

# WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

Please note that there will be no release of the *Weekly Newsletter* from July 8 to August 16, 2019 inclusive.

## Job Creation in the United States Drive Up Bond Yields

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: A rebound in the job market makes life harder for the Federal Reserve.
- ▶ United States: The ISM indexes dipped in June.
- ▶ Canada: Labour market takes a break in June.
- ▶ Canada's trade balance improved.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ United States: Inflation is likely to slow again.
- ▶ The Bank of Canada is expected to maintain the status quo.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ U.S. and Canadian stock markets are in positive territory for the week.
- ▶ The inversion of the 2-year and 10-year yields strengthens in Canada.
- ▶ The greenback rebounds on job data.

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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

- ▶ The establishment survey indicates that there were 224,000 new jobs in June, following gains of 72,000 in May and 216,000 in April. Construction gained 21,000 jobs, and manufacturing 17,000. There were 154,000 net hires in private sector services, more than double the 72,000 in May. The jobless rate went from 3.6% to 3.7%, the first time it has risen since January. The average hourly wage in the private sector rose 0.2% in June. The annual variation remained at 3.1%.
- ▶ The ISM manufacturing index fell 0.4 points in June, marking a third monthly decrease in a row. The index dropped from 52.1 to 51.7, its lowest level since October 2016. Five out of ten components declined, including new orders, which slid to 50.0. The non-manufacturing index was also down in June, falling from 56.9 to 55.1, its lowest level since October 2016.
- ▶ New automobile sales held steady in June at 17,300,000 units.
- ▶ Construction spending dropped 0.8% in May, following a 0.4% gain in April (revised from 0.0%). Residential construction dipped 0.6%, while private non-residential construction fell 0.9%. Public construction also declined 0.9%. Compared to May 2018, construction spending was down 2.3%.
- ▶ The balance of trade in goods and services worsened in May. The deficit grew from US\$51.2B in April to US\$55.5B, the largest trade deficit to date in 2019. This was the result of nominal import growth (+3.3%) outpacing export growth (+2.0%). The deficit also worsened in real terms.

Francis Généreux, Senior economist

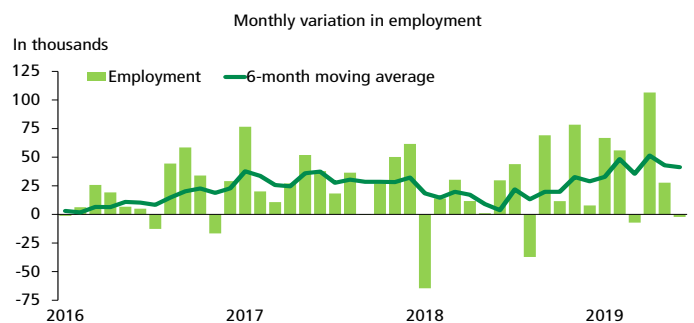
## CANADA

- ▶ Canada's labour market took a breather in June, with an estimated drop of 2,200 jobs, after posting record monthly job creation in April (+106,500) which was followed by a gain of 27,700 in May. The unemployment rate ticked up from a record 5.4% in May to 5.5% due to an increase in the number of job seekers. This lull was predictable and does not—for the moment—point to any deterioration that is likely to change the Bank of Canada's stand on interest rates.
- ▶ In May, merchandise trade continued the upward trajectory it has been on since the start of the year. Exports rose 4.6% during the month, while imports grew 1.0%. Higher exports were primarily seen in the auto (+12.4%) and aerospace (+33.0%) sectors, as well as in energy products (+5.0%). The trade balance therefore went from -\$1.1B to +\$0.8B, marking the first trade surplus in close to a year.

