

ECONOMIC RECOVERY FROM COVID AND IMPACT MUNICIPALITIES

February 25, 2021



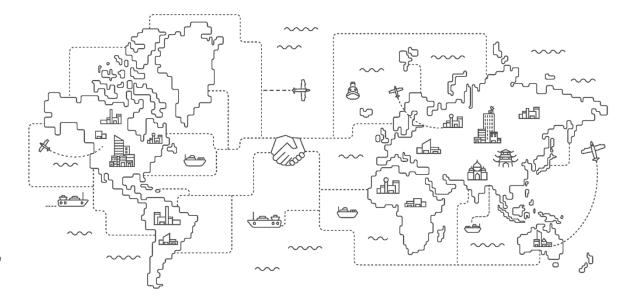
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RSM Canada's lead economist



Alex Kotsopoulos, MA, CFA
Partner

- Leads RSM's economics advisory practice in Canada and the U.S.
- Contributes regularly to The Real Economy, Canada RSM's quarterly publication on economic trends
- Frequently cited in the media on various economics topics
- Led several high profile economic assessments including economic development and infrastructure assessments for municipalities



RSM economics publications





Pandemic economics, recovery and beyond



North American economy: nascent rebound

- Supply, demand and financial shocks begging to ebb
- Resilient rebound led by housing & manufacturing
- Household consumption solid in U.S., strong in Canada
- Major risk to the economic outlook: vaccine supply disruptions and logistical challenges



Policy response

- Biden fiscal stimulus of \$1.9 trillion expected to pass the House this week
- Trudeau administration readying for expansionary fiscal boost (recently added the
- No vaccine, no meaningful recovery Canada's vaccination rate lagging; third wave?



Shape of recovery

- K shaped recovery
- Elongated and frustrating in some industries
- Certain provincial/state and local governments may be substantially impacted
- What's the long term damage?



Pandemic economics, recession and beyond



Canadian Growth Picture

- Q4'20: Consensus forecast +7.5% SAAR
- 2020: Consensus forecast -5.5%
- Q1'21: Consensus forecast -1.0% SAAR impact of the second wave
- 2021: Consensus forecast 4.7%



Financial Conditions

- · Positive but uncertainty due to pandemic still a challenge
- Equity market comeback, subdued volatility in money and bond market
- Oil and commodity price rally



Bank of Canada

- Policy accommodation in place for the foreseeable future
- No rate increased expected until there is sustained achievement of inflation target
- Consideration of move to a dual mandate: stable inflation and full employment
- Inflation not a major risk to the outlook for the near to medium term



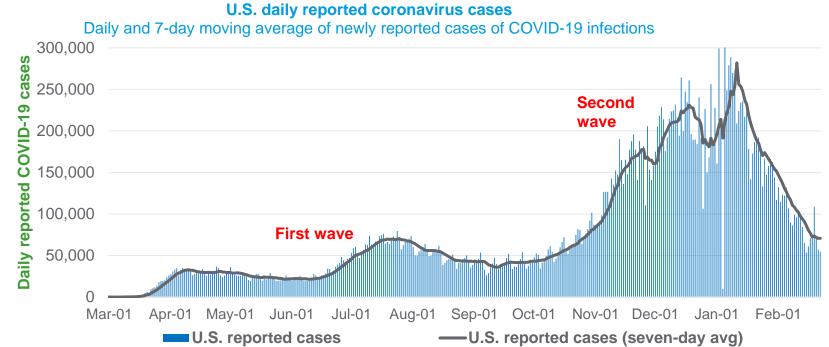


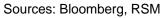
'V' stands for vaccine, not the shape of the recovery. No vaccine, no recovery.

