News Release

For Immediate Release

WEST FRASER ANNOUNCES FIRST QUARTER 2024 RESULTS

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 23, 2024 – West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. ("West Fraser" or the "Company") (TSX and NYSE: WFG) reported today the first quarter results of 2024 ("Q1-24"). All dollar amounts in this news release are expressed in U.S. dollars unless noted otherwise.

First Quarter Highlights

- Sales of $1.627 billion and earnings of $35 million, or $0.42 per diluted share
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $200 million, representing 12% of sales
- Lumber segment Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $10 million
- North America Engineered Wood Products ("NA EWP") segment Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $188 million
- Pulp & Paper segment Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $3 million
- Europe Engineered Wood Products ("Europe EWP") segment Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $(1) million
- Repurchased 105,666 shares for aggregate consideration of $8 million
- Completed sale of Hinton pulp mill to Mondi Group plc
- Subsequent to quarter-end, completed sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill to Atlas Holdings
- Subsequent to quarter-end, announced dissolution of Cariboo Pulp & Paper ("CPP") 50/50 JV with Mercer, and West Fraser's continuation as sole owner/operator of CPP

"Our North American OSB, plywood and other engineered products had another strong quarter in Q1-24, with robust demand driven by strength in new home construction, which carried over from the fourth quarter. This was in contrast to ongoing demand softness in our European EWP business and North American lumber business, particularly for SYP lumber with its greater relative exposure to repair and remodelling applications," said Sean McLaren, West Fraser's President and CEO.

"While some of our wood building products still face near-term demand uncertainties, we remain optimistic in our ability to continue managing through current markets, executing on our strategy with the strong balance sheet, people and expertise to handle whatever comes our way. We continue to make progress optimizing our portfolio of assets and investing capital to modernize mills and lower costs across our platform, creating a more resilient organization. Of note, we are already seeing early financial benefits from the recent closures of some of our higher-cost lumber mills. Finally, we completed the disposition of three of our pulp and paper mills and are now the sole owner and operator of CPP following the dissolution of our joint venture. These developments took considerable effort and perseverance across the organization and are a key part of our ongoing optimization strategy, making the company stronger and benefiting all our stakeholders."

1. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Results Summary

First quarter sales were $1.627 billion, compared to $1.514 billion in the fourth quarter of 2023. First quarter earnings were $35 million, or $0.42 per diluted share, compared to $(153) million, or $(1.87) per diluted share in the fourth quarter of 2023. First quarter Adjusted EBITDA was $200 million compared to $97 million in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Allocation

Cash and short-term investments decreased to $711 million at March 29, 2024 from $900 million at December 31, 2023.

Capital expenditures in the first quarter were $122 million.

We paid $24 million of dividends in the first quarter, or $0.30 per share, and declared a $0.30 per share dividend payable in the second quarter of 2024.

On February 27, 2024, we renewed our normal course issuer bid ("2024 NCIB"), which allows us to acquire up to 3,971,380 Common shares for cancellation from March 1, 2024 until the expiry of the bid on February 28, 2025. From January 1, 2024 to April 22, 2024, 296,307 total shares have been repurchased under both the prior NCIB and the 2024 NCIB.

As of April 22, 2024, we have repurchased for cancellation 41,872,902 of the Company's shares since the closing of the acquisition of Norbord on February 1, 2021 through the completion of a substantial issuer bid ("SIB") in 2021, completion of a SIB in 2022 and normal course issuer bids, equalling 77% of the shares issued in respect of the Norbord Acquisition.

Outlook

Markets

Several key trends that have served as positive drivers in recent years are expected to continue to support medium and longer-term demand for new home construction in North America.

The most significant uses for our North American lumber, OSB and engineered wood panel products are residential construction, repair and remodelling and industrial applications. Over the medium term, improved housing affordability from stabilization of inflation and interest rates, a large cohort of the population entering the typical home buying stage, and an aging U.S. housing stock are expected to drive new home construction and repair and renovation spending that supports lumber, plywood and OSB demand. Over the longer term, growing market penetration of mass timber in industrial and commercial applications is also expected to become a more significant source of demand growth for wood building products in North America.

The seasonally adjusted annualized rate of U.S. housing starts was 1.32 million units in March 2024, with permits issued of 1.46 million units, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. While there are near-term uncertainties for new home construction, owing in large part to interest rates and the direction of changes to mortgage rates and the resulting impact on housing affordability, unemployment remains relatively low in the U.S. And although central bankers across North America have indicated that rates may be higher for longer, the latest rate hiking cycle appears to be over with U.S. rate futures indicating potential for one or more rate cuts later in the year. However, demand for new home construction and our wood building products may decline in the near term should the broader economy and employment slow or the trend in interest rates negatively impact consumer sentiment and housing affordability.

Although we continue to experience near-term softness for MDF and particleboard panel products in Europe and the U.K., we are experiencing slightly better demand for our OSB products early in 2024. We continue to expect demand for our European products will grow over the longer term as use of OSB as an alternative to plywood grows. Further, an aging housing stock supports long-term repair and renovation spending and additional demand for our wood building products. Near-term risks, including relatively high interest rates, ongoing geopolitical developments and the lagged impact of recent inflationary pressures, may cause further temporary slowing of demand for our panel products in the U.K. and Europe. Despite these risks, we are confident that we will be able to navigate through this period and capitalize on the long-term growth opportunities ahead.

With the recent developments in our Pulp & Paper segment, namely the disposition of one UKP mill and two BCTMP mills, we expect the financial impact of the Pulp & Paper segment to be less significant and to contribute much less variability to our consolidated results going forward.

Operations

We continue to expect total lumber shipments in 2024 will be largely similar to 2023 levels. The acquisition of Spray Lake lumber mill and reliability and capital improvement gains across our lumber mill portfolio will be largely offset by capacity reductions from the recently announced permanent closures and indefinite curtailments. However, persistently weak market conditions have increased the downside risk to our current shipments guidance, particularly for SYP. That notwithstanding, for now we reiterate 2024 SPF shipments guidance of 2.6 to 2.8 billion board feet and SYP shipments of 2.7 to 2.9 billion board feet.

In our NA EWP segment, we continue to expect 2024 OSB shipments to be consistent with 2023 levels and reiterate shipments guidance of 6.3 to 6.6 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) this year. Start-up of the Allendale mill continues to progress and we still anticipate a ramp-up period for the mill of up to three years to meet targeted production levels. We expect our overall OSB platform to be better and lower cost with a modern Allendale facility operating, and as with all our wood products operations, demand is a key input in determining our operating schedules across our manufacturing footprint. Input costs for the NA EWP business are expected to be relatively stable through 2024.

In our Europe EWP segment, we expect near-term demand weakness to persist for our panel products, although 2024 shipments of MDF, particleboard and OSB are now expected to be similar or slightly better than 2023 levels. For OSB, we reiterate shipments guidance in the range of 0.9 to 1.1 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis). Input costs for the Europe EWP business, including energy and resin costs, are expected to stabilize in 2024 but remain elevated.

In Q1-24, we continued to experience moderation of costs and improved availability for inputs across our supply chain, including resins and chemicals, although labour availability and some capital equipment lead times remained challenging. We expect these trends to largely continue over the near term.

Based on our current outlook, assuming no deterioration from current market demand conditions during the year and no additional lengthening of lead times for projects underway or planned, we continue to anticipate that we will invest approximately $450 million to $550 million in 2024[1].

Management Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A")

Our Q1-24 MD&A and interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are available on our website at www.westfraser.com and the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval + ("SEDAR+") at www.sedarplus.ca and the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System ("EDGAR") website at www.sec.gov/edgar under the Company's profile.

1. This is a supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Sustainability Report

West Fraser's 2023 Sustainability Report is available on the Company's website at www.westfraser.com. This report summarizes our Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") performance with a focus on our people, communities and role of our products in the carbon cycle. It is aligned with the Sustainable Accounting Standards Board ("SASB"), Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI"), the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") and CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project).

Risks and Uncertainties

Risk and uncertainty disclosures are included in our 2023 Annual MD&A, as updated in the disclosures in our Q1-24 MD&A, as well as in our public filings with securities regulatory authorities. See also the discussion of "Forward-Looking Statements" below.

Conference Call

West Fraser will hold an analyst conference call to discuss the Company's Q1-24 financial and operating results on Wednesday, April 24, 2024, at 7:00 a.m. Pacific Time (10:00 a.m. Eastern Time). To participate in the call, please dial: 1-888-390-0605 (toll-free North America) or 416-764-8609 (toll) or connect on the webcast. The call and an earnings presentation may also be accessed through West Fraser's website at www.westfraser.com. Please let the operator know you wish to participate in the West Fraser conference call chaired by Mr. Sean McLaren, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Following management's discussion of the quarterly results, investors and the analyst community will be invited to ask questions. The call will be recorded for webcasting purposes and will be available on the West Fraser website at www.westfraser.com.

About West Fraser

West Fraser is a diversified wood products company with more than 60 facilities in Canada, the United States ("U.S."), the United Kingdom ("U.K."), and Europe. From responsibly sourced and sustainably managed forest resources, we produce lumber, engineered wood products (OSB, LVL, MDF, plywood, and particleboard), pulp, newsprint, wood chips, other residuals and renewable energy. Our products are used in home construction, repair and remodelling, industrial applications, papers, tissue, and box materials.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release includes statements and information that constitutes “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of United States securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). Forward-looking statements include statements that are forward-looking or predictive in nature and are dependent upon or refer to future events or conditions. We use words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “seeks,” “intends,” “targets,” “projects,” “forecasts,” or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could,” to identify these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements generally include statements which reflect management’s expectations regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook of West Fraser and its subsidiaries, as well as the outlook for North American and international economies for the current fiscal year and subsequent periods.

Forward-looking statements included in this news release include references to the following and their impact on our business:

- demand in North American and European markets for our products, including demand from new home construction, repairs and renovations and industrial and commercial applications;
- the impact of rising and elevated interest rates and inflationary pressures on mortgage rates and housing affordability;
- the anticipated growing market penetration of mass timber;
- the anticipated moderation of interest rates;
- the anticipated moderation of costs and availability constraints for transportation, raw materials and energy over the near term and continued challenges on labour availability and capital equipment lead times;
- operational guidance, including projected shipments, moderation of inflationary cost pressures on our input costs, transportation, raw materials and energy constraints and projected capital expenditures; and
- the continuation of investments in our assets and the maintenance of our financial flexibility and our low-cost position as competitive advantages.

By their nature, these forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, which contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, and other forward-looking statements will not occur. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- assumptions in connection with the economic and financial conditions in the U.S., Canada, U.K., Europe and globally and consequential demand for our products, including the impact of persistently weak market conditions on our ability to meet our current lumber shipment guidance, in particular downside risk to shipment guidance, particularly for SYP, and variability of operating schedules and the impact of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East;
- continued increases in interest rates and inflation and sustained higher interest rates and rates of inflation could impact housing affordability and repair and remodelling demand, which could reduce demand for our products;
- global supply chain issues may result in increases to our costs and may contribute to a reduction in near-term demand for our products;
- continued governmental approvals and authorizations to access timber supply, and the impact of forest fires, infestations, environmental protection measures and actions taken by government respecting Indigenous rights, title and/or reconciliation efforts on these approvals and authorizations;
- risks inherent in our product concentration and cyclicality;
- effects of competition for logs, availability of fibre and fibre resources and product pricing pressures, including continued access to log supply and fibre resources at competitive prices and the impact of third-party certification standards; including reliance on fibre off-take agreements and third party consumers of wood chips;

- effects of variations in the price and availability of manufacturing inputs, including energy, employee wages, resin and other input costs, and the impact of inflationary pressures on the costs of these manufacturing costs, including increases in stumpage fees and log costs;
- availability and costs of transportation services, including truck and rail services, and port facilities, and impacts on transportation services of wildfires and severe weather events, and the impact of increased energy prices on the costs of transportation services;
- transportation constraints may continue to negatively impact our ability to meet projected shipment volumes;
- the timing of our planned capital investments may be delayed, the ultimate costs of these investments may be increased as a result of inflation, and the projected rates of return may not be achieved;
- various events that could disrupt operations, including natural, man-made or catastrophic events including drought, wildfires, cyber security incidents, any state of emergency and/or evacuation orders issued by governments, and ongoing relations with employees;
- risks inherent to customer dependence;
- impact of future cross border trade rulings or agreements;
- implementation of important strategic initiatives and identification, completion and integration of acquisitions;
- impact of changes to, or non-compliance with, environmental or other regulations;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and on customer demand, supply and distribution and other factors;
- government restrictions, standards or regulations intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and our inability to achieve our SBTi commitment for the reduction of greenhouse gases as planned;
- the costs and timeline to achieve our greenhouse gas emissions objectives may be greater and take longer than anticipated;
- changes in government policy and regulation, including actions taken by the Government of British Columbia pursuant to recent amendments to forestry legislation and initiatives to defer logging of forests deemed “old growth” and the impact of these actions on our timber supply;
- impact of weather and climate change on our operations or the operations or demand of our suppliers and customers;
- ability to implement new or upgraded information technology infrastructure;
- impact of information technology service disruptions or failures;
- impact of any product liability claims in excess of insurance coverage;
- risks inherent to a capital intensive industry;
- impact of future outcomes of tax exposures;
- potential future changes in tax laws, including tax rates;
- risks associated with investigations, claims and legal, regulatory and tax proceedings covering matters which if resolved unfavourably may result in a loss to the Company;
- effects of currency exposures and exchange rate fluctuations;
- fair values of our electricity swaps may be volatile and sensitive to fluctuations in forward electricity prices and changes in government policy and regulation;
- future operating costs;
- availability of financing, bank lines, securitization programs and/or other means of liquidity;
- continued access to timber supply in the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations;
- our ability to continue to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting;
- finalization of certain post-close working capital adjustments and purchase price allocation relating to the sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill;
- continued access to timber supply in the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations;
- our ability to continue to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting;
- finalization of certain post-close working capital adjustments and purchase price allocation relating to the purchase of Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd.;
- the risks and uncertainties described in the MD&A and the 2023 Annual MD&A; and
- other risks detailed from time to time in our annual information forms, annual reports, MD&A, quarterly reports and material change reports filed with and furnished to securities regulators.

In addition, actual outcomes and results of these statements will depend on a number of factors including those matters described under “Risks and Uncertainties” in our 2023 Annual MD&A and the Q1-24 MD&A and may differ materially from those anticipated or projected. This list of important factors affecting forward-looking statements is not exhaustive and reference should be made to the other factors discussed in public filings with securities regulatory authorities. Accordingly, readers should exercise caution in relying upon forward-looking statements and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, to reflect subsequent events or circumstances except as required by applicable securities laws.

Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures

Throughout this news release, we make reference to (i) certain non-GAAP financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment (our “Non-GAAP Financial Measures”), and (ii) certain supplementary financial measures, including our expected capital expenditures (our “Supplementary Financial Measures”). We believe that these Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Supplementary Financial Measures (collectively, our “Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures”) are useful performance indicators for investors with regard to operating and financial performance and our financial condition. These Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures are not generally accepted financial measures under IFRS Accounting Standards and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. Investors are cautioned that none of our Non-GAAP Financial Measures should be considered as an alternative to earnings or cash flow, as determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. As there is no standardized method of calculating any of these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures, our method of calculating each of them may differ from the methods used by other entities and, accordingly, our use of any of these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities. Accordingly, these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The reconciliation of the Non-GAAP measures used and presented by the Company to the most directly comparable measures under IFRS Accounting Standards is provided in the tables set forth below. Figures have been rounded to millions of dollars to reflect the accuracy of the underlying balances and as a result certain tables may not add due to rounding impacts.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards adding back the following line items from the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings: finance income or expense, tax provision or recovery, amortization, equity-based compensation, restructuring and impairment charges, and other income or expense.

Adjusted EBITDA by segment is defined as operating earnings determined for each reportable segment in accordance with IFRS adding back the following line items from the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings for that reportable segment: amortization, equity-based compensation, and restructuring and impairment charges.

EBITDA is commonly reported and widely used by investors and lending institutions as an indicator of a company’s operating performance, ability to incur and service debt, and as a valuation metric. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment to exclude items that do not reflect our ongoing operations and that should not, in our opinion, be considered in a long-term valuation metric or included in an assessment of our ability to service or incur debt.

We believe that disclosing these measures assists readers in measuring performance relative to other entities that operate in similar industries and understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of our business to provide liquidity to fund working capital needs, service outstanding debt, fund future capital expenditures and investment opportunities, and pay dividends. Adjusted EBITDA is used as an additional measure to evaluate the operating and financial performance of our reportable segments.

The following tables reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, earnings.

Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA
($ millions)

	Q1-24	Q4-23
Earnings (loss)	$ 35	$ (153)
Finance income, net	(9)	(14)
Tax provision (recovery)	15	(50)
Amortization	138	136
Equity-based compensation	4	15
Restructuring and impairment charges	10	134
Other expense	7	30
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 200	$ 97

The following tables reconcile Adjusted EBITDA by segment to the most directly comparable IFRS measures for each of our reportable segments. We consider operating earnings to be the most directly comparable IFRS measure for Adjusted EBITDA by segment as operating earnings is the IFRS measure most used by the chief operating decision maker when evaluating segment operating performance.

Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA by segment
($ millions)

Q1-24	Lumber	NA EWP	Pulp & Paper	Europe EWP	Corp & Other	Total
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (52)	$ 117	$ 3	$ (14)	$ (7)	$ 48
Amortization	50	71	3	12	3	138
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	4	4
Restructuring and impairment charges	12	—	(2)	—	—	10
Adjusted EBITDA by segment	$ 10	$ 188	$ 3	$ (1)	$ —	$ 200

Q4-23	Lumber	NA EWP	Pulp & Paper	Europe EWP	Corp & Other	Total
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (228)	$ 74	$ (7)	$ (10)	$ (17)	$ (187)
Amortization	48	69	3	13	3	136
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	15	15
Restructuring and impairment charges	128	—	6	—	—	134
Adjusted EBITDA by segment	$ (51)	$ 143	$ 2	$ 3	$ —	$ 97

Expected capital expenditures

This measure represents our best estimate of the amount of cash outflows relating to additions to capital assets for 2024 based on our current outlook. This amount is comprised primarily of various improvement projects and maintenance-of-business expenditures, projects focused on optimization and automation of the manufacturing process, and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This measure assumes no deterioration in current market conditions during the year and that we are able to proceed with our plans on time and on budget. This estimate is subject to the risks and uncertainties identified in the Company's 2023 Annual MD&A and Q1-24 MD&A.

For More Information

Investor Contact
Robert B. Winslow, CFA
Director, Investor Relations & Corporate Development
Tel. (416) 777-4426
shareholder@westfraser.com

Media Contact
Joyce Wagenaar
Director, Communications
Tel. (604) 817-5539
media@westfraser.com

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This discussion and analysis by management ("MD&A") of West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.'s ("West Fraser", the "Company", "we", "us", or "our") financial performance for the three months ended March 29, 2024 should be read in conjunction with: (i) our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes for the three months ended March 29, 2024 ("Interim Financial Statements"); (ii) our audited annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2023 ("Annual Financial Statements"), which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"); and (iii) our related 2023 annual MD&A ("Annual MD&A").

Our fiscal year is the calendar year ending December 31. Effective January 1, 2023, our fiscal quarters are the 13-week periods ending on the last Friday of March, June, and September with the fourth quarter ending December 31. References to the three months ended March 29, 2024 and the first quarter of 2024 relate to the 13-week period ended March 29, 2024.

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information contained in this MD&A is derived from our Interim Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This MD&A uses various Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures, including "Adjusted EBITDA", "Adjusted EBITDA by segment", "available liquidity", "total debt to capital ratio", "net debt to capital ratio", and "expected capital expenditures". An explanation with respect to the use of these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures is set out in the section titled "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures".

This MD&A includes statements and information that constitute "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of United States securities laws (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Please refer to the cautionary note titled "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of these forward-looking statements and the risks that impact these forward-looking statements.

This MD&A uses capitalized terms, abbreviations and acronyms that are defined under "Glossary of Key Terms". Dollar amounts are expressed in the United States ("U.S.") currency unless otherwise indicated. Figures have been rounded to millions of dollars to reflect the accuracy of the underlying balances and as a result certain tables may not add due to rounding impacts. The information in this MD&A is as at April 23, 2024 unless otherwise indicated.

OUR BUSINESS AND STRATEGY

West Fraser is a diversified wood products company with facilities in Canada, the U.S., the U.K. and Europe, manufacturing, selling, marketing and distributing lumber, engineered wood products (OSB, LVL, MDF, plywood, particleboard), pulp, newsprint, wood chips and other residuals and renewable energy. As at March 29, 2024, our business is comprised of 33 lumber mills, 15 OSB facilities, 5 renewable energy facilities, 3 plywood facilities, 3 MDF facilities, 2 treated wood facilities, 1 particleboard facility, 1 LVL facility, 1 veneer facility, and 4 pulp and paper mills (as at March 29, 2024, two of our pulp mills are held for sale, both of which were sold on April 20, 2024).

Our goal at West Fraser is to generate strong financial results through the business cycle, supported by robust product and geographic diversity, and relying on our committed workforce, the quality of our assets and our well-established people and culture. This culture emphasizes cost control in all aspects of the business and operating in a responsible, sustainable, financially conservative and prudent manner.

The North American wood products industry is cyclical and periodically faces difficult market conditions. Our earnings are sensitive to changes in world economic conditions, primarily those in North America, Asia and Europe and particularly to the U.S. housing market for new construction and repair and renovation spending. Most of our revenues are from sales of commodity products for which prices are sensitive to variations in supply and demand. As many of our costs are denominated in Canadian dollars, British pounds sterling and Euros, exchange rate fluctuations of the Canadian dollar, British pound sterling and Euro against the United States dollar can and are anticipated to be a significant source of earnings volatility for us.

West Fraser strives to make sustainability a central principle upon which we and our people operate, and we believe our renewable building materials that sequester carbon are a truly natural solution in the fight against climate change. There are numerous government initiatives and proposals globally to address climate-related issues. Within the jurisdictions of our operations, some of these initiatives would regulate, and do regulate and/or tax the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the reduction of carbon emissions, providing incentives to produce and use cleaner energy. In April 2023, the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTi") completed its validation of the science-based targets we set in the first quarter of 2022. This validation further supports West Fraser's plan to achieve near-term greenhouse gas ("GHG") reductions across all our operations located in the United States, Canada, U.K. and Europe.

We believe that maintaining a strong balance sheet and liquidity profile, along with our investment-grade debt rating, enables us to execute a balanced capital allocation strategy. Our goal is to reinvest in our operations across all market cycles to strategically enhance productivity, product mix, and capacity and to maintain a leading cost position. We believe that a strong balance sheet also provides the financial flexibility to capitalize on growth opportunities, including the pursuit of opportunistic acquisitions and larger-scale strategic growth initiatives, and is a key tool in managing our business over the long term including returning capital to shareholders.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Markets

In North America, changes in new home construction activity in the U.S. are a significant driver of lumber and OSB demand. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the seasonally adjusted annualized rate of U.S. housing starts averaged 1.32 million units in March 2024, with permits issued averaging 1.46 million units. U.S. housing starts were 1.41 million units for full year 2023 and 1.55 million units in 2022. Levels of new housing construction have been relatively robust in recent months, continuing to track above pre-pandemic levels with strength carrying into early 2024 on market expectations that interest rates and inflation will moderate through the remainder of the year. Low supply of existing homes for sale and a large cohort of the population entering the typical home buying age demographic are expected to support longer-term core demand for home construction activity. Notwithstanding these factors, should the economy and employment slow more broadly, interest rates stay meaningfully higher for longer or housing prices not adjust sufficiently lower to offset a potential rise in mortgage rates, housing affordability may be adversely impacted, which could reduce near-term demand for new home construction and thus near-term demand for our wood-based building products.

In the first quarter, demand for our products used in repair and remodelling applications was moderately weaker than the prior quarter. This is in contrast to relative strength from new home construction, which has supported robust demand for OSB. Softer demand from repair and remodelling also appears to be contributing to a weaker pricing environment for SYP lumber than for SPF products. There is a risk that historically low rates of existing home sales and a slowing economy will put further downward pressure on short-term repair and remodelling demand, consistent with near-term industry forecasts for repair and remodelling spending. However, over the medium and longer term, an aging housing stock and stabilization of inflation and interest rates are expected to stimulate renovation and repair spending that supports growth in lumber, plywood and OSB demand.

Regarding lumber supply fundamentals, several new capacity announcements in the U.S. South have not translated into a meaningful increase in overall North American supply in recent years. Capacity contraction within other key lumber producing regions of North America has contributed to this trend, as have meaningful reductions in production from less competitive mills in the U.S. South, a region that is generally lower cost but is also heterogeneous in terms of mill costs associated with fibre supply, modernization levels and labour reliability. It's also noteworthy that due to lengthy lumber supply chains, particularly for SPF products being railed from Western Canada, the impact of facility closures can take several weeks or months before the supply effects are realized by the market. Lower demand from offshore markets for North American lumber is also a continuing factor, resulting in more domestically produced lumber remaining in the continent. Imports of lumber from Europe continue to ease from the elevated levels experienced in early 2023. However, should this import trend reverse and imports head higher again, the rebalancing of supply and demand for lumber products in North America could experience an even further extended time to recovery. As noted last quarter, unusually warm weather in Western Canada has hampered logging activities this winter, limiting the accumulation of log inventories at some of our mills. This required us to take downtime at select SPF mills in Q1-24 and may constrain our ability to manufacture and ship SPF lumber in the coming quarters.

A number of OSB mill greenfield and re-start projects have been announced in recent years, although actual new supply has been slow to come to market. We believe this is largely a function of extended vendor equipment backlogs and limited contractor availability, coupled with the 18-24 month start-up curves typical of OSB mills. While some of the announced mill projects are apt to be completed over the near-to-medium term, we continue to see meaningful constraints to significant new available OSB supply in the near term. However, should new OSB supply come to market sooner, and production ramp more quickly than is typical for mill start-ups, OSB markets may experience a period of imbalance between supply and demand.

Completion of sale of Hinton pulp mill

On July 10, 2023, we announced an agreement to sell our unbleached softwood kraft pulp mill in Hinton, Alberta to Mondi Group plc ("Mondi"). The transaction closed on February 3, 2024 following the completion of regulatory reviews and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

Completion of sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill

On September 22, 2023, we announced an agreement to sell our two bleached chemithermomechanical pulp ("BCTMP") mills, Quesnel River Pulp mill in Quesnel, B.C. and Slave Lake Pulp mill in Slave Lake, Alberta to an affiliate of a fund managed by Atlas Holdings ("Atlas"). The transaction closed on April 20, 2024 following the completion of regulatory reviews and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

Dissolution of Cariboo Pulp & Paper Joint Venture

We attained sole control of Cariboo Pulp & Paper ("CPP") during Q1-24 in relation to an agreement ("the CPP agreement") with Mercer International Inc. ("Mercer") to dissolve our 50/50 joint venture in Cariboo Pulp & Paper ("CPP JV"). No termination or other amounts are payable by either company in connection with the CPP agreement.

We applied the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. See note 3 to our interim financial statements for additional details.

Share repurchases

On February 27, 2024, we renewed our normal course issuer bid ("2024 NCIB") allowing us to acquire up to 3,971,380 Common shares for cancellation effective from March 1, 2024 until the expiry of the bid on February 28, 2025.

For the three months ended March 29, 2024, we repurchased for cancellation 105,666 Common shares at an average price of $79.37 per share under our 2023 NCIB and 2024 NCIB program.

QUARTERLY RESULTS

Summary Results ($ millions)	Q1-24	Q4-23	Q1-23
Earnings			
Sales	$ 1,627	$ 1,514	$ 1,627
Cost of products sold	(1,118)	(1,117)	(1,245)
Freight and other distribution costs	(219)	(212)	(234)
Export duties, net	(14)	(8)	(13)
Amortization	(138)	(136)	(138)
Selling, general and administration	(76)	(80)	(76)
Equity-based compensation	(4)	(15)	(2)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(10)	(134)	(3)
Operating earnings (loss)	48	(187)	(85)
Finance income, net	9	14	7
Other income (expense)	(7)	(30)	14
Tax recovery (provision)	(15)	50	21
Earnings (loss)	$ 35	$ (153)	$ (42)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ 200	$ 97	$ 58

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Selected Quarterly Amounts ($ millions, unless otherwise indicated)	Q1-24	Q4-23	Q3-23	Q2-23	Q1-23	Q4-22	Q3-22	Q2-22
Sales	$ 1,627	$ 1,514	$ 1,705	$ 1,608	$ 1,627	$ 1,615	$ 2,088	$ 2,887
Earnings (loss)	$ 35	$ (153)	$ 159	$ (131)	$ (42)	$ (94)	$ 216	$ 762
Basic EPS (dollars)	0.42	(1.87)	1.91	(1.57)	(0.50)	(1.12)	2.50	7.66
Diluted EPS (dollars)	0.42	(1.87)	1.81	(1.57)	(0.52)	(1.13)	2.50	7.59

Decreases in sales and earnings through Q2-23 were driven primarily by decreases in lumber and OSB pricing, inventory write-downs, maintenance-related costs and downtime in our pulp segment, and impairment charges. Earnings improved in Q3-23, driven primarily by improvements in OSB pricing, lower impairment charges, the impacts of AR4 finalization, and lower maintenance-related expenditures in our pulp segment. Sales and earnings decreased in Q4-23 due primarily to decreases in lumber and OSB pricing, higher export duties, and impairment charges related to announced facility closures and curtailments in our lumber segment. Sales and earnings improved in Q1-24 due primarily to improvements in OSB and SPF lumber pricing and lower impairment charges.

