

### PBO Perspectives on Budget 2009

JDI 2009 Federal Budget Conference Queen's University May 7, 2009

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### A Prophetic Quote

I am skeptical this Canadian value (of balanced budgets) will endure beyond the current business cycle...

The whole framework for fiscal policy will be revisited...

Eventually a large recession will occur in Canada, a deficit will result and there will be calls for fiscal stimulus. This is inevitable. Not *if*, but only *when*.

Richard Harris, JDI Budget Conference 2003



### Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO)

**Created: March 2008** 

Mandate: Independent analysis to Parliament on:

- Canadian economy
- Federal budget issues:
  - Nation's finances
  - Government estimates
  - Financial costing



### **Presentation Outline**

- Context
- Budget 2009 Analysis
- Economic Outlook and Recovery
- Longer-Term Considerations



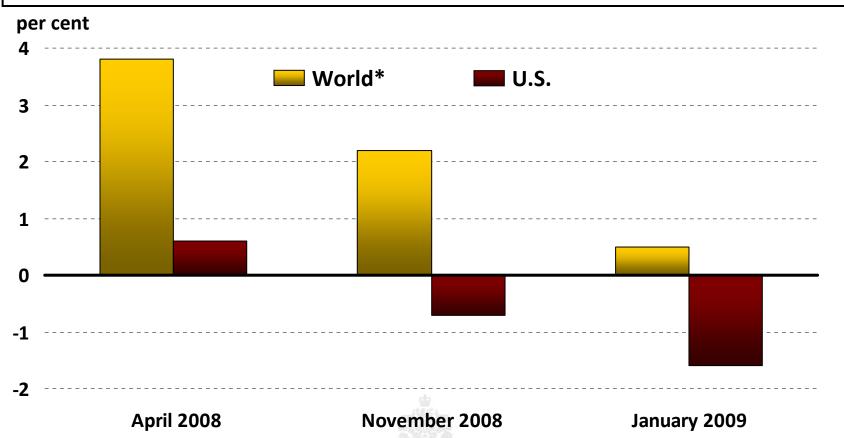


- Sept 2008: Major global financial shock amplifies existing weakness in Canadian economy
- Limited scope for further conventional monetary stimulus puts onus on discretionary fiscal policy
- Political situation: Nov 2008 economic statement; Dec 2008 prorogation



### Weakened external environment: Significant downgrading of global economic forecasts

#### **IMF 2009 Real GDP Growth Forecasts**



Source: IMF

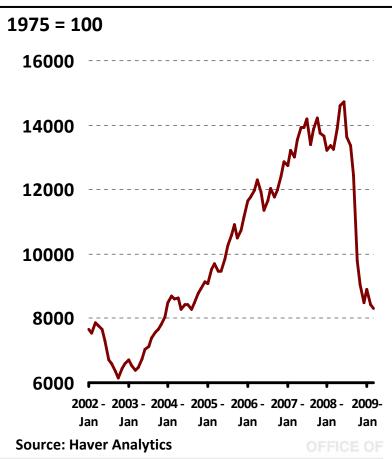
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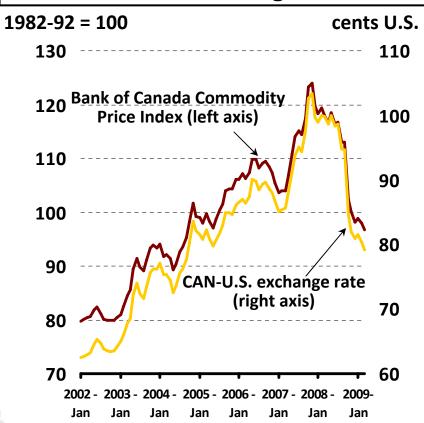
<sup>\*</sup> Based on purchasing-power-parity weights

# Stock market reversal; commodity price correction (associated Canadian dollar depreciation)

#### **S&P/TSX Composite Index**



### **Commodity Prices & CAN-U.S. Exchange Rate**





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# Real GDP was sluggish before shock, output and employment then fell sharply after shock