Joe Brusuelas

RSM Chief Economist July 2020

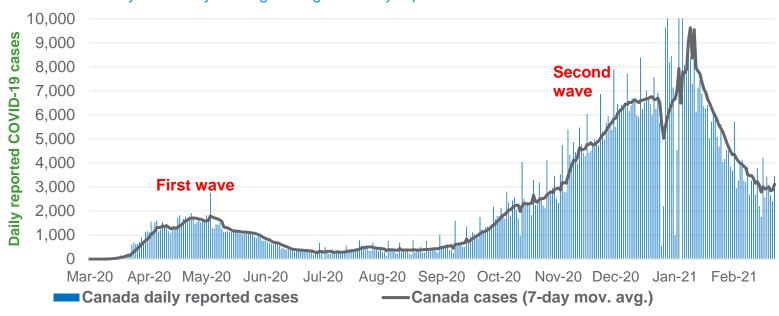














Canada planned vaccination timeline (based on government announcements)

December Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 2021 2021 2021 2021 2022

- A. Initial vaccines could be approved by end of year (source: Health Canada)
- B. Vaccines start to be distributed in early part of 2021, 3 million Canadians could be vaccinated (source: Health Canada)
- C. Prioritize healthcare workers, seniors and high risk populations (source: National Advisory Committee on Immunization)
- D. Majority of Canadians (70%) vaccinated by September/Fall 2021 (source: Health Canada, Prime Minister)

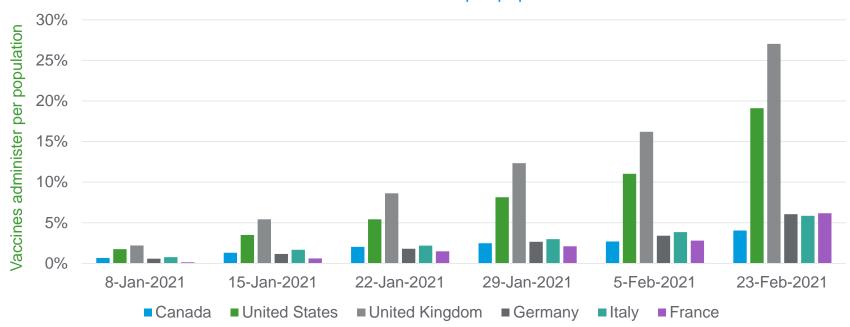
KEY RISKS:

- 1. Logistical challenges
- 2. Access to vaccine/when will Canada get vaccine?
- 3. Supply chain disruptions



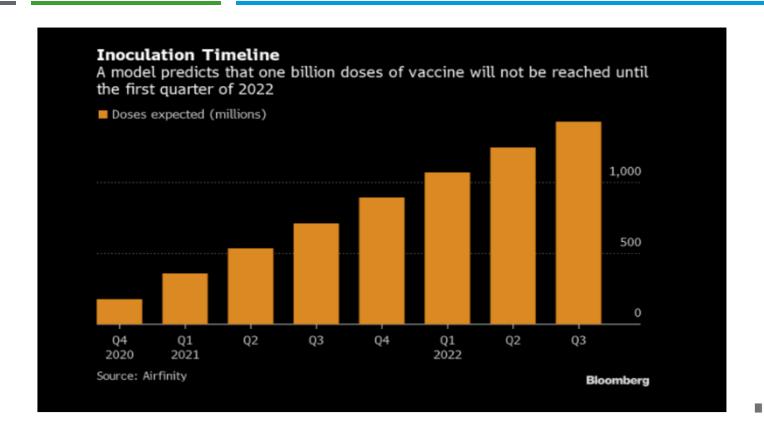
Vaccination rate by G7 countries ex-Japan

