



- **Topic of the week**

Presently, the ratio of residential investment to GDP is already scraping bottom and the ratio of business investment in machinery and equipment to GDP is at a 45-year low. At a time when this ratio seems to low, this component of GDP should pick up again and rekindle the employment market by yearend. We should therefore see a change in the composition of U.S. growth over the course of the recovery to come.

The fact that employment has fallen much more sharply than activity in the service sector probably means that the unemployment rate is about to peak and, unlike what it did in the past two recessions, should not continue to climb much once the situation turns around. Consequently, the recovery should be sustained, unless the Fed bungles its exit strategy and makes a mess of managing inflation expectations.

- **Economic Indicators Review** (p. 7)

- **Things to watch**

Economic calendar and significant earnings announcements of the week ahead (p. 8)

- **Economic tables** (p. 9)

## United States: sustained recovery or double-dip recession?

### Summary

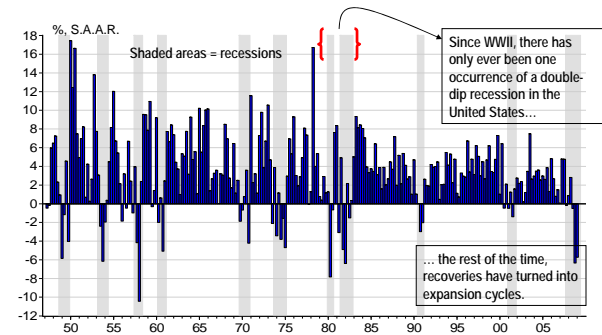
- Presently, the ratio of residential investment to GDP is already scraping bottom and the ratio of business investment in machinery and equipment to GDP is at a 45-year low. Consequently, forecasters advancing the scenario of a double-dip recession must necessarily expect a further decline in consumption ahead.
- Even though the economy is currently deep in excess capacity territory, if long rates rise too much, the surge could paralyze activity, as these would have an impact on mortgage rates in particular.
- Inflation expectations, and not the output gap, will determine the shift in monetary policy. Paradoxically, an increase in short rates could contain the increase in long rates in these utterly atypical times when the central bank is pumping massive amounts of new money into the system.
- Many observers will no doubt deem our forecast of a rate hike in the United States premature. However, the present context must be dissected in minute detail in order to read the situation correctly.
- The truth is that businesses have pared back employment in the service sector without production in the sector declining in the current recession. This means that service productivity has exploded, thus propelling corporate earnings upward in the first quarter.
- At a time when the ratio of investment to GDP seems too low, this component of GDP should pick up again and rekindle the employment market by yearend. We should therefore see a change in the composition of U.S. growth over the course of the recovery to come.
- The fact that employment has fallen much more sharply than activity in the service sector probably means that the unemployment rate is about to peak and, unlike what it did in the past two recessions, should not continue to climb much once the situation turns around. Consequently, the recovery should be sustained, unless the Fed bungles its exit strategy and makes a mess of managing inflation expectations.

**An extremely rare scenario**

No more than six months ago, many forecasters and observers were brandishing the spectre of economic depression and a return of deflation south of the border. Since May, the situation has reversed and interest rates have risen on the U.S. bond yield curve. Consequently, there is more and more talk of a return of inflation that could plunge the economy into a scenario commonly referred to as a “double-dip recession”.

**1) A rare occurrence... if not very rare**

U.S. real GDP growth



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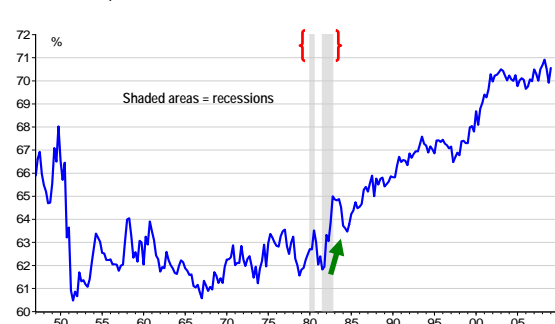
Such a scenario has been excessively rare since the Second World War, as illustrated in Chart 1. In fact, it has only ever occurred once, in the early 1980s. The rest of the time, periods of recession have instead given way to recoveries, followed by economic expansion.

**Everything riding on consumption scenario**

The first recession of the double dip at the start of the 1980s was caused by an oil shock. The second was caused by monetary tightening when the central banks sought to rein in inflation voluntarily by hiking interest rates considerably.

**2) What happened?**

Ratio of consumption to GDP



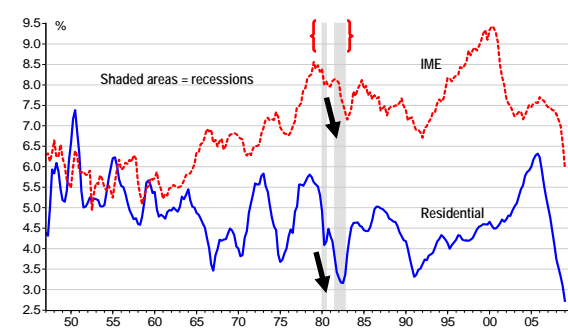
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At the time, consumption as a percentage of GDP had increased while residential and business investment had fallen abruptly.

Presently, the ratio of residential investment to GDP is already scraping bottom and the ratio of business investment in machinery and equipment to GDP is at a 45-year low. Consequently, forecasters advancing the scenario of a double-dip recession must necessarily expect a further decline in consumption ahead, as this component of GDP has not diminished in recent quarters (see Chart 2).

**3) Investment has faltered**

Ratios of residential investment and of business investment in machinery and equipment to GDP



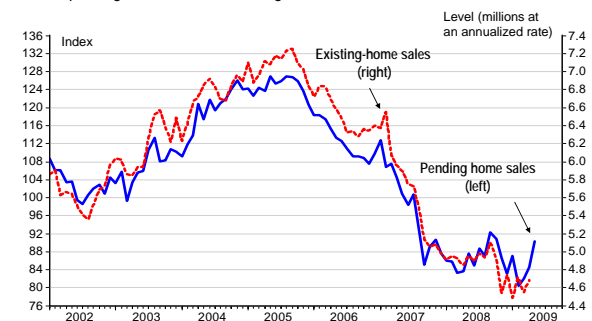
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**More and more signs of recovery**

While certain forecasters are predicting a double-dip recession, the skies over the U.S. economy instead seem to be clearing. The economic recovery is not yet a given, but a series of more uplifting economic news lead us to believe that the worst has already passed.

**4) Home sales firm up**

Index of pending home sales and existing-home sales

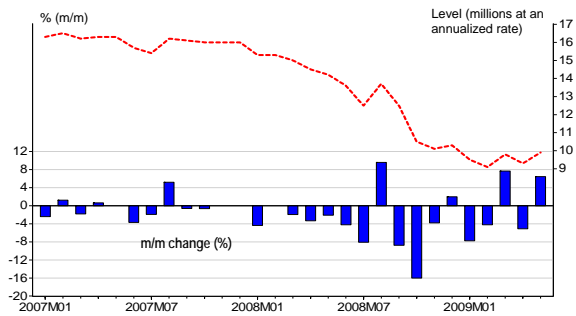


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For example, pending home sales are on the rise again and suggest that the next report on existing-home sales will be brighter. A similar trend seems to be taking shape where auto sales are concerned. After virtually crumbling from 16 million units to only 9 million, auto sales have registered non-negligible increases in two of the past three months. With credit now more readily available, all this leads us to believe that the 9-million mark probably represents the bottom of the barrel.

**5) Auto sales scraping bottom**

Auto sales in United States



NBF Economy and Strategy, Global insight

What's more, the thick of the financial storm seems to be behind us. Growing confidence in the recovery is giving stock markets a solid boost and causing risk premiums in the corporate bond markets to fall sharply.

**6) Financial crisis continues to resolve**

Yield spread between Merrill Lynch Junk Bond Index and U.S. Treasury 10-year rate



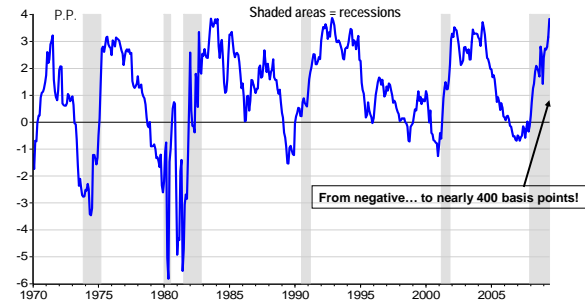
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Moreover, the slope of the yield curve between U.S. Treasury 10-year rates and the Fed funds target is now just shy of 400 basis points, a strong signal of economic recovery if ever there was one. Such an upturn in the curve following a period of recession has never in the past sent the wrong signal.

Some members of the Federal Reserve, also, are beginning to speak of the end of the recession. Richmond Fed President Jeff Lacker, for instance, opined last week that it was reasonable to expect the recession to end later this year.

**7) Bond yield curve sending strong signal**

Slope of yield curve, 10-year minus Fed funds rate



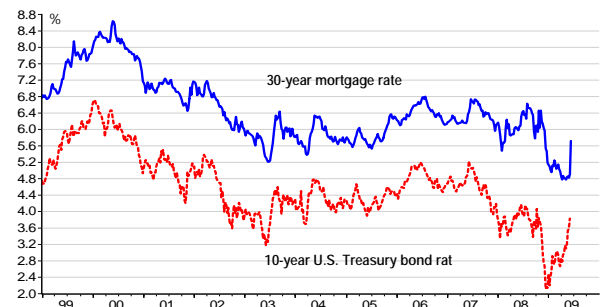
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**Inflation expectations on rise again**

Oil prices are up more than 100% since bottoming out and this should begin to have repercussions on inflation rates in the second half of the year. Inflation concerns are being revived, then, by the jump in the price of crude. In this regard, inflation expectations are on the rise again in the United States. Long rates are back to the level they were at last fall and household inflation expectations according to the University of Michigan Survey just reached 2.8% in May, up steeply from the 1.7% registered this past December.