#### **Real GDP**

#### **January 2008 = 100**

101 -----



Source: Haver Analytics

n Financia

#### **Employment**

thousands



16975

2008 - Jan 2008 - Apr 2008 - Jul 2008 - Oct 2009 - Jan

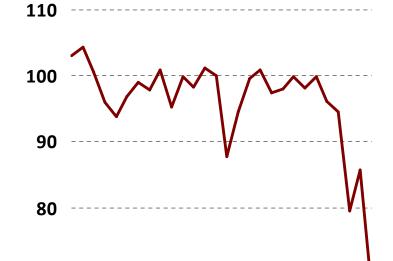
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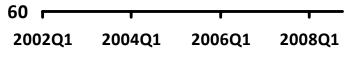
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# Increased uncertainty, declining wealth and income prospects shook confidence

#### **Consumer Confidence**

index, 2002 = 100

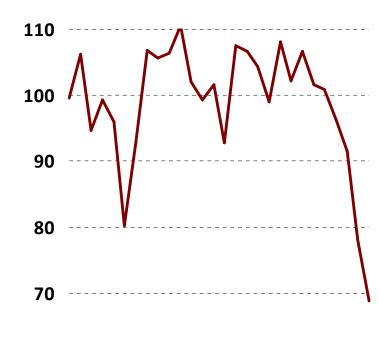


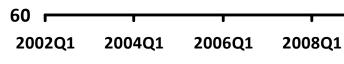


Source: The Conference Board of Canada OFFICE O

#### **Business Confidence**

index, 2002 = 100



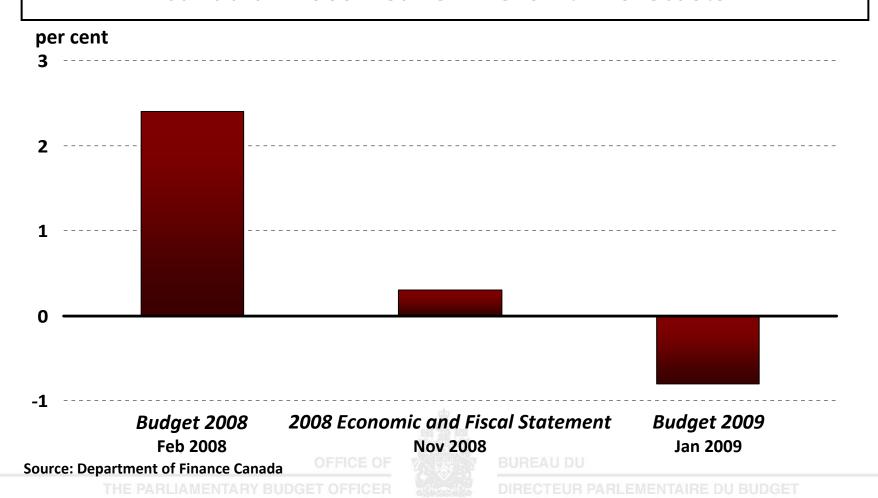


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### These developments significantly weakened Canada's economic outlook

#### **Canadian 2009 Real GDP Growth Forecasts**



### **Budget 2009 – Canada's Economic Action Plan**

- Designed largely as economic stimulus
  - Worth \$51.6 billion (3.2% of GDP) over 2009-2010 including provincial and municipal contributions
  - Estimated impacts: increase real GDP by 1.9% and create/maintain 189,000 jobs by 2010Q4
- Guiding principles: timely, targeted, and temporary
- Return to budget surplus in 2013-14



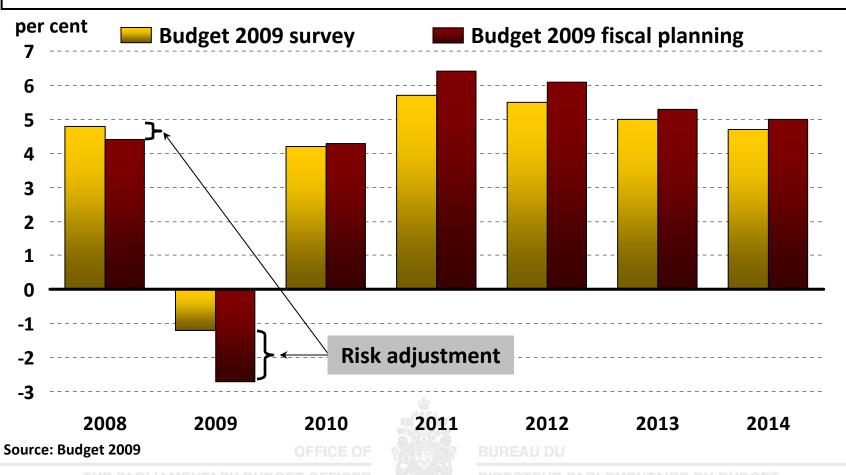
### **Budget 2009 – Key Issues**

- Fiscal planning assumptions
- Measuring the size of the stimulus
- Assessing budget measures relative to guiding principles
- Monitoring budget implementation