Vaccines administered per population

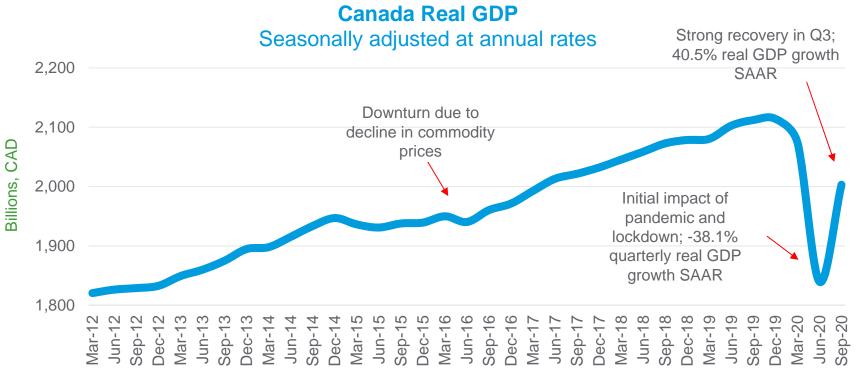


Sources: Bloomberg; RSM, Worldometers

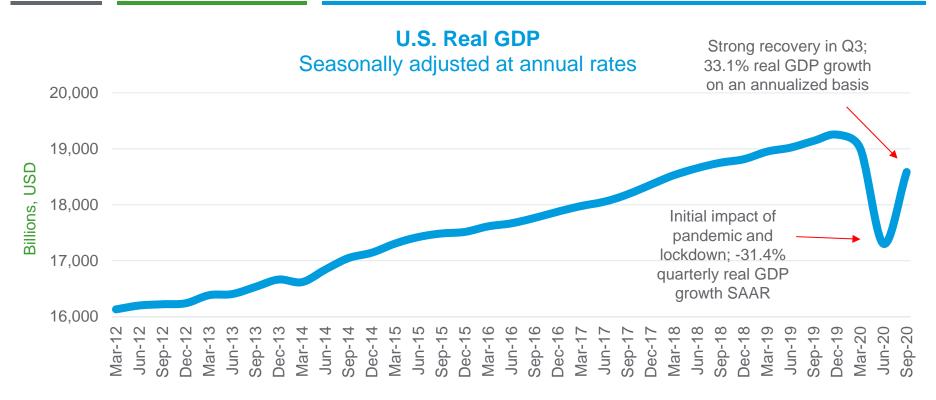








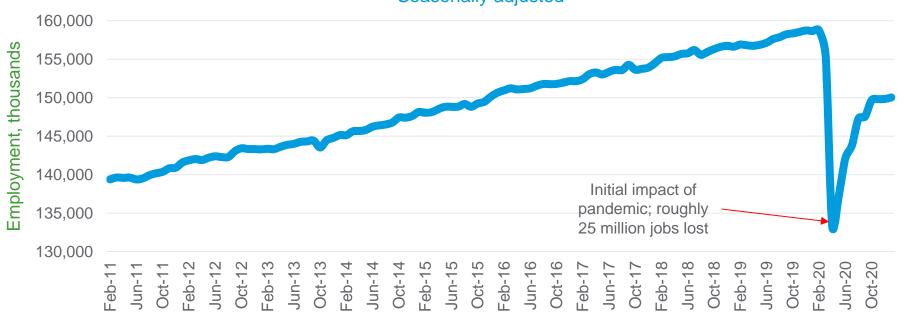




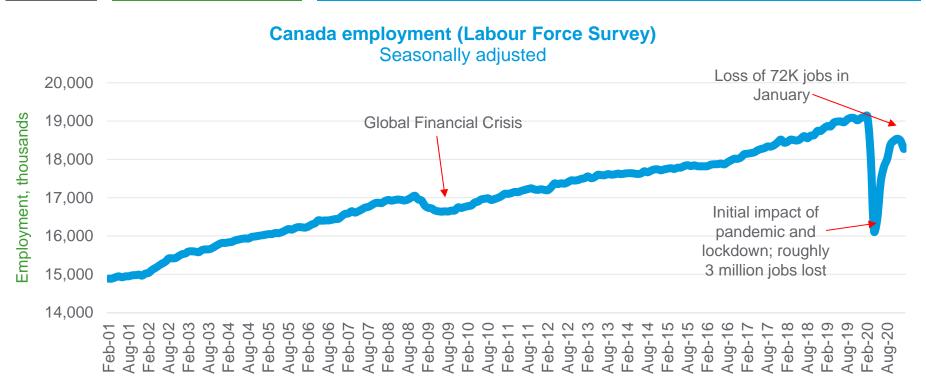




Seasonally adjusted

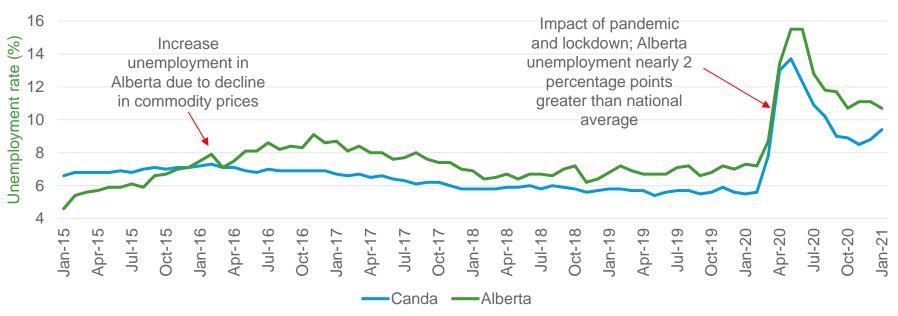








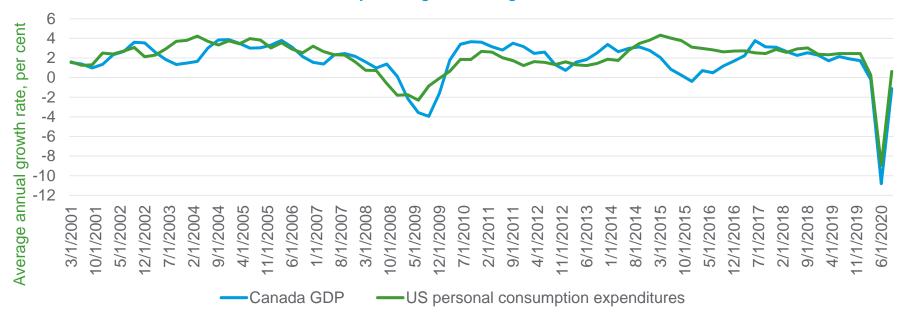
Unemployment rate (Labour Force Survey) Canada and Alberta





Canada GDP growth and US personal consumption expenditures growth

Quarterly average annual growth rates



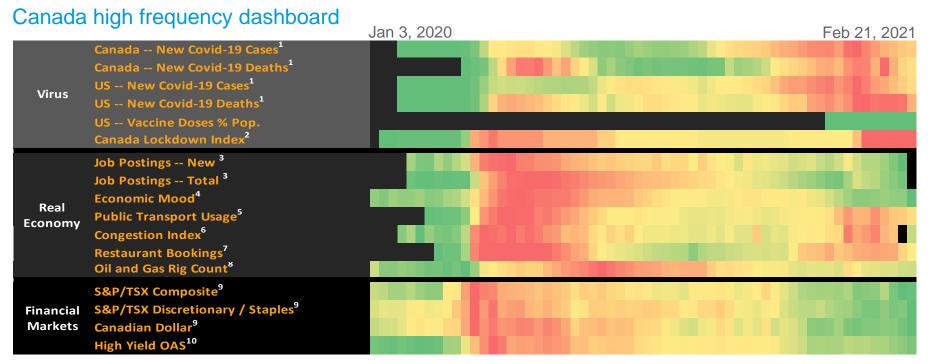




Sources: Bloomberg

Notes: 1. Weekly new Covid-19 cases and deaths based on data from Bloomberg News and Johns Hopkins. 2. Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker based on a zero to 100 scale. 3. Jobless claims are in thousands (NSA). 4. Job Postings from Indeed.com, 2020 vs 2019 % gap in trend indexed to Feb 1, 2020 -- (https://github.com/hiring-lab/data) 5. Public Transport Use from Moovit (average of New York area, Chicago and Los Angeles) 6. The Dallas Fed Mobility and Engagement Index. 7. Airline passengers are in thousands. 8. Mortgage applications are percent changes from the average of the first two weeks in January. 9. Bloomberg Consumer Comfort index levels. 10. Redbook sales (%YoY) 11. Restaurant bookings (%YoY) from OpenTable; 12, 13, 15. Oil rigs, steel production and S&P 500 are percent changes from the average of the first two weeks in January. 14. Difference between actual daily load and business-as-usual expectation, weekly rolling average (%) 16. Bloomberg Financial Conditions Index.



