

Norman W. Stacey (nstacey@diversified.co.nz)

Diversified's View

September 2011

" When a majority of asset classes decline in unison for a period, the probability is the overall Unit Price will also decline for that period. Over longer periods, the majority of asset classes should gain in value". Excerpt from *Diversified Wealth Management's* just updated Prospectus, dated 15th Sept 2011

Diversified proprietary investment strategies are provided to:

- The Law Retirement KiwiSaver Scheme;
- The Law Retirement Plan Superannuation Scheme;
- *Diversified Wealth Management's* 'Balanced' or 'Dynamic' PIE Funds;
- As Individually Managed Accounts for Private Clients.

DWM 'Balanced' Fund at 31st August was \$1.0371/ unit.

DWM 'Dynamic' Fund at 31st August was \$0.9294/ unit.

An Investment Statement is available at www.diversified.co.nz

Law Retirement KiwiSaver Scheme's Balanced Fund at 31st August was \$1.01674/unit.

Law Retirement KiwiSaver Scheme's Dynamic Fund at 31st August was \$0.98868/unit.

Investment Statements for KiwiSaver are available from the scheme's website:

www.lawretirement.co.nz

Summary

- As ever, *Diversified's* strategy process is based on a one-year to 18-month ahead, tactical horizon. The dip of the last quarter was not foreseen, and market sell-offs have - in our view - now driven global financial markets to oversold levels. We find sentiment more negative than is justified by macro-economic fundamentals.
- New Zealand is a bright spot with its sound economics the forecast, and probably another lovely La Nina summer looming. (The Webb-Ellis Trophy would still be a nice aperitif).
- The negative wealth effect of plunging markets is unhelpful, but serves only to trim global growth expectations. A good aggregate pace remains the greater probability.
- Distrust of policy-makers is widespread and is manifesting variably. The Maghreb is throwing out dictators; Europe's social unrest is a necessary pre-cursor to enact austerity; and the USA is waging an ideological battle (until Nov 6th 2012 at least), over the size and role of government.
- The task falls to China, Emerging Asia and its broader protégés of captaining global prosperity.
- Especially for the Developed World, sovereign and household indebtedness are severely stretched. By contrast, Corporate Balance sheets are very robust. Eventually, corporate investment should fuel the next economic up-leg, but delay is contributed by governments' regulatory uncertainty and new taxes. Meanwhile, robust earnings form a floor beneath share prices.
- Our sources declare conditions 'ripe for a rally' in the Equities Asset Class. *Diversified's* model are well positioned for this eventuality.
- Volatility is an inescapable part of investing. We remain confident a systematically diversified portfolio will weather this market shake-out, (as it has the numerous others over the past 17 years). Portfolios should go on to attain new highs for Investors over the medium and longer-term.

Norman Stacey is an Investment Analyst and Portfolio Manager of the Diversified Wealth Management PIE Funds.

Disclaimer

Diversified's View is an economic commentary of a general nature. It is not intended to be personal investment advice and does not consider any individual's circumstances. Retail Investors contemplating an investment should consult a government Authorized Financial Adviser.

Expertise You Can Trust

New Zealand – Cup Runneth Over

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand’s just-released Monetary Policy Statement provides an unusually benign outlook. The good stuff – Residential Construction, Business Investment etc – are projected on the cusp of a multi-year up-trend. The bad stuff - currency, inflation, unemployment – are projected to trend tamely downward.

Key Economic Forecasts – annual % change, March Years

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Growth (GDP)	1.5%	+2.8%	+3.1%	3.02%
Inflation (CPI)	4.5%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Unemployment	+6.5%	+5.7%	+5.2%	+4.8%
Current Acct (% GDP)	-4.2%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-5.4%

Source: RBNZ MPS, Sept., 2011

Importantly, the earlier forecast pace of monetary tightening has been slowed and deferred, with just 50 basis points to be added to the currently very low (2.5%), Official Cash Rate over the coming year. The MPS assumes solid, but not-too-fast global growth among key trading partners. Importantly, the official projection is that currency appreciation will abate before damaging NZ’s nascent economic recovery. On a Trade-Weighted basis, the recent rapid appreciation of NZ\$ of recent has peaked and is destined to plateau over the latter part of 2011, before tapering through 2012.

NZ Dollar – Trade-Weighted Index terms



Source: RBNZ MPS, Sept., 2011

The Rugby World Cup tournament is magical in its ability to entertain, and enriches the lives of participants, aspirants, politicians and spectators alike. It also exposed the hubris of Auckland’s over-confident Central Planners, and paucity of engineering. Economically however, the RWC is of only modest impact, and much of that maybe displacing or pre-empting activity that would take place regardless.

Average Visitor Arrivals (2007 – 11), & Projected Tournament Arrivals



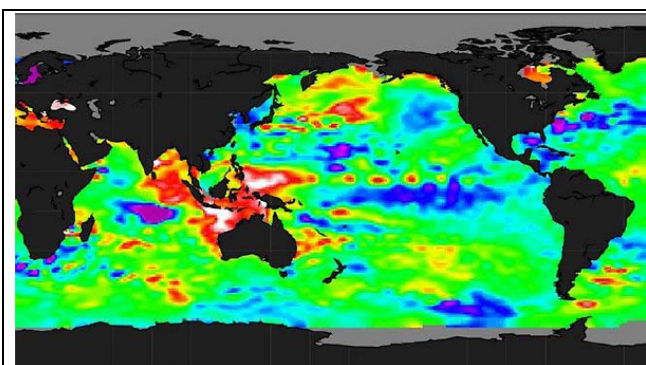
Source: RBNZ Analytic Notes No.1, August 2011

RWC associated activities generate an estimated \$700 million in exports & services in 2H 2011. An economic challenge ahead will be disentangling the RWC blip from regular level of activity, such that return to normal Retail Sales or Visitor Arrivals etc., are not construed as the onset of down-trends.

