

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

Glimmers of Hope for Brexit and for China–U.S. Trade Negotiations

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: The consumer price index slowed in September.
- ▶ The University of Michigan U.S. consumer confidence index regains a little more of the ground lost.
- ▶ Canada: The labour market benefited from the creation of 53,700 jobs in September.

A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ United States: Retail sales growth is expected to be modest once again.
- ▶ United States: After a major hike in August, housing starts are expected to post a decline.
- ▶ The strike at one of the U.S. car companies has probably had a negative impact on industrial output.
- ▶ Canada: The total annual inflation rate could tick up slightly in September.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ Optimism has returned to the stock markets with hopes of trade and Brexit agreements.
- ▶ Bond yields are up significantly.
- ▶ Solid employment figures gave the loonie wings.

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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 consumer price index (CPI) remained unchanged in September after rising 0.1% in August and posting a more substantial gain of 0.3% in July. Once again, the weakness came in the form of a drop in gasoline prices. Food prices posted a 0.1% gain. Excluding food and energy, the core CPI was up 0.1% after three consecutive increases of 0.3%. Of note is the drop in the price of goods for the first time since May, with motor vehicles, clothing and medical goods down. Service prices advanced 0.3% just as they did in the previous three months. The annual variation in the total CPI remained at 1.7%. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, held firm at 2.4%.
- ▶ The University of Michigan consumer confidence index rose 2.8 points according to the preliminary version for October. The total gain for September and October is 6.2 points, which erases in a large part the 8.6 point plunge in August. As a result, the index is now sitting at 96.0, far from its low of 89.8 in August and near its peak of 100.0 reached in May. The improvement in October is due in greater part to the current situation (+4.9 points) than to consumer expectations (+1.4 point). Households continue to be concerned about tariff hikes (but less so than in September). The strike at GM and the impeachment process against President Donald Trump were also referred to in negative terms, but only in small numbers.

Francis Généreux, Senior economist

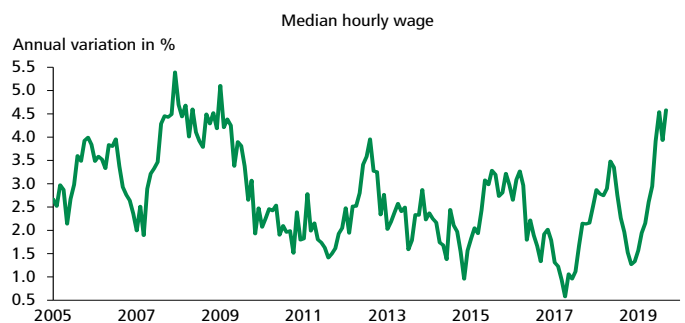
CANADA

- ▶ According to the *Labour Force Survey*, September ended with 53,700 jobs created. This result solidly outstripped expectations. The unemployment rate dropped from 5.7% to 5.5%. With the creation of 81,100 jobs in August, the labour market benefited from a total increase of 134,800 jobs in the last two months. Once again, this is an outstanding result for the Canadian labour market. Consequently, the employment trend based on the 6-month moving average is now at 40,400, which is an extremely high level. With an unemployment rate near its historic low (5.4% in May 2019), the upward pressure on wages seems to be ramping up. For example, the annual variation in the median hourly wage climbed to 4.6% in September, the highest increase since early 2009.
- ▶ The number of housing starts slipped a little in September, from 226,871 to 221,202 units. Still, the level remains relatively high, and the trend based on the 6-month moving average is still upward and is now at 223,507 units. In other words, residential construction in Canada continues at a brisk pace.

