Global Forecast Update

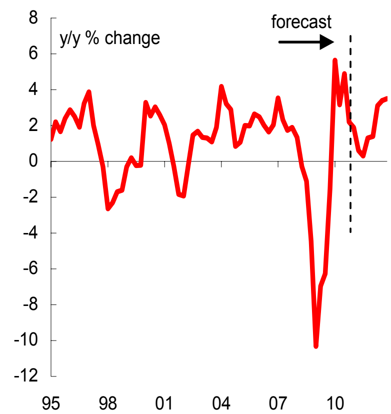
Japan Quakes, The Global Economy Shakes

- **Japan faces a multi-year period of rebuilding and recuperation from the devastating impact of its unprecedented natural disaster and a nuclear catastrophe. The resilience of the global economy is being tested again. International supply chains have been stretched by the temporary stoppage in most industrial activity in Japan, though an eventual rebalancing is likely to gain momentum in the second half of the year as the nation's massive rebuilding program gets underway.**

Index

Global growth entered 2011 on a relatively upbeat note. However, by February, heightened geopolitical tensions in North Africa and the Middle East alongside sharply higher oil and food costs began to cloud the outlook. So did renewed concerns over sovereign debt problems in the euro zone, and rising inflationary pressures that were triggering tighter policies and prospects for slower growth in the largest and strongest of the emerging market economies. Combined, these factors added to the downside risks to global growth.

Japan's Interrupted Recovery



Source: Bloomberg, Scotia Economics.

A promising start to the year in Japan is being sharply reversed by the economic fallout following the March 11th Sendai earthquake, the subsequent tsunami, and just as important, the multiple atomic reactor meltdowns that have yet to be contained. It is the nuclear fallout that is compounding the ongoing human tragedy and the economic losses, and which makes quantifying the repercussions at home and abroad that much more difficult.

Assuming that the radioactive disaster is contained and soon, our preliminary assessment suggests that a sharp economic contraction in Japan in Q2 should be followed by a transition to renewed growth in the second half of the year, one that extends into 2012 as the Japanese government responds with massive and potentially multiple doses of fiscal stimulus to kick start clean-up and rebuilding, and the Bank of Japan continues to advance liquidity through its asset purchase program.

Our amended forecast calls for a downwardly revised estimate for Japanese growth of 1.0% this year compared with our prior expectation of 1.6%, with a slightly better performance of 2.9% now anticipated for 2012.

Although Japan is the third-largest economy in the world after the United States and China, its combined exports and imports with the rest of the world amount to only 2% of global GDP, so even a larger shock to Japanese growth would still have only a rather minimal overall impact. Under these circumstances, our estimate of global growth for 2011 and 2012 is unchanged at 4.4% for both years.

However, with the advance of globalization and industrial specialization, the spillover effects associated with prolonged and more severe disruptions in international supply chains could impose even greater restraint on global growth. There is evidence already highlighting the ripple effect around the world from the disruptions to global supply chains. Japanese automakers and parts manufacturers are either keeping damaged production facilities shuttered or keeping output at other plants at substantially reduced levels of activity in response to the reduction in electric power availability, and the interruption or loss of transportation infrastructure, in addition to the myriad of personnel-related issues. The impact is likely to be large, as autos are the second-largest manufacturing sector in Japan, and account for 13% of its overall industrial activity.

The shutdowns in Japan represent nearly 14% of global vehicle output, but the major risk to the global auto industry is the strain on the world's supply chain triggered by the significant disruptions in the parts industry. Japan is the world's second-largest auto parts exporter behind Germany, and hundreds of parts suppliers are located in northeastern Japan near the epicentre of the earthquake. Japan exports more than US$35 billion in auto parts annually — 11% of the global total. And because in some cases there are either few or even no alternative sources due to the proprietary nature of many of these niche products from northeastern Japan — airflow sensors, semiconductors, integrated circuits, and chemical resins, for example — automakers around the world have been forced to rein in production, or even temporarily halt output due to parts shortages.

The United States is the world's largest auto parts importer at more US$43 billion annually. But the share of Japanese-made parts imported into the United States has fallen to 14% — half of the level prevailing in the mid-1990s. The greatest risk is in Asia, as nearly half of all Japanese auto parts shipments are to China and other Asian nations. China became the largest importer of Japanese-made auto parts in 2009, surpassing the United States. In fact, Asia (including Japan) now produces more than 55% of all new vehicles assembled globally, up from only 30% a decade ago. Nonetheless, once conditions stabilize in Japan and begin to recover — probably around mid-year — we anticipate that vehicle assemblies around the world will bounce back as global demand remains strong.