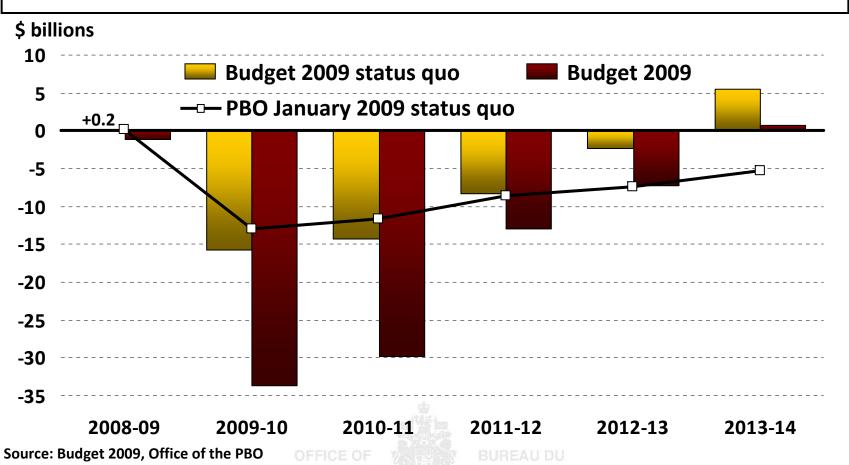
### Fiscal planning risk adjustment was front-end loaded

#### **Nominal GDP Growth**



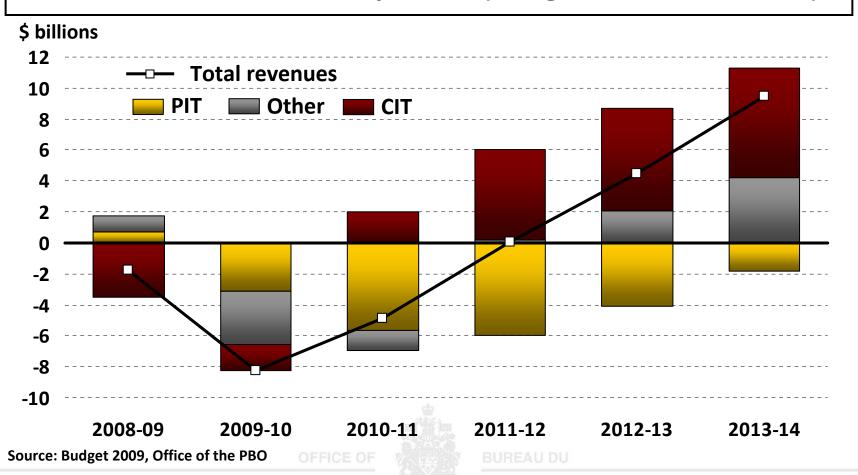
# Budget 2009 projected temporary deficits with a return to surplus by the end of the forecast horizon

#### **Budgetary Balance**



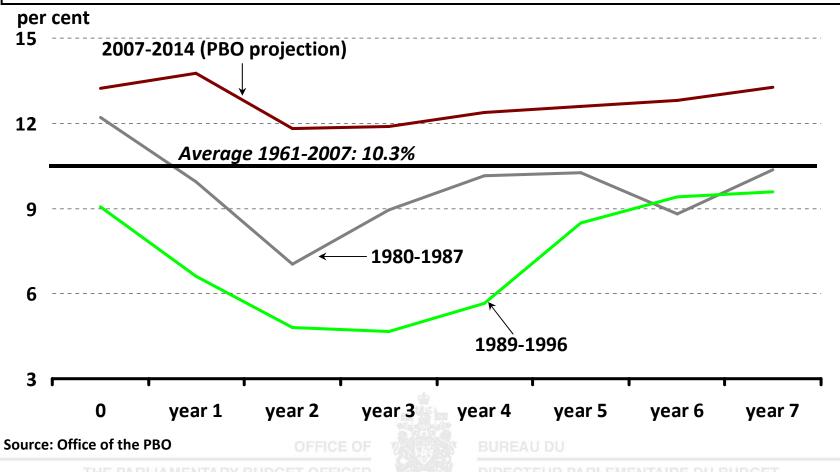
# Despite similar nominal GDP outlooks, Budget 2009 had much higher revenues than PBO in the outer years