**8) Uptick in mortgage rates**

30-year conventional mortgage rate and 10-year U.S. Treasury bond rate



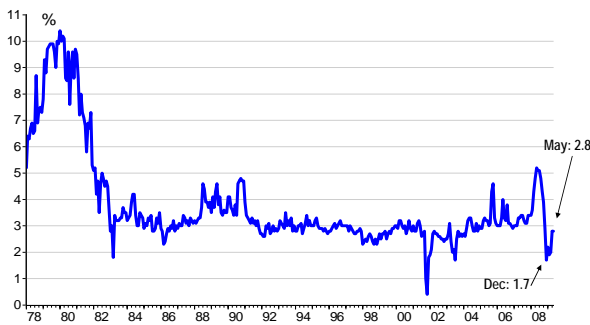
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Even though the economy is currently deep in excess capacity territory, if long rates rise too much, the surge could paralyze the economy, as these would have an impact on mortgage rates in particular. The response in mortgage rates so far is not a threat to recovery, but more considerable hikes could be cause for concern.

This is why the Fed will have no choice but to manage inflation expectations carefully. These are being monitored very closely by the Federal Reserve.

**9) Inflation expectations on rise again**

*Inflation expectations over next 12 months according to University of Michigan Survey*



*NBF Economy and Strategy, Global Insight*

**Markets have begun to assimilate rate hikes**

The shift in monetary policy, then, will be determined by inflation expectations and not the output gap, which alone can instill a false sense of security in these atypical times when the central bank is pumping massive amounts of new money into the system. Everything depends on how the situation is perceived by the financial markets. It is essential that they not push long rates to levels that could undermine the recovery.

How fast all of this should unfold is presently a matter of debate within the Federal Reserve. Kansas City Fed President Thomas Hoenig, for example, has stated that *“the Fed must begin in earnest to bring monetary policy into better balance before inflation forces our hand.”* Richmond Fed President Jeff Lacker, for his part, has added: *“The challenge for us on the Federal Open Market Committee will be to shrink our balance sheet and tighten policy soon enough when the recovery emerges to prevent rising inflation. The danger will be that we will not shrink our balance sheet enough when the recovery emerges to prevent rising inflation. Choosing the right time to withdraw that stimulus will be a challenge, and I believe it will be very important to avoid the risks of waiting too long or moving too slowly.”*

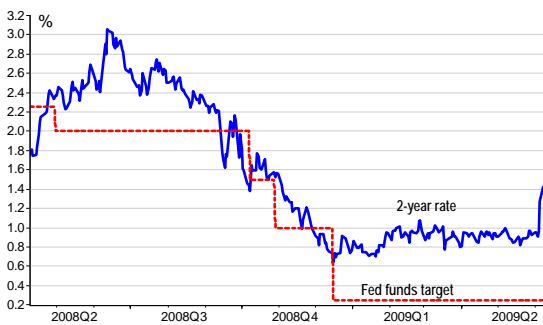
We believe, therefore, that the countdown to the first rate hike has begun and that it should occur before the end of 2009.

**A very different situation to contend with**

Many observers will no doubt deem our forecast of a rate hike in the United States premature. However, the present context must be dissected in minute detail in order to read the situation correctly.

**10) Markets heating up over prospects of rate hike**

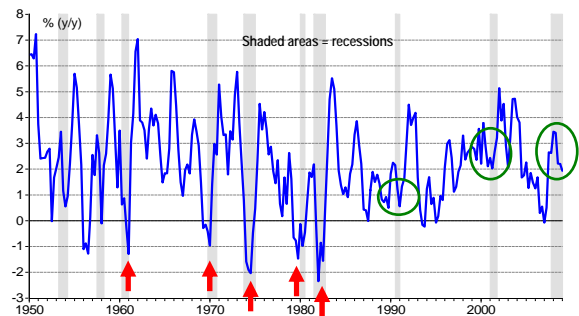
*Target Fed funds rate and yield on 2-year U.S. Treasury bonds*



*NBF Economy and Strategy, Global Insight*

**11) Pushing productivity...**

*Labour force productivity growth rate*



*NBF Economy and Strategy, Global Insight*

Under the circumstances, the best medicine would consist in withdrawing some liquidity from the markets and raising the key rate, which plays a key role in inflation expectations. Paradoxically, an increase in short rates could contain the increase in long rates at time when the central bank is injecting new liquidity in the markets. The Fed would thus signal its strong resolve to keep inflation in check.

As it turns out, the strong increase in productivity changes our take on things. Past recessions have almost always seen productivity behave cyclically. The 2001 recession and the present episode differ immensely in this respect, as productivity has continued to improve despite the decline in activity. Contrary to what most people might think, productivity growth has been negative in the goods sector, but highly positive in the service sector.

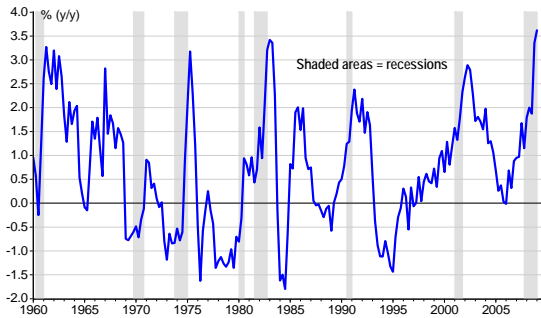
In this connection, the financial markets have already begun to assimilate rate hikes in their scenario as U.S. Treasury 2-year rates shot up last week. An increase in short rates would signal that the Fed is pulling its foot off the gas pedal slightly without slamming on the brakes.

The truth is that businesses have pared back employment in the service sector without production in the sector declining in the current recession. This has resulted in an unprecedented divergence between growth in employment and growth in service sector real GDP. In other words, productivity in this sector has exploded

(Chart 12) by putting the squeeze on workers. It is not surprising, then, that corporate earnings shot up in the first quarter.

**12) Flying high**

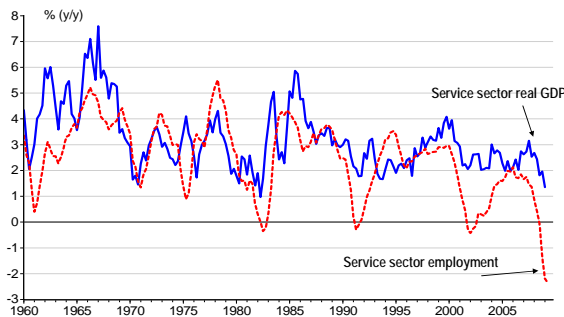
Real GDP growth per service sector job



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**13) Jobs lost... with no loss of activity**

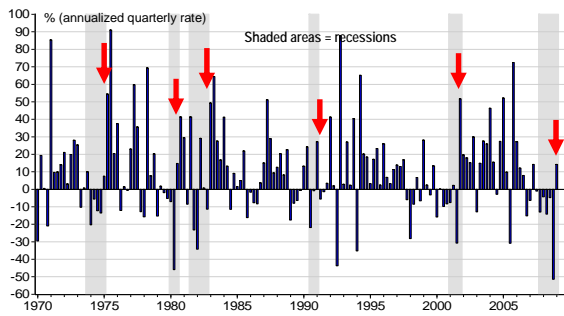
Service sector real GDP growth and same sector employment growth



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**14) Profits looking up again...**

Growth in national accounts economic profits



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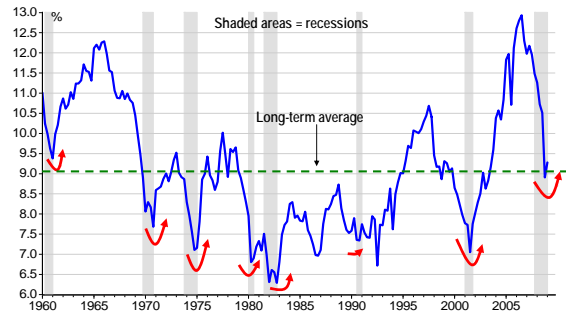
In this regard, history teaches us that earnings tend to be rising already as recessions draw to a close. As always in times of recession, the ratio of earnings to GDP has taken a beating this time around as well.

However, what distinguishes this downturn from its predecessors is that businesses have at all costs sought to protect their profit margins as much as possible and have laid off workers at an unparalleled rate, especially if we consider that trend growth in service sector GDP has not declined a single iota.

This is a particularly positive situation for the stock market, which tends to be a leading indicator of recovery periods.

**15) In "margin protection" mode**

Ratio of national accounts economic profits to GDP



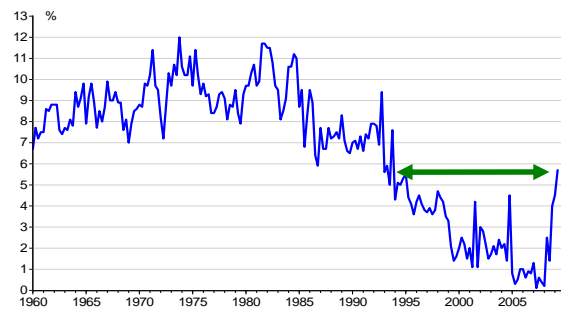
NBF Economy and Strategy, Bank of Canada

**What rate for savings?**

At about 6% of disposable personal income, U.S. households have restored savings to a non-negligible level, forced as they are to reimburse part of their debt.

