

June 13, 2008

## The Canadian bond market shaken by the status quo of the Bank of Canada

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Energy pushes U.S. inflation up again.
- The U.S. trade balance deteriorates due to rising oil prices.
- Retail sales go up more than forecast in the U.S. in May.
- U.S. consumer confidence dwindles again.
- The Federal Reserve's Beige Book once again shows that economic growth is soft.
- To everyone's surprise, the Bank of Canada kept its key rates steady.
- Canada: the capacity utilization rate falls to its lowest point since 1992.
- Canada: productivity slides again in early 2008.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: housing starts should slide in May after April's surprise increase.
- U.S. industrial production should stand still in May.
- Canada: total annual inflation will rise in May.
- Sales by retailers should get a boost from the increase in some prices (including gas).

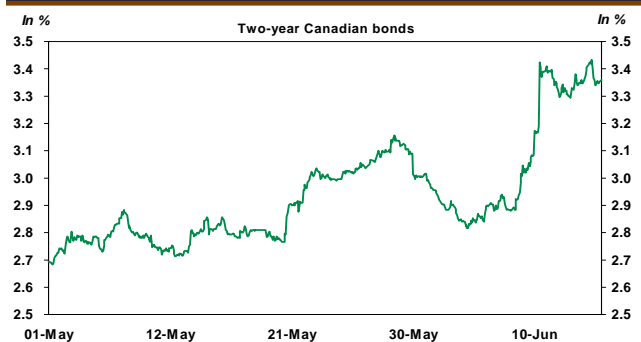
### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The shift in central bank stances makes rates jump.
  - Stock market indexes stagnate.
- A great week for the greenback.

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Graph of the week – The bond rates jumped following the Bank of Canada's decision



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**François Dupuis**  
Vice-President and Chief Economist

**Yves St-Maurice**  
Director and Deputy Chief Economist

**Mathieu D'Anjou**  
Senior Economist

**Benoit P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

**Francis Génèreux**  
Senior Economist

**Martin Lefebvre**  
Senior Economist

514-281-2336 or 1 866 866-7000, ext. 2336  
E-mail: [desjardins.economics@desjardins.com](mailto:desjardins.economics@desjardins.com)

**NOTE TO READERS:** The letters **k**, **M** and **B** are used in texts and tables to refer to thousands, millions and billions respectively.

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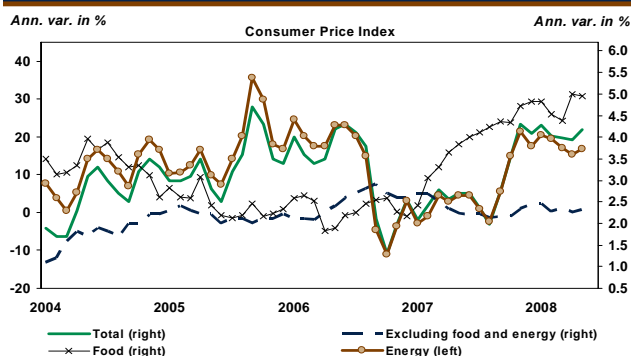
## KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

### UNITED STATES AND OVERSEAS

- Retail sales rose 1.0% in May, twice as fast as forecast. The results for April have been revised upward substantially. Direct deposits of tax rebates and the onset of cheque distribution certainly played a role in the solid performance of retail trade.
- Consumer confidence fell again in June, according to the preliminary version of the University of Michigan index. It went to 56.7, the lowest point since May of 1980. The ongoing increase in gas prices is one of the main reasons for this further deterioration.
- The balance of trade in goods and services deteriorated in April, going from -US\$56.5B (revised from -US\$58.2B) in March to -US\$60.9B. Exports rose but not as quickly as imports, where most of the growth comes from price increases for oil imports.
- The Federal Reserve's Beige Book once again describes the economy as «generally weak.» It states that consumption has slowed again and that household incomes are being sapped by the increases in food and energy prices. Businesses are facing rising costs, but the overall trend for retail prices remains mixed.
- The consumer price index (CPI) advanced 0.6% in May after rising 0.2% in April. It is its biggest jump since November of 2007. Clearly, the increase is primarily due to the sharp rise in energy prices. With food and energy excluded, core CPI advanced 0.2%. Annually, the total CPI is up 4.2% and core inflation was steady at 2.3%.

**Francis Généreux**  
Senior Economist

The rise in energy and food prices is still being felt



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Desjardins, Economic Studies

### CANADA

- In a broadly unexpected move, the BoC kept its key rate at 3.0% Tuesday morning. After two consecutive 50 basis point cuts, in March and April, we were expecting the Bank to slow the pace of monetary policy easing in Canada to 25 basis points, and shift the bias to neutral. The recent turn taken by inflation, with ongoing high prices for oil and some foods, probably prodded the BoC to be cautious.
- Merchandise exports went up 0.8% in April. The increase would have been bigger, however, if exports of automotive products had not dropped 0.6%. Merchandise imports advanced by 2.6% that month. The growth mainly stems from the energy (+19.0%) and automotive products (+4.7%) sectors. For April, the international merchandise trade balance stood at \$5.1B, down \$584M from the month before. This is its first decline in four months.
- The industrial capacity utilization rate fell to 79.8% in the first quarter of 2008, down from 81.8% during the previous quarter. The utilization rate fell to its weakest level since the end of 1992. Declines were recorded across all sectors of activity in the first quarter of 2008, with the exception of oil and gas extraction, which rose by 0.8%.
- In Canada, housing starts totalled 221,300 in May, compared with 213,900 the month before. Québec saw the biggest jump in the level of starts. They went from 43,800 units in April to 50,300 units in May in the province.
- Canadian labour productivity fell 0.3% in Q1 of 2008. The drop is due to a more pronounced decline by businesses' real GDP (-0.3%) than by total hours worked (-0.1%). Unit labour costs went up 1.6% on the combined impact of the drop in productivity and 1.2% increase in hourly wages. Since the loonie depreciated 2.2% during this period, when expressed in American dollars, unit labour costs fell 0.7%.
- Manufacturers' sales increased by 2.0% in April. Although fairly generalized, much of the increase comes from the petroleum products industry. With this sector excluded, manufacturers' sales still went up 1.0%.

**Benoit P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## It was a very difficult week for the bond market

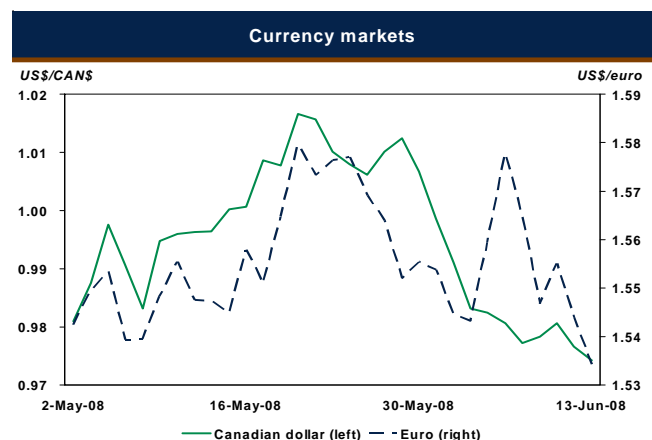
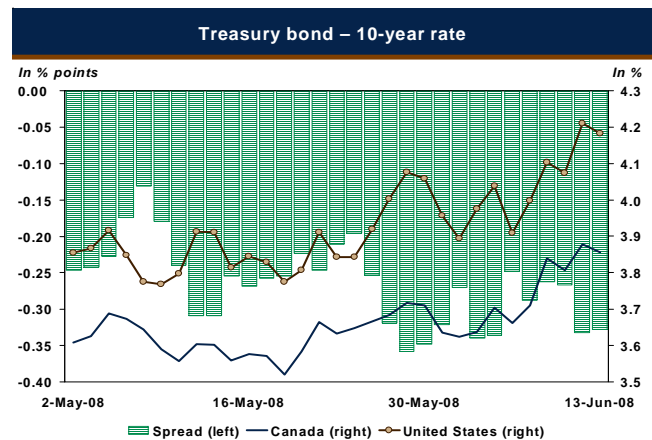
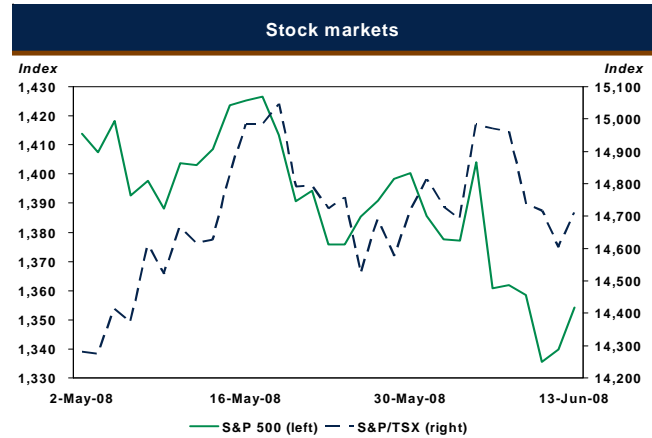
The deepening of inflation concerns and its impact on future central bank decisions had major repercussions on the financial markets this week. Note that, although it fluctuated substantially during trading, the price of crude stayed close to US\$135. Hawkish comments from Ben Bernanke early this week put the chances of a U.S. key rate hike in the near future front and centre and prodded investors to sell off their bonds. Combined with better-than-forecast retail sales, this pushed the U.S. two-year rate up by over 50 basis points and made the ten-year rate rise about 25 basis points in the last week. The Bank of Canada's decision to call an immediate halt to monetary easing, despite the substantial leeway it has, took the markets utterly by surprise and made the two-year rate jump by over 30 basis points during trading on Tuesday.