Benoit P. Durocher, Senior economist

CANADA

Median hourly wage growth has reached its highest level since 2009



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

Financial Markets

Hope for a China–U.S. Deal Is Bolstering the Markets

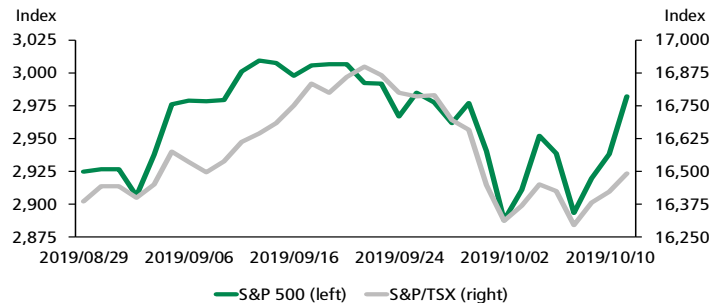
The week started badly, with the United States putting more pressure on China for its treatment of its Muslim minority. Twenty-eight Chinese entities were put on the export blacklist and visa restrictions will be placed on some Chinese officials. Stock markets plummeted upon fears that those measures would hurt the bilateral trade talks. But optimism returned on Wednesday with hopes that a partial agreement could be reached. China–U.S. talks were still underway on Friday, and news seemed positive. This allowed the U.S. stock markets to consolidate their Wednesday and Thursday gains. Hope on the Brexit front also helped stock markets during the second half of the week. At the time of writing, the S&P 500 was heading for a weekly gain of about 1.0%, while the Canadian stock markets was on its way to a flat performance.

Renewed optimism about the trade talks and Brexit pushed the bond yields up considerably during the second half of the week. The U.S. 2-year and 10-year yields were around 1.60% and 1.75% respectively on Friday morning. Canada’s strong job creation figures posted on Friday gave greater momentum to the rise in Canadian yields that started on Wednesday. The Canadian 2-year yield is now comfortably higher than the U.S. 2-year yield, while the 10-year yield of around 1.50% on Friday remains below that of the United States.

The U.S. dollar was worth slightly more at the beginning of the week, in line with the high level of uncertainty surrounding international trade and Brexit, but it lost steam when optimism returned. The pound was especially volatile this week. It slipped close to US\$1.22 on Tuesday, when there seemed to be little hope for an agreement between the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe, only to bounce back on Thursday and Friday as discussions with Ireland led to renewed hopes of an agreement. The euro also seesawed, but less significantly than the pound. The Canadian dollar stayed close to US\$0.75 for most of the week. It was worth more as of Thursday, when optimism returned to the markets. Friday’s strong employment figures gave the loonie an added boost.

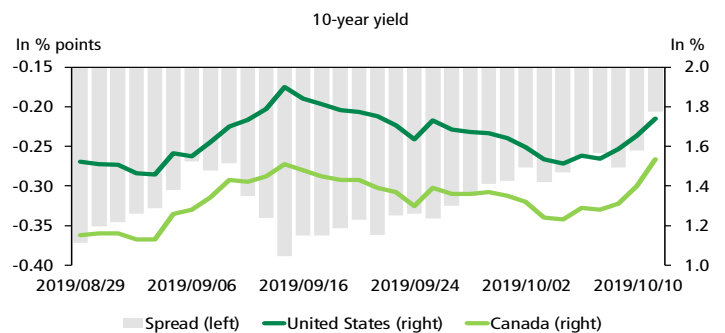
Hendrix Vachon, Senior Economist
Carine Bergevin-Chammah, Economist

GRAPH 1
Stock markets



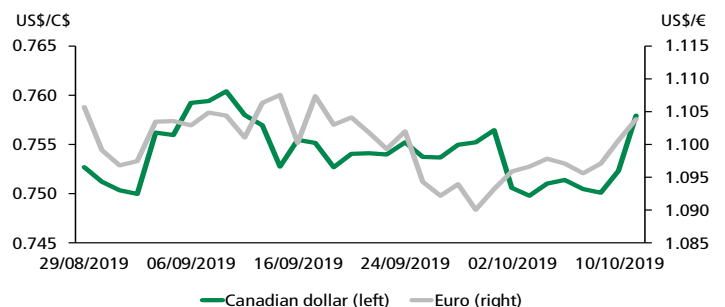
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 2
Bond markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 3
Currency markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