Rebuilding in Japan will also boost the demand, as well as prices, for a number of resource-related products. These include lumber, oriented strand board, plywood, as well as steel and base metals, many of which should benefit Canadian producers, especially in the west. Although it will probably take several months for Japan to map out its reconstruction plans, the government has already contacted the country's 'wooden prefabrication' plants to begin building a large number of factory-built, temporary dwellings in the devastated areas. Construction of permanent homes and commercial-related buildings should bolster lumber, since Japan has a 'Wood First' policy for government-funded or sponsored buildings, with wood considered a 'green' product capable of withstanding earthquakes.

Concerns over the safety of Japan's agricultural, animal, and fish stocks, particularly in the north, will eventually trigger increased demand for imported foodstuffs. Although regional suppliers have a transportation advantage, Canadian producers of hogs, poultry, and beef stand to benefit from the anticipated increase in demand, especially with the continuing problems in South Korea related to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

Stabilizing its disrupted power supply is key to reviving the Japanese economy. With an estimated loss of 20% of its nuclear power generating capacity, Japan is turning to imported LNG and crude oil to meets its energy requirements, a development that will likely support high, or potentially even higher energy prices even if the situation in North Africa and the Middle East cools down. The government has already arranged to import about 15-20 extra cargoes of LNG for April to supply power to the Tokyo metropolitan area and the northeast, from a variety of sources in the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region. Japan uses a diversified mix of fuels for power generation — roughly 28% is derived from nuclear power, 30% from imported LNG, 25% from imported coal, 11% from hydro and other renewable sources, and 6% from imported oil.

The Japanese equity market has stabilized for the time being after the massive post-quake sell-off. Support for the Nikkei has been underpinned by the commitment of the Bank of Japan to provide significant amounts of liquidity to the marketplace, in addition to the G7 intervention to cap excessive yen strength. In the days immediately following the earthquake, the yen soared to below 80 (USDJPY) on expectations that the Japanese would sell foreign assets and repatriate the funds to facilitate liquidity demands, meet insurance demands, and help finance reconstruction. Any sustained appreciation in the yen due to extensive repatriation could destabilize global financial markets and economies if selling pressure on foreign securities triggered broad-based wealth declines internationally. However, longer-term trends point to a weaker yen in an environment of expanded government deficits and reduced trade surpluses with reconstruction helping to boost imports.

(For a more complete perspective on foreign exchange trends, please refer to our April 2011 *Foreign Exchange Outlook* at http://www.scotiacapital.com/English/bns_econ/fxout.pdf.) ■

North America	2000-09	2010	2011f	2012f
	(annual % change)			
Canada				
Real GDP	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.6
Consumer Spending	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7
Residential Investment	3.7	10.4	-0.4	1.2
Business Investment	2.1	5.2	10.9	7.6
Government	3.5	5.0	1.3	-1.0
Exports	-0.7	6.4	8.8	6.8
Imports	2.0	13.4	7.7	5.3
Nominal GDP	4.5	6.2	5.7	4.8
GDP Deflator	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.1
Consumer Price Index	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.3
Core CPI	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9
Pre-Tax Corporate Profits	2.9	18.4	12.5	11.0
Employment	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1
thousands of jobs	241	231	244	195
thousands of jobs (Q4/Q4)	229	279	231	208
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.4
Current Account Balance (C$ bn.)	14.1	-50.0	-43.6	-36.1
per cent of GDP	1.2	-3.1	-2.5	-2.0
Merchandise Trade Balance (C$ bn.)	51.8	-8.6	2.0	8.6
Federal Budget Balance (C$ bn.)	2.0	-40.5	-29.6	-19.4
per cent of GDP	0.3	-2.5	-1.7	-1.1
Housing Starts (thousands)	201	190	175	175
Motor Vehicle Sales (thousands)	1,591	1,557	1,590	1,605
Motor Vehicle Production (thousands)	2,481	2,100	2,300	2,400
Industrial Production	-0.6	4.7	4.9	4.5
United States				
Real GDP	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.7
Consumer Spending	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.8
Residential Investment	-5.0	-3.0	0.2	7.1
Business Investment	0.7	5.7	8.4	5.9
Government	2.1	1.0	0.7	-0.5
Exports	3.1	11.7	7.6	7.0
Imports	2.5	12.6	6.2	5.5
Nominal GDP	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.4
GDP Deflator	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Consumer Price Index	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.9
Core CPI	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4
Pre-Tax Corporate Profits	3.9	29.2	7.5	8.0
Employment	0.1	-0.5	1.2	1.7
millions of jobs	0.19	-0.65	1.63	2.27
millions of jobs (Q4/Q4)	-0.07	0.98	2.15	2.12
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	9.6	8.7	8.3
Current Account Balance (US$ bn.)	-574	-470	-506	-533
per cent of GDP	-4.7	-3.2	-3.3	-3.3
Merchandise Trade Balance (US$ bn.)	-634	-647	-689	-744
Federal Budget Balance (US$ bn.)	-318	-1,294	-1,395	-1,195
per cent of GDP	-2.3	-8.8	-9.1	-7.5
Housing Starts (millions)	1.54	0.59	0.60	0.85
Motor Vehicle Sales (millions)	15.8	11.6	12.7	13.5
Motor Vehicle Production (millions)	10.9	7.7	8.4	8.8
Industrial Production	-0.1	5.7	4.3	3.8
Mexico				
Real GDP	1.9	5.5	4.3	3.8
Industrial Production	0.8	6.1	4.7	3.9
Consumer Price Index (year-end)	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
Current Account Balance (US$ bn.)	-10.7	-5.7	-11.7	-17.8
per cent of GDP	-1.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5