Francis Généreux, Senior economist

## CANADA

### Despite June's decline, the job creation trend remains strong



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

# Financial Markets

## Strong U.S. Job Gains Dilute the Odds of a Rate Cut in July

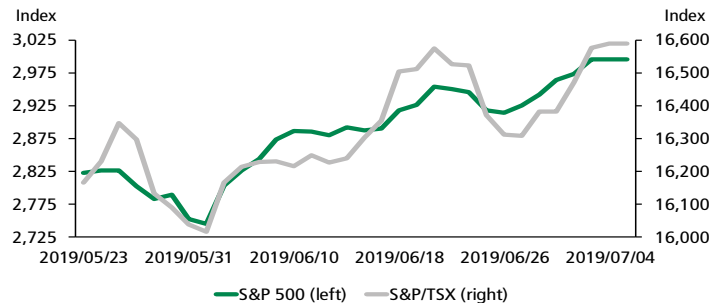
Optimism made a comeback on the U.S. stock market this week. As the G20 wrapped up, China and the United States agreed to continue negotiations and set aside a new round of tariffs. However, trade tensions between the United States and its main trading partners, including Europe, remained palpable, moderating Monday's stock market rebound. The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) released on Monday were disappointing in several countries. Stock prices still managed to pick up the pace again by Tuesday afternoon. The stock market did not respond well to the solid job data released on Friday in the United States, as its gains in recent weeks relied heavily on the possibility of U.S. key rates cuts. The S&P 500 posted a weekly gain of more than 1% on Friday morning. The Canadian index was heading for a slightly weaker increase.

The job data in the United States drove up U.S. bonds yields on Friday morning, allowing the 2-year yield to gain close to 10 basis points for the week and the 10-year yield to make up the losses accumulated earlier in the week. At the time of writing, the 2-year and 10-year yields were hovering close to 1.85% and 2.05%, respectively. Canadian yields showed larger gains, due in most part to the better-than-expected data on the trade balance released on Wednesday and the figures for wage growth released on Friday. The Canadian yield curve now shows a much sharper inversion. The 2-year and 10-year yields in Canada were close to 1.60% and 1.55% respectively on Friday morning.

The slightly-stronger-than-expected data for the U.S. ISM manufacturing index boosted the greenback. The trade tensions that were still very much alive early in the week also helped strengthen the U.S. dollar, especially against the euro. The solid job data released on Friday morning in the United States helped the greenback take flight. At the time of writing, the euro's weekly pullback was gaining strength, edging close to US\$1.12. This was also a tough week for the pound, which was close to US\$1.25 on Friday morning, a low not seen since November 2017. The loonie fared better, still above US\$0.76. The gains made by mid-week, supported by the improvements in Canada's trade balance, offset the losses sustained during Monday and Friday's sessions.

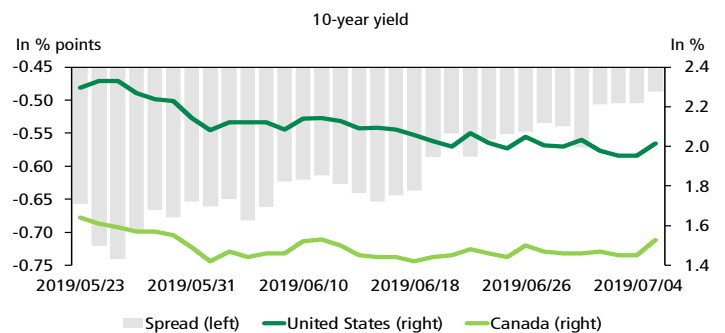
**Hendrix Vachon**, Senior Economist  
**Carine Bergevin-Chammah**, Economist

**GRAPH 1**  
**Stock markets**



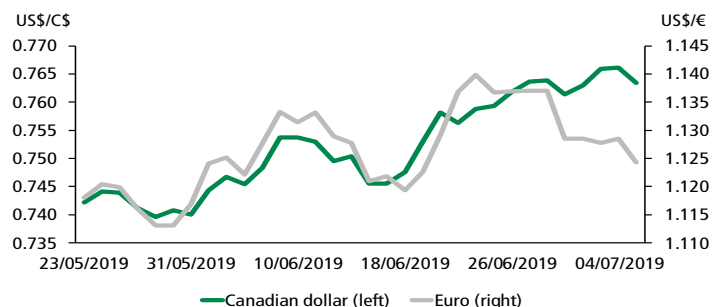
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**GRAPH 2**  
**Bond markets**



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**GRAPH 3**  
**Currency markets**



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

# A Look Ahead

**THURSDAY July 11 - 8:30**

<b>June</b>	<b>m/m</b>
Consensus	0.0%
Desjardins	0.0%
<b>May</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