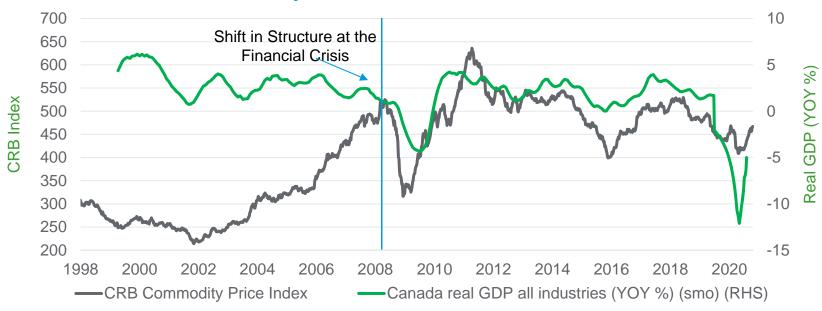


Sources: Bloomberg

Notes: 1. Change in Weekly Covid-19 confirmed cases, deaths from Bloomberg News and Johns Hopkins, through November 29, 2. Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker based on a zero to 100 scale, 3. Job Postings from Indeed.com, 2020 vs 2019 % gap in trend indexed to Feb 1, 2020 -- (https://github.com/hiring-lab/data), 4. Nanos National Index. 5. Public Transport Use from Moovit, https://moovit.com (average of Toronto and Quebec, prior 7 day usage as percent of week prior to Jan. 15), 6. Congestion Index is percent difference in weekly average from 2019, from TomTom, 7. Restaurant bookings (%YoY) from OpenTable -- week average, 8. Oil rigs are percent deviation from normal seasonal pattern over previous five years. 9. Percent change from February 14 close. For ratio of Discretionary to Staples, value is percent change in ratio. 10. Bloomberg Canada High Yield Corporate Index (BCAH Index) option-adjusted spread.