Discussion & Analysis by Product Segment

Lumber Segment

Lumber Segment Earnings ($ millions unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Sales			
Lumber	$ 600	$ 530	$ 650
Wood chips and other residuals	68	66	77
Logs and other	17	18	28
	685	614	755
Cost of products sold	(525)	(521)	(596)
Freight and other distribution costs	(98)	(93)	(107)
Export duties, net	(14)	(8)	(13)
Amortization	(50)	(48)	(46)
Selling, general and administration	(37)	(43)	(40)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(12)	(128)	(1)
Operating loss	(52)	(228)	(48)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ 10	$ (51)	$ —
SPF (MMfbm)			
Production	710	687	689
Shipments	705	658	691
SYP (MMfbm)			
Production	699	655	753
Shipments	665	662	766

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Sales and Shipments

Lumber sales increased compared to Q4-23 due primarily to higher SPF product pricing and shipment volumes. SPF is preferred for new home construction activity where demand has been better. Although SYP product pricing improved modestly compared to Q4-23, SYP demand has remained weak resulting in SYP being priced at a discount to SPF, which is an inversion of the normal pattern. Lumber sales decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to lower SYP shipment volumes and lower SYP product pricing.

The price variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA by $46 million compared to Q4-23, and a decrease by $17 million compared to Q1-23.

SPF shipment volumes increased compared to Q4-23 and Q1-23 due primarily to higher production volumes, discussed further in the section below.

SYP shipment volumes were comparable versus Q4-23. SYP shipment volumes decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to lower production volumes, discussed further in the section below.

The volume variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $1 million compared to Q4-23 and an increase of $7 million compared to Q1-23.

SPF Sales by Destination	Q1-24 MMfbm	Q1-24 %	Q4-23 MMfbm	Q4-23 %	Q1-23 MMfbm	Q1-23 %
U.S.	422	60%	388	59%	463	67%
Canada	255	36%	243	37%	213	31%
Other	28	4%	26	4%	15	2%
	705		657		691	

We ship SPF to certain export markets, while our SYP sales are almost entirely within the U.S. The relative proportion of shipments of SPF by destination remained broadly comparable versus comparative periods. Exports of SPF outside North America have declined in recent years due to reduced exports of low-grade lumber to China.

Wood chips, logs, and other sales were comparable versus Q4-23. Wood chips and other residuals sales decreased compared to Q1-23 due to lower chip pricing. Logs and other sales decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to lower log sale volumes in Alberta.

Costs and Production

SPF production volumes increased versus comparative quarters due primarily to the inclusion of a full quarter of production from our recently acquired Spray Lake lumber mill located in Cochrane, Alberta. This impact was offset in part by reduction of operating schedules at certain of our mills due to log shortages resulting from unusually warm weather. We expect the previously announced permanent closure of our Fraser Lake, B.C. lumber mill to be complete by the end of Q2-24.

SYP production volumes increased compared to Q4-23 due to more operating days in Q1-24 and reliability improvements, which more than offset the impacts of the previously announced indefinite curtailment of operations at our Huttig, Arkansas lumber mill and permanent closure of our Maxville, Florida lumber mill, both of which completed during Q1-24. SYP production volumes decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to the aforementioned curtailment and permanent closure.

Cost of products sold was broadly comparable to Q4-23 due primarily to higher SPF shipment volumes offset by lower B.C. stumpage rates, lower SYP unit manufacturing costs, and a favourable $5 million variance relating to inventory write-downs. Required inventory valuation reserves were lower at the end of Q1-24 due primarily to improvements in SPF product pricing during Q1-24.

Cost of products sold decreased compared to Q1-23 due to lower SYP shipment volumes, lower B.C. stumpage rates, offset in part by higher SYP unit manufacturing costs.

Most of our SPF log requirements are harvested from crown lands owned by the provinces of B.C. or Alberta. B.C.'s stumpage system is tied to reported lumber prices, with a time lag, and publicly auctioned timber harvesting rights. Alberta's stumpage system is correlated to published lumber prices with a shorter time lag.

SPF log costs decreased versus comparative periods due primarily to lower B.C. stumpage rates. The decrease compared to Q1-23 was significant as high lumber pricing at the end of 2022 resulted in elevated stumpage costs for our B.C. operations in Q1-23.

SPF unit manufacturing costs were broadly consistent versus comparative periods.

SYP log costs were comparable to Q4-23 and decreased slightly compared to Q1-23 as availability of logs improved.

SYP unit manufacturing costs decreased compared to Q4-23 due to higher production and the favourable cost impact of curtailing and closing of our Huttig, Arkansas and Maxville, Florida mills, offset in part by higher maintenance and labour costs. Completing the curtailment and closure of our Huttig, Arkansas and Maxville, Florida mills resulted in a cost improvement as we replaced higher-cost volumes at these locations with lower-cost production elsewhere in our manufacturing platform. SYP unit manufacturing costs increased compared to Q1-23 due to higher maintenance and labour costs.

Freight and other distribution costs increased compared to Q4-23 due to higher SPF shipment volumes and changes in customer mix, offset in part by lower fuel prices. Freight and other distribution costs decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to lower SYP shipment volumes and lower fuel prices, offset in part by changes in customer mix.

We recorded a higher export duties expense in Q1-24 versus comparative periods. Export duties increased compared to Q4-23 as a recovery relating to a reduction in our estimated rate was recorded in Q4-23. Higher shipment volumes to the U.S. in Q1-24 was also a contributing factor. Export duties increased compared to Q1-23 primarily due to an increased cash deposit rate resulting from the finalization of AR4, offset by lower shipment volumes to the U.S.

The following table reconciles our cash deposits paid during the period to the amount recorded in our statements of earnings:

Duty impact on earnings ($ millions)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Cash deposits paid[1]	(14)	(12)	(13)
Adjust to West Fraser Estimated ADD rate[2]	—	4	—
Export duties, net	(14)	(8)	(13)

1. Represents combined CVD and ADD cash deposit rate of 9.25% for Q1-24 and Q4-23 and 8.25% for January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023.
2. Represents adjustment to West Fraser Estimated ADD rate of 7.06% for Q1-24, 8.84% for Q4-23 and 4.63% for Q1-23.

Amortization expense was broadly consistent versus Q4-23. Amortization expense increased compared to Q1-23 due to the completion of capital investments in our U.S. operations.

Selling, general and administration costs decreased versus comparative periods due primarily to changes in the amount of corporate overhead costs allocated to the segment.

Restructuring and impairment charges of $128 million were recorded in Q4-23 related to facility closures and curtailments due to availability of economic fibre sources in the U.S. South and B.C. Restructuring charges of $12 million relating to these aforementioned closures and curtailments, primarily employee termination benefits, were recorded in Q1-24 upon public announcement of the actions in January 2024.

Operating earnings for the Lumber Segment increased by $176 million compared to Q4-23 and decreased by $4 million compared to Q1-23 for the reasons explained above.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Lumber Segment increased by $61 million compared to Q4-23 and increased by $10 million compared to Q1-23. The following table shows the Adjusted EBITDA variance for the period.

Adjusted EBITDA ($ millions)	**Q4-23 to Q1-24**	**Q1-23 to Q1-24**
Adjusted EBITDA - comparative period	$ (51)	$ —
Price	46	(17)
Volume	1	7
Changes in export duties	(6)	(1)
Changes in costs	14	30
Impact of inventory write-downs	5	—
Other	1	(9)
Adjusted EBITDA - current period	$ 10	$ 10

Softwood Lumber Dispute

On November 25, 2016, a coalition of U.S. lumber producers petitioned the USDOC and the USITC to investigate alleged subsidies to Canadian softwood lumber producers and levy CVD and ADD duties against Canadian softwood lumber imports. The USDOC has and continues to choose us as a “mandatory respondent” to both the countervailing and antidumping investigations, and as a result, we have received unique company-specific rates.

Developments in CVD and ADD rates

We began paying CVD and ADD duties in 2017 based on the determination of duties payable by the USDOC. The CVD and ADD cash deposit rates are updated upon the finalization of the USDOC's AR process for each POI.

The respective Cash Deposit Rates, the AR POI Final Rate and the West Fraser Estimated ADD Rate for each period are as follows:

Effective dates for CVD	**Cash Deposit Rate**
AR6 POI[1]	
January 1, 2023 - July 31, 2023	3.62 %
August 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	2.19 %
AR7 POI[2]	
January 1, 2024 - March 29, 2024	2.19 %

1. The CVD rate for the AR6 POI will be adjusted when AR6 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2025.
2. The CVD rate for the AR7 POI will be adjusted when AR7 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2026.

Effective dates for ADD	**Cash Deposit Rate**	**West Fraser Estimated Rate**
AR6 POI[1]		
January 1, 2023 - July 31, 2023	4.63 %	8.84 %
August 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	7.06 %	8.84 %
AR7 POI[2]		
January 1, 2024 - March 29, 2024	7.06 %	7.06 %

1. The ADD rate for the AR6 POI will be adjusted when AR6 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2025.
2. The ADD rate for the AR7 POI will be adjusted when AR7 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2026.

.

Accounting policy for duties

The CVD and ADD rates apply retroactively for each POI. We record CVD as export duty expense at the cash deposit rate until an AR finalizes a new applicable rate for each POI. We record ADD as export duty expense by estimating the rate to be applied for each POI by using our actual results and a similar calculation methodology as the USDOC and adjust when an AR finalizes a new applicable rate for each POI. The difference between the cumulative cash deposits paid and cumulative export duty expense recognized for each POI is recorded on our balance sheet as export duty deposits receivable or payable.

The difference between the cash deposit amount and the amount that would have been due based on the final AR rate will incur interest based on the U.S. federally published interest rate. We record interest income on our duty deposits receivable, net of any interest expense on our duty deposits payable, based on this rate.

Appeals

Our 2023 annual MD&A includes additional details on Softwood Lumber Dispute appeals.

Notwithstanding the deposit rates assigned under the investigations, our final liability for CVD and ADD will not be determined until each annual administrative review process is complete and related appeals processes are concluded.

North America Engineered Wood Products Segment

NA EWP Segment Earnings ($ millions unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Sales			
OSB	$ 550	$ 516	$ 386
Plywood, LVL and MDF	136	137	151
Wood chips, logs and other	10	7	5
	697	661	542
Cost of products sold	(401)	(410)	(404)
Freight and other distribution costs	(81)	(81)	(82)
Amortization	(71)	(69)	(69)
Selling, general and administration	(27)	(27)	(24)
Operating earnings (loss)	117	74	(38)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ 188	$ 143	$ 31
OSB (MMsf 3/8" basis)			
Production	1,619	1,549	1,559
Shipments	1,609	1,590	1,549
Plywood (MMsf 3/8" basis)			
Production	177	183	179
Shipments	180	184	163

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Our NA EWP segment includes our North American OSB, plywood, MDF, and LVL operations.

Sales and Shipments

Sales increased versus comparative periods due primarily to higher OSB pricing and shipment volumes. Buoyed by new home demand, OSB demand has remained robust, with pricing improving through Q1-24.

The price variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $32 million compared to Q4-23, and an increase of $132 million compared to Q1-23.

OSB shipment volumes increased versus comparative periods due primarily to higher production volumes, discussed further in the section below. Plywood shipment volumes were comparable versus Q4-23 and increased versus Q1-23 due to improved availability of transportation.

The volume variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $8 million compared to Q4-23, and an increase of $8 million compared to Q1-23.

Costs and Production

OSB production volumes increased compared to Q4-23 due to fewer major maintenance shutdowns, lower production curtailments taken to manage inventory levels, and the continued ramp-up of our Allendale, South Carolina mill. OSB production volumes increased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to the continued ramp-up of our Allendale, South Carolina mill.

Plywood production volumes were comparable versus comparative periods.

Cost of products sold decreased compared to Q4-23 due primarily to lower OSB unit manufacturing costs resulting from higher production and lower maintenance spend, offset in part by higher OSB shipment volumes.

Cost of products sold was comparable versus Q1-23 due primarily to higher OSB shipment volumes, offset by a $17 million favourable impact relating to inventory valuation adjustments. OSB unit manufacturing costs were comparable versus Q1-23 as higher labour costs and maintenance costs were offset by lower resin and energy costs. Q1-23 was impacted by an increase in inventory valuation reserves relating to raw materials and OSB finished goods inventory due to decreases in pricing during that period.

Freight and other distribution costs were consistent versus comparative periods as higher OSB shipment volumes were offset by lower fuel costs.

Amortization expense and selling, general and administration costs were consistent versus comparative periods.

Operating earnings for the NA EWP Segment increased by $43 million compared to Q4-23 and increased by $155 million compared to Q1-23 due to the reasons explained above.

Adjusted EBITDA for the NA EWP Segment increased by $45 million compared to Q4-23 and increased by $157 million compared to Q1-23. The following table shows the Adjusted EBITDA variance for the period.

Adjusted EBITDA ($ millions)	**Q4-23 to Q1-24**	**Q1-23 to Q1-24**
Adjusted EBITDA - comparative period	$ 143	$ 31
Price	32	132
Volume	8	8
Changes in costs	5	—
Impact of inventory write-downs	—	17
Other	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA - current period	$ 188	$ 188

Pulp & Paper Segment

Pulp & Paper Segment Earnings ($ millions unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Sales	$ 155	$ 159	$ 198
Cost of products sold	(117)	(120)	(151)
Freight and other distribution costs	(30)	(31)	(34)
Amortization	(3)	(3)	(9)
Selling, general and administration	(4)	(6)	(6)
Restructuring and impairment reversals (charges)	2	(6)	(1)
Operating earnings (loss)	3	(7)	(2)
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ 3	$ 2	$ 7
Pulp (Mtonnes)			
Production	214	258	238
Shipments	229	244	248

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

The Pulp & Paper segment results include the results of the Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill held for sale as the transactions had not completed as at March 29, 2024. The segment results also include the results of Hinton pulp mill up to its sale to Mondi on February 3, 2024.

The segment results above include our 50% interest in the CPP JV. Following our attaining control of CPP, the Pulp & Paper segment will include 100% of the results of CPP (see note 3 to our interim financial statements).

Sales and Shipments

Sales decreased compared to Q4-23 due to lower shipment volumes offset in part by higher BCTMP pricing. Sales decreased compared to Q1-23 due to lower product pricing and lower shipment volumes.

The price variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $6 million compared to Q4-23 and a decrease of $34 million compared to Q1-23.