Forecast Changes

Canada & United States

- We have left our forecast for Canadian GDP growth this year and next unchanged from our March 3 *Update*, with the latest economic indicators unfolding largely as anticipated. Recent events in Japan are likely to cause some temporary disruption to domestic production schedules, but overall should have only limited economic repercussions for Canada.
- For the U.S, we have trimmed our 2011 GDP growth forecast 0.1 percentage point to 2.9%. The small downgrade largely reflects weaker-than-expected consumer outlays in the opening months of the year amid severe winter storms and rising food and gas prices. Our forecast for U.S. output growth for 2012 remains unchanged at 2.7%.
- A number of measures from Canada's recent federal *Budget* will probably be implemented eventually, but the election results could alter details in the strategy to balance the books by mid-decade. In the U.S., a potential compromise supporting significant spending cuts over the remainder of fiscal 2011 supports our forecast of a federal deficit this year considerably narrower than the administration's forecast.

Mexico

- Mexico's economic activity started the year on a positive note. Retail sales, the trade balance, industrial production and the Global Economic Activity Indicator remained on an upward trend in January. The service sector, which represents more than half of the Mexican economy, grew by 5.2% y/y while the industrial sector increased 6.6% y/y. Despite intensifying inflationary pressures worldwide, Mexico's consumer price inflation has eased, partly on the back of the Mexican peso remaining on its 2½-year high. We expect the Mexican economy to maintain its positive momentum in the coming months.

International	2000-09	2010e	2011f	2012f
Real GDP (annual % change)				
World	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.4
United Kingdom	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.7
Euro zone	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.6
Germany	0.7	3.5	2.7	2.6
France	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
Italy	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.0
Japan	0.7	3.4	1.0	2.9
Australia	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.5
China	10.2	10.3	9.5	9.7
India	7.2	8.7	8.5	8.8
Korea	4.5	5.8	5.5	5.3
Brazil	2.9	7.6	4.0	4.5
Chile	3.6	5.2	6.0	5.5
Peru	5.1	8.8	7.0	7.2
Consumer Prices (y/y % change, year-end)				
United Kingdom	2.2	3.7	3.7	2.9
Euro zone	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Germany	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0
France	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Italy	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3
Japan	-0.3	-0.5	0.5	1.2
Australia	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5
China	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0
India	5.7	8.4	7.0	5.0
Korea	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.0
Brazil	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.0
Chile	3.4	3.0	4.5	3.0
Peru	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.0
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)				
United Kingdom	-2.0	-2.5	-2.0	-1.6
Euro zone	0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Germany	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.5
France	-0.1	-2.2	-2.4	-2.5
Italy	-1.7	-3.3	-3.4	-3.0
Japan	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.2
Australia	-4.7	-3.9	-4.5	-4.6
China	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.0
India	-0.5	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0
Korea	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.1
Brazil	-0.8	-2.5	-3.0	-2.9
Chile	0.7	-0.5	-1.6	-1.7
Peru	-0.6	-1.6	-2.5	-4.3