A Look Ahead

WEDNESDAY October 16 - 8:30

September	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.3%
August	0.4%

THURSDAY October 17 - 8:30

September	ann. rate
Consensus	1,320,000
Desjardins	1,300,000
August	1,364,000

THURSDAY October 17 - 9:15

September	m/m
Consensus	-0.2%
Desjardins	-0.1%
August	0.6%

FRIDAY October 18 - 10:00

September	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	-0.1%
August	0.0%

WEDNESDAY October 16 - 8:30

September	m/m
Consensus	-0.3%
Desjardins	-0.1%
August	-0.1%

THURSDAY October 17 - 8:30

August	m/m
Consensus	0.7%
Desjardins	0.0%
July	-1.3%

UNITED STATES

Retail sales (September) – In August, retail sales recorded their lowest growth since February, although the 0.4% gain was bolstered by strong growth in automobile sales. That sector should make another positive contribution in September, but we expect a further decline in the value of service station sales. Food services should rebound after an unexpected 1.2% drop in August, although Hurricane Dorian's passage near the coast could prove negative. Overall, total sales should rise 0.3%, as should those that do not include gas and automobiles.

Housing starts (September) – Housing starts shot up 12.3% in August, their sharpest monthly growth since January; they reached an annualized 1,364,000 units, the highest level since June 2007. After such a strong rise, a slight pullback is expected for September, but the level should still be high as suggested by August's building permits, the better showing of the builder confidence index and increasing job creation in residential construction. Housing starts should reach 1,300,000 units in September.

Industrial production (September) – After several disappointing months, U.S. industrial output did well in August; its 0.6% uptick was the strongest in a year. Such growth was due to substantial gains in the non-automobile manufacturing sector, the mining sector and energy production. September's results may be less positive, however. The strike at GM will have a serious impact on the automobile sector, while the rest of the manufacturing sector is not likely to grow very strongly in light of the weak ISM manufacturing index and the loss of 2,000 manufacturing jobs. Energy production is expected to increase again, but the mining sector probably stagnated. Industrial output as a whole should decline 0.1%, with manufacturing dropping to -0.3%, together with a downward risk.

Leading indicator (September) – After a sharp 0.5% rise in July, the leading indicator stayed still in August, undermined by the stock markets and the ISM index. That index, coupled with the expected decline in building permits, should curb the leading indicator's growth in September. Despite better stock market contributions in September than August, the leading indicator should go down 0.1%, marking its first monthly downturn since May.

CANADA

Consumer price index (September) – Gas prices at the pump dropped 1.5% in September. That slight reduction will have very little impact on the monthly variation in the total consumer price index (CPI). Seasonal fluctuations are usually around -0.1% in September. Since the other components have been very weak for some months, the monthly variation in total CPI could hover around -0.1% in September. The total annual inflation rate should rise from 1.9% to 2.2%, however, due to the base effects.

Manufacturing sales (August) – After slumping for two months, manufacturing sales should level out with almost zero growth in August. Increased exports in several sectors point to a better showing by the manufacturing industry. However, August's results should be strongly reined in by declines in the automobile industry.

THURSDAY October 17 - 22:00


Q3 2019	y/y
Consensus	6.1%
Q2 2019	6.2%


OVERSEAS

China: Real GDP (Q3) – The annual variation in China’s real GDP continues to slow; it reached only 6.2% in the second quarter of 2019, its weakest growth since 1992 at least. The consensus expects the pace to keep going down. That would fit with the flatness of other indicators released over the summer, such as retail sales and industrial output.