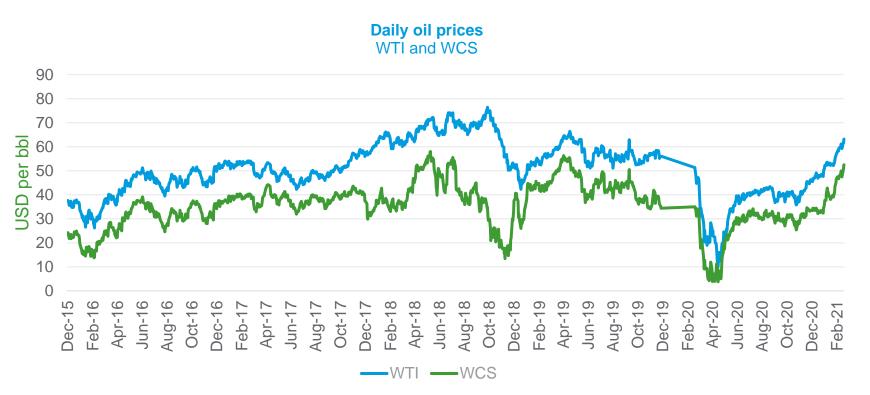


Commodity Prices and Canada Real GDP Growth



Source: Statistics Canada; Bloomberg; RSM

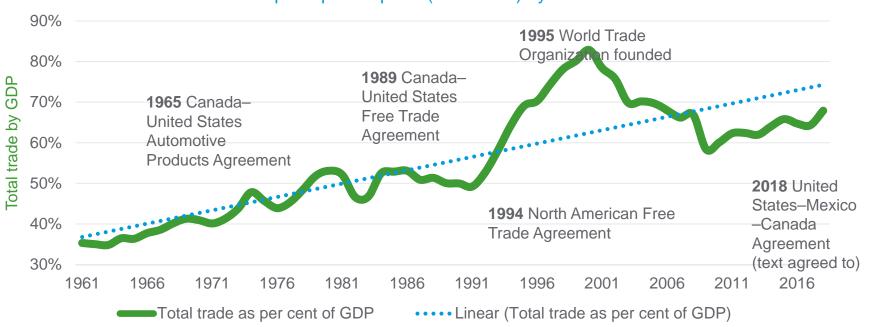






Canada total trade as a per cent of GDP

Exports plus imports (total trade) by GDP





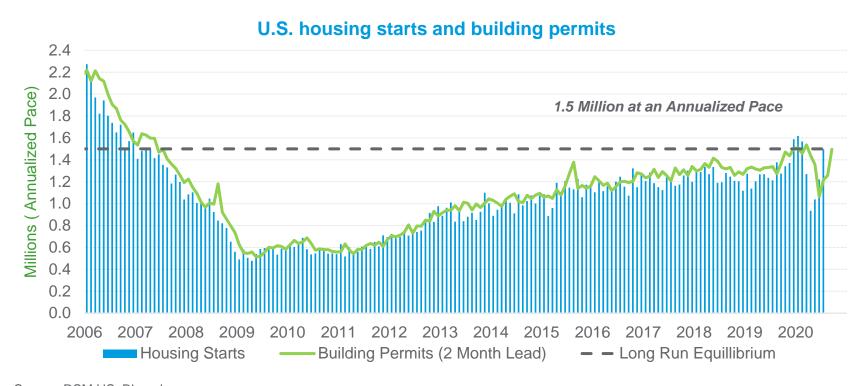


-Imports (YOY %)



---Exports (YOY %)





Source: RSM US, Bloomberg



Fiscal policy response and strategy

Federal government fiscal policy and strategy

Government deficit expected to be \$382 billion this fiscal year and \$121 billion next fiscal year

LOCK IN RECOVERY

Infrastructure funding and other stimulus measures that hopefully address lagging productivity

GRADUAL AND MEASURED REOPENING

Conversion of CERB to CEWS/expanded EI, support to businesses and provinces/municipalities to facilitate reopening

INCOME AND BUSINESS SUPPORTS

CERB, CEWS, various business supports focused on short term liquidity

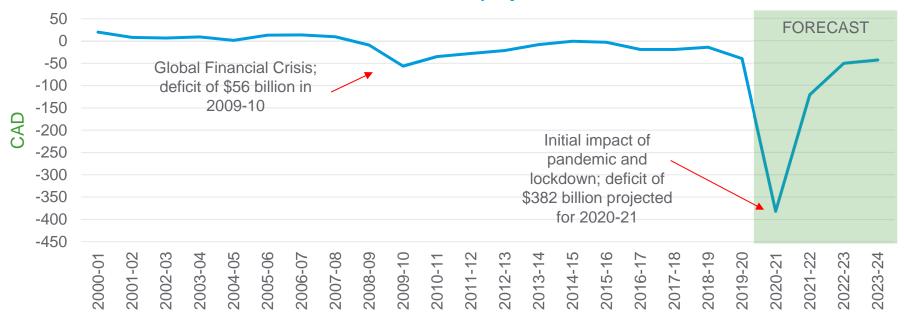
CONTROL SPREAD OF VIRUS

Lockdown, PPE, increased healthcare funding, increased provincial funding and public health