#### Status Quo Revenue Comparison (Budget 2009 minus PBO)



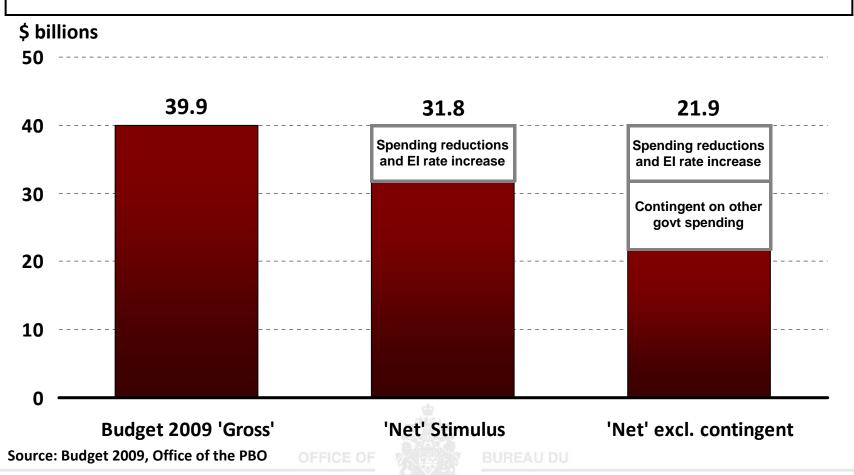
# Budget 2009 assumption about corporate profits in outer years appears more optimistic than PBO

#### **Corporate Profits relative to Nominal GDP**



# Budget 2009 estimate of the size of the federal stimulus may be overstated

#### Estimates of Federal Fiscal Stimulus 2009-10 to 2010-11



### Stimulus – Budget 2009 Guiding Principles

#### **Targeted**

 "To Canadian businesses and families most in need to trigger largest increase in Canadian jobs and output"

### **Timely**

"Begin within the next 120 days"

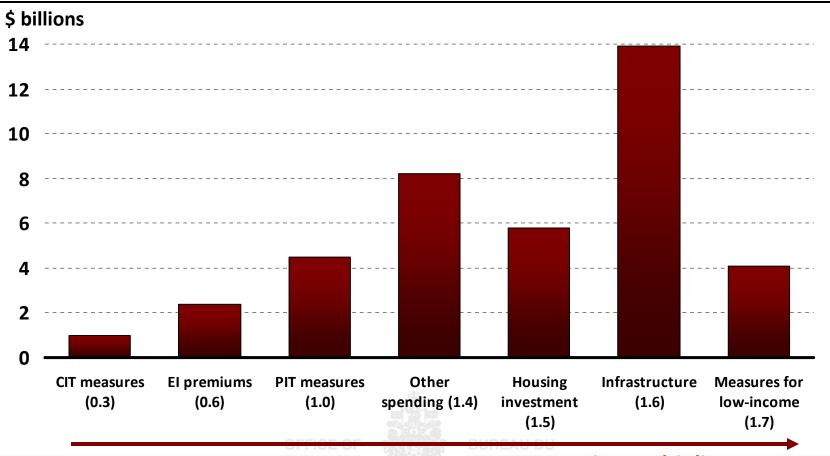
#### **Temporary**

 "Should be phased out when economy recovers to avoid long-term structural deficits"