Pulp shipments decreased versus comparative periods due primarily to the sale of the Hinton pulp mill during Q1-24.

The volume variance resulted in a decrease in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $1 million compared to Q4-23, and an increase of $1 million compared to Q1-23.

Costs and Production

Pulp production volumes decreased versus comparative periods due primarily to the sale of the Hinton pulp mill during Q1-24.

Cost of products sold decreased compared to Q4-23 due primarily to lower shipment volumes, lower maintenance costs, and a $2 million favourable inventory valuation adjustment, offset in part by higher fibre costs. Cost of products sold decreased compared to Q1-23 due to lower shipment volumes, a $12 million favourable inventory valuation adjustment, and lower fibre and maintenance costs. The favourable inventory valuation adjustment was driven by decreases in required inventory valuation reserves during Q1-24 as product pricing improved.

Freight and other distribution costs generally trended with changes in shipment volumes. Lower ocean freight costs contributed to a decrease in unit freight rates compared to Q1-23.

Amortization expense was comparable to Q4-23 and decreased versus Q1-23. The decrease in amortization expense relates to the write-down and transfer of property, plant and equipment associated with the Hinton pulp mill, Quesnel River Pulp mill, and Slave Lake Pulp mill to a disposal group held for sale. No further amortization expense was taken on the assets upon transfer to the disposal group held for sale.

Selling, general and administration costs decreased versus comparative periods due to changes in the amount of allocated corporate overhead costs resulting from the dispositions in the Pulp & Paper segment.

We recorded an impairment reversal of $2 million in Q1-24 upon completion of the Hinton pulp mill sale and remeasurement of estimated working capital adjustments specified in the asset purchase agreements for the Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill.

Operating earnings for the Pulp & Paper Segment increased by $9 million compared to Q4-23 and increased by $5 million compared to Q1-23 due to the reasons explained above.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Pulp & Paper Segment increased by $2 million compared to Q4-23 and decreased by $4 million compared to Q1-23. The following table shows the Adjusted EBITDA variance for the period.

Adjusted EBITDA ($ millions)	**Q4-23 to Q1-24**	**Q1-23 to Q1-24**
Adjusted EBITDA - comparative period	$ 2	$ 7
Price	6	(34)
Volume	(1)	1
Changes in costs	(5)	16
Impact of inventory write-downs	2	12
Other	(1)	1
Adjusted EBITDA - current period	$ 3	$ 3

Europe Engineered Wood Products Segment

Europe EWP Segment Earnings ($ millions unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Sales	$ 108	$ 100	$ 160
Cost of products sold	(92)	(87)	(123)
Freight and other distribution costs	(10)	(7)	(12)
Amortization	(12)	(13)	(12)
Selling, general and administration	(7)	(3)	(5)
Operating earnings (loss)	(14)	(10)	8
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$ (1)	$ 3	$ 20
OSB (MMsf 3/8" basis)			
Production	274	213	289
Shipments	277	227	293
GBP - USD exchange rate			
Closing rate	1.26	1.27	1.24
Average rate	1.27	1.24	1.21

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Our Europe EWP segment includes our U.K. and Belgium OSB, MDF, and particleboard operations. Revenues and expenses of our European operations, which have British pound sterling and Euro functional currencies, are translated at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the period.

Sales and Shipments

Sales increased compared to Q4-23 due to higher OSB and particleboard shipment volumes and the strengthening of the GBP against the USD, offset in part by lower product pricing. Sales decreased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to significantly lower product pricing and shipment volumes, offset in part by the strengthening of the GBP against the USD.

The price variance resulted in a decrease in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $5 million compared to Q4-23 and a decrease of $26 million compared to Q1-23. The price variance represents the impact of changes in product pricing in local currency terms, with any associated foreign exchange impact from the strengthening or weakening of the GBP against USD presented under Other in the Adjusted EBITDA variance table.

Shipment volumes increased compared to Q4-23 due to modest improvements in demand for OSB. Shipment volumes decreased compared to Q1-23 due to weaker demand driven by higher interest rates over the past year. Shipment volumes of MDF and particleboard in particular are highly correlated to home building activity and decreased significantly compared to Q1-23.

The volume variance resulted in an increase in operating earnings and Adjusted EBITDA of $5 million compared to Q4-23 and a decrease of $5 million compared to Q1-23.

Costs and Production

Production volumes increased versus Q4-23 due to lower production curtailments taken to manage inventory in the current period. Production volumes decreased compared to Q1-23 as higher levels of production curtailments taken to manage inventory were taken in the current period relative to Q1-23.

Cost of products sold increased versus Q4-23 due primarily to higher shipment volumes. Modest improvements in resin and labour costs provided a partial offsetting factor. Cost of products sold decreased compared to Q1-23 due to lower shipment volumes and lower fibre, resin, and energy costs, offset in part by the strengthening of the GBP against the USD.

Freight and other distribution costs generally trended with changes in shipment volumes. Amortization expense was broadly consistent with comparable periods.

Selling, general and administration costs increased versus comparative periods due primarily to changes in the amount of corporate overhead costs allocated to the segment.

Operating earnings for the Europe EWP Segment decreased by $3 million compared to Q4-23 and decreased by $22 million compared to Q1-23 due to the reasons explained above.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Europe EWP Segment decreased by $4 million compared to Q4-23, and decreased by $21 million compared to Q1-23. The following table shows the Adjusted EBITDA variance for the period. The variances presented represent the impact of changes in price, volume and cost in local currency terms, with any associated foreign exchange impact from the strengthening or weakening of the GBP against USD presented under Other. The impact of the sale of carbon allowances is also included under Other.

Adjusted EBITDA ($ millions)	**Q4-23 to Q1-24**	**Q1-23 to Q1-24**
Adjusted EBITDA - comparative period	$ 3	$ 20
Price	(5)	(26)
Volume	5	(5)
Changes in costs	(3)	9
Other	(1)	1
Adjusted EBITDA - current period	$ (1)	$ (1)

Discussion & Analysis of Specific Items

Selling, general and administration

Selling, general and administration costs for Q1-24 was $76 million (Q4-23 - $80 million; Q1-23 - $76 million).

Selling, general and administration costs decreased compared to Q4-23 as many of our community investment programs take place in the fourth quarter. Selling, general and administration costs were comparable versus Q1-23. Neither our 2023 or 2024 results include any provision for variable compensation expense.

Selling, general and administration costs related to our operating segments are also discussed under “Discussion & Analysis of Quarterly Results by Product Segment”.

Equity-based compensation

Our equity-based compensation includes our share purchase option, phantom share unit, and deferred share unit plans (collectively, the “Plans”). Our Plans are fair valued at each period-end, and the resulting expense or recovery is recorded in equity-based compensation expense over the vesting period.

Our valuation models consider various factors, with the most significant being the change in the market value of our shares from the beginning to the end of the relevant period. The expense or recovery does not necessarily represent the value that the holders of options and units will ultimately receive.

We recorded an expense of $4 million during Q1-24 (Q4-23 - expense of $15 million; Q1-23 - expense of $2 million). The expense in the current period reflects an increase in the price of our common shares traded on the TSX and additional vesting of units granted.

Finance income, net

Finance income, net includes interest earned on short-term investments and interest income recognized on our Canadian lumber duty deposits. We recorded finance income, net of $9 million in Q1-24 compared to finance income, net of $14 million in Q4-23 and finance income, net of $7 million in Q1-23.

Finance income, net decreased compared to Q4-23 due primarily to lower interest income on our cash equivalents. Finance income increased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to fluctuations in interest expense relating to export duties offset in part by the impact of decreases in the overall funded position of our defined-benefit pension plans.

Other income (expense)

Other expense of $7 million was recorded in Q1-24 (Q4-23 - other expense of $30 million; Q1-23 - other income of $14 million).

Other expense in Q1-24 relates primarily to losses on our electricity swaps driven by decreases in forward electricity prices over the remaining term of the contracts, offset in part by foreign exchange gains recorded on our CAD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities as the USD appreciated against the CAD.

Tax recovery (provision)

Q1-24 results include an income tax expense of $15 million, compared to income tax recovery of $50 million in Q4-23 and income tax recovery of $21 million in Q1-23, resulting in an effective tax rate of 31% in the current quarter compared to 25% in Q4-23 and 33% in Q1-23.

Other comprehensive earnings – translation of operations with different functional currencies

We recorded a translation loss of $9 million during Q1-24 (Q4-23 - translation gain of $27 million; Q1-23 - translation gain of $13 million).

In general, a strengthening (weakening) of the USD against the Canadian dollar, British pound sterling or Euro results in a translation loss (gain). The translation loss in the current quarter reflects a strengthening of the USD against the aforementioned currencies at period-end.

Other comprehensive earnings – actuarial gains/losses on retirement benefits

We recorded an after-tax actuarial gain of $18 million during Q1-24 (Q4-23 - after-tax actuarial loss of $57 million; Q1-23 - after-tax actuarial gain of $8 million). The actuarial gain in Q1-24 reflects an increase in the discount rate used to calculate our plan liabilities, offset in part by lower returns on plan assets.

OUTLOOK AND OPERATIONS

Business Outlook

Markets

Several key trends that have served as positive drivers in recent years are expected to continue to support medium and longer-term demand for new home construction in North America.

The most significant uses for our North American lumber, OSB and engineered wood panel products are residential construction, repair and remodelling and industrial applications. Over the medium term, improved housing affordability from stabilization of inflation and interest rates, a large cohort of the population entering the typical home buying stage, and an aging U.S. housing stock are expected to drive new home construction and repair and renovation spending that supports lumber, plywood and OSB demand. Over the longer term, growing market penetration of mass timber in industrial and commercial applications is also expected to become a more significant source of demand growth for wood building products in North America.

The seasonally adjusted annualized rate of U.S. housing starts was 1.32 million units in March 2024, with permits issued of 1.46 million units, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. While there are near-term uncertainties for new home construction, owing in large part to interest rates and the direction of changes to mortgage rates and the resulting impact on housing affordability, unemployment remains relatively low in the U.S. And although central bankers across North America have indicated that rates may be higher for longer, the latest rate hiking cycle appears to be over with U.S. rate futures indicating potential for one or more rate cuts later in the year. However, demand for new home construction and our wood building products may decline in the near term should the broader economy and employment slow or the trend in interest rates negatively impact consumer sentiment and housing affordability.

Although we continue to experience near-term softness for MDF and particleboard panel products in Europe and the U.K., we are experiencing slightly better demand for our OSB products early in 2024. We continue to expect demand for our European products will grow over the longer term as use of OSB as an alternative to plywood grows. Further, an aging housing stock supports long-term repair and renovation spending and additional demand for our wood building products. Near-term risks, including relatively high interest rates, ongoing geopolitical developments and the lagged impact of recent inflationary pressures, may cause further temporary slowing of demand for our panel products in the U.K. and Europe. Despite these risks, we are confident that we will be able to navigate through this period and capitalize on the long-term growth opportunities ahead.

With the recent developments in our Pulp & Paper segment, namely the disposition of one UKP mill and two BCTMP mills, we expect the financial impact of the Pulp & Paper segment to be less significant and to contribute much less variability to our consolidated results going forward.

Softwood lumber dispute

Canadian softwood lumber exports to the U.S. have been the subject of trade disputes and managed trade arrangements for several decades. Countervailing and antidumping duties have been in place since April 2017, and we are required to make deposits in respect of these duties. Whether and to what extent we can realize a selling price to recover the impact of duties payable will largely depend on the strength of demand for softwood lumber. The USDOC commenced Administrative Review 6 (“AR6”) in March 2024, with final rates expected in August 2025. Additional details can be found under the section “Discussion & Analysis of Quarterly Results by Product Segment - Lumber Segment - Softwood Lumber Dispute".

Operations

Anticipated shipment levels assume no significant change from current market demand conditions, sufficient availability of logs within our economic return criteria, and no additional temporary, indefinite or permanent curtailments. Our operations and results could be negatively affected by increasing or elevated interest rates, softening demand, the availability of transportation, the availability of labour, disruption to the global economy resulting from the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, inflationary pressures, including increases in energy prices, adverse weather conditions in our operating areas, intense competition for logs, elevated stumpage fees and production disruptions due to other uncontrollable factors.

We continue to expect total lumber shipments in 2024 will be largely similar to 2023 levels. The acquisition of Spray Lake lumber mill and reliability and capital improvement gains across our lumber mill portfolio will be largely offset by capacity reductions from the recently announced permanent closures and indefinite curtailments. However, persistently weak market conditions have increased the downside risk to our current shipments guidance, particularly for SYP. That notwithstanding, for now we reiterate 2024 SPF shipments guidance of 2.6 to 2.8 billion board feet and SYP shipments of 2.7 to 2.9 billion board feet. On April 1, 2024, stumpage rates increased moderately in B.C., albeit from depressed levels, due to the market-based adjustments related to lumber prices; inflationary pressures on development, logging and delivery costs also continue to provide upward bias to fibre costs. Given the current commodity price environment, B.C. stumpage rates are expected to track modestly higher through Q2-24. In Alberta, Q2-24 stumpage rates are also expected to be moderately higher than Q1-24 levels as they too are closely linked to the price of lumber but with a quicker response to changing lumber prices. Note, however, that given the seasonal nature of logging activities in Western Canada, our fibre costs for the second quarter are largely determined by the build up of log inventories in the first quarter and as a result, changes in stumpage in the second quarter have limited effect on our financial results. We continue to expect average 2024 log costs across the U.S. South to be largely similar to those of 2023, while region-specific log costs are likely to vary depending on the unique conditions in each procurement zone.

In our NA EWP segment, we continue to expect 2024 OSB shipments to be consistent with 2023 levels and reiterate shipments guidance of 6.3 to 6.6 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) this year. Start-up of the Allendale mill continues to progress and we still anticipate a ramp-up period for the mill of up to three years to meet targeted production levels. We expect our overall OSB platform to be better and lower cost with a modern Allendale facility operating, and as with all our wood products operations, demand is a key input in determining our operating schedules across our manufacturing footprint. Input costs for the NA EWP business are expected to be relatively stable through 2024.

In our Europe EWP segment, we expect near-term demand weakness to persist for our panel products, although 2024 shipments of MDF, particleboard and OSB are now expected to be similar or slightly better than 2023 levels. For OSB, we reiterate shipments guidance in the range of 0.9 to 1.1 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis). Input costs for the Europe EWP business, including energy and resin costs, are expected to stabilize in 2024 but remain elevated.

In Q1-24, we continued to experience moderation of costs and improved availability for inputs across our supply chain, including resins and chemicals, although labour availability and some capital equipment lead times remained challenging. We expect these trends to largely continue over the near term.

We will continue to regularly evaluate the factors above as well as evolving market conditions in making production decisions across the business.

