

**Memo**

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From ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.

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Reference 0612175

Subject Interpretation of Economic Modelling Results for Meliadine Extension

1. INTRODUCTION

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) engaged ERM Consultants Canada Ltd. (ERM) to complete economic modelling to inform Agnico Eagle's impact assessment of the Meliadine Extension. This technical memorandum provides information on how the economic model works, it details the data and assumptions used as inputs for the model, and summarizes the results of the model for Nunavut and Canada on employment, labour income, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and government tax revenues (both federal and provincial/territorial). This memo details the economic benefits flowing from all activities at the Meliadine Mine and those related to the Meliadine Extension. Collectively and throughout this memo, Meliadine Mine operations and Meliadine Extension activities are referred to as "Meliadine Extension", covering the period of 2022 to 2044.

Meliadine Mine is owned and operated by Agnico Eagle. The following activities as part of the Meliadine Extension are proposed:

- Extension of mine life to 2043;
- New underground mining activity (Pump, F Zone, Discovery);
- Addition of new jobs (205);
- Extension of underground mining activities (Tiriganiaq-Wolf mining area);
- Refined contact water management structures based on revised mine footprint;
- Additional saline water management structures for deposits with new underground mining activities;
- On-site wind farm;
- On-site airstrip to increase flexibility; and
- Additional quarries and borrow pits.

2. ECONOMIC MODELLING

ERM used an economic model to estimate the direct, indirect, and induced benefits of Meliadine Extension:

- **Direct impacts** are the employment, personal income, GDP and government tax revenues generated directly by Meliadine Extension, including the impacts generated by industries directly contracted to supply the on-site goods and services used by Meliadine Extension.
- **Indirect impacts** are the employment, personal income, GDP and government tax revenues associated with all industries that are ultimately supplying the goods and services used by the suppliers to Meliadine Extension, and includes all transactions to the beginning of the supply chain (excluding direct on-site suppliers to Meliadine Extension and Meliadine Extension itself).
- **Induced impacts** are the employment, personal income, GDP and government tax revenues associated with economic activity because of workers spending their incomes on goods and services, including those directly and indirectly employed because of Meliadine Extension.

The DYNATEC model is based on Statistics Canada's Input-Output Model of the economies of Canada and the provinces and territories, but incorporates econometric modules to allow for dynamic, non-linear simulations of the likely effects. With the use of econometric modules, the linear behaviour of the base input-output model is reduced to more closely mimic the real economy. A key characteristic of the model is that it is dynamic and is able, through each iteration of revenues and expenditures, to show how the economic benefits are distributed.

The current version of the DYNATEC model uses the 2017 dataset of Statistics Canada's Input-Output Model, enhanced with data from various sources. The core of the model operates at a level of aggregation consisting of 494 commodities and 235 industries. Both open and closed versions of the model are run. The open model is used to estimate indirect effects (effects from inter-industry purchases of goods and services)¹, while the closed version is used to estimate induced effects (effects from spending of after-tax household income, primarily from wages and salaries, taking into account the propensity to save).

In addition to the model's ability to simulate the dynamic nature of the economy, a key characteristic of the model is its ability to provide estimates of the distribution of the effects by region. The model does this through a mathematical allocation that takes into account the characteristics of existing industries and businesses within each region, current economic structures and supplier relationships, and employment and skill base profiles.

The output statistics of the economic modelling are provided in constant 2021 Canadian dollars and include employment, labour income, GDP, and government tax revenues.

¹ Open means that wages and salaries are not re-spent in this version of the model.

The focus of the economic model was on:

- Capital expenditures, CAPEX, for FY22-FY44; and
- Operating expenditures, OPEX, for FY22-FY44.

The regions of impact for the model include:

- Kivalliq, Kitikmeot, and Qikiqtaaluk;
- Nunavut, and other provinces and territories; and
- Canada as a whole.

2.1 Overview of Methods

Economic impact simulations begin with an input to the economy as represented by capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operation expenditures (OPEX). The main algorithm allocates the expenditures on each good and service purchased by Meliadine Extension to the producing industries. These suppliers, in turn, purchase goods and services required to produce the items originally purchased directly by Meliadine Extension.