Stronger inflation fears and the risks of seeing interest rates climb more quickly than forecast are not good for the markets, especially as the financial sector's problems seem to be far from resolved. The U.S. indexes were therefore not able to come back from June 6's violent tumble and, at the time of writing, the S&P500 is heading for a slightly weekly pullback.

The expected American rate increase and the fact that U.S. authorities are taking a slightly firmer stance in favour of a strong dollar helped the greenback post lively appreciation. In the run-up to the G8 meeting, the idea of intervention to support the dollar is being floated again, especially as this would be one way to tackle the surge by food and energy prices. As the ECB's hawkish stance is well known by now, the euro in particular depreciated, going from US\$1.58 at the start of the week to almost US\$1.53 on Friday morning. The pound sterling also depreciated sharply even though, there too, the markets are beginning to anticipate key rate increases. The Bank of Canada's surprise decision allowed the loonie to remain almost steady at around US\$0.975.

**Martin Lefebvre**  
Senior Economist

**Mathieu D'Anjou**  
Senior Economist



## A LOOK AHEAD



### UNITED STATES

#### Tuesday June 17 - 8:30

<b>Q1 2008</b>	in US\$B
Consensus	-173.5
Desjardins	-171.0
<b>Q4 2007</b>	<b>-172.9</b>

#### Tuesday June 17 - 8:30

<b>May</b>	in thousands
Consensus	980
Desjardins	955
<b>April</b>	<b>1,032</b>

#### Tuesday June 17 - 9:15

<b>May</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	0.0%
<b>April</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

#### Thursday June 19 - 10:00

<b>May</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.0%
Desjardins	-0.1%
<b>April</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

#### Monday June 16 - 8:30

<b>April</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.0%
Desjardins	2.5%
<b>March</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>

**Current account balance (Q1)** – The American trade balance improved again in real terms in the first quarter of 2008, providing for some real GDP growth while domestic demand was down. The current account balance should do the same but, because it is expressed in current dollars, the improvement will be much smaller because of the increase in oil prices. In Q4, the current account balance stood at -US\$172.9B. The deficit could thus go to US\$171.0B. Also regarding American foreign trade, foreign purchases of U.S. securities in April will be released on Monday at 9 a.m.

**Housing starts (May)** – Housing starts took everyone by surprise in April, recording an increase of 8.2% that took them over the million unit a year level. The increase was entirely due to multi-unit housing, with single-family dwellings continuing the slide that began over two years ago. The down trend in housing starts is expected to come back strongly in May. First, April's level for building permits issued is somewhat weaker than housing starts at 982,000. Second, 25,000 jobs were lost in residential construction over the last month. Third, the number of homes on the market is still far too high in relation to sales; the correction in the new home market is not over yet. Housing starts should hit 955,000 in May. June's NAHB index, to be released on Monday, will tell us a little more about homebuilder confidence.

**Industrial production (May)** – Industrial production tumbled substantially in April, declining 0.7%. The upset is primarily due to the problems in the automotive sector, which was grappling with a work stoppage at a major parts manufacturer, as well as to other sectors such as machinery. The automotive sector should show a slight rebound in May, as the strike that has been running since February came to an end in the latter half of the month. However, the other sectors should continue to be fairly weak. Note that the manufacturing sector shed 26,000 jobs in May, but the ISM manufacturing index's «current production» component went back over the 50 bar. Overall, industrial production stood still in May (0.0%). The industrial capacity utilization rate should go from 79.7% to 79.6%. June's results for the Empire index (Monday) and the Philadelphia Fed index (Thursday) will also be out in the next few days.

**Leading indicator (May)** – In April, the leading indicator recorded 0.1% growth for the second straight month. This has not happened since September and October of 2006. The increase is due to the increase in building permits and rise by the stock market, as well as to a positive contribution from the slope of the yield curve. We expect the leading indicator to dip a little in May, based on the fact that declines in the real money supply, building permits and consumer confidence will offset the positive contributions from the stock market and interest rates.



### CANADA

**Sales of new motor vehicles (April)** – In the last publication on auto sales, Statistics Canada did not release interim results for April. The data from Desrosiers still give us a glimpse of how auto sales did in April. The overall picture is fairly good, and we anticipate an increase of about 2.5% in new motor vehicle sales for the month.

**Leading indicator (May)** – This spring’s increase in commodity prices (especially oil) and its positive impact on the S&P/TSX stock market index should show up in the results for Canada’s leading indicator. Slightly faster monthly growth is therefore expected for May. Note that the data for the Canadian leading indicator are smoothed over several months, which limits big fluctuations.

**Consumer price index (May)** – The publication of the results for the consumer price index (CPI) is especially important these days, due to the uncertainties associated with a potential acceleration by inflation pressure. Unfortunately, the results should do nothing to soothe concerns, as a fairly big monthly jump in total CPI is expected. Weekly surveys of gas prices at the pump point to an average increase of 7.6% for the month. Gas alone could therefore contribute 0.4% to total CPI growth. Add to that the expected increase in other components (including food). All told, the total CPI is expected to go up by a monthly 0.6% approximately, putting the annual inflation rate at 1.9% vs. last month’s 1.7%. The upward pressure should not be as strong in the Bank of Canada’s core index (CPIX), where the annual change should stay around 1.5%.

**Wholesale trade (April)** – April’s anticipated increase in motor vehicle sales (the results are coming out on Monday) should give wholesale trade a hand. A monthly increase of about 0.5% is expected. It will be especially interesting to see how inventories evolved, to find out whether the correction noted in the first quarter continued this spring.

**Retail sales (April)** – Like sales by wholesalers, retail trade should benefit from an increase in the automotive sector. Consumer prices are up 0.8% for the month, and should inflate the value of goods sold by Canada’s retailers. This will be the case with gas, up 6.0% in April, which will no doubt inflate gas station sales.



## OVERSEAS

**Euro zone consumer prices (May)** – May’s flash estimate of annual growth in the consumer price index (CPI) shows some acceleration, from 3.3% to 3.6%. We can therefore expect the more comprehensive figures to be released Monday to show a similar increase. This would put it in line with the inflation recorded in March. The consensus also expects the core index to accelerate; the core index, which excludes food and energy, was at 1.6% in April. These kinds of results will do nothing to calm the anxieties of European Central Bank leaders, who increasingly seem to be leaning toward a potential key rate hike.

**Consumer prices in the United Kingdom (May)** – Inflation picked up in April in the United Kingdom, going from 2.5% to 3.0%. Clearly, the increase in energy prices makes up much of the rise. With food and energy excluded, prices only went up 1.4%, which is still the fastest rate since December of 2007. The consensus is expecting these figures to deteriorate again. Total inflation could reach 3.2% in May.

**Euro zone’s trade balance (April)** – In March, the trade balance went back into negative territory in the euro zone. However, the 2.3 billion euro deficit is less of a concern than the US\$10.7B deficit recorded in January. We will now have to see whether the U.S. economic slowdown and euro’s appreciation will have a lasting impact on Europe’s foreign trade—it did not make much of a contribution to real GDP growth in the first quarter.

**Retail sales in the United Kingdom (May)** – Real consumption made a nice contribution to Britain’s economic growth in Q1. However, the problems in the housing market present a growing threat to retail sales. March and April both posted declines in retail sales, and further declines are possible in the quarters to come. The annual change is still comfortable, up over 4%, but it should be noted that the gains were well over 5% a year ago.

**Wednesday June 18 - 8:30**

<b>May</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	0.2%
<b>April</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

**Thursday June 19 - 7:00**

<b>May</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.6%
Desjardins	0.6%
<b>April</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

**Thursday June 19 - 8:30**

<b>April</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	0.5%
<b>March</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

**Friday June 20 - 8:30**

<b>April</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.6%
Desjardins	0.8%
<b>March</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

**Monday June 16 - 5:00**

<b>May</b>	y/y
Consensus	3.6%
<b>April</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

**Tuesday June 17 - 4:30**

<b>May</b>	y/y
Consensus	3.2%
<b>April</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**Tuesday June 17 - 5:00**




<b>April</b>	in €B
Consensus	-1.5
<b>March</b>	<b>-2.3</b>


**Thursday June 19 - 4:30**

<b>May</b>	y/y
Consensus	4.1%
<b>April</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS


## Week of June 16 to 20, 2008

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
 <b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 16</b>						
	8:30	Empire manufacturing index	June	-1.5	-2.0	-3.2
	9:00	Net foreign security purchases (US\$B)	April	n.a.	n.a.	80.4
	10:00	Speech of the Federal Reserve Chairman, B. Bernanke				
	13:00	NAHB housing market index	June	19	19	19
	13:00	Speech of the Richmond Fed President, J. Lacker				
<b>TUESDAY 17</b>						
	8:30	Current account (US\$B)	Q1	-173.5	-171.0	-172.9
	8:30	Producer price index	May			
		Total (m/m)		1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)		6.7%	0.2%	6.5%
	8:30	Housing starts (ann. rate)	May	980,000	955,000	1,032,000
	8:30	Building permits (ann. rate)	May	960,000	930,000	982,000
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	May	0.1%	0.0%	-0.7%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rate	May	79.7%	79.6%	79.7%
<b>WEDNESDAY 18</b>						
	11:45	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Yellen				
<b>THURSDAY 19</b>						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	June 9-13	375,000	390,000	384,000
	10:00	Philadelphia Fed index	June	-11.4	-10.0	-15.6
	10:00	Leading indicator (m/m)	May	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%
<b>FRIDAY 20</b>						
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 <b>CANADA</b>						
<b>MONDAY 16</b>						
	8:30	New motor vehicle sales (m/m)	April	0.0%	2.5%	-0.5%
<b>TUESDAY 17</b>						
	8:30	International transactions in securities (\$B)	April	4.5	4.5	5.3
<b>WEDNESDAY 18</b>						
	8:30	Leading indicator (m/m)	May	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>THURSDAY 19</b>						
	7:00	Consumer price index	May			
		Total (m/m)		0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
		Excluding 8 most volatile (m/m)		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
		Total (y/y)		1.9%	1.9%	1.7%
		Excluding 8 most volatile (y/y)		1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
	8:30	Wholesale sales (m/m)	April	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%
	8:30	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	April	n.a.	0.3%	0.2%
	22:45	Speech of the Bank of Canada Governor, M. Carney				
<b>FRIDAY 20</b>						
	8:30	Retail sales	April			
		Total (m/m)		0.6%	0.8%	0.1%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)		0.7%	0.4%	0.0%