**16) Household savings rate at 15-year high**

Household savings rate as percentage of disposable personal income



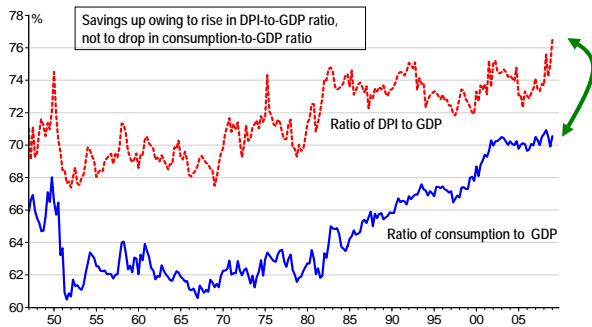
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The critical question here is the following: Will a savings rate of 6% to 8% be enough to pay down debt without thwarting consumption growth? We believe so.

On the one hand, there is no reason why U.S. households should deleverage in draconian fashion. Instead, they can certainly go about it progressively. On the other, the reason that the ratio of consumption to GDP has not fallen yet is that the ratio of disposable personal income to GDP has been rising.

**17) The answer**

Ratios of consumption and disposable personal income to GDP



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Indeed, the increase in service productivity has afforded non-negligible wage gains and greater purchasing power to workers who have held on to their jobs. Moreover, productivity gains will give stock markets a boost and, in turn, household balance sheets will cease to contract shortly. This is key to any consumption recovery. The consumption-to-GDP ratio will then be able to begin to come down without consumption contracting. All it will take is for household spending to stay more or less in line with income growth.

Also, the recovery should bring about much stronger growth in business investment than in consumption, seeing how investment-to-GDP ratios are at ridiculously low levels (see Chart 3). We should therefore see a change in the composition of U.S. growth in the recovery to come. This is necessary if the economy is to ensure continued labour force productivity growth over the long term, given that the last surge came about through deep cuts in employment and work hours. In fact, contrary to the period of the U.S. economic miracle of 1995 to 2000, productivity has progressed with no increase in the investment-to-GDP ratio, which means that the improvement is not sustainable in principle.

At a time when the investment-to-GDP ratio seems too low, this component of GDP should pick up again and rekindle the employment market by yearend (business investment growth always goes hand in hand with employment growth). The fact that employment has fallen much more sharply than activity in the service sector probably means that the unemployment rate is about to peak and, unlike what it did in the past two recessions, should not continue to climb much once the situation turns around.

**Conclusion**

At present, the ratio of residential investment to GDP is already scraping bottom and the ratio of business investment in machinery and equipment to GDP is at a 45-year low. Consequently, forecasters advancing the scenario of double-dip recession must necessarily expect a further decline in consumption ahead.

The fact that employment has fallen much more sharply than activity in the service sector probably means that the unemployment rate is about to peak and, unlike what it did in the past two recessions, should not continue to climb much once the situation turns around.

At a time when the investment-to-GDP ratio seems too low, this component of GDP should pick up again and rekindle the employment market by yearend. We should therefore see a change in the composition of U.S. growth in the recovery to come.

The recovery should therefore be sustained unless the Fed bungles its exit strategy and makes a mess of managing inflation expectations, which would cause long rates to shoot up overly. We believe instead that the Fed will do things right. Consequently, the chances of a double-dip recession are slim if inflation expectations are managed properly.

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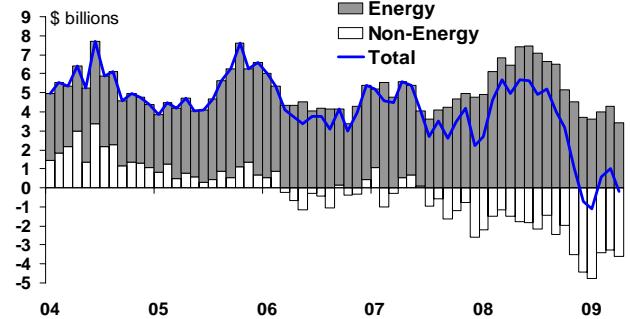
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**Canada** — The Canadian economic calendar was rather light this week. Holding centre stage was the trade balance with a disappointing performance. In April, Canada's merchandise trade registered a small deficit of \$179 million following a revised surplus of \$1.0 billion in March. Exports fell 5.1% or \$1.7 billion in April. While the decline could be blamed largely on lower prices (-3.2%), exports by volume nevertheless were down 1.9% in the month, as calculated by Statistic Canada with the Laspeyres index. The main contributor to the deterioration was the energy sector, which saw natural gas export prices decline 11%. Imports were also down in April, sagging 1.5% in nominal terms. Import prices fell 1.8%, while volumes were up slightly (0.3%). Prospects for Canada's terms of trade in May are somewhat more encouraging given the recent surge in energy and other commodity prices. Housing starts rose in May to 128,400 units from a 13-year low of 117,600 units in April. Both multiple and single-family starts contributed to the rebound. On a regional basis, the increase was concentrated in Ontario where starts jumped 20.7%. For the first time since the beginning of the series in 1987, capacity utilization dropped below the 70% mark. In 2009Q1, Canadian industries operated at 69.3% capacity. Statistics Canada reported that of the 21 major industries in the manufacturing sector, 18 registered a decrease. Not surprisingly, the transportation equipment industry led the decline, operating at 42.5% capacity.

**United States** — The U.S. trade deficit widened essentially as anticipated to \$29.2 billion in April on a decline in exports of \$2.8 billion (-2.3%) only partially offset by a decrease in imports of \$2.2 billion (-1.4%). In the meantime, the March deficit was revised from \$27.6 billion to \$28.5 billion. The trade deficit grew for a second consecutive month in April after shrinking for eight straight months before that. Most of the deterioration in April was accounted for by higher oil prices and the recent trend in energy prices does not augur well for the U.S. trade balance in the two months ahead. U.S. retail sales rose in May for the first time in three months. The 0.5% increase was in line with expectations. The sales growth in April was revised up to -0.2%. Higher gasoline prices helped boost May total sales. Building materials and autos were the other retail categories where sales improved most. Excluding these three components, core sales were basically flat for the month, which is still better than the declines recorded in the previous two. In other news, wholesale inventories contracted 1.4% in April and preliminary results from the University of Michigan Survey show consumer confidence increasing to 69.0 in June from 68.7 the previous month.

**Small Canadian trade deficit in April due to energy**

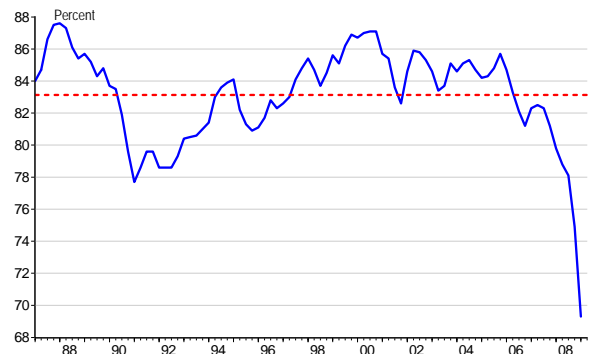
Trade balance, energy vs. other merchandise



NBF Economy and Strategy (data via Datastream)

**Canadian capacity utilization falls to record low**

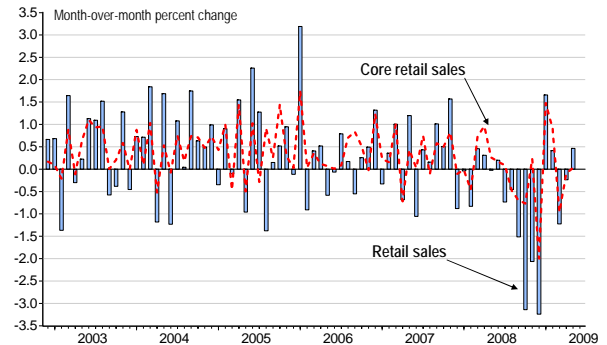
Canadian capacity utilization sinks to 69.3%



NBF Economy and Strategy (data via Bloomberg)

**U.S. retail sales rise 0.5% in May as expected**

Sales flat excluding auto, building-material and gas-station sales



NBF Economy and Strategy (data via Bloomberg)