The core of the model operates with a standard input-output algorithm. When expenditures first enter the model they are applied primarily to construction, machinery, and equipment sectors. Import coefficients are applied to account for the leakage of expenditures for items that are not produced within the province or territory. Sales within the province or territory are allocated to the industries that produce the specific goods and services purchased; each of these industries will, in turn, purchase goods and services to produce what they sell as determined by their technology mix and use of factors of production (labour and capital). For purchases outside of the province, an interprovincial trade flow matrix is used to allocate production by industry and province or territory.

The model continues to iterate until all expenditures have dissipated (i.e., imports, taxes, and savings are all leakages that eventually reduce the amount of money available for purchases to zero). At this point, the model is stopped and the total effects as measured by gross production (sales) by industry are summed for all iterations. Using the estimate of gross production, industry-specific employment coefficients, and data on salaries by industry, employment numbers are estimated. GDP is estimated by subtracting the primary input components from gross production, also determined by industry-specific coefficients. The primary input components include indirect taxes, subsidies, salaries, and benefits for employees, profits, and depreciation.

Tax revenues from personal income tax, corporate tax, and indirect tax (predominantly sales tax) is calculated with coefficients derived from Statistics Canada and Canada Revenue Agency information. The amount of money collected by governments is subtracted from wages and salaries and profits at each round of expenditures. Within the model, 32 personal income tax coefficients are used to account for different income tax brackets.

To calculate the distribution of economic impacts by region, regional weights are calculated and used to allocate expenditures. The mathematics used to allocate by region take into account:

- The nature of the industry and whether or not the purchased good or service is likely to be supplied by local firms or by firms from elsewhere;
- Distance from the supplier (which can be more important for some industries than others);
- The regional economic structure (industries with a strong presence in a given region are likely to be suppliers);
- The size of the local economy (a local labour supply and market for goods and services supports the development of local business); and
- Transportation networks (a region well-served by transportation will be in a better position to be a regionally important supplier).

2.2 Model Caveats

The main caveats and limitations associated with the economic modelling are:

- The structure of the economy is assumed to be largely as it was in 2017 or the most recent baseline data year for the Statistics Canada Input-Output Model available at the time of the initiation of modelling work. Any substantive structural changes in the economy, including changes in the use of factors in production, changes in technology, and/or changes in inter-industry purchase patterns, will result in a loss of model accuracy.
- Production technologies are assumed to be uniform and consistent. In estimating the distribution of economic impacts, the model is not able to account for any differences in the technologies used by firms or industries within the same sector.
- Because the model operates at a macro level, it is not able to predict how economic impacts may be distributed among or differ between socio-economic segments of society.
- The model is not able to take into account economies of scale. The presence of economies of scale means both that the proportional use of factors of production by Meliadine Extension and inter-industry relationships may change.
- It is assumed that Meliadine Extension will have no measurable, permanent impact on wage levels, productivity or consumer behaviour, in aggregate. In other words, the model is not able to account for substantive changes in the structure or behaviour of the economy as a result of the impacts of Meliadine Extension.
- The model assumes no limits to growth. All factors of production, including labour and capital, are assumed to be available for use, and there are no other exogenous factors that may affect economic production.
- The estimation of GDP impacts by the model does not include direct business operating profit from Meliadine Extension. This component of GDP is excluded from all reported direct and total GDP figures. The direct GDP estimated by the model is principally labour expense. The estimates of indirect and induced GDP do include all components of GDP.

- Government tax revenues estimates are limited to personal income tax, indirect taxes (such as sales tax) and corporate income tax. The model does not include direct corporate taxes, land taxes or rents, or any other direct payments to governments made by Meliadine Extension.