NOTE : Desjardins, Economic Studies are involved every week in the Bloomberg survey for Canada and the United States. Approximately 15 economists are consulted for the Canadian survey and a hundred or so for the United States. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Eastern Daylight Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of June 16 to 20, 2008

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 <b>OVERSEAS</b>								
<b>SUNDAY 15</b>								
China	22:00	Industrial production	May		16.0%		15.7%	
<b>MONDAY 16</b>								
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer price index	May	0.6%	3.6%	0.3%	3.6%	
Japan	19:50	Tertiary industry activity index	April	0.6%		0.3%		
<b>TUESDAY 17</b>								
Italy	4:00	Trade balance (€M)	April	-1,250.0		-545.0		
UK	4:30	Consumer price index	May	0.4%	3.2%	0.8%	3.0%	
Euro zone	5:00	Trade balance (€B)	April	-1.5		-2.3		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – economic sentiment	June	-42.5		-41.4		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – current situation	June	37.0		38.6		
Japan	19:50	Minutes of the Bank of Japan meeting						
<b>WEDNESDAY 18</b>								
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator	April	n.a.		90.8%		
UK	4:30	Minutes of the Bank of England meeting						
Japan	19:50	All activity index	April	0.4%		0.5%		
<b>THURSDAY 19</b>								
Switzerland	3:30	Swiss National Bank meeting			2.75%		2.75%	
Italy	4:00	Unemployment rate	Q1	6.1%		6.1%		
UK	4:30	Retail sales	May	-0.1%	4.1%	-0.2%	4.2%	
<b>FRIDAY 20</b>								
Germany	2:00	Producer price index	May	0.9%	5.8%	1.1%	5.2%	
Mexico	10:00	Bank of Mexico meeting			7.50%		7.50%	

**NOTE :** In contrast to the situation in Canada and the United States, disclosure of overseas economic figures is much more approximate. The day of publication is therefore shown for information purposes only. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Eastern Daylight Time (GMT - 4 hours).

## United States: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)			Annual variation (%)			
			Quart.	Ann.	1 year	2006	2005	2004	2003
Gross domestic product (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	11,702	0.2	0.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.6
Consumption (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	8,370	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.6
Government spending (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	2,053	0.5	2.0	2.9	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.4
Residential investment (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	400	-7.1	-25.5	-26.5	(17.0)	-4.6	6.6	10.0
Non-residential investment (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	1,407	-0.1	-0.3	6.1	1.3	5.9	9.6	7.4
Business inventory change (\$B 2000) (1)	2008 Q1	-14	---	---	---	(18.3)	17.4	53.6	57.2
Exportations (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	1,474	0.7	2.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	6.9	9.7
Importations (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	1,954	-0.7	-2.6	-0.6	1.9	5.9	5.9	11.3
Final domestic demand (\$B 2000)	2008 Q1	12,191	-0.0	-0.1	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.3	3.8
GDP deflator (2000 = 100)	2008 Q1	121	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.9
Labor productivity (1992 = 100)	2008 Q1	141	0.6	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.8
Unit labor cost (1992 = 100)	2008 Q1	130	0.6	2.2	0.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.8
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2008 Q1	108	0.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.7
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2007 Q4	-172,936	---	---	---	(172,936)	-187,938	-215,809	-183,452
Corporate profits before tax (\$B)	2008 Q1	1,574	0.3	1.3	1.7	2.7	13.2	11.5	24.0

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) For this indicator, the statistic shows the level at the end of the year of the column except for the reference quarter column (---).

## United States: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Ref. month	Variation (%)			Annualized variation (%)		
				-1 month	-2 months	-3 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
Leading indicator (1996 = 100)	April	102.0	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-2.3	-1.8
ISM manufacturing index (1)	May	49.6	---	48.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	50.0	52.8
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	May	53.6	---	50.9	52.2	50.8	50.8	54.6	58.4
Cons. confid. C.B. (1985 = 100) (1)	May	57.2	---	62.8	65.9	76.4	76.4	87.8	108.5
Cons. confid. Mich. (1966 = 100) (1)	June*	56.7	---	59.8	62.6	69.5	69.5	75.5	85.3
Pers. cons. expenditure (\$B 2000)	April	8,372.4	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.6
Disposable pers. income (\$B 2000)	April	8,760.7	-0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.8
Consumer credit (\$B)	April*	2,564.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.7	4.9	6.0
Retail sales (\$M)	May*	385,448	1.0	0.4	0.5	-0.5	8.0	2.2	2.5
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	May*	312,692	1.2	1.0	0.8	-0.2	12.4	5.3	4.9
Industrial production (2002 = 100)	April	111.2	-0.7	0.2	-0.7	0.1	-4.9	-1.2	0.2
Prod. capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	April	79.7	---	80.4	80.3	81.0	81.0	80.8	81.0
New machinery orders (\$M)	April	445,234	1.1	1.5	-0.4	-2.4	9.3	7.1	3.8
New durable good orders (\$M)	April	214,422	-0.6	-0.2	1.1	-4.7	1.4	-1.3	-3.4
Business inventories (\$M)	April*	1,474,824	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.7	6.3	5.4
Housing starts (k) (1)	April	1,032	---	954	1,107	1,064	1,064	1,275	1,487
Building permits (k) (1)	April	982	---	932	981	1,052	1,052	1,182	1,489
New home sales (k) (1)	April	526	---	509	572	597	597	723	907
Existing home sales (k) (1)	April	4,890	---	4,940	5,030	4,890	4,890	5,060	5,930
Construction spending (\$B)	April	1,120.9	-0.4	-0.6	-0.0	-0.4	-4.0	-6.2	-3.9
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	April*	-60,901	---	-56,491	-60,574	-57,856	-57,856	-56,333	-60,259
Nonfarm employment (k) (2)	May	137,754	-49	-28	-88	-83	-0.5	-0.4	0.2
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	May	5.5	---	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	May*	215.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.9	4.0	4.1
Excluding food and energy	May*	214.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.3
Pers. cons. expenditure deflator**	April	120.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	3.8	3.2
Excluding food and energy	April	116.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.0	2.1
Producer price (1982 = 100)	April	176.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	6.6	10.0	6.4
Excluding food and energy	April	165.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.0	4.2	3.0
Export prices (2000 = 100)	May*	124.7	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	9.9	10.4	8.0
Import prices (2000 = 100)	May*	139.7	2.3	2.4	3.0	0.2	35.4	20.1	17.8

\* New statistic in comparison with last week; \*\* 2000 = 100.

(1) For this indicator, the statistic shows the level of the month of the column except for the reference month column (---); (2) For this indicator, the statistic shows the average monthly variation since the reference month.

## Canada: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)			Annual variation (%)			
			Quart.	Ann.	1 year	2006	2005	2004	2003
Gross domestic product (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	1,327,452	-0.1	-0.3	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1
Consumption (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	812,166	0.8	3.2	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.3
Government spending (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	307,780	0.8	3.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	2.7	2.5
Residential investment (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	80,441	-1.8	-6.8	0.8	3.0	2.2	3.4	7.5
Non-residential investment (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	197,751	0.6	2.2	3.9	3.5	9.9	12.1	8.2
Business inventory change (\$M 2002) (1)	2008 Q1	3,262	---	---	---	20,565	1,510	10,290	21,466
Exportations (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	495,842	-1.1	-4.1	-2.7	1.0	0.6	1.8	5.0
Importations (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	578,055	-2.6	-10.0	5.2	5.5	4.6	7.1	8.0
Final domestic demand (\$M 2002)	2008 Q1	1,394,381	0.6	2.3	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.4	3.9
GDP deflator (2002 = 100)	2008 Q1	118.9	1.3	5.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.2
Labour productivity (1997 = 100)	2008 Q1*	103.9	-0.3	-1.1	-0.8	0.6	1.6	2.1	0.2
Unit labour cost (1997 = 100)	2008 Q1*	119.6	1.6	6.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	3.2
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2008 Q1	5,557	---	---	---	778	6,523	12,278	6,963
Corporate profits before tax (\$M)	2008 Q1	209,704	2.4	9.9	4.4	3.3	5.8	10.5	16.4
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2008 Q1*	79.8	---	---	---	81.8	82.5	85.7	84.7
Prod. outlook of manufac. business (1) (2)	2008 Q1	-14	---	---	---	0	-6	1	11

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) For this indicator, the statistic shows the level at the end of the year of the column except for the reference quarter column (---); (2) Diffusion index equal to the percentage of business that believe output will increase less the percentage of business that believe output will fall.