**TUESDAY July 9 - 8:15**

<b>June</b>	<b>ann. rate</b>
Consensus	208,600
Desjardins	200,000
<b>May</b>	<b>202,300</b>

**WEDNESDAY July 10 - 10:00**

<b>July</b>	
Consensus	1.75%
Desjardins	1.75%
<b>May 29</b>	<b>1.75%</b>

**WEDNESDAY July 10 - 4:30**

<b>May</b>	<b>m/m</b>
Consensus	0.3%
<b>April</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

**FRIDAY July 12 - 5:00**

<b>May</b>	<b>m/m</b>
Consensus	0.2%
<b>April</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>

## UNITED STATES

**Consumer price index (June)** – After robust growth in March (0.4%) and April (0.3%), the consumer price index (CPI) edged up 0.1% in May. The main reason for that sluggishness is the 0.6% drop in energy prices. This should make for another negative contribution in June, with prices at the pump down 4.8%. Seasonal adjustments will smooth the figures somewhat, but the overall result will be monthly stagnation for the total CPI. We expect the core CPI, which excludes food and energy, to rise 0.2%, although the slower trend manifested by four 0.1% increases in a row may downgrade that forecast. The annual variation in total CPI should dip from 1.8% to 1.6%, while core inflation should remain steady at 2.0%.

## CANADA

**Housing starts (June)** – After an extraordinary peak of 233,410 units in April, housing starts declined sharply in May and are now closer to the trend of recent months. In the circumstances, there should be little fluctuation in housing starts in June, trending steadily around 200,000 units.

**Meeting of the Bank of Canada (July)** – Even though the Federal Reserve has opened the door to reducing its key interest rates, it would be very surprising if the Bank of Canada (BoC) were to follow suit. Monetary policy tightening is not as advanced in Canada as it is in the United States, so there is less need to reduce key rates in Canada, despite some increased uncertainty. The high level of debt of Canadian households also gives less leeway to the Canadian monetary authorities. Lastly, low inflation is far less worrisome in Canada. The average of the BoC's three benchmarks has hovered around the median target of 2% for several months now. We therefore expect the BoC to leave the target for the overnight rate at 1.75% when it meets on July 5. The *Monetary Policy Report* will also be released Wednesday, and it will be interesting to see what the new BoC forecasts will be.


## OVERSEAS


**United Kingdom: Monthly real GDP (May)** – Britain's monthly GDP was down in both March and April, pointing to a negative carryover for the second quarter. It seems that the 2.0% annualized real GDP increase for the first quarter will be followed by a much more modest result in the spring. May's figures will give us more information on this matter. Moreover, the consensus expects a monthly increase of 0.3%.

**Euro zone: Industrial output (May)** – Euroland manufacturing is still experiencing difficulties. Industrial output retreated in March and April after stagnating in February. Output is also lower than a year ago. The weak euro zone PMI manufacturing index, which has been below 50 for several months, is not a good sign either. The figures from Germany on Monday and France on Wednesday will set the tone for the Euroland results to be released on Friday.

# Economic Indicators

## Week of July 8 to 12, 2019

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 8</b>	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	May	15.000	18.100	17.497
<b>TUESDAY 9</b>	14:00	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, R. Bostic				
<b>WEDNESDAY 10</b>	10:00	Wholesale inventories – final (m/m)	May	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	10:00	Testimony of the Federal Reserve Chair, J. Powell, before a House committee				
	13:30	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	14:00	Minutes of the Federal Reserve meeting				
<b>THURSDAY 11</b>	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	July 1-5	220,000	220,000	221,000
	8:30	Consumer price index				
		Total (m/m)	June	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	June	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
		Total (y/y)	June	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	June	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	10:00	Testimony of the Federal Reserve Chair, J. Powell, before a Senate Committee				
	12:15	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, R. Bostic				
	12:30	Speech of the Richmond Fed President, T. Barkin				
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	June	-20.0	n/a	-74.9
	17:00	Speech of the Minneapolis Fed President, N. Kashkari				
<b>FRIDAY 12</b>	8:30	Producer price index				
		Total (m/m)	June	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	June	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
	10:00	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
<b>CANADA</b>						
<b>MONDAY 8</b>	---	---				
<b>TUESDAY 9</b>	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	June	208,600	200,000	202,300
	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	May	n/a	-2.5%	14.7%
<b>WEDNESDAY 10</b>	10:00	Bank of Canada meeting				
	10:00	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Monetary Policy Report</i>				
<b>THURSDAY 11</b>	8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	May	n/a	0.0%	0.0%
<b>FRIDAY 12</b>	---	---				