Economic input-output models are one of the best ways to meaningfully estimate regional, provincial, and national level impacts of Meliadine Extension. However, the model necessarily is based on the structure and function of the economy as it has been in the recent past. The model is not able to take into account the changes that may occur in the economy over time, nor is it able to account for the effect of Meliadine Extension mitigation or benefit enhancement measures. Thus, the output statistics of the model used to estimate the economic benefits of Meliadine Extension may be conservative – that is, they provide a picture of what is expected based on the status quo performance of the economy. Actual economic benefits realized from Meliadine Extension may be greater than predicted once mitigation and benefit enhancement measures are applied.

2.3 Input Data

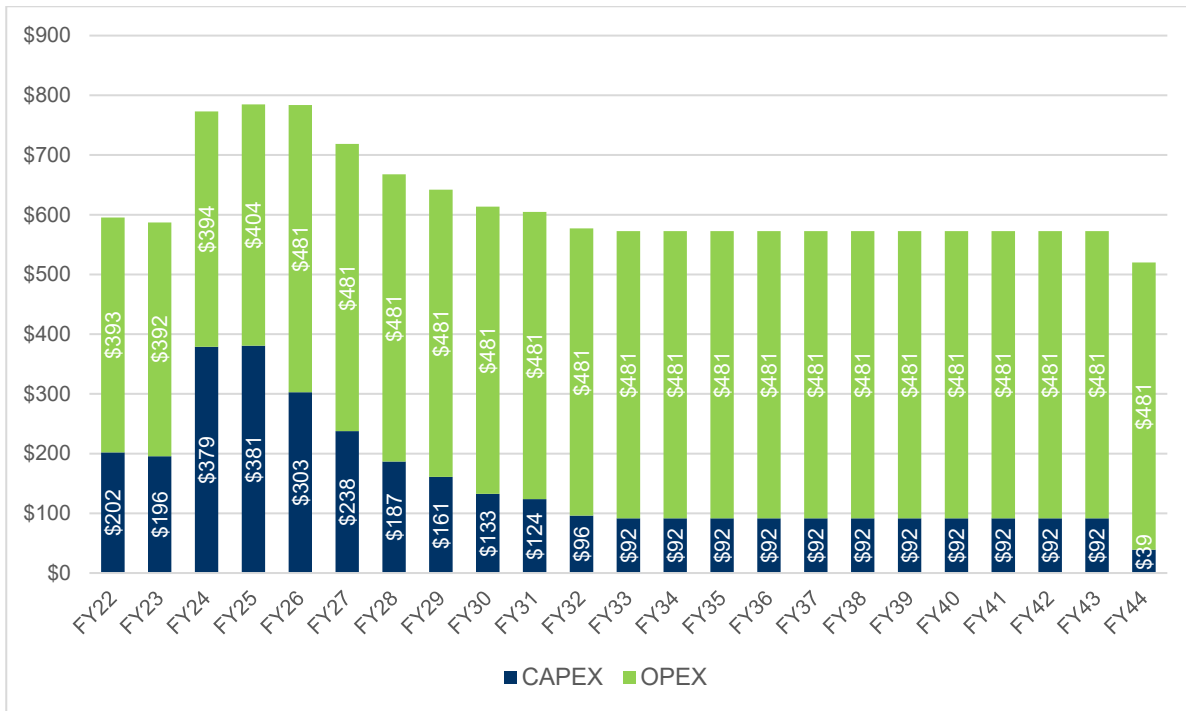
Agnico Eagle provided input data for the economic model that included:

- Total CAPEX of \$3,444.3 million for the period of FY22 to FY44;
- Total OPEX of \$10,721.5 million for the period of FY22 to FY44; and
- Total employment for Agnico Eagle direct employees and contractors of 35,129 persons-years for the period of FY22 to FY44.

The annual projected flow of CAPEX and OPEX is provided in Figure 2.3-1 while the annual direct employment is provided in Figure 2.3-2. These are the total predicted estimates for Meliadine Extension to cover all expenditures related to planned expansions, as well as current operational expenses.