## Canada: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Variation (%)				Annualized variation (%)		
			Ref. month	-1 month	-2 months	-3 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
Leading comp. index (1992 = 100)	April	228.5	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	1.5
Gross domestic product (\$M 1997)	March	1,227,037	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.7	0.4	-0.5	0.8
Industrial production (\$M 1997)	March	263,480	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	-2.3	-6.1	-8.0	-4.8
Manufacturing shipments (\$M)	April*	49,804	2.0	-1.7	1.3	0.6	6.7	-1.0	-5.5
Housing starts (k) (1)	May*	221.3	---	213.9	243.0	243.8	243.8	230.3	236.7
Building permits (\$M)	April	6,401	14.5	-4.6	0.8	-3.5	46.8	-10.1	12.9
New housing price (1997 = 100)	April*	158.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.0	3.5	5.2
Retail sales (\$M)	March	35,497	0.1	-0.8	1.4	0.5	2.9	7.0	4.6
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	March	27,297	0.0	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	2.5	6.9	4.8
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	March	42,692	0.6	-2.1	1.8	-2.6	1.1	-2.8	-2.9
New motor vehicle sales (units)	March	148,796	-0.5	-3.1	8.9	5.0	21.8	12.1	7.3
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	April*	5,111	---	5,695	4,681	2,649	2,649	3,187	5,694
Exports (\$M)	April*	39,864	0.8	0.7	4.1	4.0	24.6	17.1	-1.0
Imports (\$M)	April*	34,754	2.6	-2.1	-1.4	2.7	-3.7	6.7	0.5
Labour force (k)	May	18,262	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	2.1
Employment (k) (2)	May	17,144	8.4	19.2	14.6	43.3	14.1	21.5	28.2
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	May	6.1	---	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Average weekly earnings (\$)	March	788.71	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.4	4.1	4.1	3.2
Consumer price index (2002 = 100)	April	113.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.2	6.2	3.4	1.7
Excluding food and energy	April	109.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.4	3.3	0.5	1.1
Excluding the eight volatile items	April	111.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.1	1.6	1.5
Industrial prod. price (1997 = 100)	April	119.6	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.0	14.2	13.4	1.0
Raw materials price (1997 = 100)	April	214.0	5.1	6.7	0.6	3.9	62.0	48.0	23.0
Money supply M1 (\$M)	April	435,018	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.4	7.1	7.0

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) For this indicator, the statistic shows the level of the month of the column except for the reference month column (---); (2) For this indicator, the statistic shows the average monthly variation since the reference month.

## United States: Financial indicators

	Week of... (%)		Previous data (%)				Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
Federal funds	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.25	5.25	3.91	2.00
Discount	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.50	5.00	6.25	6.25	4.44	2.25
Prime	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	8.25	8.25	6.91	5.00
Commercial paper – 30 days	2.55	2.37	2.41	3.02	5.20	5.25	5.48	4.12	2.23
– 90 days	2.87	2.77	2.74	2.89	5.04	5.23	5.52	4.19	2.62
Treasury bill – 4 weeks	1.88	1.74	1.57	1.66	3.04	4.75	4.94	2.93	0.31
– 90 days	1.96	1.82	1.66	1.53	3.06	4.78	4.96	3.04	0.55
– 180 days	2.24	1.97	1.73	1.60	3.26	4.95	5.04	3.21	1.18
Treasury bonds – 2 years	2.91	2.41	2.21	1.58	3.11	5.03	5.06	3.21	1.49
– 5 years	3.60	3.23	2.95	2.49	3.49	5.09	5.12	3.65	2.37
– 10 years	4.18	3.95	3.76	3.58	4.10	5.16	5.19	4.19	3.37
– 30 years	4.75	4.65	4.52	4.56	4.58	5.27	5.29	4.67	4.19
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	865.6	899.2	875.6	974.9	795.3	650.4	1,003.9	808.3	650.5
CRB – Future markets (1967 = 100)	443.48	435.94	422.14	411.65	341.32	310.27	443.48	361.09	303.93
Crude oil price (WTI*, US\$)	134.40	133.93	125.20	104.81	88.05	65.90	134.40	93.83	67.74

\* West Texas Intermediate.

Note: Financial indicators table for the current day at 11h.

## Canada: Financial indicators

	Week of... (%)		Previous data (%)				Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
Overnight	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.03	3.00
Discount	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.28	3.25
Prime	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.25	6.00	6.00	6.25	5.78	4.75
Bankers accept. – 30 days	3.15	2.99	3.19	3.65	4.57	4.37	5.05	4.23	2.99
– 90 days	3.25	3.00	3.20	3.64	4.73	4.49	7.82	4.34	3.00
Commercial paper – 30 days	3.20	3.05	3.15	3.70	4.95	4.34	5.40	4.31	3.05
Treasury bill – 30 days	2.48	2.36	2.46	2.57	3.60	4.16	4.35	3.43	1.70
– 91 days	2.76	2.50	2.58	2.56	3.84	4.30	4.56	3.52	1.72
– 182 days	3.06	2.60	2.58	2.76	3.92	4.47	4.68	3.68	2.20
– 365 days	3.32	2.68	2.66	2.76	3.94	4.60	4.76	3.74	2.38
Treasury bonds – 2 years	3.35	2.89	2.75	2.60	3.72	4.69	4.74	3.66	2.44
– 5 years	3.55	3.24	3.16	2.99	3.86	4.68	4.74	3.83	2.85
– 10 years	3.86	3.69	3.61	3.57	4.04	4.66	4.72	4.07	3.47
– 30 years	4.18	4.13	4.10	4.08	4.22	4.55	4.65	4.27	3.96
<b>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</b>									
Overnight – Federal funds	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	-0.25	-1.00	1.25	0.12	-1.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.80	0.68	0.92	1.03	0.78	-0.48	1.35	0.48	-0.49
– 6 months	0.82	0.63	0.85	1.16	0.66	-0.48	1.25	0.47	-0.43
Treasury bonds – 5 years	-0.05	0.02	0.21	0.50	0.37	-0.41	0.76	0.19	-0.47
– 10 years	-0.33	-0.26	-0.15	-0.01	-0.06	-0.50	0.29	-0.12	-0.55
– 30 years	-0.57	-0.52	-0.42	-0.48	-0.36	-0.72	-0.15	-0.40	-0.70
<b>Spread with the Canada rate – Bond 10 years (% points)</b>									
Québec	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.79	0.56	0.30	0.95	0.62	0.28
Ontario	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.70	0.45	0.25	0.85	0.53	0.21
Alberta	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.64	0.41	0.17	0.78	0.48	0.16
British Columbia	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.62	0.40	0.20	0.79	0.49	0.19

Note: Financial indicators table for the current day at 11h.

## Overseas: Economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Monthly variation (%)				Annualized variation (%)		
			Ref. month	-1 month	-2 months	-3 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
<b>Euro zone</b>									
Industrial production (2000 = 100)	April*	114.5	0.9	-0.5	0.3	0.8	2.7	2.3	3.9
Retail sales (2000 = 100)	April	107.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.8	-6.8	-3.3	-2.5
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	April	7.1	---	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5
Commercial surplus (US\$M) (1)	March	-3,586	---	1,194	-15,764	-5,428	-5,428	5,410	10,973
Consumer price index (2005 = 100)	April	107.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	-0.4	6.8	4.5	3.3
Producer price index (2005 = 100)	April	125.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	9.1	8.5	6.1
Money supply M3 (€B)	April	8,973	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	8.9	11.9	11.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>									
Industrial production (2003 = 100)	April*	99.4	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.2
Retail sales (2000 = 100)	April	140.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	1.5	2.3	4.3	4.2
ILO unemployment rate (%) (1)	March*	5.3	---	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4
Commercial surplus (US\$M) (1)	April*	-8,500	---	-7,376	-8,531	-9,649	-9,649	-9,461	-6,458
Consumer price index (2005 = 100)	April	107.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	-0.7	8.2	4.4	3.0
Producer price index (2005 = 100)	May*	122.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	18.2	13.3	8.9
Money supply M4 (£B)	April	1,731	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.6	7.6	10.2	11.1
<b>Japan</b>									
Industrial production (1995 = 100)	April	106.3	-0.2	-3.4	1.6	-0.5	-7.9	-6.6	0.7
Retail sales	April	11,183	-8.4	15.3	-4.9	-16.9	1.7	3.3	0.1
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	April	4.0	---	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Commercial surplus (US\$B) (1)	April*	6.1	---	12.0	10.1	0.9	0.9	10.2	8.4
Consumer price index (2000 = 100)	April	100.9	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8
Producer price index (1995 = 100)	Oct.	103.9	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.0	2.4
Money supply M2+CD (¥B)	May*	734	-0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4	3.7	3.4	2.0

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) For this indicator, the statistic shows the level of the month of the column except for the reference month column (---).

## Overseas: Financial indicators

	Week of... (%)		Previous data (%)				Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>Intervention rate by the central banks</b>									
Euro zone – Overnight	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
– Refinancing	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
– Marginal lending	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
United Kingdom – Base	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.47	5.00
Japan – Overnight	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.70	0.51	0.25
– Discount	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
<b>Short-term interest rate – 3 months</b>									
Euro zone (euro euro)	4.96	4.96	4.85	4.50	4.89	4.14	4.96	4.61	4.15
United Kingdom (euro pound)	5.95	5.89	5.77	5.78	6.61	5.82	6.89	6.08	5.56
Japan (euro yen)	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.99	1.03	0.72	1.03	0.91	0.75
<b>Long-term interest rate – 10 years</b>									
Germany	4.64	4.40	4.00	3.81	4.19	4.58	4.68	4.21	3.73
Spread with the U.S.*	0.45	0.45	0.25	0.23	0.09	-0.58	0.46	0.02	-0.52
United Kingdom	5.24	4.99	4.59	4.35	4.64	5.39	5.55	4.84	4.30
Spread with the U.S.*	1.05	1.04	0.84	0.77	0.54	0.23	1.07	0.65	0.30
Japan	1.87	1.80	1.56	1.36	1.58	1.90	1.94	1.60	1.28
Spread with the U.S.*	-2.31	-2.15	-2.19	-2.22	-2.53	-3.26	-2.07	-2.59	-3.27

\* Data are in % points.