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. Following the quarter, the abbreviations f, s and t correspond to first estimate, second estimate and third estimate respectively. The times shown are Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

# Economic Indicators

## Week of July 8 to 12, 2019

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
<b>OVERSEAS</b>								
<b>DURING THE WEEK</b>								
China	---	Trade balance (US\$B)	June	45.25		41.65		
<b>SUNDAY 7</b>								
Japan	19:50	Current account (¥B)	May	1,231.0		1,600.1		
<b>MONDAY 8</b>								
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	May	17.0		17.9		
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	May	12.5		22.6		
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	May	0.3%	-3.2%	-1.9%	-1.8%	
<b>TUESDAY 9</b>								
Italy	4:00	Retail sales	May	n/a	-1.0%	0.0%	4.2%	
Japan	19:50	Producer price index	June	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.7%	
China	21:30	Consumer price index	June		2.7%		2.7%	
China	21:30	Producer price index	June		0.3%		0.6%	
<b>WEDNESDAY 10</b>								
France	2:45	Industrial production	May	0.3%	1.6%	0.4%	1.1%	
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	May	0.1%	-1.5%	-0.7%	-1.5%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	May	-3,200		-2,740		
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	May	0.4%	0.9%	-0.4%	2.4%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Index of services	May	0.1%		0.0%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Monthly GDP	May	0.3%		-0.4%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	May	1.5%	1.2%	-2.7%	-1.0%	
<b>THURSDAY 11</b>								
Japan	0:30	Tertiary industry activity index	May	-0.1%		0.8%		
Japan	0:30	Industrial production – final	May	n/a	n/a	2.3%	-1.8%	
Germany	2:00	Consumer price index – final	June	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.6%	
France	2:45	Consumer price index – final	June	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	
<b>FRIDAY 12</b>								
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	May	0.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-0.4%	

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. The times shown are Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).

**UNITED STATES**
**Quarterly economic indicators**

	REF. QUART.	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)		ANNUAL VARIATION (%)		
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2018	2017	2016
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	18,910	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	1.6
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	13,062	0.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	3,211	2.8	1.9	1.5	-0.1	1.4
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	597.4	-2.0	-2.9	-0.3	3.3	6.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	2,794	4.4	5.3	6.9	5.3	0.5
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) <sup>1</sup>	2019 Q1	122.8	---	---	45.0	22.5	23.4
Exports (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	2,587	5.4	2.8	4.0	3.0	-0.1
Imports (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	3,492	-1.9	2.1	4.5	4.6	1.9
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2019 Q1	19,650	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2019 Q1	111.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.1
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2019 Q1	107.0	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.2
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2019 Q1	108.7	-1.6	-0.8	1.2	2.2	0.9
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2019 Q1	136.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3
Current account balance (\$B) <sup>1</sup>	2019 Q1	-130.4	---	---	-491.0	-439.6	-428.3

<sup>1</sup> Statistics representing the level during the period; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**UNITED STATES**
**Monthly economic indicators**