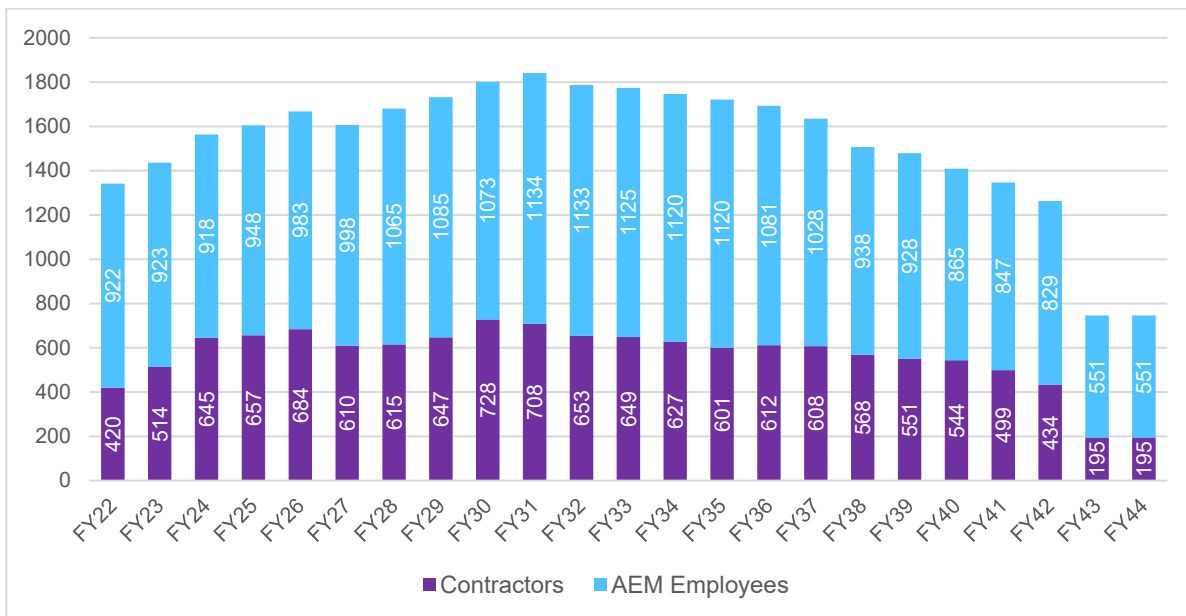
Table 2.3-1 summarizes assumed labour costs. In 2020, Meliadine hired 567 contractors and 656 employees, for a total job impact that year of 1,223 jobs². This existing employment is included in Figure 2.3-2 which projects annual employment for FY22 to FY44. Existing labour cost to Meliadine and procurement efforts are included in the CAPEX and OPEX estimates in Figure 2.3-1. As such, the economic model considers the full economic benefits of the Meliadine Mine and the planned Meliadine Extension, covering the period of 2022 to 2044 (FY22 to FY44).

² Source: Agnico Kivalliq Projects: 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Program Report (March 2021). Submitted to Agnico Eagle Mines. Prepared by Aglu Consulting and training Inc. in partnership with Stratos.



Source: Data provided by Agnico Eagle (2021)

Figure 2.3-1: Annual CAPEX and OPEX (CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)



Source: Data provided by Agnico Eagle (2021)

Figure 2.3-2: Annual Employment (Number of Jobs)

**Table 2.3-1: Total Labour Costs for FY22-FY44
(CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)**

	CAPEX	OPEX	Total Labour Cost	Labour Cost Less Burden
Labour	\$344	\$4,201	\$4,545	\$2,954
Contractor	\$413	\$1,631	\$2,044	\$1,329

Source: Data provided by Agnico Eagle (2021)

Note: Wage burden includes payroll taxes, workers' compensation, health and other insurance, training, travel expenses, vacation and other paid time off, pension contributions.

2.4 Assumptions

Table 2.4-1 shows model assumptions regarding the sourcing of labour and expenditures. Labour sourcing for Nunavut is based on the 2014 FEIS for Meliadine that predicted 20% of construction and operation labour to be Inuit. While it is acknowledged that current Inuit employment levels at Meliadine fall below these predictions, economic modelling should consider employment targets that Agnico Eagle is working towards; there are also non-Inuit workers in Nunavut. It was further assumed that, within Nunavut, 100% of direct employment (Agnico Eagle and contractors) is from Kivalliq.