# Targeted: Based on Department of Finance estimates, federal measures appear targeted to increase output

#### Federal Measures (2009 to 2010) by Multiplier Impact

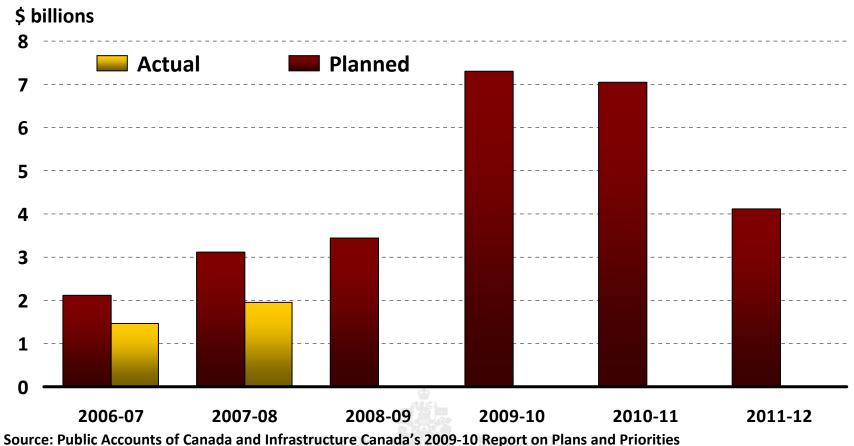


Source: Budget 2009

<sup>\*</sup>Budget 2009 estimated multipliers shown in parentheses

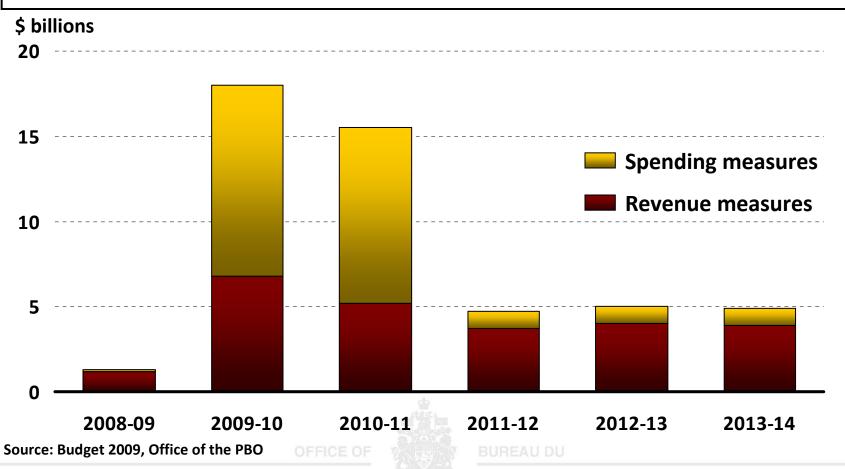
# Timely: Infrastructure is the largest stimulus component, but recent track record may raise concerns

#### **Infrastructure Canada Planned and Actual Spending**



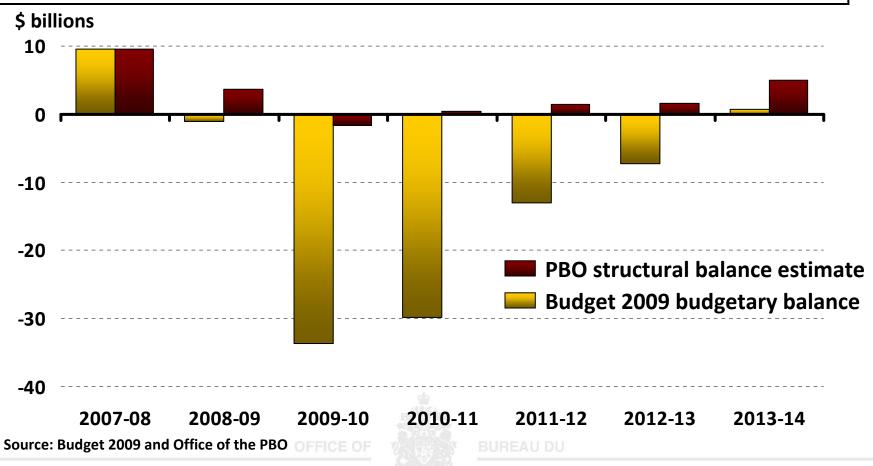
# Temporary: Measures are largely temporary with \$5 billion in ongoing measures beyond 2010-11

#### **Fiscal Cost of Budget 2009 Measures**



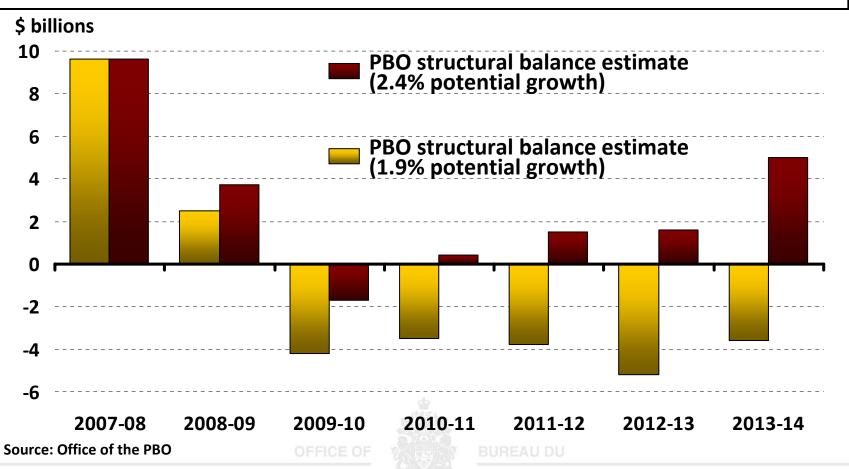
# However, structural budget deficits could result if: 1) some temporary measures become permanent...