# THINGS TO WATCH – Canada & US

Economic releases & events							Earnings announcements				
	Time	Country	Release	Period	Previous	Consensus Estimate	NBF Estimate	Company	Time	Qtr	Cons. EPS
<b>Monday Jun 15</b>	8:30	US	Empire Manufacturing	JUN	-4.6	-5.1					
	8:30	CA	Manufacturing Shipments MoM	APR	-2.70%	-1.90%	-1.00%				
	8:30	CA	New Motor Vehicle Sales MoM	APR	6.30%	0.00%					
	9:00	US	Total Net TIC Flows	APR	\$23.2B	--					
	13:00	US	NAHB Housing Market Index	JUN	16.0	17.0					
<b>Tuesday Jun 16</b>	8:30	US	Producer Price Index (MoM)	MAY	0.30%	0.60%					
	8:30	US	PPI Ex Food & Energy (MoM)	MAY	0.10%	0.10%					
	8:30	US	Producer Price Index (YoY)	MAY	-3.70%	-4.40%					
	8:30	US	PPI Ex Food & Energy (YoY)	MAY	3.40%	3.20%					
	8:30	US	Housing Starts	MAY	458K	483K	475K				
	8:30	US	Building Permits	MAY	494K	500K	500K				
	9:15	US	Industrial Production	MAY	-0.50%	-0.80%					
	9:15	US	Capacity Utilization	MAY	69.10%	68.40%					
								Best Buy Co Inc	Bef-mkt	Q1-10	0.34
								Adobe Systems Inc	Aft-mkt	Q2-09	0.35
<b>Wednesday Jun 17</b>	7:00	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	Jun-12	-7.20%	--					
	8:30	US	Consumer Price Index (MoM)	MAY	0.00%	0.30%	0.30%				
	8:30	US	CPI Ex Food & Energy (MoM)	MAY	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%				
	8:30	US	Consumer Price Index (YoY)	MAY	-0.70%	-0.90%	-0.80%				
	8:30	US	CPI Ex Food & Energy (YoY)	MAY	1.90%	1.80%	1.80%				
	8:30	US	Current Account Balance	1Q	-\$132.8B	-\$85.0B					
	8:30	CA	Wholesale Sales MoM	APR	-0.60%	-0.80%					
	8:30	CA	Leading Indicators MoM	MAY	-1.10%	-0.60%					
								FedEx Corp	8:00	Q4-09	0.52
<b>Thursday Jun 18</b>	7:00	CA	Consumer Price Index MoM	MAY	-0.10%	0.40%	0.20%				
	7:00	CA	Consumer Price Index YoY	MAY	0.40%	-0.20%	-0.1%				
	7:00	CA	Bank Canada CPI Core MoM	MAY	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%				
	7:00	CA	Bank Canada CPI Core YoY	MAY	1.80%	1.60%	1.70%				
	8:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Jun-13	601K	610K	595K				
	10:00	US	Leading Indicators	MAY	1.00%	0.90%					
	10:00	US	Philadelphia Fed.	JUN	-22.6	-17.0					
									Research In Motion	Aft-mkt	Q1-10
								Discover Financial Serv.	Bef-mkt	Q2-09	-0.08
								JM Smucker Co/The	Bef-mkt	Q4-09	0.62
								Carnival Corp		Q2-09	0.30
<b>Friday Jun 19</b>	8:30	CA	Retail Sales MoM	APR	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%				
	8:30	CA	Retail Sales Less Autos MoM	APR	-0.20%	-0.10%	-0.10%				

Source: Bloomberg

**TABLE 1 - NORTH AMERICAN FINANCIAL INDICATORS**
**June 12, 2009**

Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated	Reference Period	Level	Monthly Growth (%)			Annualized Growth		Since 12 Mos.	Cumulated since beginning of year	
			Past	Prev.	Month	Average of the last			ref.	prec.
			Month	Month	Before	3 Mos.	6 Mos.			
<b>UNITED STATES</b>										
<u>MONETARY AGGREGATES</u>										
		(\$Billions)								
M1	* May 2009	1596	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.7	20.8	16.2	15.0	-0.1
M2	* May 2009	8328	0.8	-0.6	0.9	5.5	12.5	9.0	9.3	6.3
<u>CREDIT MEASURES</u>										
Consumer Credit	* Apr 2009	2524	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-4.0	-1.8	-1.4	0.2	5.6
Mortgage (Banks)	Apr 2009	3838	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	9.0	5.3	5.1	7.1
Business	Apr 2009	1522	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-10.3	4.6	2.3	5.5	20.8
<b>CANADA</b>										
<u>MONETARY AGGREGATES</u>										
M2+ gross	Mar 2009	1259	1.1	0.8	1.5	15.4	14.0	13.0	13.0	8.8
Personal Deposits (Banks) (2)	Apr 2009	627						14.8	14.7	7.4
<u>CREDIT MEASURES</u>										
Consumer	Mar 2009	417	0.4	0.8	0.9	8.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	9.8
Mortgages	Mar 2009	911	0.2	0.4	0.6	8.0	8.2	8.3	9.1	12.7
Short - Term Business Loans	Apr 2009	382	-0.9	-0.8	-1.5	-8.6	8.7	3.6	5.4	14.0
Business (S.T. + L.T.)	* Apr 2009	1216	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.2	3.6	3.9	7.1
Private (Consumer+Business)	* Mar 2009	2545	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.0	6.5	6.0	6.4	9.6
Federal Debt	* May 2009	502	0.8	-1.6	2.8	23.4	38.3	23.7	26.4	-2.9
<b>INTEREST AND EXCHANGE RATES</b>										
	Reference Thursday	Last day	1 week ago	2 w. ago	Average of last Thursdays			13 w. ago	26 w. ago	52 w. ago
					13 w.	26 w.	52 w.			
<b>UNITED STATES</b>										
<u>INTEREST RATES</u>										
Federal Funds Target Rate	* 11 Jun	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.96	0.25	1.00	2.00
Prime Rate	* 11 Jun	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.96	3.25	4.00	5.00
3-month Treasury Bills	* 11 Jun	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.59	0.21	0.01	1.96
2-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	1.32	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.91	1.42	1.02	0.81	2.99
5-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	2.85	2.56	2.46	2.06	1.87	2.33	1.91	1.56	3.67
10-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	3.86	3.71	3.67	3.14	2.87	3.27	2.89	2.65	4.20
30-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	4.69	4.60	4.53	4.05	3.65	3.93	3.64	3.09	4.76
Corporate High-yield (Lehman)	* 11 Jun	12.49	12.94	13.81	15.59	17.30	16.06	19.94	22.59	10.14
Corporate Invest. Grade (Lehman)	* 11 Jun	6.37	6.39	6.57	6.97	7.27	7.22	7.82	8.43	6.26
<u>SPREADS</u>										
Corp. High-yield - Treas. 10y.	* 11 Jun	8.63	9.23	10.14	12.45	14.43	12.79	17.05	19.94	5.94
Corp. Invest. grade - Treas. 10y.	* 11 Jun	2.51	2.68	2.90	3.82	4.40	3.95	4.93	5.78	2.06
Treasuries 30y. - 3-m. T.B.	* 11 Jun	4.51	4.46	4.38	3.88	3.48	3.34	3.43	3.08	2.80
<u>EXCHANGE RATE</u>										
Major currencies, traded-weighted	* 05 Jun	77.19	76.13	75.86	80.33	81.18	78.90	85.27	80.90	72.04
<b>CANADA</b>										
<u>INTEREST RATES</u>										
Prime Rate	* 11 Jun	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.73	3.60	2.50	3.50	4.75
Target overnight rate	* 11 Jun	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.73	1.72	0.50	1.50	3.00
30-day commercial paper	* 11 Jun	0.33	0.35	0.29	0.42	0.76	1.83	0.56	1.65	3.14
3-month Treasury Bills	* 11 Jun	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.52	1.29	0.42	1.56	2.70
1-year Treasury Bills	* 11 Jun	0.60	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.68	1.56	0.58	1.30	3.27
5-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	2.74	2.47	2.52	2.08	1.99	2.49	1.88	2.20	3.49
10-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	3.53	3.40	3.46	3.09	2.98	3.29	2.92	3.09	3.80
30-year Bonds	* 11 Jun	4.00	3.99	4.07	3.81	3.71	3.89	3.66	3.75	4.16
<u>SPREADS</u>										
Prime - 30d. Commercial paper	* 11 Jun	1.92	1.90	1.96	1.92	1.97	1.77	1.94	1.85	1.61
Long Term - Short Term	* 11 Jun	3.77	3.77	3.86	3.53	3.20	2.60	3.24	2.19	1.46
<u>CANADA UNITED STATES SPREADS</u>										
3-month T-Bills	* 11 Jun	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.35	0.70	0.21	1.55	0.74
Long Term Bonds	* 11 Jun	-0.69	-0.60	-0.46	-0.24	0.07	-0.04	0.02	0.66	-0.60
<u>EXCHANGE RATE</u>										
US\$ /CDN\$ (GTIS)	* 11 Jun	0.9070	0.9116	0.8974	0.8484	0.8280	0.8678	0.7812	0.8091	0.9771
Trade-weighted (1990=100) G-10	* 11 Jun	103.3	103.1	102.1	96.8	94.4	98.7	89.1	93.0	110.1
<b>STOCK INDICES</b>										
	Reference Thursday	Level	Monthly Growth (%)			Growth Over (%)			Since beginning of year	
			Past	Prev.	Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	ref.	prec.
			Month	Month	Before					
Dow Jones (U.S.)	* 11 Jun	8770.9	4.2	4.1	16.6	26.6	2.4	-27.4	2.4	-10.0
S&P 500 (U.S.)	* 11 Jun	944.9	3.9	6.2	18.7	31.0	8.2	-29.2	8.2	-9.6
NASDAQ (U.S.)	* 11 Jun	1862.4	7.6	4.8	20.5	35.8	23.5	-22.2	23.5	-9.7
S&P/TSX (Can.)	* 11 Jun	10714.1	6.1	9.9	14.7	33.7	27.7	-27.2	27.7	7.2