Fiscal policy response and strategy

Canada Federal Government deficit Actual until 2019-20; projected after



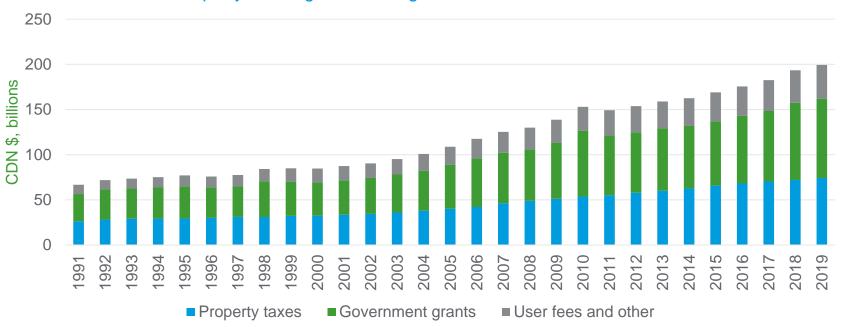
Source: Department of Finance



Pandemic economics and municipal fiscal impact

Municipal/local government revenues by source

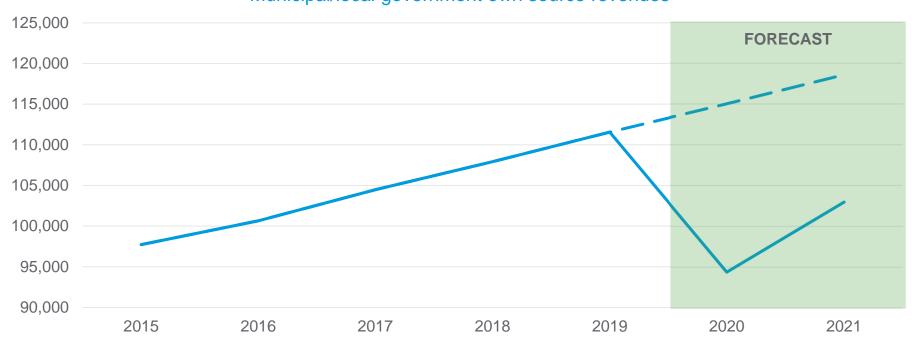
Property taxes, government grants and user fees and other





Pandemic economics and municipal fiscal impact







Pandemic economics and municipal impact

Every municipality will be impacted differently depending on a variety of factors:

Existing municipal revenues sources

Local or regional industrial composition

Rural versus suburban versus rural

Local number of COVID cases

Extent of lockdown measures

Demographics

Economic recovery scenario

Federal and Provincial government transfers

Provincial municipal funding model Construction activity and real estate market

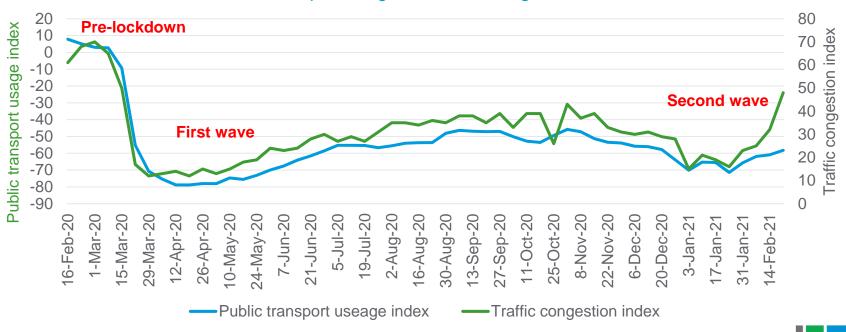
Others...



Pandemic economics and municipal impact

Real economy high frequency indicators

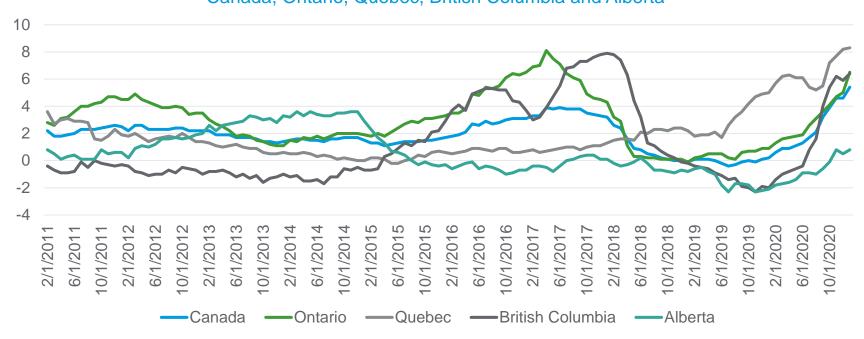
Public transport usage and traffic congestion levels





Pandemic economics and municipal fiscal impact

Monthly new housing prices index growth rate (YoY) Canada, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta





Pandemic economics and municipal fiscal impact

1 SHAPE OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY STILL UNCERTAIN



- Some good progress
- No vaccine, no recovery
- Risks around potential third wave

2 UNCERTAIN WHEN MUNICIPAL REVENUES WILL FULLY RECOVER



 Some revenue sources may take a long time to recover

3 SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY FACE FISCAL CHALLENGES OVER THE MEDIUM TERM



 Municipal modernization and digital transformation will become increasingly important



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