

The Economic Outlook: Well Positioned for Growth

2006 International Livestock Congress —Calgary Beef 2006: Strategic Thinking for a Changing Industry

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The Rise of Emerging Markets

- Fundamental shift occurring in global economic tectonic plates
- Industrial economies -- aging labour force means slower growth potential
- Emerging markets, led by China, are growing in global status
- Driven by much improved economic policies and strong labour force growth

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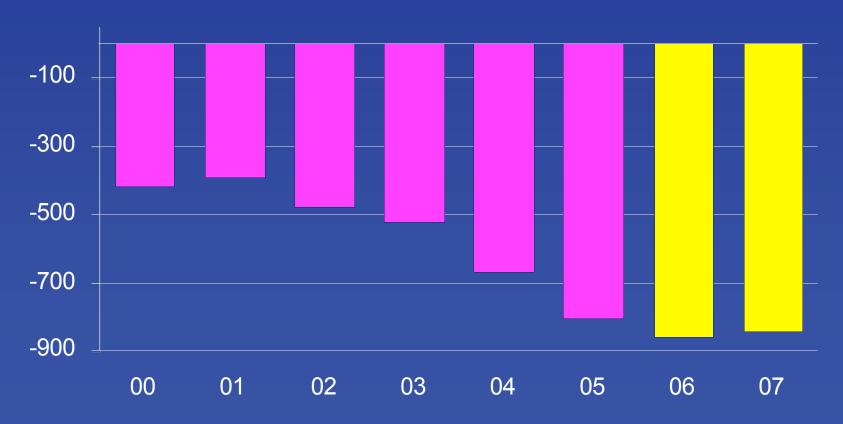
Source: Consensus Economics.



U.S. Pressure Points

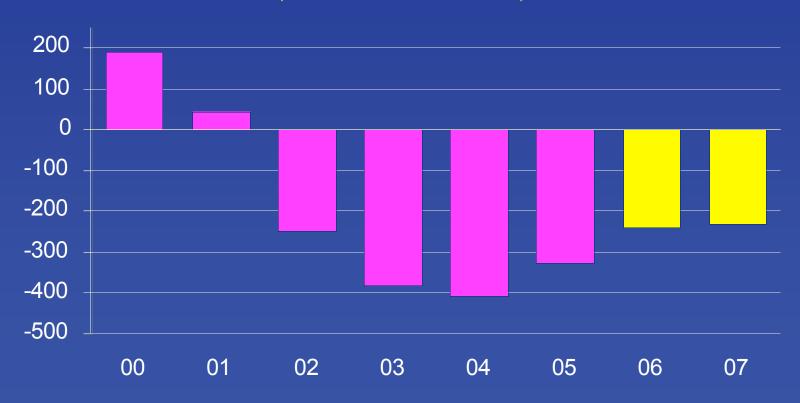
- United States twin deficits current account and fiscal
- High energy prices
- U.S. property markets
- Yet despite imbalances, U.S. economy should manage a soft landing

U.S. Current Account Deficit (Billions of US\$)



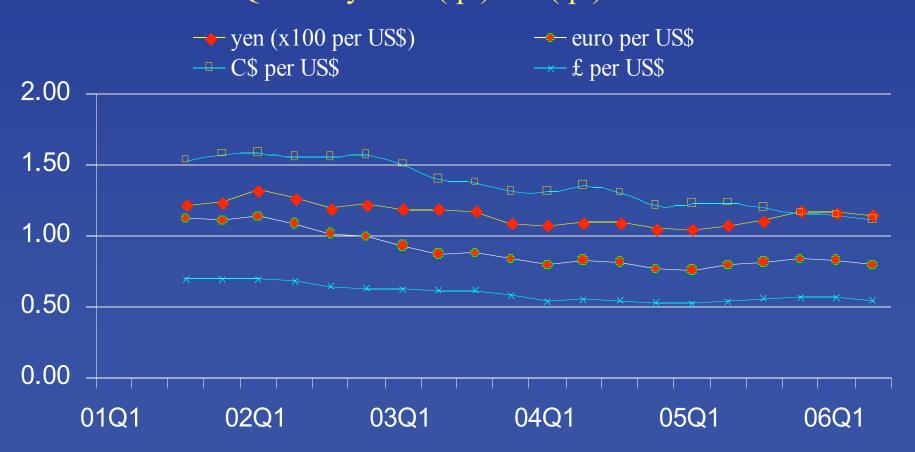
Source: BEA; The Conference Board of Canada.

