

Presentation to the Standing Committee on Industry by

The Honourable Brian Tobin Minister of Industry

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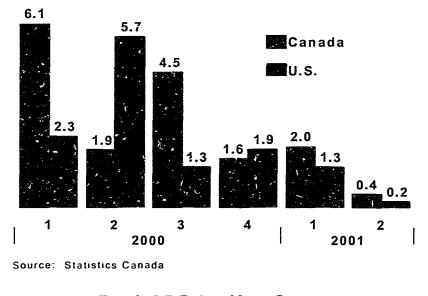
### Scope of Presentation

- Economic Situation in Canada
- Federal Government Actions
- Sectoral and Regional Impacts
- Canada/U.S. Trade and Investment
- Conclusions

### The Canadian Economy

- Canadian outlook deteriorating but tax cuts and higher social spending providing some support.
  - Downturn in the U.S. hitting manufacturing and other exportoriented industries. Retail sales weakening.
  - Output up 0.4% (annual rate) in second quarter. GDP edges down in July, and consumer and business confidence down.
  - Employment rose in September, after losses in three previous months.
- Stock markets initially down sharply following attack, but recovered some lost ground.

#### **Real GDP Growth**





### Security & Border Facilitation

- Concern about border congestion predates September 11.
- U.S. at Alert 1 Level and has suspended some facilitative measures at the border.
- Waiting times at most border crossings into U.S. close to pre-September 11<sup>th</sup> levels.
  - U.S. has put additional resources into inspection.
  - Traffic volumes reduced. Commercial traffic almost same as before but passenger traffic down.
- Ensuring that border does not act as impediment to trade and investment is priority of government.

# Federal government actions

- Sustaining the Economy
  - 125 basis point cut in interest rates: 50 points on September 17<sup>th</sup> in concert with the U.S. and other central banks, and further 75 points on October 23<sup>rd</sup>.
  - Fiscal stimuli (e.g. previously announced tax reductions)
  - \$160 million assistance package for airline industry to compensate for two-day shutdown, 90-day fix to backstop insurance for airlines and airports, and recently announced \$75 million loan guarantee for Canada 3000.
- Enhancing Security
  - Anti-terrorism act (Bill C-36).
  - Freezing of terrorist assets in Canadian banks.
  - Increased security at airports, border, ports of entry.
  - CCRA to expedite exchange of information with USCS.
  - Sub-Committee on Public Security and Anti-terrorism.

# Directly-Affected Sectors -- Airlines

- Airline industry was slowing before attacks.
- Reduced travel will lead to probable revenue losses of 20-25% through year end, with modest improvement expected in 2002.
- Increased costs for security, insurance and airport expenses.
- Expected job losses at Air Canada and other carriers will impact all regions.
- No doubt that other carriers potentially experiencing financial difficulties as a result of September 11<sup>th</sup>.
  - They may also be seeking government assistance.
  - A sound business plan for recovery is essential.

### Directly-Affected Sectors -- Aerospace

- Major reductions announced by all aircraft manufacturers globally since September 11<sup>th</sup>:
  - Boeing, Airbus, Bombardier
- As a major global player, the Canadian aircraft and parts industry also impacted.

Announced job reductions include: -Pratt and Whitney Canada (600) -Honeywell Canada (100) -Bell Helicopter (285) -Boeing Canada (325+) -CAE (possibly up to 400)

 Some upside potential in defence and maintenance; sales of private aircraft.

# Directly-Affected Sectors -- Tourism

- Hotels, resorts, airlines, cruise ships, car rental firms and entertainment have been impacted. All regions have been affected.
- Association of Canadian Travel Agents (ACTA) estimates 30-40% drop in business over the next three months.
- Signs that travel is picking up again, but weakness expected to extend into 2002, particularly for long-haul travel and businesses associated with airlines (e.g. car rentals and airport hotels).
- Tourism marketing will focus on domestic and near border states.
  - \$20 million CTC campaign to target northern U.S. states and Canadian residents.

### Other Sectors

#### **Auto Industry**

- Canadian auto industry produced a record 3.0 million vehicles in 1999 and 2000. Post September 11<sup>th</sup> forecasts still call for production of 2.5 million vehicles, possibly the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest year ever.
- Auto sales partially being sustained by increasing incentives which are now averaging \$1,665 US per vehicle in the U.S.
- September 11<sup>th</sup> events caused several auto plant closures, however effects were short-lived and production was back to normal by second week.

#### **Energy and Commodities**

- Oil and other energy prices plunging as demand weakened by deeper economic slowdown, in particular the sharp decline in air travel.
- Non-energy commodity prices have also been hit by slowing global demand.

#### **Other Industries**

- Short-term border delays affected plants relying on "just-in-time" delivery. Consumer and business confidence will determine consumption and investment spending and pace of economic recovery.
- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions monitoring financial institution's exposure in most vulnerable sectors.
- Overloaded networks in the communications sector in short-term and security concerns. Potential upside in shift to internet videoconferencing, etc.
- Increased activities expected in defence-related industries.

### Regional Impact

### Atlantic Canada

Most immediate impacts in airline and tourism industries.

#### Québec

- Affected by layoffs in airline and aerospace industries.
- Government actions: ministerial committee to coordinate response, budget to be presented on November 1<sup>st</sup> with possible acceleration of infrastructure projects, security enhancing measures.

#### <u>Ontario</u>

- Affected by layoffs in airline and aerospace industries.
- Sensitive to U.S. economic downturn (93% ports to U.S.).
- Government actions: accelerated 2003 tax \_\_\_\_, \$6 million for tourism marketing, additional security initiatives, supports a "perimeter approach" to the border, November roundtable with New York partners.

#### Western Canada

- Layoffs in airline and aerospace industries to affect Vancouver and Winnipeg.
- Energy sector: lower oil prices to affect government revenues and business investment.

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# Canada/U.S. Trade and Investment

- Integration of the North American economy on a north-south basis has resulted in \$1.9 billion a day two-way flow across the border.
- Rapid growth in trade had already created strains at the border.
- Responding to September 11<sup>th</sup> will require new security measures.
- Government committed to finding solutions so that border is not a barrier to trade and investment.

 Events of September 11<sup>th</sup> had a major impact on few industries, although all sectors continue to be affected by the economic slowdown.

Conclusions

- Importance of border issues recognized government priority.
- Continuing need to support development of innovative Canadian economy.