\* Update

(1) Commercial Banks

(2) Not seasonally adjusted

**TABLE 2 - UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INDICATORS**
**June 12, 2009**

Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated	Reference Period	Monthly Growth (%)			Annualized Growth (%)			Cumulated since beginning of year		
		Past	Prev.	Month	Average of the last			Since	ref.	prec.
		Month	Month	Before	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.	12 Mos.		
Index of 12 Leading Indicators	Apr 2009	1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.9	-4.7	-3.3	-3.0	-3.6	-1.9
Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)	May 2009	54.9	40.8	26.9	40.9	37.3	44.2	58.1	37.1	70.1
I.S.M. Manufacturing Index (level)	May 2009	42.8	40.1	36.3	39.7	37.3	40.9	49.3	38.1	49.3
- Non-manufacturing (level)	May 2009	42.4	45.2	44.1	43.9	42.5	44.7	52.9	43.2	49.9
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>										
Sales new autos & light trucks (000,000)	May 2009	9.9	9.3	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.9	14.3	9.6	14.9
Retail Sales	* May 2009	0.5	-0.2	-1.2	-1.7	-13.4	-5.6	-9.6	-9.2	2.4
- Motor vehicle	* May 2009	0.5	-0.4	-2.1	-12.0	-19.5	-19.8	-19.6	-21.7	-5.4
- Other	* May 2009	0.5	-0.2	-1.1	0.5	-12.2	-2.0	-7.3	-6.3	5.8
Consumer Spending: Total (\$ current)	Apr 2009	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	1.7	-4.3	1.6	-1.5	-0.8	5.0
Total (\$ constant)	Apr 2009	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-1.9	-1.5	1.4
Personal Income	Apr 2009	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	-1.8	2.6	0.7	0.8	4.2
Personal Savings Rate (3)	Apr 2009	5.7	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.3	3.3	0.0	4.7	0.2
New Orders	Apr 2009	0.7	-1.9	0.7	-16.4	-36.1	-8.7	-22.8	-21.3	5.1
- Non-Defence Capital Goods exc. Aircraft	Apr 2009	-2.4	-1.4	4.1	-29.5	-33.4	-8.8	-25.1	-22.8	2.7
Unfilled Orders	Apr 2009	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-18.5	-10.0	6.1	-6.8	-3.3	16.8
Business Inventories	* Apr 2009	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-14.5	-8.8	1.6	-6.6	-4.3	5.3
Inventories / Shipments Businesses	* Apr 2009	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.37	1.27	1.44	1.28
Manufacturers' Shipments	Apr 2009	-0.2	-1.8	-0.5	-17.0	-30.8	-5.8	-19.9	-17.2	5.2
Manufacturers' Inventories	Apr 2009	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-14.1	-8.2	3.1	-5.1	-3.0	5.7
Inventories / Shipments Manuf.	Apr 2009	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.22	1.46	1.24
Housing Starts (000) (1)	Apr 2009	458	525	574	519	543	723	1001	511	1044
New Home Sales	Apr 2009	0.3	-3.0	10.0	-9.9	-40.0	-38.3	-34.0	-37.4	-35.3
Existing Home Sales	Apr 2009	2.5	-3.3	4.2	3.9	-11.3	-7.1	-2.8	-5.0	-20.2
<b>PRODUCTION</b>										
Industrial Production	Apr 2009	-0.5	-1.7	-1.0	-16.5	-14.8	-6.5	-12.5	-11.8	1.0
- Consumer Goods	Apr 2009	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-8.5	-7.9	-4.8	-6.6	-7.3	-0.8
- Hitech goods	Apr 2009	-0.7	-2.0	-1.9	-18.4	-30.2	-2.6	-22.2	-18.5	22.8
<b>EXTERNAL AND FISCAL BALANCES</b>										
Exports	* Apr 2009	-2.3	-2.0	1.2	-25.2	-33.6	-0.8	-21.8	-18.1	17.0
Imports	* Apr 2009	-1.4	0.0	-5.6	-41.7	-44.6	-6.2	-30.7	-27.5	12.6
Merch. Trade Balance (\$ billions)	* Apr 2009	-29.2	-28.5	-26.1	-27.9	-34.2	-47.6	-62.1	-30.1	-61.2
Real merchandise trade balance	* Apr 2009	-40.5	-40.2	-39.5	-40.1	-44.0	-45.9	-52.7	-42.3	-55.4
Federal budget balance last 12 months (2)	* May 2009	-1127.3	-1103.6	-923.4				-332.5	-659.5	-212.6
<b>INFLATION AND COSTS</b>										
Consumer Prices	Apr 2009	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.9	-4.5	2.3	-0.7	-0.3	4.1
- Excluding Food and Energy	Apr 2009	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3
PCE Deflator exc. Food and Energy	Apr 2009	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2
Industrial Prices, Finished Goods	Apr 2009	0.3	-1.2	0.1	-2.5	-11.0	3.1	-3.5	-2.5	7.0
Average Hourly Earnings (4)	May 2009						3.6	3.1	3.4	3.8
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rate	Apr 2009	69.1	69.4	70.6	69.7	71.3	74.3	79.2	70.1	79.9
Median Price, Single-Family Homes (5)	Apr 2009	0.1	1.1	2.3	-8.7	-27.6	-11.3	-14.9	-14.8	-8.1
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>										
New Jobs (000) (6)	May 2009	-345	-504	-652	-500	-601	-447	-5366	-2923	-635
- Manufacturing (000)	May 2009	-156	-154	-172	-161	-183	-131	-1570	-916	-221
- Services (000)	May 2009	-120	-230	-340	-230	-302	-231	-2775	-1412	-204
Average weekly hours (6)	May 2009	-0.7	-0.3	-1.2	-8.6	-7.9	-3.6	-6.7	-5.9	0.4
Civilian Unemployment Rate (7)	May 2009	9.4	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.3	7.2	5.5	8.5	5.1
<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER</b>										
<b>Annualized Growth Rates</b>										
<b>QUARTERLY INDICATORS</b>	<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	
GDP Chained 2000 dollars	-5.7	-6.3	-0.5	2.8	0.9	-0.2	1.1	2.0	2.8	
Consumption	1.6	-4.3	-3.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.8	3.0	
Residential Construction	-38.7	-22.7	-16.1	-13.3	-25.0	-27.0	-20.8	-17.9	-7.1	
Business Investment	-36.9	-21.7	-1.7	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.6	4.9	7.5	
- Machinery and Equipment	-33.5	-28.1	-7.5	-5.0	-0.5	1.0	-3.0	1.7	7.2	
Government Spending	-3.5	1.3	5.8	3.9	1.9	0.8	2.9	2.1	1.7	
Exports	-28.7	-23.6	3.0	12.3	5.1	4.4	6.2	8.4	9.1	
Imports	-34.1	-17.5	-3.5	-7.3	-0.8	-2.3	-3.5	2.2	6.0	
Change in Inventories (1) (2)	-91.4	-25.8	-29.6	-50.6	-10.2	-8.1	-29.0	-2.5	42.3	
GDP Deflator	2.8	0.6	3.9	1.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.2	
Personal Disposable Income	6.5	2.9	-8.5	10.7	-0.7	0.6	1.3	2.8	3.5	
	<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	
Labour Productivity (4)	1.6	-0.6	2.2	4.7	2.6	-0.5	2.8	1.4	1.0	
Unit Labor Costs (4)	3.0	5.1	3.5	-2.8	1.1	5.0	0.9	2.7	2.9	
	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>Q3 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	
Current Account (current \$)	-531.3	-725.2	-728.9	-707.6	-669.0	-691.8	-673.3	-731.2	-788.1	
as a % of GDP	-3.7	-5.0	-5.1	-5.0	-4.8	-5.0	-4.7	-5.3	-6.0	
	<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	
Corporate Profits (8)	14.2	-51.4	-4.7	-14.3	-4.3	-13.0	-10.1	-1.6	15.2	
as a % of GDP	9.3	8.9	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.5	10.4	10.7	11.2	
* Update										
(1) Annual Rate					(5) Existing Homes Sold					
(2) \$ Billions					(6) Non-Farm Payroll Survey					
(3) Personal Savings as a % of Personal Disposable Income					(7) Household Survey					
(4) Nonfarm Business					(8) Current \$ and before taxes					