U.S. Federal Government Balance (Billions of US\$)



Source: BEA; The Conference Board of Canada.

Major Global Currencies vs. U.S. Dollar Quarterly 2001(q3)–06 (q2)



Source: Moody's Economy.com.

Canada's Outlook 2006–07



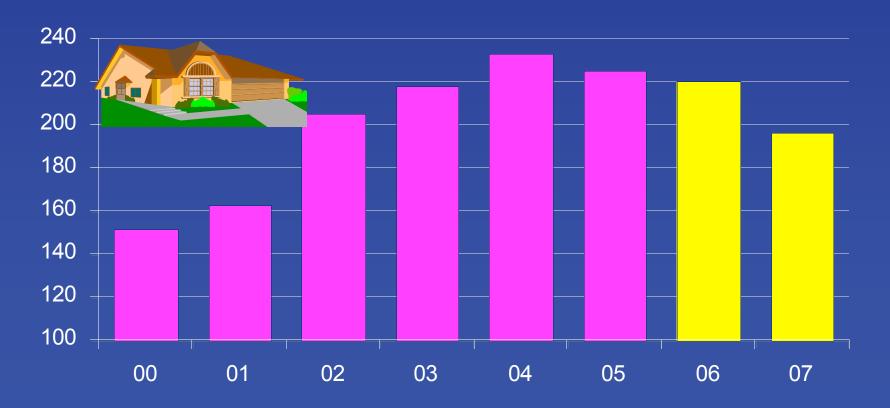
- Domestic demand carrying Canada's economy
 - GST and PIT cuts will produce large gains in after tax income this year
- Upside risk from latest budget
- Easing resource prices will take some pressure off the Canadian dollar
- But growth will be unbalanced, west to east

Interest Rates (90-Day T-Bill) Quarterly 2000-07

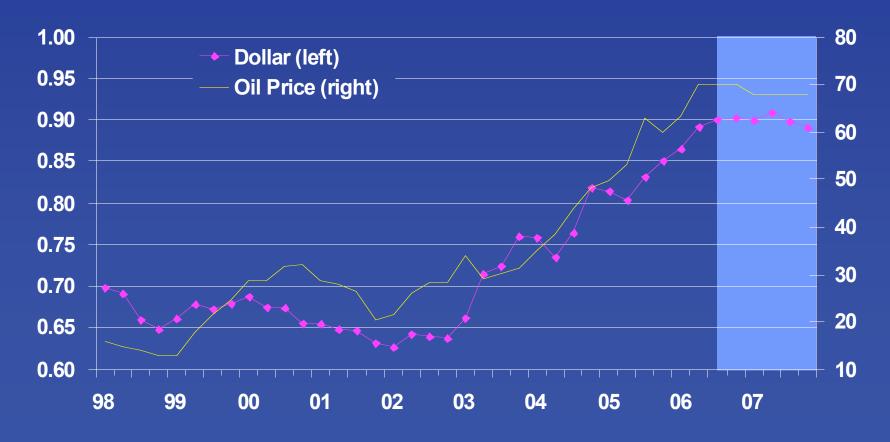


Sources: BEA; CBoC; Statistics Canada.