Table 2.4-1: Sourcing Assumptions for the Economic Model

Percentage (%) of Total Spend by Category and Region	Nunavut		Rest of Canada	
	CAPEX	OPEX	CAPEX	OPEX
	2022-2044	2022-2044	2022-2044	2022-2044
Labour	20.0%	20.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Contractor	20.0%	20.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Consumables	43.2%	80.5%	56.8%	19.5%
Fuel	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Transportation	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Content	43.4%	45.0%	56.6%	55.0%

Source: Model assumptions.

3. RESULTS

This section summarizes the results of the economic input-output modelling on employment, income, GDP, and government tax revenues.

3.1 Employment

Meliadine Extension activities over FY22-FY44 would provide a total of 35,129 direct person years³ of employment for Agnico Eagle employees and contractors working directly on site. In addition, 42,005 person-years of employment would be created further down in supply chain (indirect jobs). An estimated 28,926 person-years of employment would be created in industries that benefit from the direct and indirect workers spending their wages (induced impact on employment). The total employment impact is estimated at 106,059 person-years of employment for FY22 to FY44 (Table 3.1-1), meaning that for every job at Meliadine Extension two jobs would be supported elsewhere. Regionally, 10,926 person-years of employment would benefit Kivalliq workers, and another 2,098 person-years of employment would benefit workers from the rest of Nunavut.

Table 3.1-1: Employment Impacts for FY22-FY44 (Person-Years)

Impact	Construction Activities			Operational Activities			Sub-total			Total
	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Direct	859	0	3,442	6,165	0	24,663	7,024	0	28,105	35,129
Indirect	1,070	589	13,351	1,629	928	24,437	2,699	1,517	37,789	42,005
Induced	243	172	6,456	960	409	20,685	1,203	582	27,141	28,926
Total	2,172	761	23,249	8,754	1,337	69,785	10,926	2,098	93,035	106,059

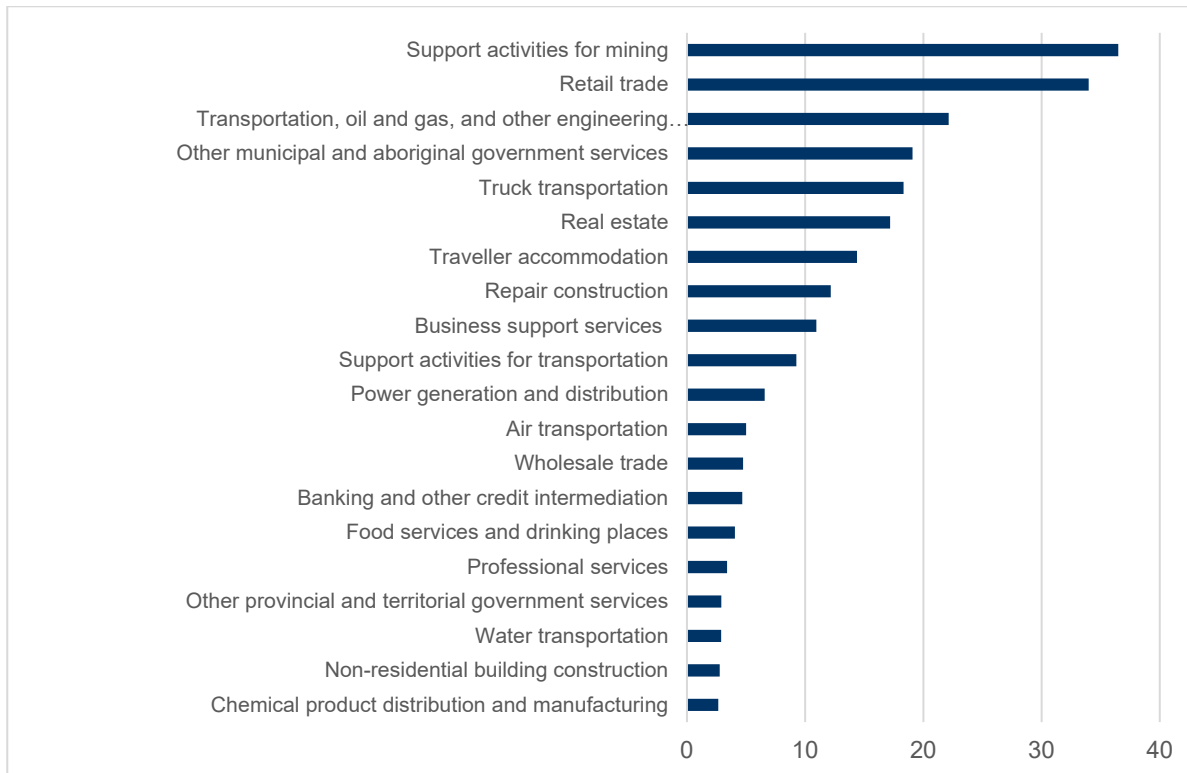
Source: Model estimates. Estimates are rounded.