**TABLE 3 - CANADIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

June 12, 2009										
Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated	Reference Period	Monthly Growth (%)			Annualized Growth (%)			Cumulated since beginning of year		
		Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	Average of the last			Since	ref.	prec.
					3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.	12 Mos.		
Index of Leading Indicators (Stat. Can.)	Apr 2009	-1.1	-1.5	-1.4	-14.4	-7.7	-1.5	-6.5	-4.7	2.1
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>										
New motor vehicle sales (000)	Mar 2009	122.2	115.0	118.0	118.4	121.8	130.9	1570.5	355.2	458.7
Retail Sales (\$ current)	Mar 2009	0.3	0.2	1.9	-8.8	-9.4	0.5	-4.8	-5.3	6.2
- Automobile Dealers	Mar 2009	3.6	-0.9	4.6	-23.1	-21.0	-10.0	-16.1	-18.1	4.3
- Other	Mar 2009	-0.2	0.5	1.5	-4.7	-7.1	3.1	-1.9	-2.2	7.0
Retail Sales (\$ constant)	Mar 2009	0.7	-0.4	2.0	-4.0	-4.7	0.5	-2.6	-3.0	5.4
Manufacturer's Shipments (\$ current)	Mar 2009	-2.7	2.2	-6.0	-41.1	-25.5	-3.5	-16.0	-15.4	-3.5
New Orders	Mar 2009	-0.4	9.3	-8.7	-49.4	-26.4	-4.1	-19.0	-18.3	-3.8
- Durables	Mar 2009	0.3	22.6	-19.1	-66.5	-27.4	-9.0	-25.3	-25.1	-9.5
Unfilled Orders	Mar 2009	1.5	0.0	-3.8	-17.0	14.6	18.0	9.7	12.2	18.1
Manufacturer's Inventories	Mar 2009	-1.7	-1.1	1.2	-6.2	0.4	2.3	0.6	2.3	-1.8
Inventories / Shipments Ratio	Mar 2009	1.58	1.56	1.62	1.59	1.50	1.39	1.32	1.59	1.31
Manufacturer's Shipments (\$ constant)	Mar 2009	-2.4	2.8	-7.1	-34.2	-23.0	-9.9	-17.5	-17.7	-4.8
Housing Starts (000) (1)	* May 2009	128.4	117.6	146.5	130.8	139.5	171.3	222.8	133.0	229.2
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	8.0	11.3	7.7	148.7	-20.8	-20.6	-2.2	-19.3	-11.2
Number of personal bankruptcies (2)	* Apr 2009							23.2	36.1	6.8
Number of commercial bankruptcies (2)	* Apr 2009							-6.2	-10.6	-13.0
<b>PRODUCTION</b>										
Real Domestic Product	Mar 2009	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-6.2	-3.5	-0.4	-2.4	-2.3	1.6
- Manufacturing	Mar 2009	-1.0	-0.3	-3.1	-22.4	-15.0	-7.0	-11.1	-11.4	-3.9
- Construction	Mar 2009	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5	-12.8	-4.6	1.2	-3.6	-2.9	2.8
Services	Mar 2009	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.0	-1.2	1.2	-0.3	-0.3	3.3
<b>FOREIGN SECTOR</b>										
Exports	* Apr 2009	-5.1	-2.3	6.4	-29.8	-38.5	-0.4	-24.0	-19.5	-1.5
Imports	* Apr 2009	-1.5	-3.6	1.0	-35.8	-22.6	3.6	-12.9	-9.4	-0.4
- Capital Goods	* Apr 2009	-3.3	-3.6	3.3	-28.4	-4.3	5.8	-3.7	-0.1	-1.6
Merch. Trade Balance (\$ millions)	* Apr 2009	-178	1,014	583	473	106	2,436	4,943	78	4,487
Change in Official Reserves	Apr 2009	43,524	-42,729	-1,143	-116	91	39	467	1,959	-43,057
Level (US\$):		43,524								
<b>INFLATION AND COSTS</b>										
Consumer Prices	Apr 2009	-0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5	-2.7	2.1	0.4	1.0	1.8
- Excluding Food and Energy	Apr 2009	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
- Core inflation (4)	Apr 2009	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4
Average Hourly Earnings (2)	May 2009						4.2	3.4	4.1	4.7
Price of New Housing including land	* Apr 2009	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-6.5	-3.3	0.8	-3.0	-2.0	6.0
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	1.8	2.6	2.1	19.1	-4.8	-6.1	-2.8	-7.0	5.3
Industrial Prices (1992=100)	Apr 2009	-0.5	0.3	0.4	-1.1	-8.8	4.3	-2.2	0.0	0.3
<b>LABOUR MARKET</b>										
Labour Force	May 2009	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.9
Job creation (000)	May 2009	-41.8	35.9	-61.3	-22.4	-49.9	-24.9	-299.4	-278.8	100.2
- Manufacturing	May 2009	-58.4	6.7	-34.2	-28.6	-25.5	-16.5	-197.5	-162.1	0.7
- Services	May 2009	24.2	35.1	1.3	20.2	-1.1	1.4	17.2	-19.2	45.4
- Full Time	May 2009	-58.8	39.5	-79.5	-32.9	-62.6	-31.4	-376.5	-323.6	35.7
- Part Time	May 2009	17.0	-3.6	18.2	10.5	12.8	6.4	77.1	44.8	64.5
Unemployment Rate	May 2009	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.1	7.9	6.0
<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER</b>										
<b>Annualized Growth Rates</b>										
<b>QUARTERLY INDICATORS</b>		<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
GDP Chained (2002) \$		-5.4	-3.7	0.4	0.3	-0.7	1.1	0.4	2.5	2.9
Consumption		-1.6	-3.1	0.6	1.1	2.5	7.8	3.0	4.6	4.1
Business Investments		-25.8	-16.2	2.1	-2.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	3.7	10.0
- Machinery and Equipment		-35.7	-28.5	-2.9	-5.8	0.2	12.5	0.5	4.4	10.5
Residential Construction	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-2.7	2.9	2.0
Government Expenditures		1.2	2.5	0.0	4.6	5.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
Final Domestic Demand		-5.7	-4.9	0.5	1.5	2.8	5.8	2.6	4.1	4.5
Exports		-30.4	-17.7	-4.1	-4.1	-2.3	-6.8	-4.7	1.1	0.8
Imports		-37.8	-23.4	-3.4	3.0	-4.7	6.5	0.8	5.8	4.7
Change in Inventories (1)		-5.8	10.3	15.0	14.5	9.2	25.1	12.2	15.0	12.1
Real Disposable Income		-2.3	4.5	-0.7	0.8	9.2	5.5	4.2	3.6	5.8
Personal savings Rate		4.7	4.9	3.1	3.4	3.3	1.9	3.7	2.5	3.5
GDP Price Deflator		-6.5	-11.2	3.3	10.1	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.6
Corporate Profits (nominal)		-67.0	-65.0	15.0	34.7	11.8	3.4	5.7	4.1	5.1
as a % of GDP		9.1	11.6	14.6	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.5
Indust. Capacity Utilization Rate	* 69.3	74.9	78.3	79.0	79.8	81.3	81.3	78.0	82.1	82.8
Labour Productivity, Business Sector	n.a.	-1.9	0.4	-0.4	-2.7	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.7	1.4
Unit Labour Cost, Business Sector	n.a.	6.7	2.7	3.7	8.0	6.3	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
		<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Current Account (current \$) (1)		-36.2	-31.0	13.0	27.0	23.5	10.9	8.1	15.6	20.3
as a % of GDP		-2.4	-2.0	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3

\* Update

(1) Annual Rate, \$ billions

(2) Not Seasonally Adjusted

(3) Current and before taxes

(4) C.P.I. excluding the 8 most volatile components and the effect of indirect taxes

**TABLE 4 - PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

June 12, 2009										
Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated	Reference Period	Monthly Growth (%)			Annualized Growth (%)			Since 12 Mos.	Cumulated since beginning of year	
		Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	Average of the last				ref.	prec.
		3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.						
<b>QUEBEC</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	2.0	1.0	0.2	-5.2	-5.3	2.9	1.6	-2.0	6.9
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	-6.1	-2.2	-1.1	-35.7	-17.0	-0.9	-16.0	-11.1	-0.9
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	42.2	41.1	43.6	42.3	41.9	44.9	51.3	41.5	48.6
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	5.4	4.4	8.0	114.3	-19.5	-9.5	-2.5	-12.8	-1.9
Wages and Salaries	* Mar 2009	-100.0	0.3	-0.1	-80.5	-29.9	-5.8	-100.0	-32.5	0.5
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						0.5	-20.4	-11.8	-3.9
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						17.9	25.0	24.7	10.8
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-0.9	-26.2	-8.3	11.1
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	-2.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.6
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						4.3	3.7	4.9	3.0
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.5
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	2.4	3.3	0.3	16.5	3.3	2.6	5.7	2.5	5.5
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	5.7	22.4	-4.6	7.8	-4.7	-1.2	-14.2	-20.7	-8.1
Unemployment rate	May 2009	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.7	7.5	8.2	7.2
Participation rate	May 2009	65.8	65.6	65.2	65.5	65.4	65.5	65.8	65.4	65.9
<b>ONTARIO</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	0.6	0.9	3.7	-3.9	-9.7	0.8	-3.9	-4.6	6.0
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	-1.5	7.2	-12.2	-48.1	-26.7	-7.4	-16.8	-18.6	-7.8
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	43.8	36.3	62.6	47.6	51.1	62.7	74.3	48.6	79.4
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	5.9	10.7	10.4	164.8	-20.0	-19.0	-4.1	-17.4	-8.5
Wages and Salaries	* Mar 2009	-100.0	0.2	-0.1	-80.5	-31.1	-5.8	-100.0	-33.1	5.1
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						-10.0	-24.9	-22.4	-14.2
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						24.3	35.2	36.9	9.4
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-11.4	-0.8	-15.8	-0.3
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	-0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	-2.3	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.4
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						3.5	2.5	3.3	5.1
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-0.2	2.3	-0.2	0.7	4.1
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	1.9	3.4	3.3	27.6	-3.4	-2.6	1.1	-2.8	5.2
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	-59.7	-3.0	-10.8	-24.5	-29.6	-18.3	-219.8	-179.8	64.2
Unemployment rate	May 2009	9.4	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.5	7.5	6.4	8.7	6.3
Participation rate	May 2009	67.3	67.4	67.5	67.4	67.6	67.8	68.3	67.5	68.2
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND &amp; LABRADOR</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	1.5	1.4	0.1	-8.3	-2.5	5.1	2.0	-0.7	9.1
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	5.7	8.1	-1.3	-41.8	-61.0	12.0	-23.7	-28.9	18.5
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	1.2	-6.0	7.0	25.1	-24.7	-6.0	-6.7	-12.1	15.6
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	3.7	0.4	0.1	5.7	4.2	6.3	7.1	4.9	8.9
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						14.1	-47.6	-32.9	6.7
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						12.3	28.1	27.5	-6.4
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-45.1	-50.0	-61.1	-5.3
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	-3.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	2.1
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						5.9	3.0	3.9	8.8
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.3	0.4	-0.1	4.0	13.9	22.2	17.0	20.6	12.4
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	-0.2	5.7	-1.5	3.7	19.9	21.2	16.3	20.3	17.0
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	-1.7	-2.8	2.0	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-12.0	-5.0	4.8
Unemployment	May 2009	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.1	12.7	14.8	12.8
Participation rate	May 2009	58.4	58.6	59.4	58.8	58.9	59.1	60.4	58.9	60.1
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	1.3	-1.2	1.3	-8.7	-5.2	3.5	-1.3	-2.2	5.9
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	12.1	-13.4	22.8	68.8	-5.7	-2.3	4.5	4.4	-1.3
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	13.5	-5.5	-30.4	-50.6	1.4	-8.6	280.6	6.5	-23.7
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	2.3	-0.3	0.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.0	3.3	2.6
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						14.1	9.2	10.8	-0.1
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						35.5	46.2	12.4	43.6
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-14.3	300.0	100.0	-73.3
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.7	-0.1	1.4	2.3	-6.4	2.6	-0.3	0.1	2.4
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						7.7	3.3	7.6	3.8
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.0	-0.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.0
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	9.5	-5.7	10.3	-3.9	13.7	5.8	16.6	6.1	4.0
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-2.1	-0.5	1.0
Unemployment	May 2009	13.1	12.4	11.5	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.6	12.2	10.4
Participation rate	May 2009	68.3	67.7	67.2	67.8	67.7	68.1	68.7	67.7	69.2