Housing Starts (000s) Canada 2000–07

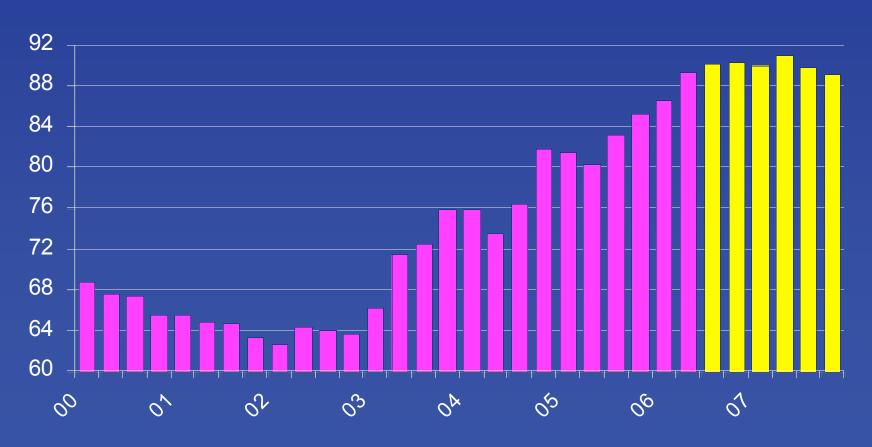


The Loonie and the Oil Price WTI \$US, \$US/\$C

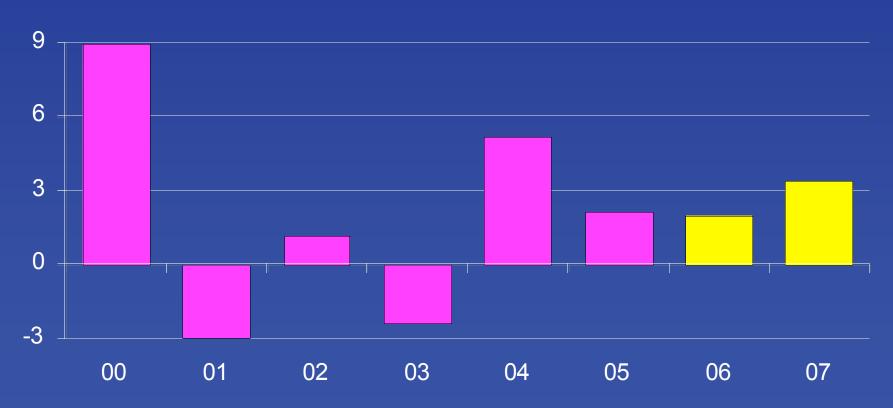


Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration; Statistics Canada; The Conference Board of Canada.

