technically capable, and closer to expanding markets.



Demand Outlook by Product

Newsprint

- North American demand is continuing to decline
- Price declines are expected to continue
- Chinese and Indian newsprint demand is being met domestically
- Freight disadvantages for North American producers to Asian markets is significant

Paperboard Packaging

- U.S. demand is expected to continue to climb modestly
- Developing world's need for packaging is expected to remain strong
- Growth may be restrained by decreasing basis weights and reusable plastic crates

Printing and Writing Papers

- Internet usage has had a negative impact, yet annual demand is expected to grow by 1% p.a.
- North America will remain the largest market
- Modest demand growth in coated paper grades
- Uncoated demand is expected to remain flat but stable

Market Pulp

- High growth in Chinese paper and board production, China is a large and expanding importer of pulp
- Prices are expected to continue to increase
- Low cost South
 American suppliers
 may erode Canadian
 market share in the
 U.S. and limit price
 increases

Least Attractive Most Attractive



Solid Wood



Canadian Solid Wood Overview

- Heavily exposed to the housing markets, especially the tradeprotected U.S. market
 - 78% of North American lumber is used in housing construction
 - 80% of Canadian lumber is exported to the U.S.
 - 92% of Canadian panels are exported to the U.S.
- Canadian producers face growing competitive cost and operating challenges
 - Fibre: availability and quality
 - Labour
 - Transportation and energy
 - Canadian dollar
 - Access to capital



The U.S. Housing Market

U.S. housing starts in March 2008 matched a 17 year low.

2,500 2,000 1,500 1,000 500 2004 2004 2005 2005 2006 2006 2007 2008



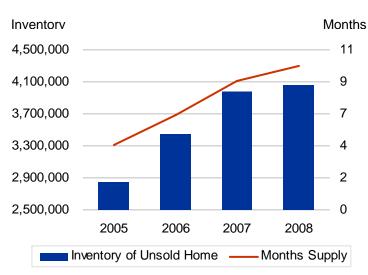




The U.S. Housing Market

The U.S. housing market downturn is unlikely to recover soon

Inventory of Unsold Homes



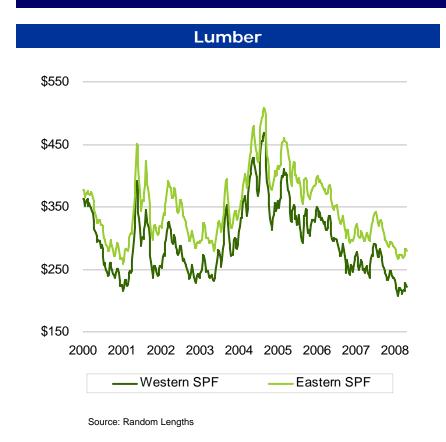
FORECLOSURE FOR SALLE

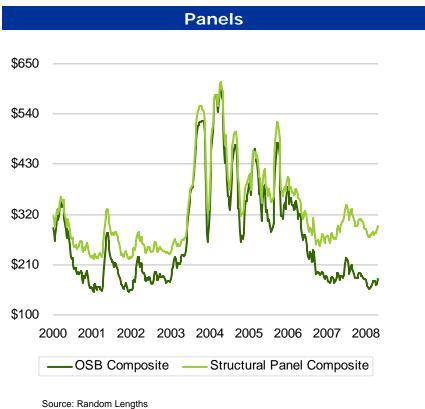
Source: National Association of Realtors



Solid Wood Prices

Lumber and Panel Prices Remain at Historical Lows







U.S. Softwood Lumber

U.S. softwood lumber trade dispute is a continuing issue

- U.S. Congress moved again last month to hinder Canadian imports, passing a bill imposing additional red tape and potentially limiting imports by raising the cost of compliance
- East vs. West
- The result: Canadian market share of U.S. softwood imports is eroding, with Chile, Brazil, and New Zealand gaining ground.
 - Canada's share of U.S. softwood lumber imports declined from 98% in 1990 to 83% in 2006