#### **Budget Balance Projections**



# ...and/or 2) if potential output growth slows thereby restraining revenues

#### **Structural Budget Balance Estimates**



### **Budget Progress Reports**

- Government is providing quarterly budget reports
- First report in March 2009 focused on spending authorizations — i.e., stimulus 'inputs'
  - Limited information on: expected outputs; outcomes; implementation benchmarks; or Canadian economy
- Future reports may allow for real-time assessment of program implementation and results vs. objectives

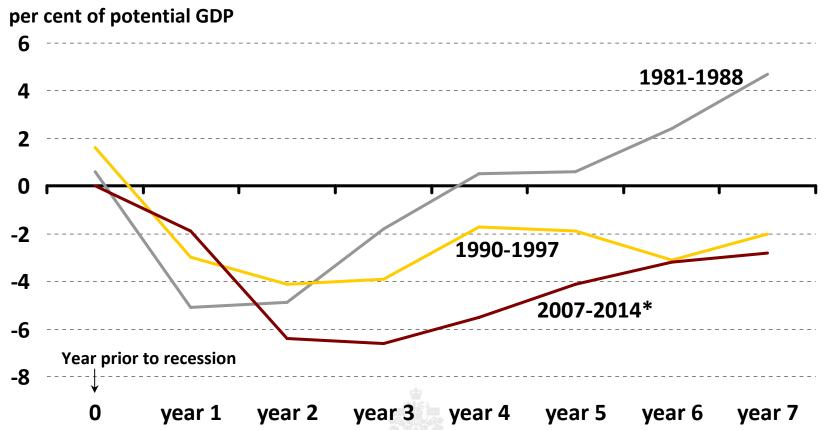


### **Revised Outlook and Recovery**

- Downgraded economic outlook since Budget 2009 exceeds expected positive incremental fiscal stimulus impacts
- Part of current downturn reflects longer-run structural adjustments — possibly implying prolonged weakness in potential output, labour markets, and public finances
- As a small open economy and commodity exporter, Canada's recovery depends crucially on global economic and financial developments
- Concerted global and domestic monetary and fiscal policy actions will help

# The projected downturn is expected to be more severe than past recessions

#### **Estimated Output Gap in Recessions**

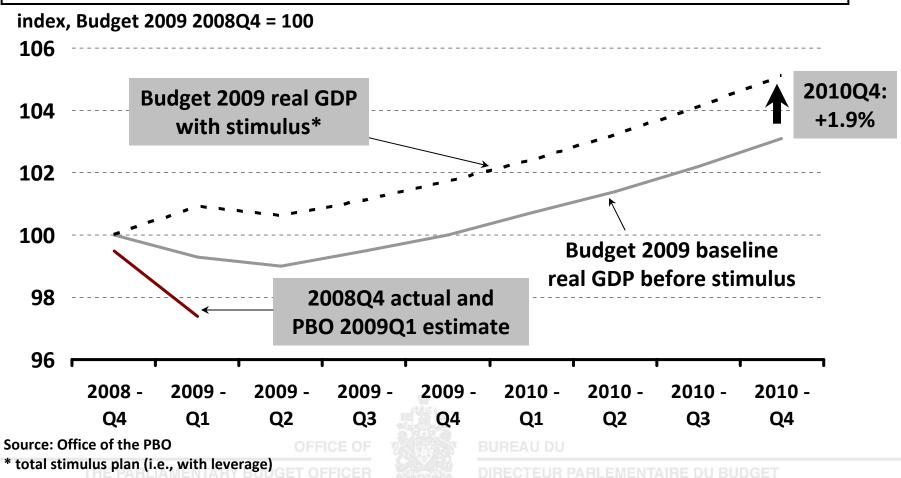


Source: Department of Finance Canada, Office of the PBO

<sup>\*</sup> Assumes potential growth of 2.4% and 2009-2014 outlook for real GDP from March 2009 PBO survey