	REF. MONTH	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Leading indicator (2010 = 100)	May	111.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5
ISM manufacturing index <sup>1</sup>	June*	51.7	52.1	55.3	54.3	60.0
ISM non-manufacturing index <sup>1</sup>	June*	55.1	56.9	56.1	58.0	58.7
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) <sup>1</sup>	June	121.5	131.3	124.2	126.6	127.1
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	May	13,187	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.7
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	May	14,609	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3
Consumer credit (\$B)	April	4,070	0.4	1.1	2.4	5.3
Retail sales (\$M)	May	517,707	0.5	2.6	1.5	2.9
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	May	414,073	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.9
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	May	109.6	0.4	0.1	-0.9	2.0
Production capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	May	78.1	77.9	78.4	79.6	78.1
New machinery orders (\$M)	May*	493,569	-0.7	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2
New durable good orders (\$M)	May	243,498	-1.3	-2.4	-3.3	-2.8
Business inventories (\$B)	April	2,030	0.5	0.9	2.5	5.3
Housing starts (k) <sup>1</sup>	May	1,269	1,281	1,149	1,202	1,332
Building permits (k) <sup>1</sup>	May	1,299	1,290	1,291	1,322	1,301
New home sales (k) <sup>1</sup>	May	626.0	679.0	669.0	615.0	650.0
Existing home sales (k) <sup>1</sup>	May	5,340	5,210	5,480	5,210	5,400
Commercial surplus (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	May*	-55,520	-51,224	-50,003	-53,647	-44,352
Nonfarm employment (k) <sup>2</sup>	June*	151,308	224.0	512.0	1,033	2,301
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	June*	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	May	255.2	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.8
Excluding food and energy	May	262.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.0
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	May	109.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.5
Excluding food and energy	May	111.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6
Producer price (2009 = 100)	May	118.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.9
Export prices (2000 = 100)	May	126.9	-0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.7
Import prices (2000 = 100)	May	126.3	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-1.5

<sup>1</sup> Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; <sup>2</sup> Statistic shows the variation since the reference month; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**CANADA**
**Quarterly economic indicators**

	REF. QUART.	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)		ANNUAL VARIATION (%)		
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2018	2017	2016
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	2,065,958	0.4	1.3	1.9	3.0	1.1
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	1,177,409	3.5	1.9	2.1	3.6	2.1
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	422,881	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.8
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	134,295	-6.1	-5.1	-1.5	2.4	3.5
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	186,689	13.5	-2.7	1.9	2.5	-9.9
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) <sup>1</sup>	2019 Q1	17,717	---	---	12,738	17,582	2,291
Exports (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	654,871	-4.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.3
Imports (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	667,941	7.7	0.9	2.9	4.2	0.0
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	2,059,638	3.4	1.0	2.0	3.1	0.6
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2019 Q1	108.9	4.5	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.8
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2019 Q1	106.0	1.1	0.4	-0.3	1.9	0.3
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2019 Q1	108.5	4.4	1.7	2.6	0.8	-1.6
Current account balance (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	2019 Q1	-17,347	---	---	-58,522	-60,130	-64,882
Production capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	2019 Q1	80.9	---	---	82.9	81.6	79.2
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2019 Q1	1,255,960	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.5	0.3
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2019 Q1	268,132	6.9	-4.4	0.5	20.1	6.4

<sup>1</sup> Statistics representing the level during the period; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**CANADA**
**Monthly economic indicators**

	REF. MONTH	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	April	1,959,160	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.5
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	April	404,564	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.8
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	April	57,775	-0.6	1.7	-0.8	3.1
Housing starts (k) <sup>1</sup>	May	202.3	233.4	166.5	224.7	194.8
Building permits (\$M)	April	9,332	14.7	12.2	14.0	18.3
Retail sales (\$M)	April	51,493	0.1	2.5	0.5	3.7
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	April	37,687	0.1	2.7	0.4	3.2
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	April	65,320	1.7	3.4	3.1	4.8
Commercial surplus (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	May*	762.3	-1,083	-3,024	-2,293	-2,849
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	May*	53,106	4.6	10.7	11.0	8.6
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	May*	52,344	1.0	2.6	4.4	1.1
Employment (k) <sup>2</sup>	June*	19,055	-2.2	44.0	41.3	35.1
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	June*	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.0
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April	1,023	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.9
Number of salaried employees (k) <sup>2</sup>	April	16,906	17.0	21.4	24.6	31.4
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	May	136.6	0.4	1.6	2.3	2.4
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	May	130.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	2.4
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	May	134.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.1
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	May	119.6	0.1	2.1	1.4	0.6
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	May	111.9	-2.3	6.2	17.9	-2.8
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	May	1,022,323	0.7	2.0	2.0	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; <sup>2</sup> Statistic shows the variation since the reference month; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.