In addition to the jobs created in gold mining in the territory, Figure 3.1-1 shows the total annual impact on jobs in Nunavut in other industries. As shown, the majority of jobs would be created in support activities for mining, retail trade, transportation and other engineering construction, and public administration.

3.2 Labour Income

Total labour income impact is estimated at \$11,040.0 million for the FY22 to FY44, with \$4,742 million paid to Meliadine employees (Agnico Eagle and contractors; Table 3.2-1). Additional income would be paid to workers throughout the supply chain (\$3,796.7 million) and workers in industries that benefit from the direct and indirect workers spending their income (\$2,501.3 million). Regionally, \$1,398.0 million in income would benefit Kivalliq workers, and another \$272.1 million would benefit workers from the rest of Nunavut.

³ Person-years represent the number of years of full-time work over a period of time. The number of jobs refers to the actual number of jobs created in a given year or on average.



Source: Model estimates.

Figure 3.1-1: Approximate Annual Job Impact (Direct, Indirect, and Induced) in Top 20 Industries in Nunavut (Number of Jobs)

3.3 Gross Domestic Product

Total GDP impact is estimated at \$15,604.6 million for the FY22 to FY44 (Table 3.3-1); this impact includes labour income impact described in Section 3.2. An estimated 31.2% of that impact would be realized from direct Meliadine Extension activities (direct spending and employment), while 41.0% would be realized from indirect and 27.8% from induced economic activities. Regionally, \$1,739.8 million in GDP would benefit the Kivalliq Region, and another \$386.4 million would benefit the rest of Nunavut.

By industry, beyond GDP impacts in mining, other top industries to benefit from the Meliadine Extension would include transportation and warehousing, manufacturing, real estate and rentals, wholesale, retail, and construction (Table 3.3-2).

Table 3.2-1: Labour Income Impacts for FY22-FY44 (CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)

Impact	Construction Activities			Operational Activities			Sub-Total			Total
	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Direct	\$104.8	\$0.0	\$420.2	\$843.4	\$0.0	\$3,373.7	\$948.1	\$0.0	\$3,793.9	\$4,742.1
Indirect	\$127.1	\$86.0	\$1,162.7	\$177.1	\$121.5	\$2,122.3	\$304.1	\$207.5	\$3,285.0	\$3,796.7
Induced	\$29.5	\$19.4	\$544.5	\$116.2	\$45.1	\$1,746.5	\$145.7	\$64.6	\$2,291.0	\$2,501.3
Total	\$261.4	\$105.4	\$2,127.4	\$1,136.6	\$166.7	\$7,242.6	\$1,398.0	\$272.1	\$9,369.9	\$11,040.0

Source: Model estimates. Estimates are rounded.