Cash Flows

We continue to anticipate levels of operating cash flows and available liquidity will support our capital spending estimate for 2024. Based on our current outlook, assuming no deterioration from current market demand conditions during the year and no additional lengthening of lead times for projects underway or planned, we continue to anticipate that we will invest approximately $450 million to $550 million in 2024[1]. Our total capital budget consists of various improvement projects and maintenance expenditures, projects focused on optimization and automation of the manufacturing process, and projects targeted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Expected capital expenditures[1] in 2024 include approximately $80 million for the modernization of the Henderson, Texas lumber manufacturing facility, which we expect will be ready for ramp-up starting in H1-25.

1. This is a supplementary financial measure. Refer to the “Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures” section of this document for more information on this measure.

We expect to maintain our investment grade debt rating and intend to preserve sufficient liquidity to be able to take advantage of strategic growth opportunities that may arise.

Under our 2023 NCIB that expired February 26, 2024 we purchased 1,907,510 Common shares of the Company.

On February 27, 2024, we renewed our normal course issuer bid ("2024 NCIB") allowing us to acquire up to 3,971,380 Common shares for cancellation effective from March 1, 2024 until the expiry of the bid on February 28, 2025. As of April 22, 2024, 223,598 Common shares have been repurchased for cancellation, leaving 3,747,782 available to purchase at our discretion until the expiry of the 2024 NCIB.

As of April 22, 2024, we have repurchased for cancellation 41,872,902 of the Company's Common shares since the closing of the Norbord Acquisition on February 1, 2021 through the completion of the 2021 SIB, the 2022 SIB and normal course issuer bids, equalling 77% of the shares issued in respect of the Norbord Acquisition.

We have paid a dividend in every quarter since we became a public company in 1986 and expect to continue this practice. At the latest declared quarterly dividend rate of $0.30 per share, the total anticipated cash payment of dividends in 2024 is $98 million based on the number of Common and Class B Common shares outstanding on March 29, 2024.

We will continue to consider share repurchases with excess cash, subject to regulatory approvals, if we are satisfied that this will enhance shareholder value and not compromise our financial flexibility.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Management Framework

Our business is cyclical and is subject to significant changes in cash flow over the business cycle. In addition, financial performance can be materially influenced by changes in product prices and the relative values of the Canadian and U.S. dollars. Our objective in managing capital is to ensure adequate liquidity and financial flexibility at all times, particularly at the lower points in the business cycle.

Our main policy relating to capital management is to maintain a strong balance sheet and otherwise meet financial tests that rating agencies commonly apply for investment-grade issuers of public debt. Our debt is currently rated as investment grade by three major rating agencies.

We monitor and assess our financial performance to ensure that debt levels are prudent, taking into account the anticipated direction of the business cycle. When financing acquisitions, we combine cash on hand, debt, and equity financing in a proportion that is intended to maintain an investment-grade rating for debt throughout the cycle. Debt repayments are arranged, where possible, on a staggered basis that takes into account the uneven nature of anticipated cash flows. We have established committed revolving lines of credit that provide liquidity and flexibility when capital markets are restricted. In addition, as a normal part of our business, we have in the past and may from time to time seek to repurchase our outstanding securities through issuer bids or tender offers, open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual and legal restrictions and other factors.

A strong balance sheet and liquidity profile, along with our investment-grade debt rating, are key elements of our goal to maintain a balanced capital allocation strategy. Priorities within this strategy include: reinvesting in our operations across all market cycles to strategically enhance productivity, product mix, and capacity; optimizing our portfolio of assets to reduce the variability of cash flows across market cycles; maintaining a leading cost position; maintaining financial flexibility to capitalize on growth opportunities, including the pursuit of acquisitions and larger-scale strategic growth initiatives; and returning capital to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases.

Liquidity and Capital Resource Measures

Our capital structure consists of Common share equity and long-term debt, and our liquidity includes our operating facilities.

Summary of Liquidity and Debt Ratios ($ millions, except as otherwise indicated)		**March 29, 2024**		**December 31, 2023**
Available liquidity				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	711	$	900
Operating lines available (excluding newsprint operation)[1]		1,044		1,054
Available liquidity	$	1,755	$	1,954
Total debt to total capital[2]		7%		7%
Net debt to total capital[2]		(2%)		(5%)

1. Excludes demand line of credit dedicated to our jointly-owned newsprint operation as West Fraser cannot draw on it.
2. This is a capital management measure. Refer to the "Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on this measure.

Available liquidity as at March 29, 2024 was $1,755 million (December 31, 2023 - $1,954 million). Available liquidity includes cash and cash equivalents, cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit, and amounts available on our operating loans, excluding the demand line of credit dedicated to our 50% jointly-owned newsprint operation.

Please refer to the "Cash Flow" section for analysis of the changes in cash and cash equivalents. Total debt to total capital was comparable to prior year and we remain well positioned with a strong balance sheet and liquidity profile.

Credit Facilities

As at March 29, 2024, our credit facilities consisted of a $1 billion committed revolving credit facility which matures July 2028, $25 million of uncommitted revolving credit facilities available to our U.S. subsidiaries, a $19 million (£15 million) credit facility dedicated to our European operations, and a $11 million (CAD$15 million) demand line of credit dedicated to our jointly-owned newsprint operation.

As at March 29, 2024, our revolving credit facilities were undrawn (December 31, 2023 - undrawn) and the associated deferred financing costs of $2 million (December 31, 2023 - $2 million) were recorded in other assets. Interest on the facilities is payable at floating rates based on Prime Rate Advances, Base Rate Advances, Bankers' Acceptances, Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") Advances at our option.

In addition, we have credit facilities totalling $131 million (December 31, 2023 - $133 million) dedicated to letters of credit. Letters of credit in the amount of $43 million (December 31, 2023 - $43 million) were supported by these facilities.

All debt is unsecured except the $11 million (CAD$15 million) jointly-owned newsprint operation demand line of credit, which is secured by that joint operation's current assets.

Long-Term Debt

In October 2014, we issued $300 million of fixed-rate senior unsecured notes, bearing interest at 4.35% and due October 2024, pursuant to a private placement in the U.S. The notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at our option at any time as provided in the indenture governing the notes.

We have a $200 million term loan maturing July 2025. Interest is payable at floating rates based on Base Rate Advances or SOFR Advances at our option. This loan is repayable at any time, in whole or in part, at our option and without penalty but cannot be redrawn after payment.

We have interest rate swap contracts to pay fixed interest rates and receive variable interest rates on $200 million notional principal amount of indebtedness. These swap agreements have the effect of fixing the interest rate on the $200 million 5-year term loan discussed above. In January 2024, these interest rate swaps were amended to extend their maturity from August 2024 to July 2025. Following this amendment, the weighted average fixed interest rate payable under the contract was 2.61% (previously 0.91%).

Debt Ratings

We are considered investment grade by three leading rating agencies. On March 26, 2024, Moody's changed our outlook from stable to positive. The ratings in the table below are as at April 22, 2024.

Agency	Rating	Outlook
DBRS	BBB	Stable
Moody's	Baa3	Positive
Standard & Poor's	BBB-	Stable

These ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies.

Shareholder's Equity

Our outstanding Common share equity consists of 79,249,520 Common shares and 2,281,478 Class B Common shares for a total of 81,530,998 Common shares issued and outstanding as at April 22, 2024. As of April 22, 2024, we held 99,309 Common shares as treasury shares for cancellation.

The Common shares and Class B Common shares are equal in all respects, including the right to dividends, rights upon dissolution or winding up and the right to vote, except that each Class B Common share may at any time be exchanged for one Common share. Our Common shares are listed for trading on the TSX and NYSE under the symbol WFG, while our Class B Common shares are not. Certain circumstances or corporate transactions may require the approval of the holders of our Common shares and Class B Common shares on a separate class by class basis.

Share Repurchases

On February 22, 2023, we renewed our 2023 NCIB allowing us to acquire up to 4,063,696 Common shares for cancellation from February 27, 2023 until the expiry of the bid on February 26, 2024. Under this program, we repurchased 1,907,510 common shares for cancellation.

On February 27, 2024, we renewed our 2024 NCIB allowing us to acquire up to 3,971,380 Common shares for cancellation from March 1, 2024 until the expiry of the bid on February 28, 2025. For the three months ended March 29, 2024, we repurchased for cancellation 105,666 Common shares under our 2023 NCIB program and our 2024 NCIB program.

The following table shows our purchases under our NCIB programs in 2023 and 2024:

Share repurchases (number of common shares and price per share)		**Common Shares**	**Average Price in USD**
NCIB:	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	1,834,801	$ 70.24
NCIB:	January 1, 2024 to March 29, 2024	105,666	$ 79.37

Share Options

As at April 22, 2024, there were 935,962 share purchase options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from CAD$40.97 to CAD$123.63 per Common share.

Cash Flow

Our cash is deployed primarily for operating purposes, interest payments, repayment of debt, investments in property, plant, equipment, acquisitions, share repurchases, and dividends. In normal business cycles and in years without a major acquisition or debt repayment, cash on hand and cash provided by operations have typically been sufficient to meet these uses.

We are exposed to commodity price changes. To manage our liquidity risk, we maintain adequate cash and cash equivalents balances and appropriate lines of credit. In addition, we regularly monitor and review both actual and forecasted cash flows. Refinancing risks are managed by extending maturities through regular renewals and refinancing when market conditions are supportive.

($ millions - cash provided by (used for))	Three Months Ended March 29, 2024	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
Cash used for operating activities		
Earnings (loss)	$ 35	$ (42)
Adjustments		
Amortization	138	138
Restructuring and impairment charges	10	3
Finance income, net	(9)	(7)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(4)	—
Export duty	—	—
Retirement benefit expense	15	19
Net contributions to retirement benefit plans	(12)	(16)
Tax provision (recovery)	15	(21)
Income taxes paid	(3)	(5)
Unrealized loss (gain) on electricity swaps	11	(14)
Other	15	20
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Receivables	(94)	(107)
Inventories	(148)	(105)
Prepaid expenses	5	6
Payables and accrued liabilities	(15)	(67)
	(41)	(198)
Cash used for financing activities		
Repayment of lease obligations	(4)	(4)
Finance expense paid	(3)	(3)
Repurchase of Common shares for cancellation	(7)	—
Dividends paid	(24)	(25)
	(38)	(32)
Cash used for investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of Hinton pulp mill	5	—
Additions to capital assets	(122)	(99)
Interest received	11	10
	$ (106)	$ (89)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	$ (185)	$ (319)

Operating Activities

The table above shows the main components of cash flows used for or provided by operating activities for each period. The significant factors affecting the comparison to prior year were higher earnings and changes in working capital.

Earnings, after adjusting for non-cash items, were higher versus the comparative period due primarily to higher product pricing.

Working capital increased in Q1-24 due primarily to increases in inventories and receivables.

The current quarter inventory change was driven primarily by increases in the volume of log inventory on hand. Log inventory in the northern regions of North America is built up in the first quarter to sustain SPF lumber and EWP operations during the second quarter when logging is curtailed due to wet and inaccessible land conditions. Our operations typically consume this log inventory in the spring and summer months.

Accounts receivable increased due primarily to higher product pricing and higher shipment activity towards the end of Q1-24 versus Q4-23.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities increased compared to Q1-23 due primarily to common share repurchases. We returned $7 million during the three months ended March 29, 2024 to our shareholders through Common shares repurchased under our NCIB, whereas no repurchases took place during the three months ended March 31, 2023.

We returned a total of $24 million during the three months ended March 29, 2024 to our shareholders through dividend payments, which is comparable to Q1-23.

Investing Activities

Capital expenditures of $122 million in Q1-24 (Q1-23 - $99 million) reflect our philosophy of continued reinvestment in our mills.

	Three Months Ended	
Capital Expenditures by Segment ($ millions)	**March 29, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Lumber	$ 96	$ 48
North America EWP	18	39
Pulp & Paper	3	5
Europe EWP	5	5
Corporate	0	2
Total	$ 122	$ 99

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Risks and uncertainties are included in our Annual MD&A, as updated in the disclosures in our quarterly MD&A, our public filings with securities regulatory authorities, and also include additional risks and uncertainties identified in this MD&A.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

West Fraser is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, each as defined in NI 52-109 in Canada and under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in the United States.

Limitations on Scope of Design of DC&P and ICFR

In accordance with the provisions of NI 52-109, our management has limited the scope of its design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to exclude controls, policies and procedures of Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd., which was acquired on November 17, 2023.

Spray Lake's contribution to our consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 29, 2024 was $35 million of sales, representing approximately 2.2% of consolidated sales, and $3 million of earnings, representing 7.7% of consolidated earnings. Additionally, assets attributed to Spray Lake's assets were $131 million, representing approximately 1.4% of our total assets as at March 29, 2024.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have designed our disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that information that is required to be disclosed by us in our annual filings, interim filings and other reports that we file or submit under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation. These include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information that we are required to disclose under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Senior Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under NI 52-109 in Canada and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in the United States, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 29, 2024, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Non-GAAP and Other Specified Financial Measures

Throughout this MD&A, we make reference to (i) certain non-GAAP financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment (our “Non-GAAP Financial Measures”), (ii) certain capital management measures, including available liquidity, total debt to capital ratio, and net debt to capital ratio (our “Capital Management Measures”), and (iii) certain supplementary financial measures, including our expected capital expenditures (our “Supplementary Financial Measures”). We believe that these Non-GAAP Financial Measures, Capital Management Measures, and Supplementary Financial Measures (collectively, our “Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures”) are useful performance indicators for investors to understand our operating and financial performance and our financial condition. These Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures are not generally accepted financial measures under IFRS Accounting Standards and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. Investors are cautioned that none of our Non-GAAP Financial Measures should be considered as an alternative to earnings or cash flow, as determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. As there is no standardized method of calculating any of these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures, our method of calculating each of them may differ from the methods used by other entities and, accordingly, our use of any of these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures may not be directly comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities. Accordingly, these Non-GAAP and other specified financial measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The reconciliation of the Non-GAAP measures used and presented by the Company to the most directly comparable measures under IFRS Accounting Standards is provided in the tables set forth below.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by Segment

Adjusted EBITDA is used to evaluate the operating and financial performance of our operating segments, generate future operating plans, and make strategic decisions. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as earnings determined in accordance with IFRS adding back the following line items from the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings: finance income or expense, tax provision or recovery, amortization, equity-based compensation, restructuring and impairment charges, and other income or expense.

Adjusted EBITDA by segment is defined as operating earnings determined for each reportable segment in accordance with IFRS adding back the following line items from the consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings for that reportable segment: amortization, equity-based compensation, and restructuring and impairment charges.