Economic Indicators

Week of October 14 to 18, 2019

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 14	---	Bond markets closed (Columbus Day)				
TUESDAY 15	4:25	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	8:30	Empire manufacturing index	Oct.	0.5	0.0	2.0
	9:00	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, R. Bostic				
	15:30	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, M. Daly				
WEDNESDAY 16	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	Sept.	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	Sept.	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	10:00	NAHB housing market index	Oct.	68	n/a	68
	10:00	Business inventories (m/m)	Aug.	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
	10:45	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
	14:00	Release of the <i>Beige Book</i>				
	16:00	Net foreign security purchases (US\$B)	Aug.	n/a	n/a	84.3
THURSDAY 17	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Oct. 7-11	215,000	214,000	210,000
	8:30	Philadelphia Fed index	Oct.	7.8	5.0	12.0
	8:30	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Sept.	1,320,000	1,300,000	1,364,000
	8:30	Building permits (ann. rate)	Sept.	1,345,000	1,350,000	1,425,000
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	Sept.	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.6%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rates	Sept.	77.7%	77.7%	77.9%
	14:00	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
	16:20	Speech of the New York Fed President, J. Williams				
FRIDAY 18	10:00	Leading indicator (m/m)	Sept.	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%
	11:30	Speech of a Federal Reserve Vice Chair, R. Clarida				
CANADA						
MONDAY 14	---	Markets closed (Thanksgiving Day)				
TUESDAY 15	9:00	Existing home sales	Sept.			
WEDNESDAY 16	8:30	Consumer price index				
		Total (m/m)	Sept.	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Sept.	n/a	0.2%	0.0%
		Total (y/y)	Sept.	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Sept.	n/a	2.7%	2.2%
	8:30	International transactions in securities (\$B)	Aug.	n/a	-1.00	-1.17
THURSDAY 17	8:30	Manufacturing sales (m/m)	Aug.	0.7%	0.0%	-1.3%
FRIDAY 18	---	---				

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 October 14 to 18, 2019

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
OVERSEAS								
SUNDAY 13								
China	---	Trade balance (US\$B)	Sept.	34.75		34.84		
MONDAY 14								
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	Aug.	0.3%	-2.5%	-0.4%	2.0%	
China	21:30	Consumer price index	Sept.		2.9%		2.8%	
China	21:30	Producer price index	Sept.		-1.2%		-0.8%	
TUESDAY 15								
Japan	0:30	Tertiary industry activity index	Aug.	0.6%		0.1%		
Japan	0:30	Industrial production – final	Aug.	n/a	n/a	-1.2%	-4.7%	
France	2:45	Consumer price index – final	Sept.	-0.3%	0.9%	-0.3%	0.9%	
United Kingdom	4:30	ILO unemployment rate	Aug.	3.8%		3.8%		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Current situation	Oct.	-23.0		-19.9		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Expectations	Oct.	-26.8		-22.5		
South Korea	21:00	Bank of Korea meeting	Oct.	1.25%		1.50%		
WEDNESDAY 16								
United Kingdom	4:30	Consumer price index	Sept.	0.2%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Producer price index	Sept.	0.1%	1.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	
Euro zone	5:00	Trade balance (€B)	Aug.	18.0		19.0		
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer price index	Sept.	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	
THURSDAY 17								
Italy	4:00	Trade balance (€M)	Aug.	n/a		7,631		
United Kingdom	4:30	Retail sales	Sept.	-0.2%	3.1%	-0.2%	2.7%	
Euro zone	5:00	Construction	Aug.	n/a	n/a	-0.7%	1.1%	
Japan	19:30	Consumer price index	Sept.		0.2%		0.3%	
China	22:00	Real GDP	Q3	1.5%	6.1%	1.6%	6.2%	
China	22:00	Industrial production	Sept.		5.0%		4.4%	
China	22:00	Retail sales	Sept.		7.8%		7.5%	
FRIDAY 18								
Euro zone	4:00	Current account (€B)	Aug.	n/a		20.5		
Italy	4:00	Current account (€M)	Aug.	n/a		8,421		

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 Q2	19,022	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.6
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	13,250	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.7
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	3,297	4.8	2.3	1.7	0.7	1.8
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	587.0	-3.0	-3.2	-1.5	3.5	6.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	2,759	-1.0	2.6	6.4	4.4	0.7
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) ¹	2019 Q2	69.4	---	---	48.1	31.7	23.0
Exports (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	2,517	-5.7	-1.7	3.0	3.5	0.0
Imports (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	3,498	0.0	2.6	4.4	4.7	2.0
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2019 Q2	19,879	3.6	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.4
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2019 Q2	112.2	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.0
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2019 Q2	107.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.3
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2019 Q2	112.0	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	0.8
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2019 Q2	137.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3
Current account balance (\$B) ¹	2019 Q2	-128.2	---	---	-491.0	-439.6	-428.3

