# Preliminary Assessment of the Economic Impacts of the Energy East Project on Ontario

Energy East Consultations
Part Two
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## Mowat Centre ONTARIO'S VOICE ON PUBLIC POLICY

The Mowat Centre is an independent public policy think tank located at the School of Public Policy & Governance at the University of Toronto and Ontario's non-partisan, evidence-based voice on public policy.



### Approach to Preliminary Assessment

- We were asked to review the short and long term economic impacts of the Energy East project in Ontario.
- We assessed the three economic impact analyses (by Conference Board, Deloitte and CERI).
- We analyzed potential long-term economic costs and risks that may not be captured in the three economic analyses.



#### Estimated Benefits in Canada

		Development & Construction	Operation	Total
	Direct	\$4.55	\$22.95	\$27.50
GDP	Indirect	\$3.65	\$6.96	\$10.61
(\$ billions)	Induced	\$3.30	\$3.28	\$6.58
	Total	\$11.51	\$33.19	\$44.70
FTEs	Direct	58,654	23,615	82,269
	Indirect	37,176	63,716	100,892
	Induced	32,507	30,319	62,826
	Total	128,337	117,650	245,987

From Conference Board report, maximum results. Based on 26 years (20 years operational, 6 years development/construction)



#### Estimated Benefits in Ontario

		Development & Construction	Operation	Total
	Direct	\$1.38	\$10.46	\$11.84
GDP	Indirect	\$1.32	\$3.02	\$4.35
(\$ billions)	Induced	\$1.21	\$1.54	\$2.74
	Total	\$3.91	\$15.02	\$18.93
FTEs	Direct	16,189	4,372	20,560
	Indirect	13,550	32,618	46,168
	Induced	11,531	14,408	25,940
	Total	41,270	51,398	92,668

From Conference Board report, maximum results. Based on 26 years (20 years operational, 6 years development/construction)



### **General Findings**

As with any economic analysis, there is great uncertainty, but:

- Some economic benefits are expected but estimates in the economic impact analyses are likely overstated.
- The economic impact analyses only show benefits, and do not consider other costs or broader policy issues.

#### Overstated Estimates

The results from the economic impact analyses are likely to be overstated because of:

- They use Input/Output (I/O) models.
- Some of the assumptions made when the analyses were performed.

## Input /Output (I/O) Models

- Conference Board, CERI and Deloitte used I/O models to estimate economic benefits. I/O models are not very good at measuring large scale impacts across a large economy.
- Some concerns with I/O models:
  - They assume that past or present scenarios accurately predict the future, and do not account for changes.
  - They assume that resources are idle.
  - They use multipliers (an estimate of how spending on the project affects the rest of the economy), in the process of calculating indirect and induced benefits.
- When applied to large infrastructure projects, results from I/O models offer projections only about the potential impacts of the spending, not the costs.



## Assumptions in economic analyses that could be questioned

- Analyses use 2009 data (latest available) in the I/O modelling but Ontario's economy has changed since then.
- Fiscal revenue may be lower due to nature of the project (conversion versus new construction) and how federal revenue is dispersed.
- Discount rates either not used or are low. A discount rate is used to value future costs and benefits in today's dollars. It is also measure the level of risk for a project. If discount rates were used in the economic modelling, the projected benefits would be lower.



### Discount Rate Sensitivity

 To show possible effect of discount rates, total benefits to Ontario under different discount rates are evaluated. (Bold, italic are numbers in reports. All numbers are in 2013 dollars).

Discount rate (%)	0	2.46	5	8
Conference Board report (20 years of operation, high case)	\$18.93	\$13.75	\$10.29	\$7.66
Deloitte report (40 years of operation)	\$21.86	\$13.03	\$8.54	\$5.81
CERI report (25 years of operation)	\$11.90	\$8.81	\$6.84	\$5.35



## Local benefits – Municipal Tax

Local benefits, potentially important locally, generally small.

#### Conversion

Northern Ontario

For the entire conversion section, TransCanada estimates that it will pay an additional \$3.5 million a year in property tax – a 13.5% increase from current.

If the additional tax revenue is equally shared for the 28 pump stations, each pump station will lead to an annual \$125,000 in property tax.

Example: City of Dryden collects \$13.8 million in property tax annually. A new pump station would hence add 1% in property tax revenue.

#### **New build**

**Eastern Ontario** 

For the newly built section, TransCanada estimates that it will pay \$10.5 million a year in new property tax.

If this additional property tax were equally shared among the five communities, each would receive an additional \$2.1 million.

Route still uncertain, but the five communities received an equal share of revenue, then it would equate to around 3% increase in property tax revenue.



### Local benefits – Employment

Development & Construction	Peak years for construction employment will be between 2016-217, and will employ 0.7-1.0% of labour force in the region.		
	Due to skill shortages, temporary workers are expected to be employed.  The amount of local employment is not clear.		
Operations	200 direct annual jobs in Ontario, approximately 0.01-0.02% of local labour force. It is not clear if this would involve the transfer of workers from the Canadian Mainline. If it would, then employment growth would be lower.		



## Potential long-term costs and risks not considered

The results in the economic impact analyses do not consider possible wider economic costs, such as:

- Increased GHG emissions could lead to other costs and risks.
- Possible disruptions to energy flows.
- Possible appreciation in the Canadian-U.S. exchange rate.

## Example: Potential appreciation in the dollar

- To show the uncertainty around the impact analyses we modelled the possible effect on the Canadian dollar from increased oil exports due to Energy East.
- Under this one scenario, the new oil exports could lead to a sufficiently large increase in the exchange rate that Ontario exporters could be hurt
- The reduction in Ontario GDP in the scenario could be larger than the estimated benefits.

### Summary

- The claims about the positive economic impacts on Ontario should be treated with caution.
- Short-term economic impacts are small, while long-term impacts are speculative.
- Potential wider long-term economic costs that were not considered and could greatly affect the impact of the project on Ontario.

## Thank you

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