EBITDA is commonly reported and widely used by investors and lending institutions as an indicator of a company’s operating performance, ability to incur and service debt, and as a valuation metric. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA by segment to exclude items that do not reflect our ongoing operations and should not, in our opinion, be considered in a long-term valuation metric or should not be included in an assessment of our ability to service or incur debt.

We believe that disclosing these measures assists readers in measuring performance relative to other entities that operate in similar industries and understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of our business to provide liquidity to fund working capital needs, service outstanding debt, fund future capital expenditures and investment opportunities, and pay dividends. Adjusted EBITDA is used as an additional measure to evaluate the operating and financial performance of our reportable segments.

The following table reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, earnings.

Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA ($ millions)	**Q1-24**	**Q4-23**	**Q1-23**
Earnings (loss)	$ 35	$ (153)	$ (42)
Finance income, net	(9)	(14)	(7)
Tax provision (recovery)	15	(50)	(21)
Amortization	138	136	138
Equity-based compensation	4	15	2
Restructuring and impairment charges	10	134	3
Other expense (income)	7	30	(14)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 200	$ 97	$ 58

The following tables reconcile Adjusted EBITDA by segment to the most directly comparable IFRS measures for each of our reportable segments. We consider operating earnings to be the most directly comparable IFRS measure for Adjusted EBITDA by segment as operating earnings is the IFRS measure most used by the chief operating decision maker when evaluating segment operating performance.

Quarterly Adjusted EBITDA by Segment ($ millions)

Q1-24	**Lumber**	**NA EWP**	**Pulp & Paper**	**Europe EWP**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (52)	$ 117	$ 3	$ (14)	$ (7)	$ 48
Amortization	50	71	3	12	3	138
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	4	4
Restructuring and impairment charges	12	—	(2)	—	—	10
Adjusted EBITDA by segment	$ 10	$ 188	$ 3	$ (1)	$ —	$ 200

Q4-23	**Lumber**	**NA EWP**	**Pulp & Paper**	**Europe EWP**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (228)	$ 74	$ (7)	$ (10)	$ (17)	$ (187)
Amortization	48	69	3	13	3	136
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	15	15
Restructuring and impairment charges	128	—	6	—	—	134
Adjusted EBITDA by segment	$ (51)	$ 143	$ 2	$ 3	$ —	$ 97

Q1-23	**Lumber**	**NA EWP**	**Pulp & Paper**	**Europe EWP**	**Corporate & Other**	**Total**
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (48)	$ (38)	$ (2)	$ 8	$ (4)	$ (85)
Amortization	46	69	9	12	2	138
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2	2
Restructuring and impairment charges	1	—	1	—	—	3
Adjusted EBITDA by segment	$ —	$ 31	$ 7	$ 20	$ —	$ 58

Available liquidity

Available liquidity is the sum of our cash and cash equivalents and funds available under our committed and uncommitted bank credit facilities. We believe disclosing this measure assists readers in understanding our ability to meet uses of cash resulting from contractual obligations and other commitments at a point in time.

Available Liquidity ($ millions)		**March 29, 2024**		**December 31, 2023**
Cash and cash equivalents	$	711	$	900
Operating lines available (excluding newsprint operation)[1]		1,044		1,054
		1,755		1,954
Cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit		—		—
Borrowings on operating lines		—		—
Available liquidity	$	1,755	$	1,954

1. Excludes demand line of credit dedicated to our jointly-owned newsprint operation as West Fraser cannot draw on it.

Total debt to total capital ratio

Total debt to total capital ratio is total debt divided by total capital, expressed as a percentage. Total capital is defined as the sum of total debt plus total equity. This calculation is defined in certain of our bank covenant agreements. We believe disclosing this measure assists readers in understanding our capital structure, financial solvency, and degree of leverage at a point in time.

The following table outlines the composition of the measure.

Total Debt to Capital ($ millions)		**March 29, 2024**		**December 31, 2023**
Debt				
Operating loans	$	—	$	—
Current and long-term lease obligation		37		39
Current and long-term debt		500		500
Derivative liabilities[1]		—		—
Open letters of credit[1]		43		43
Total debt		580		582
Shareholders' equity		7,234		7,223
Total capital	$	7,814	$	7,805
Total debt to capital		7%		7%

1. Letters of credit facilities and the fair value of derivative liabilities are part of our bank covenants' total debt calculation.

Net debt to capital ratio

Net debt to capital ratio is net debt divided by total capital, expressed as a percentage. Net debt is calculated as total debt less cash and cash equivalents, open letters of credit, and the fair value of any derivative liabilities. Total capital is defined as the sum of net debt plus total equity. We believe disclosing this measure assists readers in understanding our capital structure, financial solvency, and degree of leverage at a point in time. We believe that using net debt in the calculation is helpful because net debt represents the amount of debt obligations that are not covered by available cash and cash equivalents.

The following table outlines the composition of the measure.

Net Debt to Capital ($ millions)	**March 29, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Debt		
Operating loans	$ —	$ —
Current and long-term lease obligation	37	39
Current and long-term debt	500	500
Derivative liabilities[1]	—	—
Open letters of credit[1]	43	43
Total debt	580	582
Cash and cash equivalents	(711)	(900)
Open letters of credit	(43)	(43)
Derivative liabilities	—	—
Cheques issued in excess of funds on deposit	—	—
Net debt	(174)	(361)
Shareholders' equity	7,234	7,223
Total capital	$ 7,060	$ 6,862
Net debt to capital	(2%)	(5%)

1. Letters of credit facilities and the fair value of derivative liabilities are part of our bank covenants' total debt calculation.

Expected capital expenditures

This measure represents our best estimate of the amount of cash outflows relating to additions to capital assets for the current year based on our current outlook. This amount is comprised primarily of various improvement projects and maintenance-of-business expenditures, projects focused on optimization and automation of the manufacturing process, and projects targeted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This measure assumes no deterioration in market conditions during the year and that we are able to proceed with our plans on time and on budget. This estimate is subject to the risks and uncertainties identified in this MD&A.

Glossary of Key Terms

We use the following terms in this MD&A:

Term	Description
AAC	Annual allowable cut
ADD	Antidumping duty
AR	Administrative Review by the USDOC
B.C.	British Columbia
BCTMP	Bleached chemithermomechanical pulp
CAD or CAD$	Canadian dollars
CEO	President and Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Senior Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
CGU	Cash generating unit
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
Crown timber	Timber harvested from lands owned by a provincial government
CVD	Countervailing duty
DC&P	Disclosure Controls and Procedures
EDGAR	Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EWP	Engineered wood products

GBP	British pound sterling
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICFR	Internal Control over Financial Reporting
IFRS Accounting Standards	International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board
LVL	Laminated veneer lumber
MDF	Medium-density fibreboard
NA	North America
NA EWP	North America Engineered Wood Products
NBSK	Northern bleached softwood kraft pulp
NCIB	Normal course issuer bid
2023 NCIB	Normal course issuer bid - February 27, 2023 to February 26, 2024
2024 NCIB	Normal course issuer bid - March 1, 2024 to February 28, 2025
NI 52-109	National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*
Norbord	Norbord Inc.
Norbord Acquisition	Acquisition of Norbord completed February 1, 2021
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OSB	Oriented strand board
POI	Period of Investigation in respect of an USDOC administrative review
PPE	Property, plant, and equipment
Q1-24 or Q1-23	three months ended March 29, 2024 or March 31, 2023 and for balance sheet amounts as at March 29, 2024 or March 31, 2023
Q2-24 or Q2-23	three months ended June 28, 2024 or June 30, 2023 and for balance sheet amounts as at June 28, 2024 or June 30, 2023
Q3-24 or Q3-23	three months ended September 27, 2024 or September 29, 2023 and for balance sheet amounts as at September 27, 2024 or September 29, 2023
Q4-24 or Q4-23	three months ended December 31, 2024 or 2023 and for balance sheet amounts as at December 31, 2024 or 2023
SEDAR+	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval +
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SOX	Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
SPF	Spruce/pine/balsam fir lumber
Spray Lake lumber mill	Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd.
SYP	Southern yellow pine lumber
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
U.K.	United Kingdom
UKP	Unbleached kraft pulp
U.S.	United States
USD or $ or US$	United States Dollars
USDOC	United States Department of Commerce
USITC	United States International Trade Commission

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A includes statements and information that constitutes “forward-looking information” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of United States securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). Forward-looking statements include statements that are forward-looking or predictive in nature and are dependent upon or refer to future events or conditions. We use words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” “seeks,” “intends,” “targets,” “projects,” “forecasts,” or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could,” to identify these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements generally include statements which reflect management's expectations regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies and outlook of West Fraser and its subsidiaries, as well as the outlook for North American and international economies for the current fiscal year and subsequent periods.

Forward-looking statements included in this MD&A include references to:

Discussion	Forward-Looking Statements
Our Business and Strategy	our corporate strategy and objectives to generate strong financial results through the business cycle, maintain a strong balance sheet and liquidity profile along with an investment-grade debt rating, to maintain a leading cost position and to return capital to shareholders, reinvest in operations across all market cycles to enhance productivity, product mix and capacity, renewable building materials and ability to sequester carbon to fight against climate change, achieve science-based targets to achieve near-term greenhouse gas reductions across all our operations, pursuit of opportunistic acquisitions and larger-scale growth initiatives
Recent Developments – Markets	impact of new home construction activity, interest rates and inflationary price pressures, mortgage rates, housing supply and demand and affordability, housing starts, housing prices, unemployment rates, repair and remodelling demand, inflationary pressures on demand for lumber and OSB, capacity contraction in lumber supply fundamentals, expectations regarding near, medium and longer-term core demand, import trends and inflation; impact of new or reduced lumber and OSB production capacity on market supply and pricing; impact of warm weather in Western Canada on log inventories and future production
Discussion & Analysis of Annual Results by Product Segment - Lumber Segment - Softwood Lumber Dispute	administrative review commencement, adjustment of export duty rates, proceedings related to duty rates, and timing of finalization of AR5 and AR6 duty rates
Business Outlook – Markets	market conditions, housing affordability, demand for our products over the near, medium and longer term, growing market penetration of mass timber, impacts of interest rates and mortgage rates, rates for U.S. housing starts, inflationary pressures, ability to capitalize on long-term growth opportunities; and expectations as to stabilization and moderation of interest rates, impact of broader economy and employment slowing and potential for demand decline in near term, ongoing geopolitical conflict, financial impact of our Pulp & Paper segment and contribution and variability to our consolidated results
Business Outlook – Softwood lumber dispute	the timing and finalization of the AR5, AR6 and AR7 duty rates and their impact on our financial position
Business Outlook – Operations	production levels, demand expectations, projected SPF and SYP lumber shipments, projected OSB shipments, operating costs, upward bias to fibre costs, expectation of increasing B.C. and Alberta stumpage rates, U.S. South log costs and trends similar to 2023 on average, with region-specific log costs varying, the moderation of impact of inflationary pressures and availability constraints for labour, capital equipment, transportation, raw materials such as resins and chemicals, and energy, ongoing geopolitical conflict, expectations as to availability of transportation services, downside risk to shipment guidance, particularly for SYP, the timing, costs of restart, ramp up period to target production and contribution to shipments of Allendale OSB facility, and the overall OSB platform with modern Allendale OSB facility operating, and expectations as to moderation of input costs and improved availability across supply chain
Business Outlook – Cash Flows	projected cash flows from operations and available liquidity, projected capital expenditures and completion dates (including with respect to the modernization of the Henderson, Texas lumber manufacturing facility), expected results of capital expenditures, including improvements, maintenance, optimization and automation projects and projects targeted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, maintenance of our investment grade debt rating, strategic growth opportunities, expected continuity of dividends and share repurchases
Liquidity and Capital Resources	available liquidity, our policy on capital management, maintenance of investment grade debt rating, and our goal to maintain a balanced capital allocation strategy

By their nature, these forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, which contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, and other forward-looking statements will not occur. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

- assumptions in connection with the economic and financial conditions in the U.S., Canada, U.K., Europe and globally and consequential demand for our products, including the impact of persistently weak market conditions on our ability to meet our current lumber shipment guidance, in particular downside risk to shipment guidance, particularly for SYP, and variability of operating schedules and the impact of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East;

- continued increases in interest rates and inflation and sustained higher interest rates and rates of inflation could impact housing affordability and repair and remodelling demand, which could reduce demand for our products;
- global supply chain issues may result in increases to our costs and may contribute to a reduction in near-term demand for our products;
- continued governmental approvals and authorizations to access timber supply, and the impact of forest fires, infestations, environmental protection measures and actions taken by government respecting Indigenous rights, title and/or reconciliation efforts on these approvals and authorizations;
- risks inherent in our product concentration and cyclicality;
- effects of competition for logs, availability of fibre and fibre resources and product pricing pressures, including continued access to log supply and fibre resources at competitive prices and the impact of third-party certification standards; including reliance on fibre off-take agreements and third party consumers of wood chips;
- effects of variations in the price and availability of manufacturing inputs, including energy, employee wages, resin and other input costs, and the impact of inflationary pressures on the costs of these manufacturing costs, including increases in stumpage fees and log costs;
- availability and costs of transportation services, including truck and rail services, and port facilities, and impacts on transportation services of wildfires and severe weather events, and the impact of increased energy prices on the costs of transportation services;
- transportation constraints may continue to negatively impact our ability to meet projected shipment volumes;
- the timing of our planned capital investments may be delayed, the ultimate costs of these investments may be increased as a result of inflation, and the projected rates of return may not be achieved;
- various events that could disrupt operations, including natural, man-made or catastrophic events including drought, wildfires, cyber security incidents, any state of emergency and/or evacuation orders issued by governments, and ongoing relations with employees;
- risks inherent to customer dependence;
- impact of future cross border trade rulings or agreements;
- implementation of important strategic initiatives and identification, completion and integration of acquisitions;
- impact of changes to, or non-compliance with, environmental or other regulations;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and on customer demand, supply and distribution and other factors;
- government restrictions, standards or regulations intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and our inability to achieve our SBTi commitment for the reduction of greenhouse gases as planned;
- the costs and timeline to achieve our greenhouse gas emissions objectives may be greater and take longer than anticipated;
- changes in government policy and regulation, including actions taken by the Government of British Columbia pursuant to recent amendments to forestry legislation and initiatives to defer logging of forests deemed “old growth” and the impact of these actions on our timber supply;
- impact of weather and climate change on our operations or the operations or demand of our suppliers and customers;
- ability to implement new or upgraded information technology infrastructure;
- impact of information technology service disruptions or failures;
- impact of any product liability claims in excess of insurance coverage;
- risks inherent to a capital intensive industry;
- impact of future outcomes of tax exposures;
- potential future changes in tax laws, including tax rates;
- risks associated with investigations, claims and legal, regulatory and tax proceedings covering matters which if resolved unfavourably may result in a loss to the Company;
- effects of currency exposures and exchange rate fluctuations;
- fair values of our electricity swaps may be volatile and sensitive to fluctuations in forward electricity prices and changes in government policy and regulation;
- future operating costs;
- availability of financing, bank lines, securitization programs and/or other means of liquidity;
- continued access to timber supply in the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations;
- our ability to continue to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting;
- finalization of certain post-close working capital adjustments and purchase price allocation relating to the sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill;
- continued access to timber supply in the traditional territories of Indigenous Nations;

- our ability to continue to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting;
- finalization of certain post-close working capital adjustments and purchase price allocation relating to the purchase of Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd.;
- the risks and uncertainties described in the MD&A and the 2023 Annual MD&A; and
- other risks detailed from time to time in our annual information forms, annual reports, MD&A, quarterly reports and material change reports filed with and furnished to securities regulators.