Lumber and Panel Mill Closures

Selected Canadian Capacity Reductions		
Tembec	Elko, BC	Sawmill
	Canal Flats, BC	Sawmill
	Bearn, QC	Sawmill
	Cochrane, ON	Sawmill
	La Sarre, QC	Sawmill
	Senneterre, QC	Sawmill
	Cranbrook, BC	Planer
AbitibiBowater	Dalhousie, NB	Mill
	Donnacona, QC	Sawmill
	Mackenzie, BC	2 sawmills
Grant	Footner, AB	OSB
	Englehart, ON	OSB
Ainsworth	Footner, AB	OSB
Louisiana Pacific	St-Michel-des-Saints, QC	OSB
	Silsbee, Texas	OSB
Weyerhaeuser	Kamloops, BC	Sawmill
	Hudson Bay, SK	Sawmill
	Miramichi, NB	OSB
Western Forest Products	Ladysmith, BC	Sawmill
	Vancouver, BC	Sawmill

Selected Canadian Capacity Reductions		
McBride Industries	McBride, BC	Veneer Mill
Canfor	New Westminster, BC	Panel
	Fort Nelson, BC	OSB
	Chetwynd, BC	Sawmill
	Vancouver, BC	Sawmill
Tolko	Williams Lake	Sawmill
	100 Mile House	Sawmill
	Armstrong, BC	Sawmill
	Kelowna, BC	Plywood
Interfor	Vancouver	Sawmill
	Adams Lake BC	Sawmill
TimberWest	Campbell River	Sawmill
Lytton Lumber	Lytton, BC	Sawmill
North Okanagan	Enderby, BC	Sawmill
Pope & Talbot	Grandforks, BC	Sawmill
	Castelgar, BC	Sawmill
West Fraser Timber	Terrace, BC	Sawmill
	Quesnel, BC	Sawmill
Cascades	Lac-Saint-Jean, QC	Sawmill

Since 2001, 46 sawmills have closed in B.C., resulting in the loss of 20,000 jobs – half of these in the last year alone.

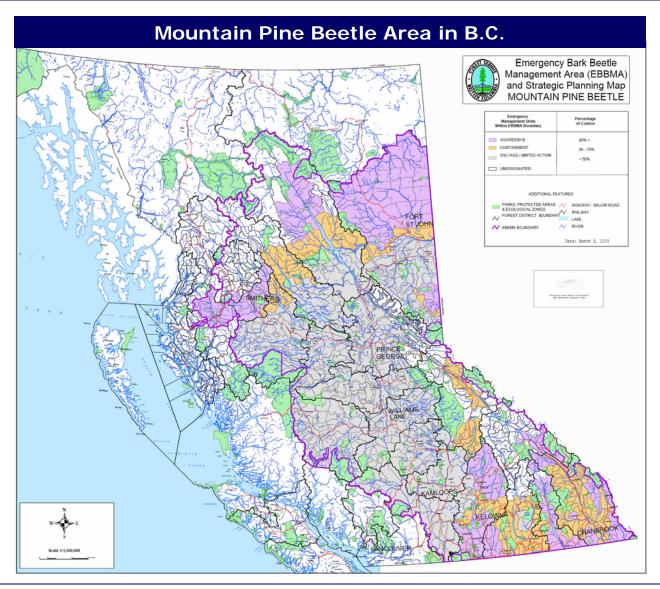


The Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation





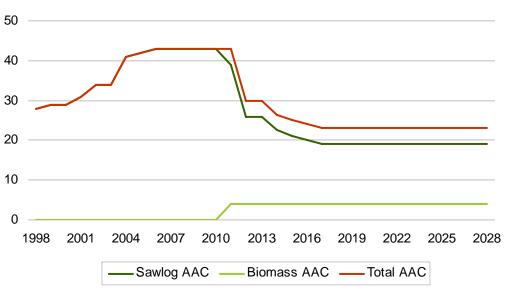






The Mountain Pine Beetle will profoundly affect fibre supply in B.C.