\* Update

(1) Not Seasonally Adjusted

(2) Annual Rate

<b>TABLE 4 - PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Continues from page A4)</b>										
<b>June 12, 2009</b>										
<b>Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated</b>	Reference Period	<b>Monthly Growth (%)</b>			<b>Annualized Growth (%)</b>			Since 12 Mos.	<b>Cumulated since beginning of year</b>	
		Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	Average of the last				ref.	prec.
		3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.						
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	0.5	0.3	1.3	-5.1	-8.0	1.6	-4.3	-4.0	6.4
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	-5.5	2.1	5.0	-28.1	-31.9	2.4	-14.5	-14.6	8.7
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	3.0	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	5.0
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	9.7	-1.1	-4.6	20.1	-32.2	-15.3	-17.1	-21.4	-4.4
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	2.6	2.0	4.9
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						-0.4	-35.7	-19.6	3.9
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						14.0	5.5	8.3	7.6
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-20.1	31.3	-16.7	-20.5
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.4	-5.3	2.1	-0.4	0.0	2.7
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						4.3	5.9	5.8	3.6
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	4.8	1.6	2.2	11.7
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	-0.9	4.8	0.9	16.1	2.8	3.4	2.4	1.9	5.7
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	3.6	-4.1	-3.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.3	3.7	-0.6	-3.5
Unemployment	May 2009	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.2	8.3	8.9	7.8
Participation rate	May 2009	64.4	64.1	64.5	64.3	64.4	64.2	63.7	64.5	63.7
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	0.6	-0.8	0.7	-8.6	-7.8	4.1	0.5	-1.1	6.2
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	3.0	-6.1	14.2	-18.7	-53.1	2.9	-25.0	-21.8	22.3
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.3	3.7	4.3
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	3.0	4.9	1.1	12.9	-20.1	-9.4	-9.4	-13.2	-8.2
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.1	3.7	2.4	1.4	5.9
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						-0.8	-34.1	-25.1	20.2
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						17.6	50.2	25.2	-3.0
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-1.8	-45.0	-47.0	34.7
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.3	-4.0	1.1	-0.3	-0.1	1.7
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.3	4.6	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.3
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	3.0	0.2	3.2	30.1	3.1	4.8	7.0	2.7	6.5
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	1.2	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	2.3	-1.1	-3.3
Unemployment	May 2009	8.8	8.9	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.5
Participation rate	May 2009	64.5	64.4	65.0	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.4	64.7	64.8
<b>MANITOBA</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	-0.6	0.2	-0.3	-12.9	-4.5	3.3	-5.1	-4.1	11.4
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	3.7	1.8	-6.1	-25.6	-12.3	1.5	-0.5	-3.7	-3.1
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.6	6.5	3.3	5.6
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	2.3	1.5	2.8	-6.3	-13.9	-6.2	-9.6	-8.8	-0.9
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	2.7	4.8	2.3	2.6	6.6
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						0.6	-13.7	-10.8	2.6
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						9.8	36.4	28.3	-4.9
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-17.4	-30.0	-60.0	-18.2
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-2.4	2.1	0.9	1.3	1.5
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						4.0	4.2	3.7	4.8
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.9	4.0	4.6	14.9
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	14.7	2.3	6.9	0.8	4.0	17.7
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	3.9	0.5	-4.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	3.5	-1.0	5.5
Unemployment	May 2009	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.1
Participation rate	May 2009	69.4	68.9	69.3	69.4	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.3	69.6
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>										
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</b>										
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	0.1	0.3	2.5	-8.3	-5.9	6.1	-3.4	-2.2	15.4
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	-3.2	2.5	-1.1	-28.2	-21.3	13.3	-4.5	-4.2	10.3
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	4.9	2.9	2.1	3.3	3.2	5.2	7.3	2.9	6.7
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	6.5	11.7	-5.2	7.4	-0.2	-25.3	1.2	-24.4	-0.3
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.2	4.2	7.5	4.6	5.2	10.0
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						28.8	-26.5	-18.2	44.2
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						11.9	53.2	21.9	-13.2
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						-18.0	21.4	-6.8	-30.6
<b>PRICES</b>										
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	-0.4	0.1	0.7	1.2	-1.1	2.8	0.6	1.8	3.2
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						6.7	5.7	6.3	7.0
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-3.2	-5.3	11.0	-4.0	1.2	40.2
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-8.2	9.5	13.7	5.3	6.0	44.9
<b>LABOR MARKET</b>										
Job creation (000)	May 2009	3.1	0.3	-2.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	13.4	2.9	5.8
Unemployment	May 2009	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.1
Participation rate	May 2009	70.7	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.4	70.1	69.5	70.5	69.6

\* Update

(1) Not Seasonally Adjusted

(2) Annual Rate

<b>TABLE 4 - PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Continues from page A5)</b>											
<b>June 12, 2009</b>											
<b>Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated</b>	Reference Period	<b>Monthly Growth (%)</b>			<b>Annualized Growth (%)</b>			Since 12 Mos.	<b>Cumulated since beginning of year</b>		
		Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	Average of the last				ref.	prec.	
					3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.				
<b>ALBERTA</b>											
<u>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</u>											
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	-19.8	-13.1	-3.8	-12.2	-10.4	4.2	
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	-5.0	-0.5	0.2	-34.7	-29.7	3.5	-14.1	-12.3	0.8	
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	14.2	19.1	32.0	13.0	36.6	
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	16.8	19.7	0.1	184.3	-39.1	-17.4	4.5	-21.6	-28.0	
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-2.2	4.4	7.5	3.8	4.7	9.4	
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						9.6	-39.8	-33.6	28.7	
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						51.8	83.0	79.7	9.9	
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						6.8	-35.1	-6.1	-21.0	
<u>PRICES</u>											
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	-0.4	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	-3.3	2.4	-0.7	0.9	3.3	
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						5.0	5.0	4.7	6.5	
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	-0.9	-1.2	-1.9	-18.0	-10.6	-5.2	-10.7	-9.8	8.4	
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	-0.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	-6.5	-5.9	-6.4	-7.6	3.5	
<u>LABOR MARKET</u>											
Job creation (000)	May 2009	0.6	5.7	-14.9	-2.9	-6.3	-1.2	-14.2	-29.0	12.8	
Unemployment	May 2009	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.6	3.4	
Participation rate	May 2009	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.5	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.6	74.6	
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>											
<u>DOMESTIC DEMAND AND REVENUE</u>											
Retail Sales	Mar 2009	-1.4	-1.1	2.7	-14.9	-14.7	-3.2	-11.3	-9.9	4.2	
Manufacturing Shipments	Mar 2009	1.4	-3.1	-5.2	-43.3	-22.5	-9.7	-18.9	-18.2	-7.0	
Housing Starts (000) (2)	* May 2009	11.2	11.7	11.9	11.6	14.6	23.3	38.5	12.9	39.3	
Number of existing homes sold (MLS)	* May 2009	11.6	21.7	14.1	339.0	-8.7	-39.7	0.6	-30.8	-15.7	
Wages and Salaries	Mar 2009	0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-5.2	-0.3	3.6	-0.2	0.1	6.8	
Value of merchandise exports (1)	* Apr 2009						4.8	-23.4	-14.0	-10.9	
Number of personal bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						33.0	67.5	61.1	-6.1	
Number of commercial bankruptcies (1)	* Apr 2009						4.5	40.0	9.5	-14.4	
<u>PRICES</u>											
Consumer Price Index (1)	Apr 2009	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	-3.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.2	
Average Hourly Earnings (1)	May 2009						4.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	
Price of New Housing inc. Land (1)	* Apr 2009	-1.1	-1.1	-2.8	-16.5	-9.8	-1.9	-8.8	-6.5	5.7	
Avg. Price of Existing Homes Sold (MLS)	* May 2009	0.8	-4.0	-0.1	-15.9	-14.3	-7.7	-15.0	-13.8	11.2	
<u>LABOR MARKET</u>											
Job creation (000)	May 2009	1.4	17.3	-22.6	-1.3	-8.1	-5.0	-60.1	-43.9	20.9	
Unemployment	May 2009	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.8	5.7	4.5	7.0	4.3	
Participation rate	May 2009	66.1	66.0	65.7	65.9	65.9	66.2	66.9	65.9	66.8	