In addition, actual outcomes and results of these statements will depend on a number of factors including those matters described under "Risks and Uncertainties" in our 2023 Annual MD&A and this interim MD&A and may differ materially from those anticipated or projected. This list of important factors affecting forward-looking statements is not exhaustive and reference should be made to the other factors discussed in public filings with securities regulatory authorities. Accordingly, readers should exercise caution in relying upon forward-looking statements and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, to reflect subsequent events or circumstances except as required by applicable securities laws.

Additional Information

Additional information on West Fraser, including our Annual Information Form and other publicly filed documents, is available on the Company's website at www.westfraser.com, on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and on the EDGAR section of the SEC website at www.sec.gov/edgar.

Where this MD&A includes information from third parties, we believe that such information (including information from industry and general publications and surveys) is generally reliable. However, we have not independently verified any such third-party information and cannot assure you of its accuracy or completeness.

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in millions of United States dollars, except where indicated - unaudited)

	Note	March 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 711	$ 900
Receivables		388	311
Income taxes receivable		70	93
Inventories	5	1,014	851
Prepaid expenses		35	40
Assets held for sale	6	146	182
		2,363	2,377
Property, plant and equipment		3,829	3,835
Timber licences		371	376
Goodwill and other intangible assets		2,290	2,307
Export duty deposits	17	384	377
Other assets		139	137
Deferred income tax assets		5	6
		$ 9,381	$ 9,415
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables and accrued liabilities		$ 622	$ 620
Current portion of long-term debt	7	300	300
Current portion of reforestation and decommissioning obligations		59	60
Income taxes payable		11	7
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	6	21	63
		1,013	1,050
Long-term debt	7	199	199
Other liabilities	8	258	260
Deferred income tax liabilities		676	683
		2,147	2,193
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	10	2,604	2,607
Retained earnings		4,936	4,913
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(306)	(297)
		7,234	7,223
		$ 9,381	$ 9,415

The number of Common shares and Class B Common shares outstanding at April 22, 2024 was 81,530,998.

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) and Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)

(in millions of United States dollars, except where indicated - unaudited)

		Three Months Ended	
		March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sales		$ 1,627	$ 1,627
Costs and expenses			
Cost of products sold		1,118	1,245
Freight and other distribution costs		219	234
Export duties, net	17	14	13
Amortization		138	138
Selling, general and administration		76	76
Equity-based compensation		4	2
Restructuring and impairment charges	11	10	3
		1,579	1,712
Operating earnings (loss)		48	(85)
Finance income, net	12	9	7
Other income (expense)	13	(7)	14
Earnings (loss) before tax		50	(63)
Tax recovery (provision)	14	(15)	21
Earnings (loss)		$ 35	$ (42)
Earnings (loss) per share (dollars)			
Basic	15	$ 0.42	$ (0.50)
Diluted	15	$ 0.42	$ (0.52)
Comprehensive earnings (loss)			
Earnings (loss)		$ 35	$ (42)
Other comprehensive earnings			
Items that may be reclassified to earnings			
Translation gain (loss) on operations with different functional currencies		(9)	13
Items that will not be reclassified to earnings			
Actuarial gain on retirement benefits, net of tax	9	18	8
		9	21
Comprehensive earnings (loss)		$ 44	$ (21)

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(in millions of United States dollars, except where indicated - unaudited)

		Three Months Ended	
	Note	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Share capital			
Balance - beginning of period		$ 2,607	$ 2,667
Repurchase of Common shares for cancellation	10	(3)	—
Balance - end of period		$ 2,604	$ 2,667
Retained earnings			
Balance - beginning of period		$ 4,913	$ 5,284
Actuarial gain on retirement benefits, net of tax	9	18	8
Repurchase of Common shares for cancellation	10	(5)	—
Earnings (loss) for the period		35	(42)
Dividends declared		(24)	(25)
Balance - end of period		$ 4,936	$ 5,224
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Balance - beginning of period		$ (297)	$ (332)
Translation gain (loss) on operations with different functional currencies		(9)	13
Balance - end of period		$ (306)	$ (318)
Shareholders' Equity		$ 7,234	$ 7,573

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in millions of United States dollars, except where indicated - unaudited)

	Note	Three Months Ended March 29, 2024	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023
Cash used for operating activities			
Earnings (loss)		$ 35	$ (42)
Adjustments			
Amortization		138	138
Restructuring and impairment charges	11	10	3
Finance income, net	12	(9)	(7)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(4)	—
Export duty	17	—	—
Retirement benefit expense		15	19
Net contributions to retirement benefit plans		(12)	(16)
Tax provision (recovery)	14	15	(21)
Income taxes paid		(3)	(5)
Unrealized loss (gain) on electricity swaps		11	(14)
Other		15	20
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Receivables		(94)	(107)
Inventories		(148)	(105)
Prepaid expenses		5	6
Payables and accrued liabilities		(15)	(67)
		(41)	(198)
Cash used for financing activities			
Repayment of lease obligations		(4)	(4)
Finance expense paid		(3)	(3)
Repurchase of Common shares for cancellation	10	(7)	—
Dividends paid		(24)	(25)
		(38)	(32)
Cash used for investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of Hinton pulp mill		5	—
Additions to capital assets		(122)	(99)
Interest received		11	10
		(106)	(89)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		(185)	(319)
Foreign exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents		(4)	3
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period		900	1,162
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period		$ 711	$ 847

1. Nature of operations

West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. ("West Fraser", the “Company”, "we", "us" or "our") is a diversified wood products company with more than 60 facilities in Canada, the United States (“U.S.”), the United Kingdom (“U.K.”), and Europe. From responsibly sourced and sustainably managed forest resources, we produce lumber, engineered wood products (OSB, LVL, MDF, plywood, and particleboard), pulp, newsprint, wood chips, other residuals and renewable energy. Our products are used in home construction, repair and remodelling, industrial applications, papers, tissue, and box materials. Our executive office is located at 885 West Georgia Street, Suite 1500, Vancouver, British Columbia. West Fraser was formed by articles of amalgamation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) and is registered in British Columbia, Canada. Our Common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol WFG.

2. Basis of presentation

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, under International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting.* These condensed consolidated financial statements use the same accounting policies as the most recent audited annual consolidated financial statements.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Audit Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors on April 23, 2024. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Our fiscal year is the calendar year ending December 31. Effective January 1, 2023, our fiscal quarters are the 13-week periods ending on the last Friday of March, June, and September with the fourth quarter ending December 31. References to the three months ended March 29, 2024 and the first quarter of 2024 relate to the 13-week period ended March 29, 2024.

Figures have been rounded to millions of dollars to reflect the accuracy of the underlying balances and as a result certain tables may not add due to rounding impacts.

Assets and liabilities transferred or subject to transfer as a result of the sales of the Hinton pulp mill, Quesnel River Pulp mill, and Slave Lake Pulp mill have been presented as part of assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale respectively (see note 6) and are not included in the other balance sheet amounts presented as at March 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Application of new and revised accounting standards

In January 2020, the IASB issued *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)*. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also clarify the definition of a settlement and provide situations that would be considered as a settlement of a liability. In October 2022, the IASB issued *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)*. These further amendments clarify how to address the effects on classification and disclosure of covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the reporting date and covenants that an entity must comply with only after the reporting date. We have adopted these amendments effective January 1, 2024. These amendments did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* ("IFRS 18"), which replaces IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to improve comparability in the reporting of financial performance to give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing entities. The standard impacts the presentation of the financial statements and notes, in particular the income statement where entities will be required to present separate categories of income and expense for operating, investing, and financing activities with prescribed subtotals for each new category. IFRS 18 will also require management-defined performance measures to be explained and included in a separate note within the financial statements. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. We are currently assessing the impact of this amendment on our consolidated financial statements.

3. Business combinations

Cariboo Pulp & Paper

We attained sole control of Cariboo Pulp & Paper (“CPP”) during Q1-24 in relation to an agreement (“the CPP agreement”) with Mercer International Inc. (“Mercer”) to dissolve our 50/50 joint venture in Cariboo Pulp & Paper (“CPP JV”). No termination or other amounts are payable by either company in connection with the CPP agreement.

CPP produces northern bleached softwood kraft (“NBSK”) pulp, related by-products, and energy. Prior to the CPP agreement, we accounted for the CPP JV under IFRS Accounting Standards by recognizing our share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses related to this joint operation.

Prior to the CPP agreement, the CPP JV was a joint operation under IFRS Accounting Standards that met the definition of a business. Accordingly, we applied the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*.

This required us to first remeasure the carrying value of our 50% interest in the CPP JV to fair value and then recognize an additional 50% interest in CPP at fair value in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 3.

The determination of the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities required management to use estimates that contain uncertainty and critical judgments. We applied the income approach in determining the fair value of property, plant, and equipment. Cash flow forecasts were based on internal estimates for 2024 through 2027 and estimated mid-cycle earnings for subsequent years. Assumptions included production volume, product pricing, raw material input cost, production cost, terminal multiple, and discount rate. Key assumptions were determined using external sources and historical data from internal sources.

We recognized a net gain on the business combination as the estimated fair value of 100% of CPP’s identifiable assets and liabilities exceeded the carrying value of our 50% interest in the CPP JV prior to the CPP agreement.

Fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities (100% interest in CPP):		
Cash	$	2
Accounts receivable		3
Inventories		35
Prepaid expenses		1
Property, plant and equipment		59
Payables and accrued liabilities		(39)
Other liabilities		(14)
Deferred income tax liabilities		(1)
		44
Less: Carrying value of our previously held 50% interest in the CPP JV		(43)
Net gain resulting from the CPP agreement	$	1

The net gain resulting from the CPP agreement is recognized as other income. Our valuation of property, plant and equipment remains preliminary as at March 29, 2024.

Spray Lake Acquisition

On November 17, 2023, we acquired 100 percent of the shares in Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd., which operates a lumber mill located in Cochrane, Alberta, and the associated timber licenses ("Spray Lake Acquisition") for preliminary cash consideration of $102 million (CAD$140 million). This acquisition has been accounted for as an acquisition of a business in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations.* We have allocated the purchase price based on our preliminary estimated fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as follows:

West Fraser purchase consideration:		
Cash consideration	$	102

Fair value of net assets acquired:		
Cash	$	1
Accounts receivable		3
Inventories		24
Prepaid expenses		1
Income taxes receivable		1
Property, plant and equipment		58
Timber licenses		42
Payables and accrued liabilities		(8)
Other liabilities		(3)
Deferred income tax liabilities		(18)
	$	102

Purchase consideration is preliminary as at March 29, 2024 and is subject to finalization of certain post-close working capital adjustments. Our valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets remains preliminary as at March 29, 2024.

4. Seasonality of operations

Our operating results are subject to seasonal fluctuations that may impact quarter-to-quarter comparisons. Consequently, interim operating results may not proportionately reflect operating results for a full year.

Market demand varies seasonally, as home building activity and repair-and-remodelling work are generally stronger in the spring and summer months. Extreme weather conditions, including wildfires in Western Canada and hurricanes in the U.S. South, may periodically affect operations, including logging, manufacturing and transportation. Log inventory is typically built up in the northern regions of North America and Europe during the winter to sustain our lumber and EWP production during the second quarter when logging is curtailed due to wet and inaccessible land conditions. This inventory is generally consumed in the spring and summer months.

5. Inventories

As at		**March 29, 2024**		**December 31, 2023**
Manufactured products	$	381	$	363
Logs and other raw materials		391		257
Materials and supplies		241		231
	$	1,014	$	851

Inventories at March 29, 2024 were subject to a valuation reserve of $24 million (December 31, 2023 - $31 million) to reflect net realizable value being lower than cost.

6. Disposal groups held for sale

Sale of Hinton pulp mill

On July 10, 2023, we announced an agreement to sell our unbleached softwood kraft pulp mill in Hinton, Alberta to Mondi Group plc (“Mondi”). The transaction closed on February 3, 2024 following the completion of regulatory reviews and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mondi purchased specified assets, including property, plant and equipment and working capital, and assumed certain liabilities related to the Hinton pulp mill in exchange for a base purchase price of $5 million prior to working capital and other adjustments specified in the asset purchase agreement. Pursuant to the transaction, we will continue to supply fibre to the Hinton pulp mill under long-term contract, via residuals from our Alberta lumber mills.

An impairment reversal of $1 million in relation to the sale of the Hinton pulp mill has been included in Restructuring and impairment charges in the three months ended March 29, 2024 (see note 11). The impairment reversal relates to the remeasurement of working capital adjustments specified in the asset purchase agreement.

Sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill

On September 22, 2023, we announced an agreement to sell our two bleached chemithermomechanical pulp (“BCTMP”) mills, Quesnel River Pulp mill in Quesnel, B.C. and Slave Lake Pulp mill in Slave Lake, Alberta to an affiliate of a fund managed by Atlas Holdings (“Atlas”). The transaction closed on April 20, 2024 following the completion of regulatory reviews and satisfaction of customary closing conditions (see note 19). The facilities are presented as a disposal group held for sale at March 29, 2024.

Under the terms of the agreement, Atlas purchased specified assets, including property, plant and equipment, working capital, and certain timber licenses in Alberta, and assumed certain liabilities related to the mills and timber licenses in exchange for a base purchase price of $120 million prior to working capital adjustments specified in the asset purchase agreement. Pursuant to the transaction, we will continue to supply fibre to the Quesnel River Pulp mill under long-term contract.

An impairment reversal of $1 million in relation to the sale of the Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill has been included in Restructuring and impairment charges in the three months ended March 29, 2024 (see note 11). The impairment reversal relates to the remeasurement of estimated working capital adjustments specified in the asset purchase agreement.