Source: BC Ministry of Forests and Range

Excess Manufacturing Capacity Forecast

- Currently capacity insufficient to process available timber
- However, fibre supply will decrease substantially post 2010
- When supply reductions occur there will be significant excess capacity
- A dozen or more mills may close due to fibre supply constraints, with estimates of lumber production declines of between 3 -5 bbf



Labour will increasingly be a challenge for the industry

- Aging Workforce
- Increasing competition for skilled labour in the remote areas of Canada
 - Oil sands and mining industries are targeting forestry workers with transferable skills
 - De Beers recently held info sessions and interviews in towns near mill closures in Northern Ontario to hire for its Victor Mine, 45 permanent offers were accepted the next day
- Attractiveness of the industry
- Workforce productivity
 - A bigger challenge in Eastern Canada than the West
 - Reflects scale and technology



- Transportation and energy costs
 - Price of oil has doubled in last 12 months
 - Greater impact for those operations further from market
- Strong Canadian dollar
 - The increase in exchange rates since 2006 has cost the Canadian forest industry over \$2 billion in reduced annual revenues
- Access to capital
 - Size and condition of facilities
 - Industry ROI a serious impediment to gaining access



Opportunities and Challenges for Eastern Canada

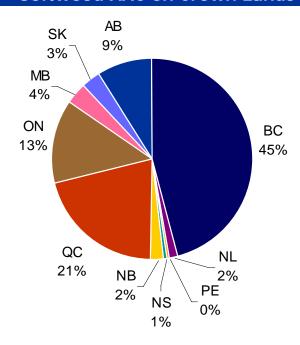
- 1. Eastern timber supply
- 2. Changing dynamics in manufacturing and markets
- 3. Challenged by high-cost operations



What Does the Future Hold?

Eastern Canada's relatively stable timber supply will be a key advantage

Softwood AAC on Crown Lands



Source: National Forestry Database, 2005

Forecast Timber Supply

- Projections for Eastern Canada are relatively stable
- The forecast decline in B.C. will impact North American markets (10%-20% of B.C. AAC)



What Does the Future Hold?

Changing Dynamics

- Manufacturing
 - Reduction in MSR from B.C.
 - Reduction in wide width production and premiums
 - 10% 20% decline in B.C. lumber production
- Markets
 - Move towards engineered products/smaller dimension lumber
 - Manufactured housing = tighter product specifications
 - JIT delivery (product and volumes)
 - Changes in packaging and distribution
 - Greater customer-specific requirements



The Future

Changing face of home construction

- The use of offsite construction is a growing element of residential construction industry
 - Considerably shortens construction days onsite
 - Decreases the cost of labour and materials
- Engineered wood products will be central to this strategy
- 25 years ago engineered wood products constituted less than 1% of the structural lumber market, in 2006 the amount was 7%



New Market Development

Potential development of offshore markets for lumber and panels

- Globalization has been easier in pulp and paper grades due to international standardization
- Potential for the development of non-traditional markets in lumber and panels exists
 - India and China's growing middle class are driving a residential construction boom
 - Although homes are generally constructed from non-wood materials, there is significant opportunity in some components (eg. window and door frames and roof systems)
- North American producers need to be proactive to develop these markets

In 2006, forest products were the leading Canadian export to India, China and South Korea.



Conclusions

- The current challenges in the forest products industry have and will continue to drive the need for change and improvement
- One time consolidations and restructurings will not provide lasting solutions for the Canadian forestry industry: fundamental changes are required
- At Deloitte, we will work with companies / stakeholders to:
 - address issues and challenges (financial, operational, structural) facing organizations
 - identify and analyze alternative solutions to meet business needs and requirements
 - identify opportunities for improvement and transformation
 - implement identified change initiatives



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