Exchange Rate 2000–07 U.S. cents per Canadian dollar

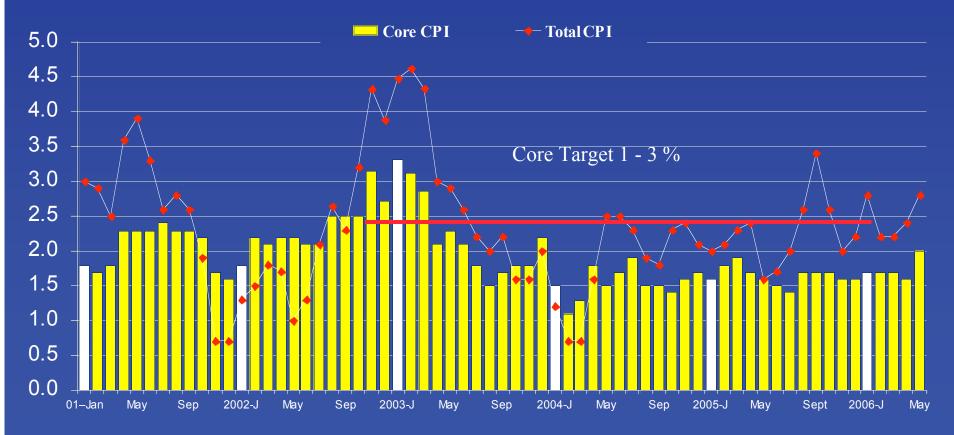


Real Export Growth Canada 2000–07

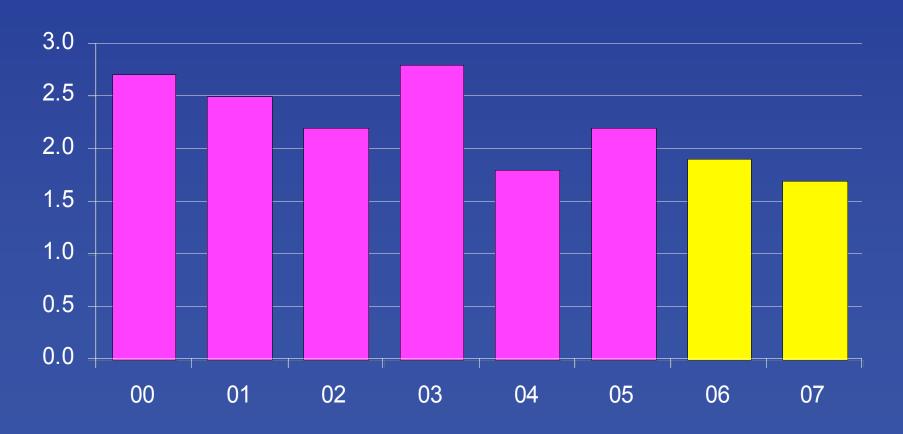


CPI Shows Inflation Risk Rising

Jan 2001 – May 2006 (annual per cent change)



Consumer Price Inflation Canada 2000–07



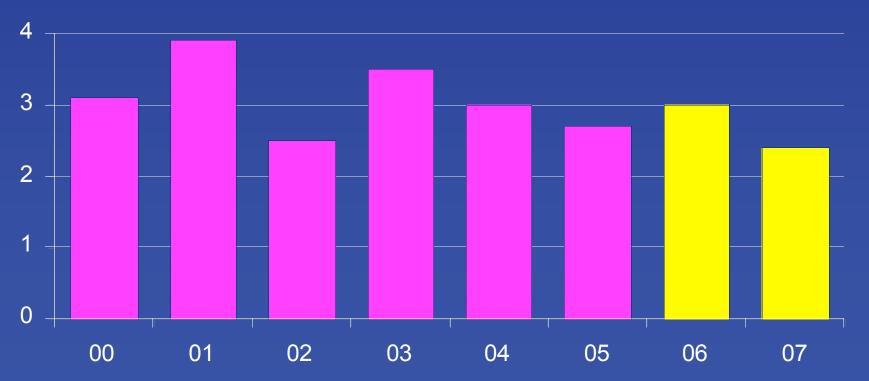
Federal and Provincial Gov't Balances (Public Accounts Basis, fiscal year ending, \$billions)



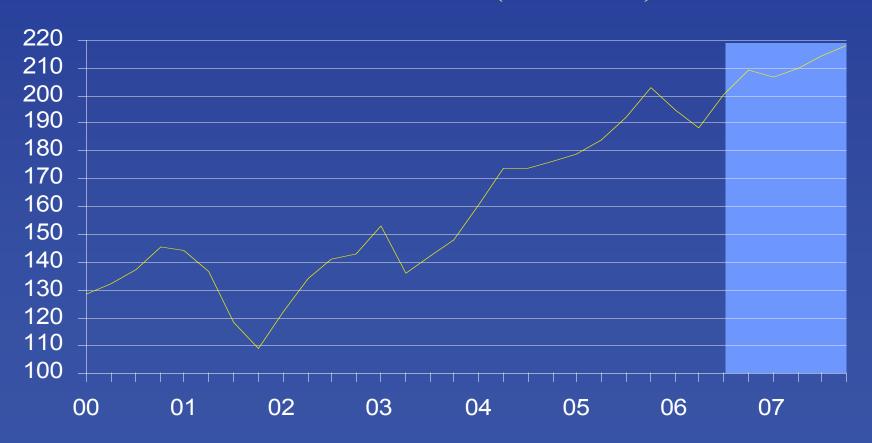
Sources: The Conference Board of Canada; Statistics Canada; various government budgets.