As at March 29, 2024, the carrying value of the disposal group, which comprised only of assets and liabilities subject to transfer as a result of the sale of Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill, comprised the following assets and liabilities:

Receivables	$	36
Inventories		48
Prepaid expenses		2
Property, plant and equipment		56
Timber licenses		3
Retirement assets		1
Assets held for sale	$	146
Payables and accrued liabilities	$	20
Reforestation and decommissioning obligations		—
Retirement liabilities		1
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	$	21

7. Operating loans and long-term debt

Operating loans

As at March 29, 2024, our credit facilities consisted of a $1 billion committed revolving credit facility which matures July 2028, $25 million of uncommitted revolving credit facilities available to our U.S. subsidiaries, a $19 million (£15 million) credit facility dedicated to our European operations, and a $11 million (CAD$15 million) demand line of credit dedicated to our jointly-owned newsprint operation.

As at March 29, 2024, our revolving credit facilities were undrawn (December 31, 2023 - undrawn) and the associated deferred financing costs of $2 million (December 31, 2023 - $2 million) were recorded in other assets. Interest on the facilities is payable at floating rates based on Prime Rate Advances, Base Rate Advances, Bankers' Acceptances, or Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") Advances at our option.

In addition, we have credit facilities totalling $131 million (December 31, 2023 - $133 million) dedicated to letters of credit. Letters of credit in the amount of $43 million (December 31, 2023 - $43 million) were supported by these facilities.

All debt is unsecured except the $11 million (CAD$15 million) jointly-owned newsprint operation demand line of credit, which is secured by that joint operation's current assets.

Long-term debt

As at		**March 29, 2024**		**December 31, 2023**
Senior notes due October 2024; interest at 4.35%	$	300	$	300
Term loan due July 2025; floating interest rate		200		200
		500		500
Less: deferred financing costs		(1)		(1)
Less: current portion		(300)		(300)
	$	199	$	199

The fair value of the long-term debt at March 29, 2024 was $496 million (December 31, 2023 - $494 million) based on rates available to us at the balance sheet date for long-term debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Interest rate swap contracts

We have interest rate swap contracts that have the effect of fixing the interest rate on the $200 million term loan disclosed in the long-term debt table above. In January 2024, these interest rate swaps were amended to extend their maturity from August 2024 to July 2025. Following this amendment, the weighted average fixed interest rate payable under the contract was 2.61% (previously 0.91%).

The interest rate swap contracts are accounted for as a derivative, with the related changes in the fair value included in other income or expense in our consolidated statements of earnings. For the three months ended March 29, 2024, a nominal gain (three months ended March 31, 2023 - a loss of $2 million) was recognized in relation to the interest rate swap contracts. The fair value of the interest rate swap contracts at March 29, 2024 was an asset of $6 million (December 31, 2023 - asset of $6 million).

8. Other liabilities

As at	Note	March 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Retirement liabilities	9	$ 87	$ 106
Long-term portion of reforestation obligations		66	53
Long-term portion of decommissioning obligations		19	16
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations		24	26
Export duties	17	25	24
Electricity swaps		14	12
Other		22	22
		$ 258	$ 260

9. Retirement benefits

We maintain defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans covering most of our employees. The defined benefit plans generally do not require employee contributions and provide a guaranteed level of pension payable for life based either on length of service or on earnings and length of service, and in most cases do not increase after commencement of retirement. We also provide group life insurance, medical and extended health benefits to certain employee groups.

The table below summarizes the status of the defined benefit pension plans and other retirement benefit plans in aggregate.

As at	March 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Projected benefit obligations	$ (780)	$ (808)
Fair value of plan assets	779	786
Impact of asset ceiling adjustments	(1)	(1)
	(2)	(23)
Represented by		
Retirement assets	85	83
Retirement liabilities	(87)	(106)
	$ (2)	$ (23)

The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine our balance sheet date retirement assets and liabilities are as follows:

	March 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount rate	5.00%	4.69%
Future compensation rate increase	3.62%	3.62%

The actuarial gain on retirement benefits, included in other comprehensive earnings, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial gain	$ 24	$ 10
Tax provision	(6)	(3)
	$ 18	$ 8

10. Share capital

Authorized

400,000,000 Common shares, without par value
20,000,000 Class B Common shares, without par value
10,000,000 Preferred shares, issuable in series, without par value

Issued

	March 29, 2024		December 31, 2023	
As at	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Common	79,340,852	$ 2,604	79,439,518	$ 2,607
Class B Common	2,281,478	—	2,281,478	—
Total Common	81,622,330	$ 2,604	81,720,996	$ 2,607

For the three months ended March 29, 2024, we issued 7,000 Common shares under our share option plans (three months ended March 31, 2023 - 383 Common shares) and no Common shares under our employee share purchase plan (three months ended March 31, 2023 - no Common shares).

Rights and restrictions of Common shares

The Common shares and Class B Common shares are equal in all respects, including the right to dividends, rights upon dissolution or winding up and the right to vote, except that each Class B Common share may at any time be exchanged for one Common share. Our Common shares are listed for trading on the TSX and NYSE under the symbol WFG, while our Class B Common shares are not. Certain circumstances or corporate transactions may require the approval of the holders of our Common shares and Class B Common shares on a separate class by class basis.

Share repurchases

On February 27, 2024, we renewed our normal course issuer bid (“2024 NCIB”) allowing us to acquire up to 3,971,380 Common shares for cancellation from March 1, 2024 until the expiry of the bid on February 28, 2025.

For the three months ended March 29, 2024, we repurchased for cancellation 105,666 Common shares (2023 - no Common shares) at an average price of $79.37 per share under our 2023 NCIB and 2024 NCIB program.

11. Restructuring and impairment charges

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Impairment reversal related to Hinton pulp mill	(1)	—
Impairment reversal related to Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill	(1)	—
Restructuring related to Canadian and U.S. lumber operations	12	—
Other restructuring charges	—	3
	10	3

In the three months ended March 29, 2024, we recorded restructuring and impairment charges of $10 million.

We recorded an impairment reversal of $1 million in relation to the sale of the Hinton pulp mill (see note 6). In addition, we recorded an impairment reversal of $1 million in relation to the sale of the Quesnel River Pulp mill and Slave Lake Pulp mill (see note 6).

We recorded restructuring and impairment charges of $12 million associated with the announcement of the permanent closure of our Fraser Lake lumber mill and the permanent closure of our lumber mill in Maxville, Florida and the indefinite curtailment of operations at our lumber mill in Huttig, Arkansas.

Restructuring charges of $3 million were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2023 relating to the closure of a regional corporate office in our lumber segment and the closure of a distribution centre in our pulp & paper segment.

12. Finance income, net

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expense	(7)	(6)
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	11	10
Net interest income on export duty deposits	6	4
Finance income (expense) on employee future benefits	(1)	—
	9	7

13. Other income (expense)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	$ 4	$ —
Gain resulting from the CPP agreement	1	—
Gain (loss) on electricity swaps	(11)	14
Gain (loss) on interest rate swap contracts	—	(2)
Other	(1)	2
	(7)	14

14. Tax recovery (provision)

The tax recovery (provision) differs from the amount that would have resulted from applying the B.C. statutory income tax rate to earnings (loss) before tax as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income tax recovery (provision) at statutory rate of 27%	$ (13)	$ 17
Rate differentials between jurisdictions and on specified activities	(1)	—
Non-taxable amounts	1	1
Other	(2)	3
Tax recovery (provision)	$ (15)	$ 21

15. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on earnings (loss) available to Common shareholders, as set out below, using the weighted average number of Common shares and Class B Common shares outstanding.

Certain of our equity-based compensation plans may be settled in cash or Common shares at the holder's option and for the purposes of calculating diluted earnings (loss) per share, the more dilutive of the cash-settled and equity-settled method is used, regardless of how the plan is accounted for. Plans that are accounted for using the cash-settled method will require adjustments to the numerator and denominator if the equity-settled method is determined to have a dilutive effect as compared to the cash-settled method.

The numerator under the equity-settled method is calculated based on earnings (loss) available to Common shareholders adjusted to remove the cash-settled equity-based compensation expense or recovery that has been charged or credited to earnings (loss) and deducting a notional charge using the equity-settled method, as set out below. Adjustments to earnings (loss) are tax-effected as applicable. The denominator under the equity-settled method is calculated using the treasury stock method. Share options under the equity-settled method are considered dilutive when the average market price of our Common shares for the period exceeds the exercise price of the share option.

The cash-settled method was more dilutive for the three months ended March 29, 2024 and therefore no adjustment was required for the numerator and denominator. The equity-settled method was more dilutive for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and an adjustment was required for both the numerator and denominator.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used for the purposes of calculating diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings (loss)		
Numerator for basic EPS	$ 35	$ (42)
Cash-settled expense (recovery) included in earnings	—	—
Equity-settled expense adjustment	—	(2)
Numerator for diluted EPS	$ 35	$ (44)
Weighted average number of shares (thousands)		
Denominator for basic EPS	81,679	83,555
Effect of dilutive equity-based compensation	—	319
Denominator for diluted EPS	81,679	83,874
Earnings (loss) per share (dollars)		
Basic	$ 0.42	$ (0.50)
Diluted	$ 0.42	$ (0.52)

16. Segment and geographical information

Three months ended March 29, 2024	Lumber	NA EWP	Pulp & Paper	Europe EWP	Corporate & Other	Total
Sales						
To external customers	$ 673	$ 695	$ 151	$ 108	$ —	$ 1,627
To other segments	12	2	4	—	(18)	—
	$ 685	697	155	108	(18)	1,627
Cost of products sold	(525)	(401)	(117)	(92)	19	(1,118)
Freight and other distribution costs	(98)	(81)	(30)	(10)	—	(219)
Export duties, net	(14)	—	—	—	—	(14)
Amortization	(50)	(71)	(3)	(12)	(3)	(138)
Selling, general and administration	(37)	(27)	(4)	(7)	—	(76)
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(12)	—	2	—	—	(10)
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (52)	$ 117	$ 3	$ (14)	$ (7)	$ 48

Three months ended March 31, 2023	Lumber	NA EWP	Pulp & Paper	Europe EWP	Corporate & Other	Total
Sales						
To external customers	$ 734	$ 540	$ 193	$ 160	$ —	$ 1,627
To other segments	21	2	5	—	(28)	—
	$ 755	$ 542	$ 198	$ 160	$ (28)	$ 1,627
Cost of products sold	(596)	(404)	(151)	(123)	28	(1,245)
Freight and other distribution costs	(107)	(82)	(34)	(12)	—	(234)
Export duties, net	(13)	—	—	—	—	(13)
Amortization	(46)	(69)	(9)	(12)	(2)	(138)
Selling, general and administration	(40)	(24)	(6)	(5)	(1)	(76)
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	(3)
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (48)	$ (38)	$ (2)	$ 8	$ (4)	$ (85)

The geographic distribution of external sales based on the location of product delivery is as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
United States	$ 1,062	$ 1,010
Canada	308	285
U.K. and Europe	109	163
Asia	145	167
Other	3	2
	$ 1,627	$ 1,627

17. Countervailing ("CVD") and antidumping ("ADD") duty dispute

Additional details, including our accounting policy, can be found in note 26 - Countervailing ("CVD") and antidumping ("ADD") duty dispute of our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Developments in CVD and ADD rates

We began paying CVD and ADD duties in 2017 based on the determination of duties payable by the USDOC. The CVD and ADD cash deposit rates are updated upon the finalization of the USDOC's Administrative Review ("AR") process for each Period of Inquiry ("POI"), as summarized in the tables below. On March 5, 2024, the USDOC initiated AR6 POI covering the 2023 calendar year. West Fraser was selected as a mandatory respondent, which will result in West Fraser continuing to be subject to a company-specific rate.

On February 1, 2024, the USDOC released the preliminary results from AR5 POI covering the 2022 calendar year, which indicated a rate of 6.74% for CVD and 5.33% for ADD for West Fraser. The duty rates are subject to an appeal process, and we will record an adjustment once the rates are finalized. If the AR5 rates were to be confirmed, it would result in an expense of $35 million before the impact of interest for the POI covered by AR5. This adjustment would reduce the export duties receivable recorded on our balance sheet. If these rates were finalized, our combined cash deposit rate would be 12.07%.

The Cash Deposit Rates and the West Fraser Estimated ADD Rate for the periods presented are as follows:

Effective dates for CVD	Cash Deposit Rate
AR6 POI[1]	
January 1, 2023 - July 31, 2023	3.62 %
August 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	2.19 %
AR7 POI[2]	
January 1, 2024 - March 29, 2024	2.19 %

1. The CVD rate for the AR6 POI will be adjusted when AR6 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2025.
2. The CVD rate for the AR7 POI will be adjusted when AR7 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2026.

Effective dates for ADD	Cash Deposit Rate	West Fraser Estimated Rate
AR6 POI[1]		
January 1, 2023 - July 31, 2023	4.63 %	8.84 %
August 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	7.06 %	8.84 %
AR7 POI[2]		
January 1, 2024 - March 29, 2024	7.06 %	7.06 %

1. The ADD rate for the AR6 POI will be adjusted when AR6 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2025.
2. The ADD rate for the AR7 POI will be adjusted when AR7 is complete and the USDOC finalizes the rate, which is not expected until 2026.

Impact on results

The following table reconciles our cash deposits paid during the period to export duties, net:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 29, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash deposits[1]	$ (14)	$ (13)
Adjust to West Fraser Estimated ADD rate[2]	—	—
Export duties, net	(14)	(13)

1. Represents combined CVD and ADD cash deposit rate of 9.25% for Q1-24 and 8.25% for Q1-23
2. No adjustments were required as the West Fraser Estimated ADD rate of 7.06% for Q1-24 and 4.63% for Q1-23 equalled the cash deposit rate.

As of March 29, 2024, our export duties paid and payable on deposit with the USDOC were $850 million.

Impact on balance sheet

Each POI is subject to independent administrative review by the USDOC, and the results of each POI may not be offset but the results within a POI in respect of ADD and CVD may be offset.

Export duty deposits receivable is represented by:

		Three Months Ended March 29, 2024
Export duties receivable		
Beginning of period	$	377
Interest income recognized on duty deposits receivable		6
End of period	$	384

Export duties payable is represented by:

		Three Months Ended March 29, 2024
Export duties payable		
Beginning of period	$	24
Interest expense recognized on export duties payable		1
End of period	$	25

Appeals

Notwithstanding the deposit rates assigned under the investigations, our final liability for CVD and ADD will not be determined until each annual administration review process is complete and the related appeal processes are concluded.

18. Contingencies

We are subject to various investigations, claims and legal, regulatory and tax proceedings covering matters that arise in the ordinary course of business activities, including civil claims and lawsuits, regulatory examinations, investigations, audits and requests for information by governmental regulatory agencies and law enforcement authorities in various jurisdictions. Each of these matters is subject to uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavourably. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in an additional loss. In the opinion of management none of these matters are expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

19. Subsequent events

On April 20, 2024, the sale of our two BCTMP mills, Quesnel River Pulp mill in Quesnel, B.C. and Slave Lake Pulp mill in Slave Lake, Alberta, to Atlas closed following the successful completion of regulatory reviews and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.