¹ 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)	Aug.	112.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1
ISM manufacturing index ¹	Sept.	47.8	49.1	51.7	55.3	59.5
ISM non-manufacturing index ¹	Sept.	52.6	56.4	55.1	56.1	60.8
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) ¹	Sept.	125.1	134.2	124.3	124.2	135.3
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Aug.	13,332	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.3
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Aug.	15,074	0.4	0.7	1.2	3.0
Consumer credit (\$B)	Aug.*	4,141	0.4	1.3	2.4	5.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Aug.	526,057	0.4	1.5	4.3	4.1
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Aug.	419,891	0.0	1.3	3.8	3.5
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Aug.	109.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	Aug.	77.9	77.5	77.8	78.5	79.3
New machinery orders (\$M)	Aug.	499,765	-0.1	1.8	0.6	-1.9
New durable good orders (\$M)	Aug.	250,740	0.2	4.1	0.5	-3.0
Business inventories (\$B)	July	2,043	0.4	0.6	1.6	4.8
Housing starts (k) ¹	Aug.	1,364	1,215	1,264	1,149	1,279
Building permits (k) ¹	Aug.	1,425	1,317	1,299	1,287	1,267
New home sales (k) ¹	Aug.	713.0	666.0	598.0	669.0	604.0
Existing home sales (k) ¹	Aug.	5,490	5,420	5,360	5,480	5,350
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Aug.	-54,896	-54,035	-55,847	-50,707	-54,889
Nonfarm employment (k) ²	Sept.	151,722	136.0	470.0	926.0	2,147
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Sept.	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Sept.*	256.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7
Excluding food and energy	Sept.*	264.6	0.1	0.7	1.2	2.4
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Aug.	110.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	112.0	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.8
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Sept.*	118.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.4
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Sept.*	125.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	-1.6
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Sept.*	125.6	0.2	0.0	-0.8	-1.6

¹ Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; ² 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 Q2	2,085,470	3.7	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.1
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	1,177,341	0.5	1.4	2.1	3.6	2.1
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	424,534	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.8
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	136,894	5.5	-3.2	-1.5	2.4	3.5
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	178,965	-16.2	-6.5	1.9	2.5	-9.9
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) ¹	2019 Q2	14,022	---	---	12,738	17,582	2,291
Exports (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	677,396	13.4	2.6	3.2	1.1	1.3
Imports (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	662,654	-4.0	-1.4	2.9	4.2	0.0
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	2,055,180	-0.7	0.3	2.0	3.1	0.6
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2019 Q2	110.2	4.5	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.8
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2019 Q2	106.3	0.8	0.3	-0.3	1.9	0.3
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2019 Q2	108.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	0.8	-1.6
Current account balance (\$M) ¹	2019 Q2	-6,384	---	---	-58,522	-60,130	-64,882
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	2019 Q2	83.3	---	---	83.0	81.6	79.2
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2019 Q2	1,271,464	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.5	0.3
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2019 Q2	290,264	28.7	1.0	0.5	20.1	6.4

¹ 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)	July	1,970,466	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.3
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	July	401,603	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2	-1.6
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	July	57,154	-1.3	-1.1	0.7	-1.9
Housing starts (k) ¹	Sept.*	221.2	226.9	244.4	192.9	191.1
Building permits (\$M)	Aug.*	8,965	6.1	7.2	13.3	11.1
Retail sales (\$M)	July	51,479	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.2
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	July	37,747	-0.1	0.3	2.9	0.5
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	July	65,390	1.7	0.5	3.5	3.4
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Aug.	-955.3	-1,382	461.1	-2,920	-400.7
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	Aug.	50,582	1.8	-4.3	5.4	-0.2
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	Aug.	51,537	1.0	-1.6	1.2	0.9
Employment (k) ²	Sept.*	19,165	53.7	36.9	40.4	38.0
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Sept.*	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.8
Average weekly earnings (\$)	July	1,027	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.7
Number of salaried employees (k) ²	July	17,015	75.4	35.2	28.8	32.1
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	136.8	-0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Aug.	131.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	2.2
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	Aug.	134.4	-0.1	0.2	1.0	1.9
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	117.5	0.2	-1.6	0.3	-1.0
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	104.4	-1.8	-6.5	-0.9	-6.0
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Aug.	1,051,590	1.2	3.0	4.8	6.5