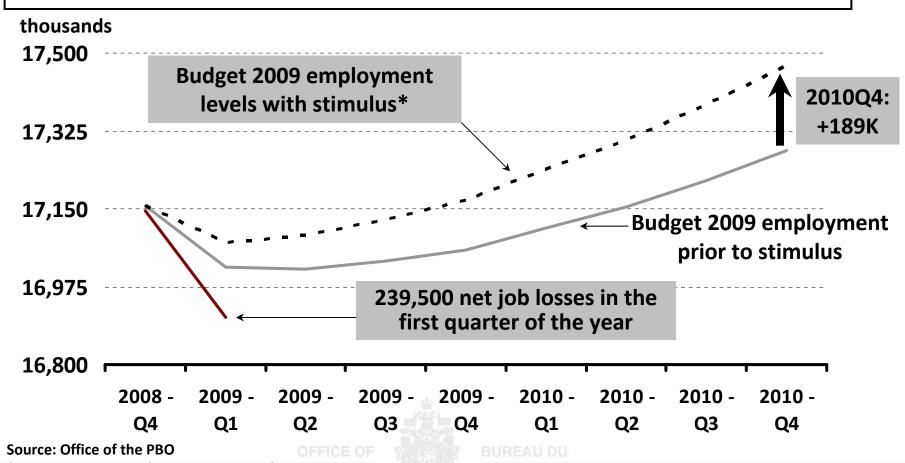
### Near-term weakness in real GDP offsets the expected increase from Budget 2009 stimulus

#### **Budget 2009 Stimulus – Real GDP Impact**



# Job losses to-date more than offset the expected employment impacts from Budget 2009

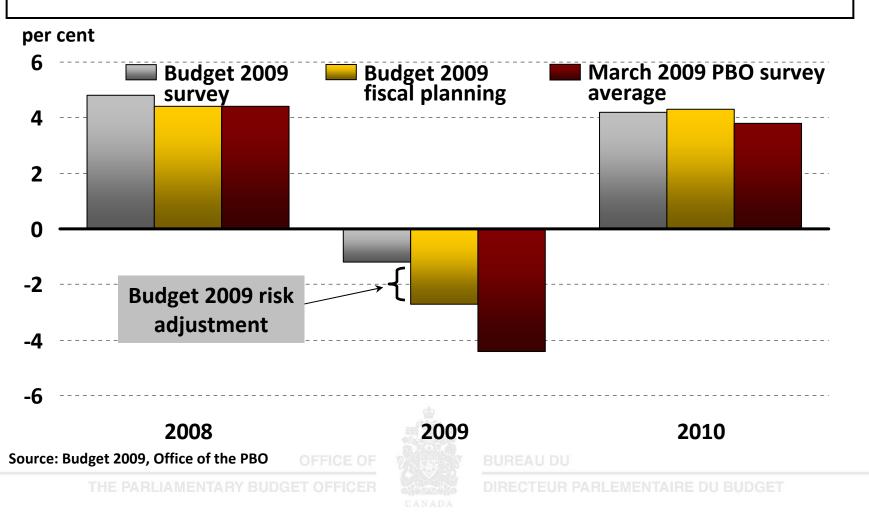
#### **Budget 2009 Stimulus – Employment Impact**



\* total stimulus plan (i.e., with leverage)

# Outlook for nominal GDP growth in 2009 has been revised below Budget 2009 risk-adjusted assumption





### **Post-recovery issues**

#### **Economic**

Will there be longer-term impacts on potential output?

#### **Policy Considerations**

- What are the fiscal and monetary policy exit strategies?
- What are the fiscal targets and objectives going forward?
- Will fiscal policy stabilization be revisited (automatic vs. discretionary)?
- Can contingent fiscal rules de-politicize stimulus discussions?



### **Takeaways**

- Global financial crisis underscores importance of transparency in financial reporting and decisionmaking
- Increased scrutiny provides opportunity to improve budget oversight and reporting to Parliament for Budget 2009 and beyond
- Manage near-term expectations, with focus to address long-term policy challenges and preserve policy credibility



### **Longer-Term Policy Challenges**

- Population ageing
- Climate change
- Productivity and structural adjustments
- Regional and household income disparities

