Scotiabank

GLOBAL ECONOMICS

FISCAL PULSE

November 18, 2025

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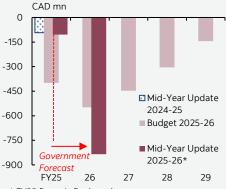
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Chart 1

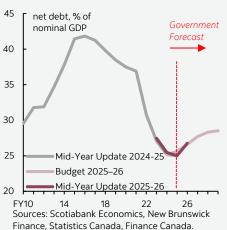
New Brunswick's Projected Fiscal Balances



* FY25 figure is final result. Sources: Scotiabank Economics, New Brunswick Finance.

Chart 2

New Brunswick's Projected Debt Load



New Brunswick: 2025–26 Mid-Year Fiscal Update

REVENUE DOWNGRADE, HIGHER SPENDING FUEL INCREASE IN PROJECTED DEFICIT

- New Brunswick released its mid-year economic and fiscal update, with a projected FY26 deficit of \$835 mn (1.7% of GDP), compared to \$549 mn (1.1%) in the Budget. No new policy measures were announced.
- A lower revenue forecast drove most of the increase in the FY26 deficit.
 Corporate and personal income taxes, as well as various other categories, are now expected to be lower than forecast in the budget, such that essentially no growth in total revenues is now expected year-over-year. As we previewed in <u>our piece on the 2024 Provincial Economic Accounts</u>, New Brunswick's nominal GDP level (i.e., the tax base) was recently revised lower by Statistics Canada. In addition, the assumed nominal growth rate for 2025 has been revised down to 3.1% compared to 3.2% in the Spring budget.
- Higher spending is responsible for about a third of the increase in the projected deficit. Increased projected spending by the health and social development departments has led overall projected expenses higher, despite lower spending by some other departments. Overall, expenses are projected to be 5.5% higher than the previous fiscal year.
- Net debt is projected to rise. Based on the published government forecast for GDP, which pre-dated the recent economic revisions, net debt is expected to rise from 25.0% in FY25 to 26.8% in FY26. However, our calculations indicate that the recent GDP revisions will increase the FY25 figure to 25.4%. Despite the projected increase, New Brunswick's public debt burden remains lower than most other provinces.
- Medium-term fiscal risks appear tilted to the downside. While the worst case scenarios for the U.S. tariff war seem to have been avoided, the province is facing slowing growth on top of the downward revisions to the size of the provincial economy. In addition, the government is facing spending pressures from health and social services, and the finance minister has signalled that a new compensation deal for physicians could increase projected spending further before the end of the year. More moderate spending growth alongside a pickup in revenues will be needed to achieve the declining deficit path set out in the Spring budget.

Updated Fiscal Forecast \$ millions except where noted				
	FY25		FY26	
	Bud.'25	Mid-Year	Bud.'25	Mid-Year
Own Source Revenue Federal Transfers	8,285 5,090	8,588 5,059	8,652 5,207	8,473 5,206
Total Revenue	13,375	13,647	13,860	13,679
Program Spending Debt Service % of Revenue	12,647 687 5.1	13,061 690 5.1	13,668 740 <i>5</i> .3	13,774 740 <i>5.4</i>
Total Expenditure	13,334	13,751	14,409	14,514
Budget Balance	40.9	-104.4	-549.0	-834.7
% of GDP	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.7
Net Debt % of GDP	11,760 24.1	12,270 25.0	13,430 26.6	13,480 26.8
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, New Brunswick Finance.				



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