Note: Financial indicators table for the current day at 11h.

## North American bond markets

	Yield (%)					Spread with the Federal Treasury bond (in % points)				
	Jun-12	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Jun-12	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
<b>Canada</b>										
Bond indices										
Overall universe	4.54	4.08	4.00	4.55	5.01	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.49	0.26
Overall short-term	4.22	3.61	3.52	4.39	4.91	0.50	0.49	0.43	0.38	0.12
Overall medium-term	4.69	4.19	4.13	4.58	5.05	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.56	0.30
Overall long-term	4.95	4.71	4.67	4.76	5.13	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.56	0.45
Federal										
Overall universe	3.87	3.39	3.35	4.06	4.75	---	---	---	---	---
Overall short-term	3.72	3.12	3.09	4.01	4.79	---	---	---	---	---
Overall medium-term	3.87	3.38	3.31	4.02	4.74	---	---	---	---	---
Overall long-term	4.27	4.04	4.00	4.20	4.68	---	---	---	---	---
Provincial										
Overall universe	4.57	4.19	4.18	4.55	5.02	0.70	0.80	0.83	0.49	0.27
Overall short-term	3.97	3.31	3.33	4.25	4.88	0.25	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.10
Overall medium-term	4.42	3.97	3.95	4.45	4.96	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.43	0.21
Overall long-term	4.90	4.70	4.69	4.73	5.12	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.53	0.43
Municipal										
Overall universe	4.63	4.12	4.04	4.53	5.03	0.76	0.72	0.69	0.48	0.28
All corporate universe										
Overall universe	5.44	4.95	4.78	5.27	5.37	1.57	1.56	1.44	1.21	0.62
Corporate AA	5.15	4.62	4.49	5.11	5.12	1.28	1.23	1.14	1.05	0.36
Corporate A	5.50	5.05	4.84	5.23	5.47	1.63	1.66	1.49	1.18	0.72
Corporate BBB	6.16	5.73	5.54	5.78	5.78	2.29	2.34	2.19	1.72	1.02
<b>United States*</b>										
Bond indices	5.22	4.58	4.47	4.93	5.87	1.50	1.46	1.74	1.21	0.59
Federal	3.72	3.12	2.73	3.71	5.27	---	---	---	---	---
Municipal	4.40	4.27	4.31	4.32	4.60	0.68	1.15	1.58	0.61	-0.67
All corporate universe										
Corporate AAA	5.33	4.80	4.52	4.90	5.83	1.61	1.69	1.79	1.19	0.55
Corporate AA	5.92	5.31	5.23	5.40	5.90	2.21	2.20	2.50	1.69	0.63
Corporate A	6.51	5.95	5.81	5.79	6.14	2.80	2.83	3.07	2.08	0.87
Corporate BBB	6.81	6.42	6.43	6.31	6.46	3.09	3.31	3.70	2.60	1.19

\* American indices are all of "overall universe" form.

Note: "Overall universe" indices combine bonds of short-, medium- and long-term maturities.

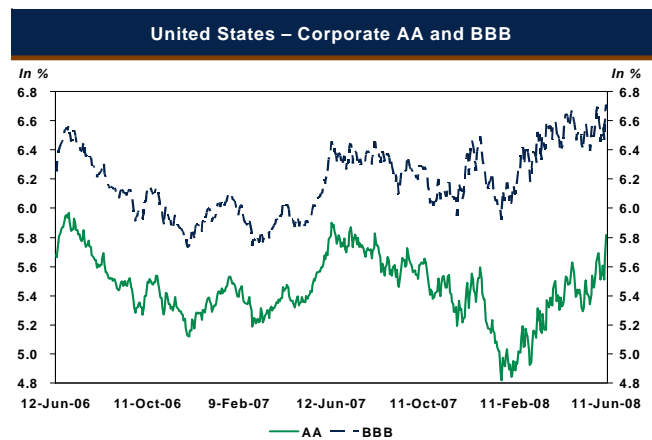
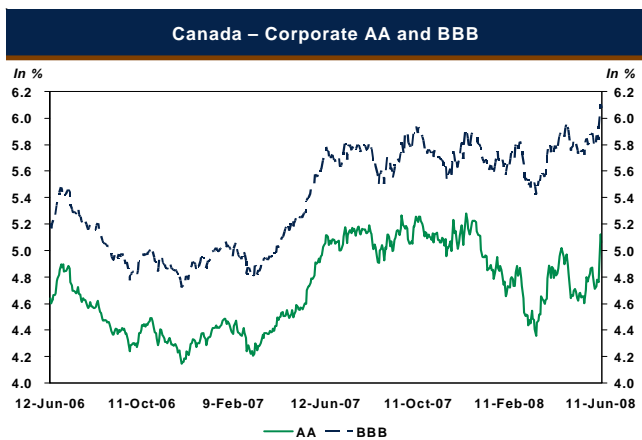
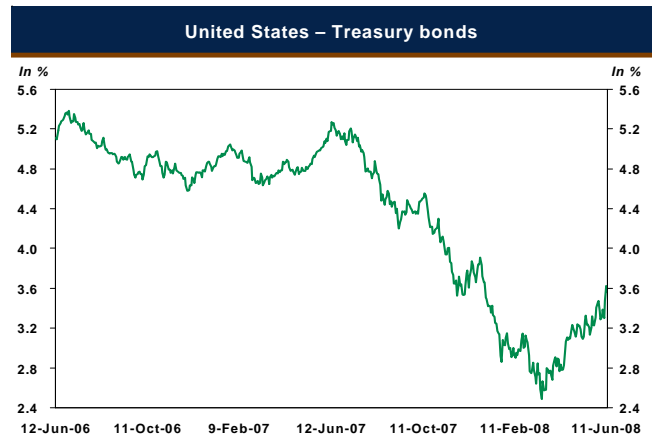
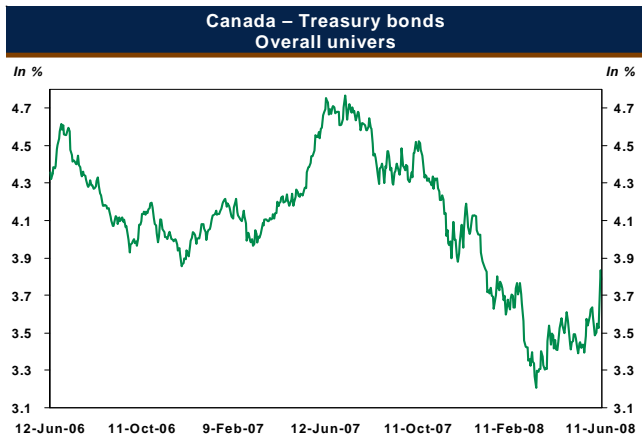
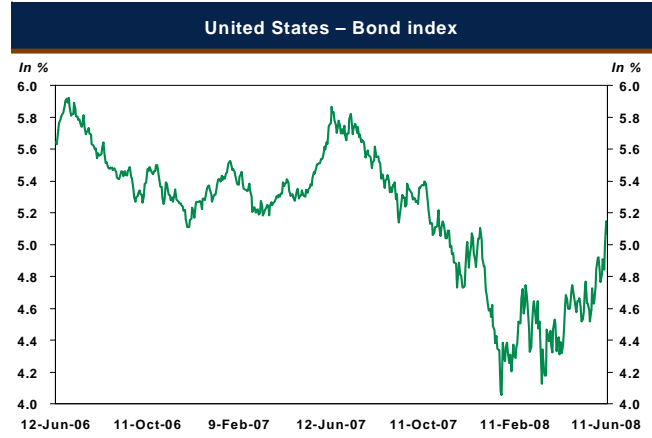
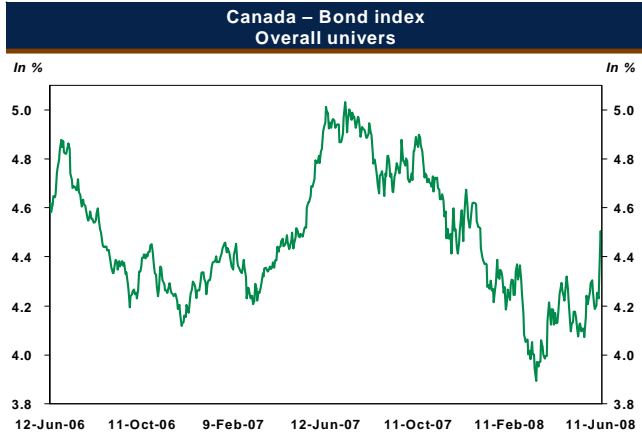
## J.P. Morgan bond indices

Spread against (in % points)

June 12, 2008	Yield (%)	Spread against (in % points)								
		World	United States	Canada	Euro zone	Germany	France	United Kingdom	Japan	Australia
World	3.87	---	(0.29)	(0.15)	(1.11)	(0.85)	(0.96)	(1.05)	2.06	(2.83)
United States	4.17	0.29	---	0.15	(0.82)	(0.56)	(0.67)	(0.76)	2.35	(2.53)
Canada	4.02	0.15	(0.15)	---	(0.97)	(0.71)	(0.82)	(0.91)	2.21	(2.68)
Euro zone	4.99	1.11	0.82	0.97	---	0.26	0.15	0.06	3.17	(1.71)
Germany	4.73	0.85	0.56	0.71	(0.26)	---	(0.11)	(0.20)	2.91	(1.97)
France	4.83	0.96	0.67	0.82	(0.15)	0.11	---	(0.09)	3.02	(1.87)
United Kingdom	4.93	1.05	0.76	0.91	(0.06)	0.20	0.09	---	3.11	(1.77)
Japan	1.81	(2.06)	(2.35)	(2.21)	(3.17)	(2.91)	(3.02)	(3.11)	---	(4.89)
Australia	6.70	2.83	2.53	2.68	1.71	1.97	1.87	1.77	4.89	---

Note : These local currency indices combine federal bonds with maturities of one year and over.