Table 3.3-1: GDP Impacts for FY22-FY44 (CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)

Impact	Construction Activities			Operational Activities			Sub-Total			Total
	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Direct	\$104.8	\$0.0	\$423.1	\$917.4	\$16.6	\$3,399.4	\$1,022.2	\$16.7	\$3,822.5	\$4,861.3
Indirect	\$242.8	\$108.0	\$1,942.5	\$255.2	\$165.2	\$3,688.6	\$498.0	\$273.2	\$5,631.1	\$6,402.3
Induced	\$44.3	\$29.3	\$949.8	\$175.3	\$67.3	\$3,074.9	\$219.6	\$96.6	\$4,024.8	\$4,341.0
Total	\$391.9	\$137.3	\$3,315.4	\$1,347.9	\$249.1	\$10,162.9	\$1,739.8	\$386.4	\$13,478.3	\$15,604.6

Source: Model estimates. Estimates are rounded.

Table 3.3-2: Total GDP Impact by Industry for FY22-FY44 (CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)

Impact	Construction Activities			Operational Activities			Sub-Total:			Total
	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$52.7	\$2.5	\$1.7	\$212.0	\$2.5	\$1.8	\$264.7	\$269.1
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$135.0	\$64.8	\$624.6	\$978.7	\$95.0	\$3,776.3	\$1,113.7	\$159.8	\$4,400.9	\$5,674.4
Utilities	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$48.8	\$5.1	\$1.3	\$292.3	\$5.4	\$1.6	\$341.1	\$348.1
Construction	\$163.4	\$10.3	\$151.0	\$32.8	\$10.5	\$188.6	\$196.2	\$20.8	\$339.5	\$556.3
Manufacturing	\$0.4	\$0.2	\$347.4	\$11.4	\$0.9	\$799.5	\$11.8	\$1.1	\$1,146.9	\$1,159.8
Wholesale Trade	\$5.6	\$4.8	\$346.6	\$3.4	\$8.0	\$527.8	\$8.9	\$12.8	\$874.5	\$896.2
Retail Trade	\$4.7	\$2.5	\$125.8	\$16.4	\$7.0	\$456.4	\$21.1	\$9.5	\$582.2	\$612.8
Transportation and Warehousing	\$21.3	\$10.2	\$508.8	\$55.3	\$9.8	\$937.3	\$76.6	\$20.0	\$1,446.1	\$1,542.7
Information	\$0.1	\$3.0	\$73.4	\$0.2	\$12.1	\$211.4	\$0.1	\$15.1	\$284.9	\$300.1
Finance and Insurance	\$3.2	\$1.2	\$187.6	\$16.7	\$5.5	\$544.1	\$19.9	\$6.7	\$731.6	\$758.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$44.3	\$25.9	\$260.4	\$171.6	\$62.0	\$716.4	\$215.8	\$87.8	\$976.8	\$1,280.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$0.9	\$3.8	\$220.7	\$3.7	\$6.4	\$427.9	\$4.5	\$10.2	\$648.6	\$663.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$15.5	\$0.9	\$3.5	\$37.3	\$1.2	\$4.0	\$52.8	\$58.0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$1.2	\$1.9	\$89.4	\$12.0	\$6.6	\$226.9	\$13.1	\$8.5	\$316.3	\$338.0
Educational Services	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$22.3	\$1.0	\$0.3	\$65.6	\$1.2	\$0.4	\$87.9	\$89.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$0.1	\$0.6	\$46.2	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$159.4	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$205.5	\$209.7

Impact	Construction Activities			Operational Activities			Sub-Total:			Total
	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Kivalliq	Rest of Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$43.9	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$58.9	\$59.1
Accommodation and Food Services	\$4.8	\$1.7	\$87.3	\$9.7	\$2.4	\$145.8	\$14.4	\$4.1	\$233.1	\$251.6
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$1.4	\$1.0	\$50.3	\$3.6	\$2.8	\$203.0	\$5.0	\$3.8	\$253.2	\$262.0
Public Administration	\$5.0	\$4.6	\$41.7	\$21.3	\$11.4	\$191.3	\$26.4	\$15.9	\$233.0	\$275.3
Total	\$391.3	\$137.3	\$3,315.4	\$1,347.9	\$249.1	\$10,162.9	\$1,739.8	\$386.4	\$13,478.3	\$15,604.6

Source: Model estimates. Estimates are rounded.