Real Government Spending on Goods and Services

Canada (2000–07)

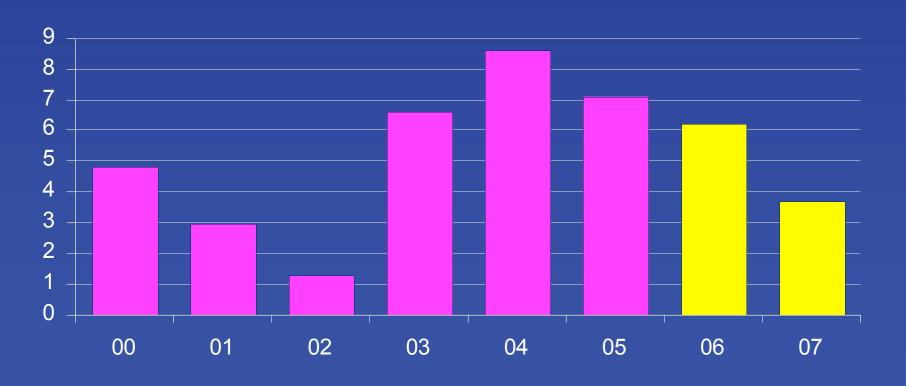


Pre-Tax Corporate Profits Canada 2000–07 (\$ billions)

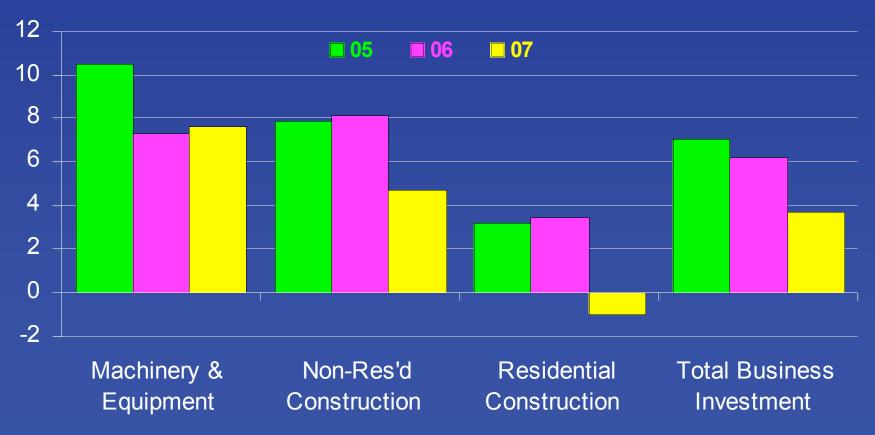


Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

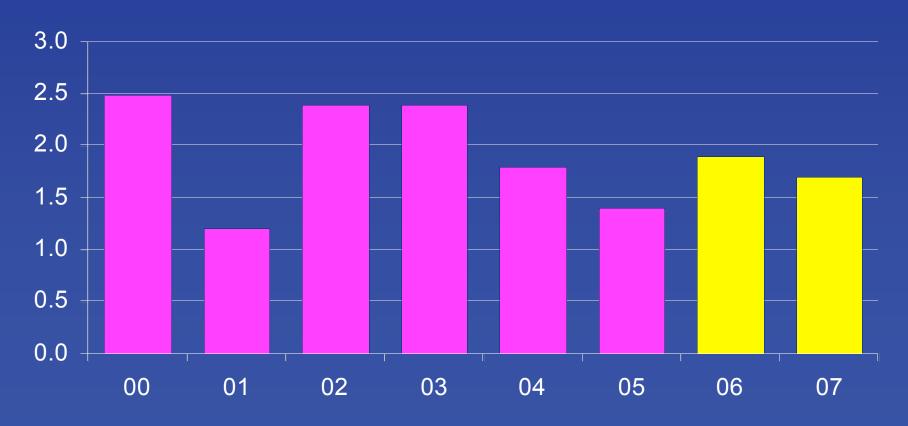
Real Business Investment Growth (Canada 2000–07)