¹ Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; ² 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		
	Oct. 11	Oct. 4	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.39	2.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.69	1.68	1.92	2.10	2.39	2.23	2.43	2.23	1.65
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.59	1.39	1.81	1.83	2.40	2.86	2.97	2.23	1.39
– 5 years	1.56	1.33	1.76	1.86	2.37	3.02	3.09	2.22	1.32
– 10 years	1.74	1.51	1.90	2.11	2.56	3.17	3.23	2.40	1.46
– 30 years	2.22	2.01	2.38	2.63	2.97	3.34	3.45	2.79	1.93
S&P 500 index (level)	2,982	2,952	3,007	3,014	2,907	2,767	3,026	2,815	2,351
DJIA index (level)	26,910	26,574	27,220	27,332	26,412	25,340	27,359	25,705	21,792
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,479	1,508	1,493	1,408	1,292	1,219	1,549	1,340	1,202
CRB index (level)	175.33	173.50	174.79	184.36	188.36	197.94	199.74	180.13	167.89
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	54.28	52.81	54.85	59.99	63.89	71.34	71.92	56.70	44.41
Canada									
Overnight – target	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.74	1.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.66	1.68	1.54	1.73	1.66	1.57
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.64	1.41	1.64	1.58	1.63	2.27	2.36	1.71	1.29
– 5 years	1.53	1.25	1.50	1.54	1.64	2.38	2.46	1.68	1.13
– 10 years	1.53	1.23	1.51	1.60	1.78	2.49	2.54	1.75	1.09
– 30 years	1.66	1.42	1.71	1.79	2.06	2.50	2.57	1.96	1.30
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	-0.25	-0.25	-0.50	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.25	-0.64	-0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	-0.05	-0.05	-0.30	-0.44	-0.71	-0.69	-0.01	-0.57	-0.80
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.05	0.02	-0.17	-0.25	-0.77	-0.59	0.05	-0.52	-0.85
– 5 years	-0.03	-0.08	-0.26	-0.32	-0.73	-0.64	-0.03	-0.54	-0.81
– 10 years	-0.21	-0.28	-0.39	-0.51	-0.78	-0.68	-0.21	-0.65	-0.89
– 30 years	-0.56	-0.59	-0.67	-0.84	-0.91	-0.84	-0.52	-0.83	-1.02
S&P/TSX index (level)	16,492	16,449	16,682	16,488	16,481	15,414	16,900	15,898	13,780
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3194	1.3316	1.3285	1.3031	1.3322	1.3023	1.3639	1.3286	1.2934
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4563	1.4618	1.4713	1.4687	1.5057	1.5058	1.5643	1.4959	1.4433
Overseas									
<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\$/€)	1.1038	1.0978	1.1075	1.1271	1.1303	1.1563	1.1579	1.1259	1.0900
<u>United Kingdom</u>									
BoE – Base rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Bonds – 10 years	0.71	0.44	0.68	0.84	1.21	1.64	1.61	1.01	0.32
FTSE index (level)	7,235	7,155	7,367	7,506	7,437	6,996	7,687	7,189	6,585
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2691	1.2334	1.2502	1.2575	1.3084	1.3156	1.3339	1.2738	1.2037
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	-0.45	-0.58	-0.45	-0.25	0.05	0.50	0.51	-0.07	-0.72
DAX index (level)	12,468	12,013	12,469	12,323	12,000	11,524	12,630	11,702	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)	21,799	21,410	21,988	21,686	21,871	22,695	22,841	21,332	19,156
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	108.56	106.95	108.09	107.91	112.03	112.21	114.07	109.85	105.31

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.