3.4 Tax Revenue

Total tax revenue impact is estimated at \$3,222.0 million for the FY22 to FY44 (Table 3.4-1); this impact includes federal and provincial/territorial tax benefits. An estimated 45.9% of that impact would be realized from direct Meliadine activities (direct spending and employment), while 25.7% would be realized from indirect and 28.4% from induced economic activities. In Nunavut, \$300.6 million would be realized in the territorial tax revenue, and another \$332.7 million would be realized from federal tax collections (Table 3.4-2).

Table 3.4-1: Tax Revenue Impacts for FY22-FY44
(CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)

Impact	Construction Activities		Operation Activities		Sub-Total: Construction and Operation		Total
	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Direct	\$47.8	\$117.9	\$338.6	\$975.6	\$386.4	\$1,093.5	\$1,479.9
Indirect	\$66.1	\$221.5	\$134.2	\$406.3	\$200.4	\$627.8	\$828.2
Induced	\$10.9	\$201.2	\$35.7	\$666.2	\$46.6	\$867.4	\$914.0
Total	\$124.8	\$540.7	\$508.5	\$2,048.0	\$633.3	\$2,588.7	\$3,222.0

Source: Model estimates.

Table 3.4-2: Tax Revenue Impact by Tax Category for FY22-FY44
(CDN millions, 2021 current dollars)

Type of Tax Revenue	Construction Activities		Operation Activities		Sub-Total: Construction and Operation		Total
	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	Nunavut	Rest of Canada	
Federal Income Tax	\$30.4	\$137.7	\$151.9	\$671.5	\$182.2	\$809.2	\$991.4
GST & other indirect taxes	\$8.5	\$60.3	\$78.1	\$195.3	\$86.5	\$255.6	\$342.1
Federal Tax on Profits	\$17.6	\$85.5	\$46.4	\$232.9	\$64.0	\$318.3	\$382.3
Total Federal Tax Revenues	\$56.4	\$283.4	\$276.3	\$1,099.7	\$332.7	\$1,383.1	\$1,715.8
Income Tax	\$10.9	\$83.3	\$51.1	\$390.7	\$62.0	\$474.0	\$536.0
Other indirect taxes	\$50.5	\$111.1	\$159.2	\$367.7	\$209.7	\$478.8	\$688.5
Tax on Profits	\$7.0	\$62.9	\$21.9	\$190.0	\$28.9	\$252.9	\$281.7
Total Provincial/ Territorial Tax Revenues	\$68.4	\$257.2	\$232.2	\$948.4	\$300.6	\$1,205.6	\$1,506.2
Total	\$124.8	\$540.7	\$508.5	\$2,048.0	\$633.3	\$2,588.7	\$3,222.0

Source: Model estimates.

4. SUMMARY

Overall, Meliadine Extension is expected to provide the following economic benefits:

- CAPEX and OPEX spending on labour income, equipment, materials, consumables and other purchases of \$14.2 billion for FY22 to FY44 (Section 2.3);
- Up to 1,842 jobs for direct Agnico Eagle employees and contractors during peak activities in FY31 (Figure 2.3-2), for a total direct employment impact of 35,129 person-years for FY22 to FY44 (Table 3.1-1);
- An estimated 42,005 person-years of indirect employment and 28,926 person-years of induced employment for FY22 to FY44 (Table 3.1-1);
- Total labour income impact of \$11,040.0 million for the FY22 to FY44 for direct, indirect, and induced workers, including \$1,398.0 million realized in Kivalliq (Table 3.2-1);
- Total GDP impact of \$15,604.6 million for the FY22 to FY44, including \$1,739.8 million in GDP impact realized in Kivalliq (Table 3.3-1); and
- Tax revenue impact of \$3,222.0 for the FY22 to FY44, with \$300.6 million paid in territorial taxes (Table 3.4-2).