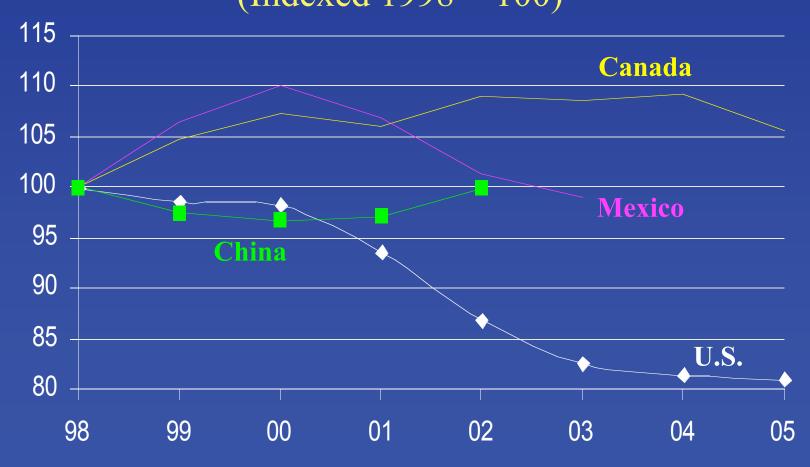
Composition of Real Business Investment Growth, Canada (2005–07)



Employment Growth Canada, 2000–07

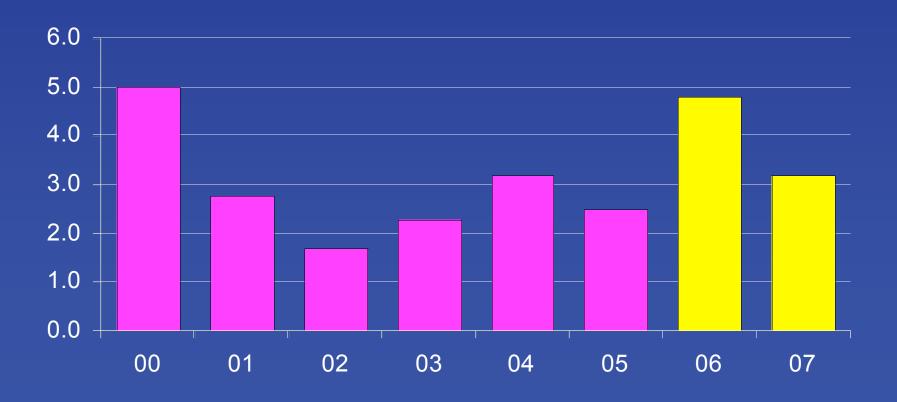


Manufacturing Employment (Indexed 1998 = 100)

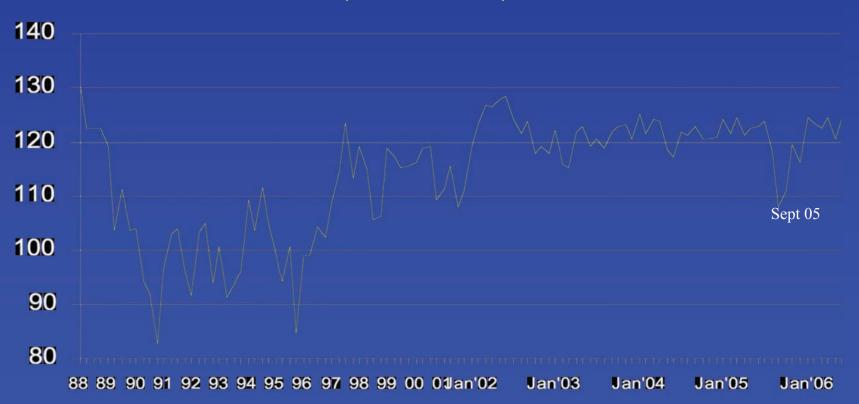


Sources: BLS; OECD; China National Bureau of Statistics; Statistics Canada.