**UNITED STATES, CANADA, OVERSEAS**
**Major financial indicators**

IN % (EXPECTED IF INDICATED)	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS DATA					LAST 52 WEEKS		
	July 5	June 28	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>United States</b>									
Federal funds – target	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.33	2.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	2.21	2.08	2.23	2.39	2.37	1.93	2.43	2.26	1.93
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.84	1.76	1.85	2.35	2.49	2.54	2.97	2.52	1.73
– 5 years	1.81	1.76	1.86	2.30	2.49	2.72	3.09	2.55	1.74
– 10 years	2.02	2.00	2.08	2.50	2.66	2.82	3.23	2.72	1.95
– 30 years	2.52	2.53	2.57	2.91	2.97	2.93	3.45	3.02	2.47
S&P 500 index (level)	2,996	2,942	2,873	2,893	2,532	2,760	2,996	2,790	2,351
DJIA index (level)	26,966	26,600	25,984	26,425	23,433	24,456	26,966	25,472	21,792
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,400	1,412	1,346	1,292	1,283	1,255	1,432	1,266	1,179
CRB index (level)	179.48	181.04	174.42	187.69	173.36	198.05	201.23	185.10	168.36
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	56.51	58.20	53.95	63.10	47.76	73.78	76.40	60.56	44.48
<b>Canada</b>									
Overnight – target	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.75	1.67	1.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.62	1.28	1.73	1.62	1.35
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.57	1.47	1.40	1.59	1.84	1.91	2.36	1.88	1.34
– 5 years	1.49	1.39	1.34	1.57	1.84	2.04	2.48	1.92	1.29
– 10 years	1.53	1.46	1.46	1.70	1.92	2.13	2.60	2.01	1.42
– 30 years	1.71	1.68	1.72	1.97	2.13	2.16	2.58	2.17	1.65
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.50	-0.66	-0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	-0.55	-0.42	-0.57	-0.72	-0.75	-0.65	-0.40	-0.64	-0.80
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.26	-0.29	-0.45	-0.76	-0.65	-0.63	-0.26	-0.63	-0.85
– 5 years	-0.32	-0.37	-0.52	-0.73	-0.65	-0.68	-0.32	-0.64	-0.81
– 10 years	-0.49	-0.54	-0.62	-0.80	-0.74	-0.69	-0.49	-0.72	-0.89
– 30 years	-0.81	-0.85	-0.85	-0.94	-0.84	-0.77	-0.70	-0.86	-1.02
S&P/TSX index (level)	16,589	16,382	16,231	16,396	14,427	16,372	16,669	15,837	13,780
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3099	1.3092	1.3268	1.3384	1.3374	1.3082	1.3639	1.3238	1.2812
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4727	1.4886	1.5036	1.5011	1.5240	1.5367	1.5643	1.5090	1.4724
<b>Overseas</b>									
<u>Euro zone</u>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1243	1.1370	1.1333	1.1216	1.1395	1.1747	1.1777	1.1400	1.1131
<u>United Kingdom</u>									
BoE – Base rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.73	0.50
Bonds – 10 years	0.71	0.84	0.81	1.12	1.27	1.32	1.72	1.24	0.67
FTSE index (level)	7,561	7,426	7,332	7,447	6,837	7,618	7,777	7,240	6,585
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2524	1.2695	1.2736	1.3038	1.2728	1.3286	1.3339	1.2931	1.2486
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	-0.37	-0.32	-0.26	0.00	0.21	0.29	0.56	0.18	-0.40
DAX index (level)	12,554	12,399	12,045	12,010	10,768	12,496	12,860	11,771	10,382
<u>Japan</u>									
BoJ – Main policy rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
Nikkei index (level)	21,746	21,276	20,885	21,808	19,562	21,788	24,271	21,753	19,156
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	108.43	107.90	108.20	111.74	108.53	110.46	114.54	111.06	107.19

CRB: Commodity Research Bureau; WTI: West Texas Intermediate; ECB: European Central Bank; BoE: Bank of England; BoJ: Bank of Japan  
 Note: Data taken at markets closing, with the exception of the current day where they were taken at 11:00 a.m.