**TABLE 5 - INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

June 12, 2009										
Growth Rates Unless Otherwise Indicated	Reference Period	Monthly Growth (%)			Annualized Growth (%)			Since 12 Mos.	Cumulated since beginning of year	
		Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	Average of the last				ref.	prec.
		3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.						
OECD leading index	* Apr 2009	0.5	0.0	-0.4	-4.3	-11.5	-6.5	-8.8	-9.4	-0.8
<b>JAPAN</b>										
Consumer confidence - percentage (1)	* May 2009	35.7	32.4	28.9	32.3	29.4	30.0	33.9	30.0	35.9
Retail Sales (1)	Apr 2009						-1.4	-2.9	-3.7	1.3
Industrial Production, Volume Index	Apr 2009	5.2	1.6	-9.4	-50.1	-44.5	-15.5	-31.2	-33.3	3.2
Exports	Apr 2009	1.9	3.3	-5.1	-43.7	-56.5	-20.7	-39.2	-43.5	6.5
Imports	Apr 2009	1.9	2.8	-12.2	-53.2	-52.9	-9.0	-35.2	-35.5	12.0
Merchandise trade bal. (Billions of ¥)	Apr 2009	-52	-51	-71	-58	-178	-88	348	-150	689
Current account (Billions of ¥)	* Apr 2009	966	902	685	851	616	1,009	1,724	666	1,745
Inflation (CPI)	Apr 2009	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.4	-2.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.9
Job offers to applicants ratio	Apr 2009	0.46	0.52	0.59	0.52	0.62	0.74	0.93	0.56	0.96
Unemployment Rate	Apr 2009	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.9
		<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Gross Domestic Product (Constant Yen)	* Apr 2009	-14.2	-13.5	-2.9	-2.2	1.5	2.6	-0.7	2.3	2.0
<b>Euro-zone</b>										
Retail Sales	Feb 2009	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-3.9	-1.9	-1.4	-2.1	-2.0	-0.6
Industrial Production	Feb 2009	-2.7	-2.3	-1.8	-19.5	-10.4	-1.8	-11.5	-9.8	3.0
Exports	Mar 2009	1.4	1.6	-12.4	-47.2	-28.0	-3.9	-18.9	-21.7	7.4
Imports	Mar 2009	0.6	-2.0	-7.1	-43.2	-26.8	-0.7	-19.5	-19.6	11.7
Merch. Trade Bal. (Millions of euros)	Mar 2009	-2,056	-2,853	-6,619	-3,842	-3,337	-4,122	-2,229	-3,842	-1,403
Inflation (CPI)	May 2009	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	-1.2	2.1	0.0	0.7	3.4
Industrial Prices (1)	Feb 2009	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	-11.1	3.8	6.2	1.6	2.4	4.3
Unemployment Rate	Apr 2009	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.0	7.3	8.8	7.2
		<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Gross Domestic Product (Constant Euro)	Apr 2009	-9.7	-6.8	-1.4	-1.0	2.8	1.6	0.7	2.7	2.9
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
Consumer Confidence (Diffusion index)	May 2009	-22	-22	-28	-24	-28	-26	-15	-28	-11
Retail Sales	Apr 2009	0.9	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.9
Industrial Production	* Apr 2009	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-12.3	-16.3	-7.0	-12.3	-12.5	0.7
Exports (1)	* Apr 2009	0.6	-1.0	2.2	-7.7	-23.0	5.7	-10.8	-8.3	14.3
Imports (1)	* Apr 2009	2.6	-1.8	-1.7	-15.9	-21.2	3.0	-10.3	-9.1	13.5
Merchandise Trade Bal. (Millions of £)	* Apr 2009	-7,003	-6,471	-6,754	-6,743	-6,940	-7,153	-7,493	-6,956	-7,840
Inflation (CPI harmonized) (1)	Apr 2009	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.4	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.5
Industrial Prices (1)	May 2009	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.0	-2.6	5.2	-0.3	1.9	6.8
House prices	May 2009	2.6	-1.8	-1.9	-11.8	-14.8	-14.8	-13.7	-16.7	-1.6
Unemployment Rate	* Feb 2009	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.2	6.9	5.2
		<b>Q1 2009</b>	<b>Q4 2008</b>	<b>Q3 2008</b>	<b>Q2 2008</b>	<b>Q1 2008</b>	<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Gross Domestic Product (Constant £)	Apr 2009	-7.3	-6.1	-2.8	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.0	2.8
<b>INTEREST AND EXCHANGE RATES</b>										
	Reference Thursday	Current Week	Prev. Week	Week Before	Average of last Thursdays			13 w. ago	26 w. ago	52 w. ago
					13 W.	26 W.	52 W.			
<b>JAPAN</b>										
Prime Rate	* 11-Jun-09	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.75
3-month Financing Bill Rate	* 11-Jun-09	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.39	0.23	0.48	0.58
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	-0.20	0.02	0.47	-1.38
Yield on 10-year Gov't Bonds	* 11-Jun-09	1.53	1.48	1.48	1.42	1.34	1.43	1.31	1.41	1.80
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	-2.33	-2.24	-2.19	-1.73	-1.53	-1.85	-1.58	-1.23	-2.41
Exchange Rate (¥/U.S.\$)	* 11-Jun-09	97.6	96.6	96.9	97.7	94.9	98.8	97.7	91.5	107.9
<b>Euro Zone</b>										
3-month Treasury Bills	* 11-Jun-09	1.27	1.26	1.28	1.37	1.83	3.30	1.65	3.33	4.96
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	1.09	1.12	1.13	1.21	1.66	2.70	1.44	3.32	3.00
Yield on 10-year Gov't Bonds	* 11-Jun-09	3.67	3.60	3.56	3.30	3.19	3.61	3.07	3.18	4.52
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	-0.19	-0.11	-0.11	0.16	0.32	0.33	0.18	0.53	0.32
Exchange Rate (U.S.\$/Euro)	* 11-Jun-09	1.41	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.34	1.38	1.29	1.33	1.55
(Yen/Euro)	* 11-Jun-09	137.39	136.32	134.38	132.31	126.93	137.42	124.30	120.67	166.08
(Euro / £)	* 11-Jun-09	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.12	1.11	1.17	1.07	1.13	1.26
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>										
3-month Treasury Bills (tender)	* 11-Jun-09	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.58	0.75	2.46	0.59	1.32	5.09
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.59	1.87	0.38	1.31	3.13
Yield on 30-year Gov't Bonds	* 11-Jun-09	4.65	4.60	4.59	4.41	4.26	4.38	3.90	4.18	4.74
- Spread with U.S.	* 11-Jun-09	-0.04	0.00	0.06	0.36	0.61	0.45	0.27	1.10	-0.02
Exchange Rate (U.S.\$ / £)	* 11-Jun-09	1.66	1.62	1.59	1.52	1.48	1.61	1.39	1.50	1.95
<b>STOCK INDICES</b>										
	Reference	Monthly Growth (%)			Growth Over (%)			Since beginning of year		
		Level	Past Month	Prev. Month	Month Before	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	ref.	prec.
MSCI Eafe	* Jun 2009	176	9.8	10.1	18.9	43.8	13.7	-37.2	13.7	-6.7

<b>TABLE 6 - COMMODITY PRICES</b>									
<b>June 12, 2009</b>									
	<b>Spot Price</b>		<b>Weekly Growth (%)</b>			<b>Annualized Growth (%)</b>			<b>Last Year</b>
	<b>Jun 11</b>	<b>Jun 4</b>	<b>Last Week</b>	<b>Prev. Week</b>	<b>Week Before</b>	<b>For the Last</b>			
						<b>13 W.</b>	<b>26 W.</b>	<b>52 W.</b>	
<b><u>CRB Index</u></b>									
Total	425.1	425.6	-0.1	3.1	2.9	108.3	48.7	-25.2	568.1
Energy	574.1	548.3	4.7	4.9	7.7	228.5	22.2	-55.3	1285.3
Grain	372.2	380.3	-2.1	4.1	2.8	113.6	63.8	-29.9	530.9
Industrials	347.0	337.3	2.9	6.4	0.1	313.3	112.9	-25.4	465.1
Livestock & Meat	268.3	269.3	-0.4	-3.7	-0.4	-26.2	-8.0	-19.7	334.0
Precious Metals	770.8	786.6	-2.0	6.5	1.9	73.3	89.5	-13.5	891.2
<b><u>PRECIOUS METALS</u></b>									
Gold (\$/ounce) (AM fixing London)	920.00	967.25	-4.9	1.8	1.0	2.4	25.6	5.6	871.25
Platinum (\$/ounce) (AM fixing London)	1262.0	1250.0	1.0	11.0	-2.3	110.3	127.3	-37.5	2020.0
Silver (\$/ounce) (Handy & Harman)	15.2	15.8	-3.3	3.4	6.1	84.1	112.7	-7.2	16.4
Palladium (\$/ounce troy)	257.0	246.0	4.5	9.3	-3.4	186.7	101.6	-39.7	426.0
<b><u>OTHER METALS (LME)</u></b>									
Aluminum (\$/tonne)	1.642	1.441	13.9	5.7	-4.7	152.3	15.8	-43.0	2.882
Copper (\$/tonne)	5.266	4.869	8.1	5.0	3.0	417.1	165.4	-33.8	7.955
Zinc (\$/tonne)	1.634	1.505	8.6	5.7	-1.3	258.8	127.6	-11.9	1.855
Nickel (\$/tonne)	15.433	13.803	11.8	3.5	8.7	585.5	111.7	-35.5	23.925
Lead (\$/tonne)	1.787	1.565	14.2	9.0	1.2	344.9	200.6	-2.7	1.837
<b><u>OTHER COMMODITIES</u></b>									
Oil (\$/barrel) 1-month future (West Texas Intermediate)	72.70	68.83	5.6	6.2	7.4	481.8	138.0	-47.0	137.06
Corn (¢/bushel) (Illinois #2)	418.0	430.0	-2.8	5.3	1.7	72.0	73.3	-37.3	666.5
Soy beans (¢/bushel) (Illinois #1)	1249.0	1235.0	1.1	3.8	1.0	316.1	123.2	-16.5	1495.5
Pork (¢/lb)	64.0	70.0	-8.6	-14.1	12.4	-52.3	-18.7	-11.1	72.0
Beef (Cattle feeder index) (CME)	97.8	98.8	-0.9	-1.8	1.6	32.0	22.0	-10.9	109.8
Woodpulp NBSK Metric ton delivered in U.S.	640	640	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-19.2	-43.3	-27.3	880
Natural Gas (mmbtu) Henry Hub future NYMEX	3.56	3.77	-5.7	4.9	-1.5	-27.7	-62.9	-71.7	12.58
Lumber 2X4	184	170	8.2	3.7	0.0	88.7	6.9	-26.1	249
<b>All prices are in US dollars</b>									