Real Disposable Income Growth percent, Canada 2000–07

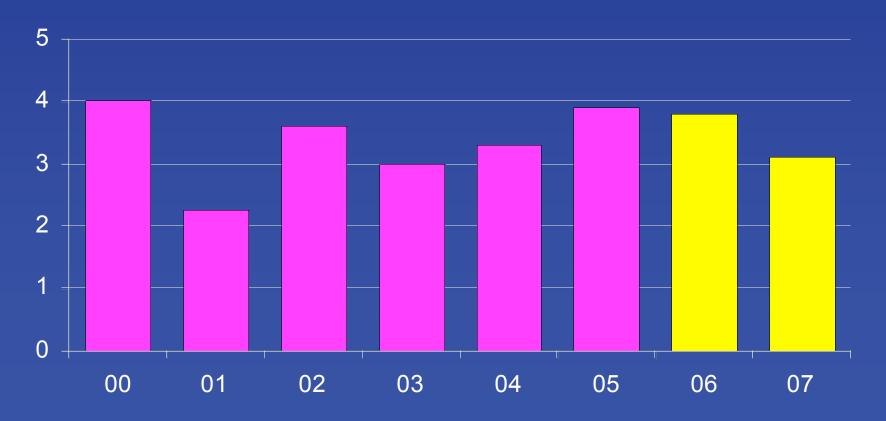


Index of Consumer Attitudes, Canada 1988:1–2001(Qtly); Jan 02–June 06 (Mthly) (1991=100)



Source: The Conference Board of Canada.

Real Consumer Spending Growth percent, Canada 2000–07



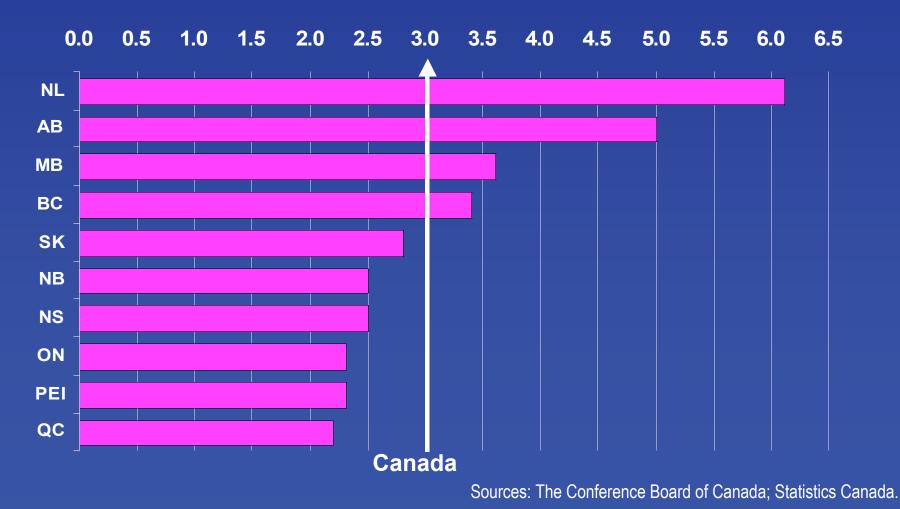




07/06



2006 Real GDP Growth by Province (per cent, basic prices, 1997 \$)





2007 Real GDP Growth by Province (per cent, basic prices, 1997 \$)



Conclusion

- Strong structural forces at work in the global economy: aging, emerging markets, U.S. imbalances, oil prices
- Strong income gains support Canadian economy despite lackluster trade performance
- Manufacturers and exporters to suffer through another year of adjustment
- Regional growth disparity will continue in the near term
- Alberta the land of opportunity...
- ... and it can remain so, if the challenges and bottlenecks are managed