# Evolution of major bond indices

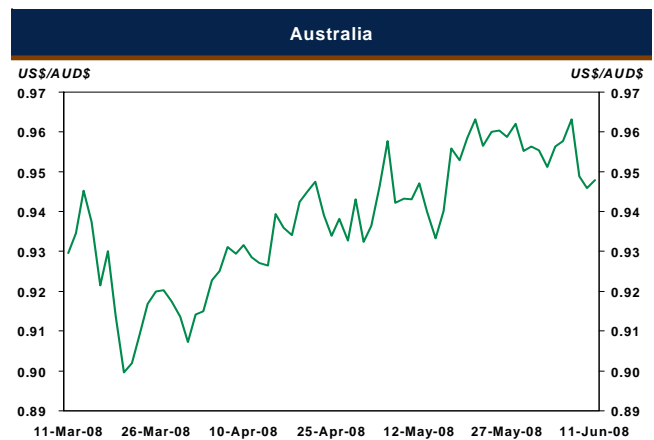
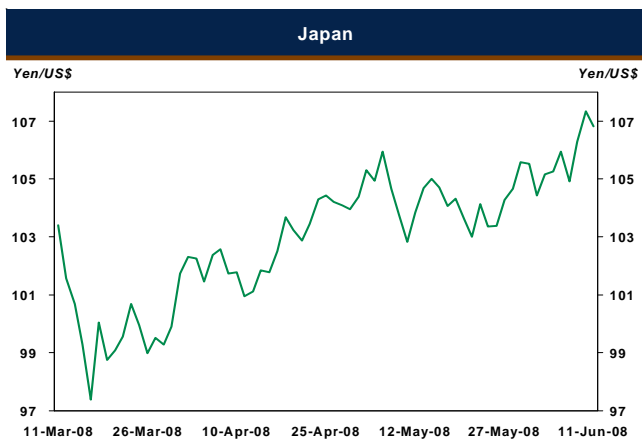
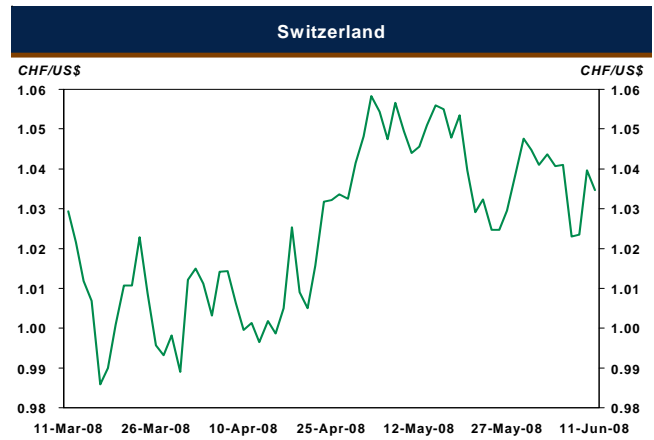
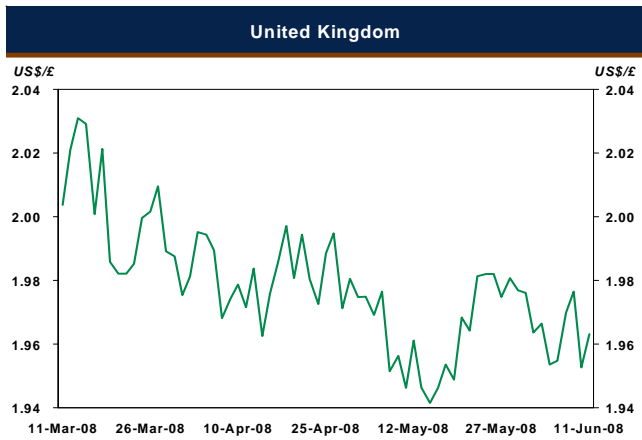
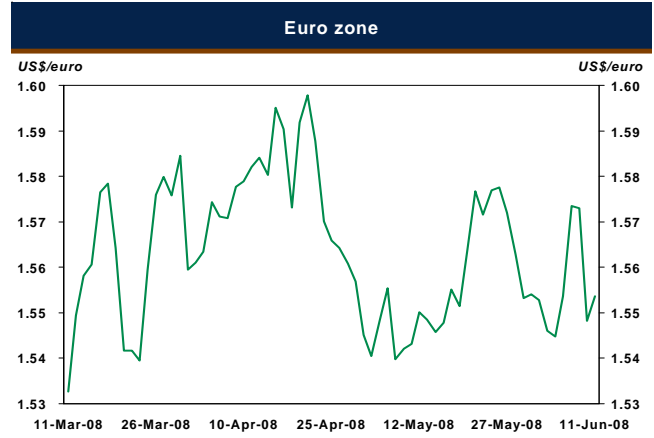
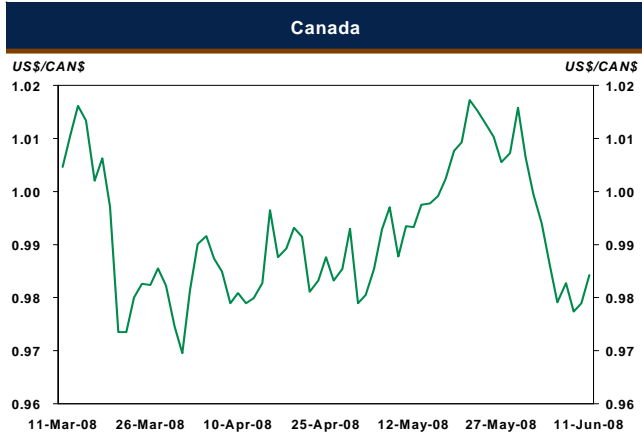


## Currency market

Country – Currency*	Week of...		Previous data				Last 52 weeks		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>North America</b>									
Canada – dollar	1.0235	1.0214	1.0067	0.9896	1.0104	1.0646	1.0760	1.0130	0.9161
Canada – US\$/CAN\$	0.9771	0.9791	0.9933	1.0105	0.9898	0.9394	1.0916	0.9872	0.9294
Mexico – peso	10.4008	10.3123	10.5106	10.7812	10.8150	10.9395	11.2456	10.7867	10.3018
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina – peso	3.0513	3.0618	3.1763	3.1538	3.1410	3.0763	3.1838	3.1412	3.0513
Bolivia – boliviano	7.2300	7.2600	7.3200	7.5300	7.6400	7.9950	7.9950	7.6139	7.2300
Brazil – real	1.6382	1.6258	1.6730	1.6812	1.7616	1.9442	2.1025	1.7899	1.6220
Chile – peso	497.15	483.25	469.20	432.15	497.85	528.30	530.00	490.43	432.15
Columbia – peso	1,705.5	1,707.0	1,780.7	1,850.5	2,002.6	1,932.0	2,195.6	1,943.8	1,684.1
Guadeloupe – FRF**	4.2541	4.2220	4.2316	4.2335	4.4689	4.9259	4.9304	4.5054	4.1053
Peru – nuevo sol	2.9090	2.8120	2.7645	2.8137	2.9690	3.1715	3.1716	2.9762	2.6928
Venezuela – bolivar	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473	2.1473
<b>Africa and Middle-East</b>									
Algeria – dinar	63.9268	63.8063	63.5000	65.6670	66.6069	70.6450	70.6450	67.0309	62.5700
Egypt – pound	5.3505	5.3488	5.3578	5.4600	5.5275	5.6960	5.7025	5.5319	5.3360
FAC zone – FAC***	89.336	88.662	88.864	88.904	93.846	103.444	103.537	94.614	86.210
Israel – shekel	3.3975	3.3620	3.4365	3.4583	3.9226	4.2040	4.3310	3.8360	3.2223
Lebanon – pound	1,509.5	1,514.0	1,514.0	1,514.0	1,514.0	1,514.5	1,516.0	1,513.3	1,507.0
Morocco – dirham	7.4203	7.3757	7.3893	7.3925	7.7373	8.3831	8.3887	7.7856	7.2023
Saudi Arabia – riyal	3.7504	3.7506	3.7509	3.7506	3.7443	3.7506	3.7543	3.7468	3.7053
South Africa – rand	8.1020	7.8803	7.6423	7.8335	6.6908	7.2315	8.2123	7.2546	6.4710
Tunisia – dinar	1.1847	1.1758	1.1770	1.1683	1.2150	1.3104	1.3110	1.2263	1.1456
Turkey – lira	1.2539	1.2455	1.2584	1.2227	1.1692	1.3380	1.3972	1.2402	1.1475
United Arab Emirates – dirham	3.6732	3.6730	3.6732	3.6717	3.6718	3.6729	3.6748	3.6724	3.6559
<b>Asia</b>									
China – yuan renminbi	6.9085	6.9490	6.9896	7.1024	7.3750	7.6445	7.6445	7.3161	6.9085
Hong Kong – dollar	7.8146	7.8067	7.7956	7.7866	7.7984	7.8179	7.8299	7.7950	7.7507
India – rupee	42.7105	42.8545	42.0505	40.2105	39.3155	40.8255	42.9165	40.1717	39.0755
Indonesia – rupiah	9,323	9,304	9,238	9,162	9,296	9,092	9,480	9,237	8,950
Japan – yen	107.895	105.945	103.850	101.565	112.215	121.725	123.815	111.047	97.385
Malaysia – ringgit	3.2792	3.2588	3.2158	3.1839	3.3200	3.4465	3.5170	3.3273	3.1345
Pakistan – rupee	66.8000	67.5900	67.4800	62.8200	61.2600	60.7400	69.6000	62.2613	60.3700
Singapore – dollar	1.3781	1.3657	1.3638	1.3832	1.4430	1.5422	1.5422	1.4453	1.3508
South Korea – won	#####	#####	1,044.85	971.30	926.55	929.55	#####	950.39	900.70
Taiwan – dollar	30.4450	30.3990	30.8110	30.6890	32.3620	33.0790	33.2455	32.0127	30.0010
Thailand – baht	33.1150	32.9350	32.1750	31.5350	30.3000	32.5550	33.2500	31.3943	29.5000
<b>Europe</b>									
Denmark – krona	4.8265	4.7867	4.8016	4.8014	5.0716	5.5986	5.5986	5.1174	4.6644
Euro zone – US\$/€	1.5419	1.5537	1.5502	1.5495	1.4679	1.3317	1.5979	1.4599	1.3304
Hungary – forint	159.76	156.51	160.65	166.96	171.42	190.62	194.46	173.93	154.63
Iceland – krona	78.735	76.625	79.415	68.915	60.785	63.400	79.475	66.182	58.695
North Ireland – pound	0.5097	0.5054	0.5068	0.5071	0.5353	0.5920	0.5920	0.5408	0.4923
Norway – kroner	5.1947	5.1022	5.0552	5.0893	5.4044	6.1048	6.1048	5.4430	4.9583
Poland – zloty	2.1969	2.1732	2.1773	2.2753	2.4293	2.8842	2.8842	2.4955	2.1327
Russia – ruble	23.7589	23.7205	23.7328	23.7441	24.4596	26.0237	26.0452	24.6220	23.3314
Sweden – krona	6.0733	5.9800	5.9754	6.0741	6.4113	7.0789	7.0809	6.4016	5.8368
Switzerland – swiss franc	1.0447	1.0411	1.0456	1.0217	1.1364	1.2423	1.2453	1.1219	0.9860
United Kingdom – US\$/£	1.9458	1.9547	1.9612	2.0211	2.0456	1.9735	2.1082	2.0044	1.9406
<b>South Pacific</b>									
Australia – US\$/AUD\$	0.9358	0.9577	0.9471	0.9346	0.8836	0.8404	0.9631	0.8897	0.7950
New Zealand – US\$/NZ\$	0.7504	0.7658	0.7709	0.8059	0.7863	0.7484	0.8175	0.7675	0.6875