Commodities (annual average)				
WTI Oil (US$/bbl)	51	79	102	105
Brent Oil (US$/bbl)	50	80	112	115
Nymex Natural Gas (US$/mmbtu)	5.95	4.40	4.40	4.75
Copper (US$/lb)	1.78	3.42	4.40	4.15
Zinc (US$/lb)	0.73	0.98	1.09	1.09
Nickel (US$/lb)	7.11	9.89	11.25	8.90
Gold, London PM Fix (US$/oz)	522	1,225	1,425	1,350
Pulp (US$/tonne)	668	960	1,000	1,000
Newsprint (US$/tonne)	572	607	665	705
Lumber (US$/mfbm)	275	254	270	300

Forecast Changes

International

- We have revised our forecasts regarding the beginning of the monetary tightening cycles in the euro zone and the U.K., as monetary authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about the inflation outlook. We now expect that the European Central Bank will start a monetary normalization process in the second quarter of 2011, followed by the Bank of England in the third quarter of 2011.
- Our expectation for Japanese GDP growth in 2011 has been revised down to 1%, from 1.6%, as a result of an expected second-quarter contraction. Reconstruction will bring activity back to pre-earthquake levels towards end-2011, with output rebounding at a 2.9% y/y rate in 2012. Japan will shift away from deflation in 2011-12, as a result of initial supply disruptions and elevated energy and food costs which will compound in 2012 on growing demand pressures ensuing from excess liquidity and the public spending impulse.

Commodities

- WTI oil prices surged over US$106 per barrel on March 31 and Brent to US$117 on prospects for a protracted conflict in Libya. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami, Japan has turned to imported LNG and crude oil to offset the impact of shut nuclear power generation (9.7 GWe). While Japan has released some of its ‘strategic petroleum reserves’, Japan will also increase imports of petroleum products — underpinning world crude oil markets. The WTI oil price forecast has been revised up to an average of US$102 for 2011 and US$105 for 2012 — higher than the average in 2008 (just under US$100).
- LNG prices delivered to Japan have likely increased by 5-10% alongside stepped-up demand. NYMEX natural gas prices have also inched up to US$4.39 per mmbtu in late March, though North America remains a largely land-locked market, with more-than-ample supplies from twenty new shale basins across the United States.

Provincial	2000-09	2010e	2011f	2012f	2000-09	2010	2011f	2012f
	Real GDP (annual % change)				Budget Balance, FY March 31 ($millions)			
Canada	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	9,024	-55,598	-40,500	-29,600
Newfoundland & Labrador	3.1	5.2	4.8	2.5	99	-33	12	n.a.
Prince Edward Island	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	-26	-74	-55	n.a.
Nova Scotia	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	52	-330	97	n.a.
New Brunswick	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	52	-738	-740	-449
Quebec	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	-115	-3,174	-4,200	-3,800
Ontario	1.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	-722	-19,262	-16,686	-16,316
Manitoba	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.5	312 *	-201	-471	n.a.
Saskatchewan	1.6	2.3	4.6	2.8	425	425	20	383
Alberta	2.7	3.5	4.4	3.3	4,268	0	0	0
British Columbia	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	870	-1,779	-1,265	-925

*FY04-FY09. FY11 and FY12: provincial gov't estimates.

	Employment (annual % change)				Unemployment Rate (annual average, %)			
Canada	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.5	3.3	1.6	1.2	15.3	14.4	13.6	13.0
Prince Edward Island	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.9
Nova Scotia	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	8.8	9.3	9.2	8.9
New Brunswick	1.0	-0.9	0.0	0.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.0
Quebec	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.5
Ontario	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	6.8	8.7	8.3	8.2
Manitoba	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.0	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.0
Saskatchewan	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9
Alberta	2.8	-0.4	2.6	1.9	4.6	6.5	5.5	5.2
British Columbia	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.3

	Housing Starts (annual, thousands of units)				Motor Vehicle Sales (annual, thousands of units)			
Canada	201	190	175	175	1,591	1,557	1,590	1,605
Atlantic	12	13	11	11	113	122	123	124
Quebec	44	51	46	44	404	414	420	423
Ontario	74	60	57	56	607	576	586	592
Manitoba	4	6	5	5	44	44	46	46
Saskatchewan	4	6	6	5	40	46	48	49
Alberta	35	27	25	28	205	200	210	212
British Columbia	27	26	25	26	178	155	157	159

Forecast Changes

Provincial

- Japan's recovery will have varying effects on the Canadian provinces. British Columbia and Alberta will see lumber shipments increase this year, as a significant amount of supplies will be needed for temporary pre-fabricated dwellings. Forest product companies in both provinces (specialists in high-quality, Japanese specification 'J-grade' lumber) have offered their support to the Japanese government in home rebuilding efforts once reconstruction plans are formulated.
- Global supply chains for automotive parts have been disrupted by shutdowns at several Japanese auto parts plants, the effects of which are now being felt in Ontario with manufacturers announcing production slowdowns. However, these disruptions are not expected to affect overall production for 2011, as strengthening demand will enable manufacturers to make up the losses later in the year.
- The Kitimat natural gas terminal in B.C. is likely to go ahead, with a major investor joining in on the project. The terminal would allow producers to ship gas to more profitable Asian markets, speeding up the development of B.C.'s natural gas plays.
- New Brunswick appears to have regained some of its footing after employment suffered in 2010. However, the pace of job creation in 2011 will be insufficient to fully overcome last year's losses.
  In Nova Scotia, the dip in employment in late 2010 appears to have reversed and an overall gain is anticipated this year.
- Several provincial governments have announced substantive measures to curtail program spending. Quebec, in addition to its deficit reduction agenda, also is implementing staged employer/employee contribution increases to the Quebec Pension Plan from 2012 to 2017, raising the current 9.9% contribution rate to a new 10.8% steady-state rate.

Financial Markets	10Q4	11Q1e	11Q2f	11Q3f	11Q4f	12Q1f	12Q2f	12Q3f	12Q4f
				(%, end of period)					
Canada									
BoC Overnight Target Rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25
3-month T-bill	1.05	0.96	1.10	1.30	1.70	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30
2-year Canada	1.68	1.83	1.75	1.80	2.00	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50
5-year Canada	2.42	2.78	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.75	2.85	2.95	3.00
10-year Canada	3.12	3.35	3.25	3.40	3.50	3.70	3.75	3.90	4.10
30-year Canada	3.53	3.76	3.70	3.80	3.90	4.15	4.20	4.30	4.40
Real GDP (q/q, ann. % change)	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
Real GDP (y/y, % change)	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Consumer Prices (y/y, % change)	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
Core CPI (y/y % change)	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
United States									
Fed Funds Target Rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75	1.25	1.75	2.00
3-month T-bill	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.30	0.40	0.90	1.40	1.90	2.20
2-year Treasury	0.59	0.82	0.70	0.85	1.00	1.40	1.75	2.00	2.20
5-year Treasury	2.00	2.28	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.85	2.90
10-year Treasury	3.29	3.47	3.40	3.65	3.75	4.00	4.10	4.30	4.65
30-year Treasury	4.33	4.51	4.50	4.65	4.75	4.95	5.00	5.15	5.35
Real GDP (q/q, ann. % change)	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Real GDP (y/y, % change)	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Consumer Prices (y/y, % change)	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Core CPI (y/y % change)	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Spreads									
Target Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.25	1.00	0.50	0.25
3-month T-bill	0.93	0.87	0.95	1.00	1.30	1.30	0.90	0.40	0.10
2-year	1.09	1.01	1.05	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.30
5-year	0.42	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10
10-year	-0.17	-0.12	-0.15	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.55
30-year	-0.80	-0.75	-0.80	-0.85	-0.85	-0.80	-0.80	-0.85	-0.95
Central Bank Rates									
European Central Bank	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50
Bank of England	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
Swiss National Bank	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
Bank of Japan	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.50
Reserve Bank of Australia	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Exchange Rates									
Canadian Dollar (USDCAD)	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
Canadian Dollar (CADUSD)	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.09
Euro (EURUSD)	1.34	1.42	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48
Euro (EURGBP)	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.87
Sterling (GBPUSD)	1.56	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.67	1.69	1.70
Yen (USDJPY)	81	83	79	82	84	86	87	89	90
Australian Dollar (AUDUSD)	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10
Chinese Yuan (USDCNY)	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Mexican Peso (USDMXN)	12.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.7
Brazilian Real (USDBRL)	1.66	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.67	1.70	1.72	1.75

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