\* In comparison with the U.S. dollar, unless otherwise indicated; \*\* French Franc; \*\*\* Financial African Community: 100 CFA = 1 FRF and 0.655957 FRF = 1 euro.  
 Note: Currency table base on previous day closure.

## Evolution of major currencies



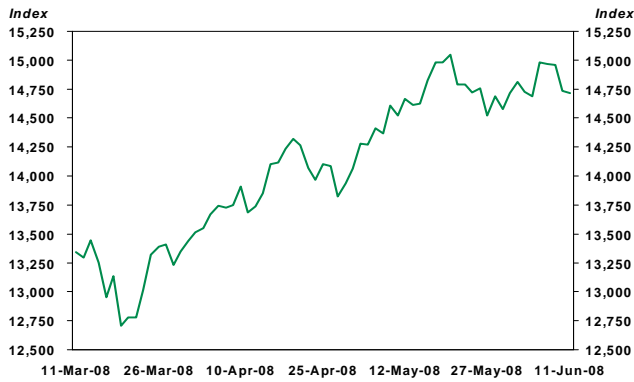
## World stock markets indices

Country – World stocks	Week of...		Previous data				Last 52 weeks		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>World</b>									
World – FT/S&P	419.74	440.76	442.64	415.18	469.82	451.11	486.96	445.84	398.79
World – MSCI	1,447.4	1,518.6	1,526.6	1,430.9	1,622.9	1,578.1	1,682.4	1,544.2	1,378.6
<b>Asia</b>									
Pacific Basin – MSCI	2,463.4	2,616.8	2,588.1	2,410.9	2,780.7	2,719.9	2,895.1	2,623.3	2,259.5
China – SHANG	2,957.5	3,351.6	3,627.0	4,070.1	5,095.5	4,072.1	6,092.1	4,542.6	2,957.5
Hong Kong – HANG SENG	23,024	24,255	25,063	23,423	28,521	20,636	31,638	24,975	20,387
Indonesia – JAKARTA	2,409.0	2,399.7	2,378.0	2,556.2	2,795.8	2,108.6	2,830.3	2,451.2	1,908.6
Japan – NIKKEI 225	13,889	14,341	13,743	12,861	15,932	17,761	18,262	15,237	11,788
Malaysia – KUALA LUMPUR	1,225.5	1,223.6	1,293.1	1,232.6	1,423.7	1,360.6	1,516.2	1,338.5	1,173.2
Singapore – STI	3,020.2	3,143.9	3,180.2	2,917.9	3,530.9	3,486.7	3,831.2	3,311.0	2,792.8
South Korea – KOSPI	1,739.4	1,832.3	1,823.7	1,658.8	1,927.5	1,729.9	2,064.9	1,827.9	1,574.4
Taiwan – WI	8,062.3	8,738.5	8,830.1	8,435.3	8,490.8	8,370.3	9,809.9	8,721.8	7,408.4
Thailand – THAI SET 50	566.04	579.10	608.18	598.63	611.34	526.50	681.82	597.56	513.30
<b>Western Europe</b>									
Europe – STOXX 50	3,542.6	3,682.8	3,812.7	3,647.6	4,469.5	4,383.0	4,557.6	4,103.8	3,431.8
Europe 15 of UE – MSCI	1,866.0	1,956.5	2,010.2	1,917.6	2,187.3	2,044.6	2,235.4	2,032.9	1,772.9
Euro zone – MSCI	1,418.2	1,490.7	1,534.8	1,463.1	1,684.6	1,512.6	1,691.2	1,544.8	1,347.0
Austria – ATX	4,196.2	4,325.6	4,262.2	3,776.6	4,497.8	4,798.2	4,981.9	4,356.8	3,524.6
Belgium – BEL 20	3,585.7	3,755.0	3,842.9	3,743.9	4,142.5	4,549.0	4,681.7	4,076.2	3,460.0
Denmark – KAX	408.13	422.42	414.63	397.79	461.79	465.88	504.82	445.40	372.01
Finland – HEX GENERAL	9,017	9,473	9,721	9,937	11,919	11,244	12,657	10,942	9,017
France – CAC 40	4,672.3	4,907.1	4,976.2	4,697.1	5,743.3	5,898.2	6,125.6	5,354.5	4,431.0
Germany – DAX 30	6,714.5	6,941.8	7,036.0	6,599.4	8,076.1	7,678.3	8,105.7	7,391.8	6,182.3
Ireland – OVERALL	5,578.1	5,998.9	6,488.7	6,260.3	7,301.0	9,409.0	9,665.3	7,296.8	5,527.4
Italy – MIB 30	31,941	33,589	34,494	33,056	39,725	41,831	43,224	37,537	30,854
Netherlands – AEX	459.1	482.3	482.1	439.8	516.2	534.1	561.9	498.2	415.9
Norway – OBX	388.94	389.00	395.17	336.46	395.94	380.09	422.79	377.05	305.03
Portugal – PSI-20	10,174	10,405	11,121	10,497	13,062	12,899	13,702	12,072	9,815
Spain – IBEX 35	12,853	13,239	14,054	13,131	15,860	14,764	15,946	14,320	12,255
Sweden – AFGX	295.947	308.077	315.842	302.605	355.303	396.836	417.528	344.620	284.205
Switzerland – SMI	7,222.8	7,567.2	7,484.0	7,245.0	8,852.3	9,181.0	9,395.8	8,251.1	6,774.3
United Kingdom – FTSE 100	5,790.5	5,995.3	6,220.7	5,776.4	6,559.8	6,520.5	6,732.4	6,217.1	5,414.4
<b>North America</b>									
North America – MSCI	1,439.8	1,506.1	1,500.0	1,392.3	1,565.3	1,559.6	1,646.5	1,516.7	1,353.5
Canada – S&P/TSX	14,603	14,983	14,666	13,297	13,809	13,724	15,047	13,811	12,131
– S&P/TSX 60	870.78	894.70	874.96	781.47	805.38	785.86	900.14	806.55	710.46
– S&P/TSX VENTURE	2,634.3	2,656.6	2,576.1	2,673.2	2,735.6	3,129.9	3,330.4	2,783.8	2,390.5
United States – S&P 500	1,339.9	1,404.1	1,403.6	1,308.8	1,486.6	1,493.0	1,565.2	1,436.5	1,273.4
– DJIA	12,142	12,604	12,876	12,110	13,474	13,295	14,165	13,053	11,740
– NASDAQ	2,404.4	2,549.9	2,488.5	2,243.9	2,671.1	2,549.8	2,859.1	2,528.8	2,169.3
– RUSSELL 2000	719.84	763.27	733.23	667.31	771.71	821.72	855.77	759.16	643.97
– WHILSHIRE 5000	13,678	14,340	14,192	13,179	14,994	15,086	15,807	14,500	12,823
Mexico – BOLSA	30,475	31,726	30,637	29,283	30,327	31,609	32,836	30,290	25,285
<b>Central and South America</b>									
Amérique latine – MSCI	4,779.4	5,082.1	4,899.6	4,443.2	4,496.7	3,622.7	5,195.4	4,250.0	3,143.7
Argentine – MERVAL	2,056.7	2,189.6	2,125.4	2,134.1	2,226.1	2,147.1	2,351.4	2,149.7	1,833.7
Brésil – BOVESPA	67,319	71,209	70,415	62,176	64,741	51,797	73,516	61,005	48,015
<b>Other countries</b>									
Emerging countries – MSCI	1,123.1	1,184.5	1,194.1	1,131.2	1,272.1	1,014.1	1,338.5	1,159.6	956.9
Australia – S&P/ASX 100	4,306.4	4,467.2	4,715.9	4,247.6	5,343.3	5,019.4	5,513.3	4,873.7	4,106.0
New Zeland – NZSE 50	2,489.8	2,576.2	2,649.8	2,604.0	2,967.3	3,217.5	3,289.8	2,918.9	2,486.7
Russia – RSI	72,558	72,532	71,735	66,563	75,246	59,556	76,075	67,419	59,556
South Africa – FTSE/JSE 40	29,202	29,884	30,151	28,509	27,588	25,437	31,315	27,157	22,778

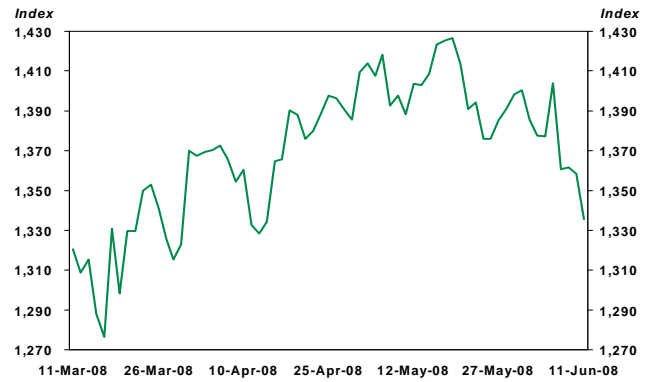
Note: Currency table base on previous day closure

# Evolution of major stock market indices

Canada – S&P/TSX



United States – S&P 500



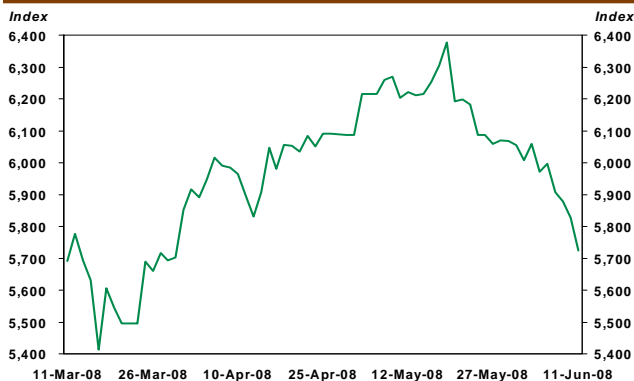
Germany – DAX 30



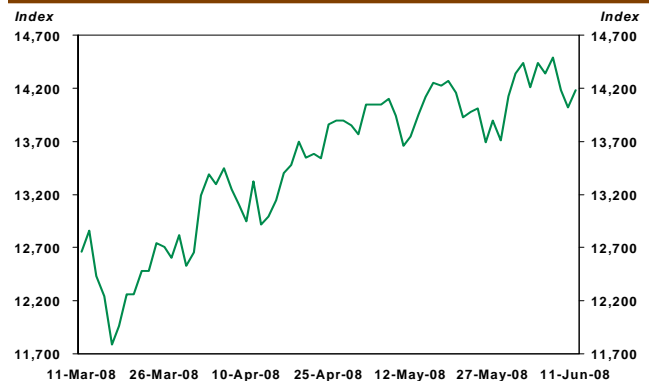
France – CAC 40



United Kingdom – FTSE 100



Japan – NIKKEI 225



## Stock markets (sector indices)

	Week of...		Change since (%)				Last 52 weeks		
	Jun/9	Jun/2	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>Canada: S&amp;P/TSX</b>									
Composite index	14,602.59	14,982.91	-0.43	9.82	5.74	6.40	15,047.34	13,807.72	12,131.48
Materials	3,582.89	3,655.44	2.69	2.02	16.85	35.97	3,721.43	3,124.09	2,514.95
Industrials	1,304.05	1,395.30	-3.05	6.63	0.59	-4.53	1,489.20	1,299.09	1,077.46
Consumer staples	1,511.06	1,540.27	1.43	6.94	-4.32	-11.98	1,823.65	1,599.62	1,396.58
Cons. discretionary	1,034.88	1,072.91	-6.84	-3.99	-20.40	-24.14	1,438.65	1,246.65	1,030.42
Energy	4,103.67	4,126.24	2.67	22.01	26.02	21.71	4,229.06	3,385.23	2,895.85
Health care	338.74	359.18	-11.55	-4.38	-15.24	-32.88	518.98	405.64	338.96
Information techno.	444.66	454.84	-4.85	29.10	19.08	58.54	467.34	366.52	274.92
Telecom. services	879.47	901.63	-9.14	-1.18	-7.07	-15.68	1,120.07	978.46	841.78
Utilities	1,964.04	2,002.56	1.59	3.83	-0.76	7.87	2,053.74	1,908.55	1,752.96
Financials	1,700.69	1,780.40	-2.33	4.98	-11.28	-13.83	2,022.80	1,840.31	1,533.44
<b>United States: S&amp;P 500</b>									
Composite index	1,339.87	1,404.05	-4.54	2.38	-9.87	-10.26	1,565.15	1,436.90	1,273.37
Materials	270.10	282.34	-2.07	7.52	2.94	10.61	285.91	256.05	223.34
Industrials	325.29	343.44	-6.34	-0.64	-9.17	-6.40	381.16	349.94	314.45
Consumer staples	289.84	295.32	-0.07	1.93	-4.83	3.67	306.61	287.87	271.80
Cons. discretionary	242.97	256.28	-6.28	1.33	-8.81	-20.72	317.07	270.98	232.67
Energy	631.72	646.08	0.45	12.06	7.49	22.38	668.81	570.94	500.83
Health care	356.04	373.26	-3.00	-1.40	-15.23	-13.49	426.06	395.27	354.53
Information techno.	376.22	395.60	-2.39	8.14	-9.44	-0.58	441.36	386.58	337.81
Telecom. services	142.07	153.53	-6.19	5.58	-17.17	-18.12	180.06	160.54	132.86
Utilities	206.17	210.25	0.61	7.02	-5.91	4.24	223.91	204.35	189.22
Financials	304.82	329.12	-13.75	-7.87	-24.15	-38.34	505.53	404.62	298.78
<b>Euro zone: FTSEurofirst 300</b>									
Composite index	1,411.71	1,472.01	-6.77	-1.88	-19.20	-18.75	1,803.32	1,619.60	1,355.28
Ressources	1,923.82	1,970.93	-2.29	9.15	-3.24	-3.63	2,222.93	1,938.54	1,641.98
Basic industries	2,863.65	2,975.37	0.26	14.59	2.56	7.32	2,979.03	2,712.14	2,273.64
General industries	1,620.92	1,695.23	-6.18	-3.85	-21.76	-22.62	2,224.57	1,880.88	1,532.47
Cyclical cons. goods	1,553.54	1,623.95	-8.05	-3.53	-19.90	-15.93	2,062.10	1,800.45	1,536.33
Cyclical services	1,276.01	1,336.69	-5.52	-2.40	-23.91	-26.63	1,741.36	1,520.65	1,236.28
Non-cyclical goods*	943.58	991.24	-4.93	-2.86	-19.57	-22.53	1,247.80	1,098.77	926.79
Non-cyclical services	731.61	756.09	-4.26	-7.31	-29.36	-24.48	1,089.35	930.70	724.15
Information techno.	796.78	816.44	-8.12	-6.88	-25.91	-10.95	1,083.98	936.15	786.92
Utilities	2,537.60	2,650.56	-1.51	-0.97	-13.79	-2.96	3,001.33	2,676.84	2,380.91
Financials	1,218.22	1,280.14	-12.10	-5.54	-24.72	-31.28	1,833.23	1,519.97	1,187.35
<b>United Kingdom: FTSE – All share</b>									
Composite index	2,946.14	3,054.70	-7.21	-0.51	-11.50	-12.60	3,478.99	3,186.60	2,777.55
Ressources	9,081.35	9,014.80	-2.38	13.40	2.87	15.29	9,880.03	8,381.49	7,272.28
Basic industries	8,034.08	8,143.82	-6.04	6.47	5.49	34.02	9,323.39	7,104.32	5,201.37
General industries	2,571.05	2,663.39	-6.84	-2.54	-7.85	-18.18	3,231.04	2,826.86	2,456.92
Cyclical cons. goods	5,053.23	5,194.95	-2.22	3.50	-15.28	-19.12	6,366.75	5,665.70	4,699.07
Cyclical services	2,426.71	2,598.76	-6.84	-2.23	-20.88	-11.97	3,231.31	2,785.56	2,392.51
Non-cyclical goods*	8,199.33	8,519.46	-7.97	-3.41	-11.23	-9.71	9,422.34	8,818.57	8,119.94
Non-cyclical services	2,959.42	3,194.44	-11.40	-6.59	-20.95	-30.58	4,389.89	3,640.75	2,939.36
Information techno.	397.66	409.05	-3.50	6.83	-6.25	-15.44	509.98	434.54	352.67
Utilities	6,767.67	6,859.15	2.00	4.66	-8.43	-1.50	7,390.66	6,840.24	6,248.67
Financials	4,952.30	5,280.94	-12.49	-10.53	-21.89	-31.62	7,407.16	6,153.11	4,798.36

\* Consumer goods.