La Nina is Back! – another weather year like 2011

Consistent with *Diversified’s* forward-looking emphasis, we note the USA’s National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), this month issue a ‘La Nina Advisory’. This La Nina Year is back-to- back with the same condition last year – so weather patterns are likely to be similar to 2010/11 summer. La Nina weather stems from a pattern of above average temperatures in the Western Pacific and SE Asia, with cooler-than-normal across the equatorial Pacific Ocean

La Nina Pattern: Red = warmer & higher Oceans,



Source: NASA data reprinted from Salman Morning Note of Sept 9th.

For the NZ summer, La Nina augurs for warmer than normal temperatures, more northeast winds, and higher rainfall in the northeast parts of particularly the North Island, offset by drought in south and southwest South Island.

For Australia, La Nina means tropical storms may be of greater intensity, and higher rainfall with possible repeat of last year’s flooding.

Globally, La Nina contributes to drought in the Horn of Africa, where dire conditions are likely to persist

Diversified’s model strategies have lifted the allocation to NZ, including both of direct Equities and Cash. NZ is now also marginally preferred tactically, in the context of a home-country bias to ‘Australasia’.

Australia – The Bloom is of the Boom

Australia’s economic outlook is transitioning – from the rosier member and envy of the Developed World, to joining the morass of elevated uncertainty. Beyond the legendary Mining and Mine-Construction sectors, growth is weakening rapidly.

The Leading Economic Indicator compiled by Westpac-Melbourne (designed to foretell economic activity in three to nine months ahead), graphically depicts the sudden turnaround.

Westpac-Melbourne Institute - Leading Index



Source: Westpac Bulletin, 17th August 2011

Australian policy-makers are especially challenged to combat divergent trends. Mining Investment remains extremely strong, while Consumer Spending, Residential & Commercial Construction sectors are weakening rapidly. Further, Corporate Investment outside mining is weak and unemployment rising.

Private sector forecasters are either more responsive to unfolding changes, or grimmer analysts. Industry forecasts for growth in 2012 has now considerably undercut the official view of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Key Economic Forecasts - Divergent on Growth

	2011 (1)	2011 (2)	2012 (1)	2012(2)	2013(1)
GDP	2%	1.2%	4.5%	2.5%	3.75%
CPI	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	3.25%

Sources: 1) RBA Statement of Monetary Policy, August 2011
2) Westpac Australia & NZ Weekly, 19 Sept, 2011

Although the RBA has conceded only a 'pause' to tightening Australia's already leading Official Cash Rate (@4.75%), both the markets and private sector forecasters have sharply reversed their expectations. Markets are now forecasting monetary easing with the OCR being cut to 3.25% by next September.

Key point is that, while Australia's 21-year-old current economy is intact in aggregate, mixed signals will emanate depending on the sector. We expect growth will endure, but the 'boom time' assumption of recent years may have to be adjusted. Some disappointments may arise from excessively exuberant expectations.

Diversified's most recent formal strategy review favours the New Zealand sector, within a slightly increased regional allocation.

International - Growth Intact

The discerning investor will see through overly emotive headlines, political machinations and alternatively 'Soaring & Plunging' (S&P) markets, to observe that global economic expansion is intact. But recent financial market ructions are of sufficient intensity to clip economic growth - serving to at least defer household consumption and corporate investment. (One estimate is that each \$1 decrease in an individual's wealth reduces consumption by about 3 cents).

Overall, the impact the past quarter's market swoon is expected to be modest, reducing from previously expected 'robust' pace of global aggregate growth, to a still good one. Most of the reduction is in the Developed World.

Selected Developed World Forecasts- % p.a.

	2012 GDP	2012 CPI
Britain	1.6%	2.7%
USA	2.0%	1.8%
Euro Area	1.0	1.9%
Germany	1.6	1.9
France	1.3	1.7
Italy	0.4	2.0
Japan	2.5	0.1

Source: *The Economist* Poll of Forecasters, Sept 10, 2011.

Japan's economic trajectory is projected to lead the Developed World temporarily, as it recovers from the Tohoku Earthquake. Attainment of even 0.1% inflation in Japan will be a welcome respite after years of deflation.

Europe's dilemma is intractable: *"It is an indisputable fact that excessive state spending has led to unsustainable levels of debt and deficits that now threaten our economic welfare"*. Wolfgang Schäuble, Germany's finance minister.

Recession in most of Europe is inevitable. As Governments constitute over 50% of GDP in many instances; they are the majority of respective economies. Austerity is bound to induce recession, but pruning is essential. Options are very limited. Taxes are already excessive, 'entitlements' are entrenched, and demographic challenges are intensifying, while interest costs are mounting as a % of GDP. (Higher interest rates would exacerbate debt). Meanwhile, politics are fraught and regulatory responsibility is spread across multiple bureaucracies. For example, Europe boasts 27 different banking authorities and 11 different monetary authorities - many of whom have contributed to arriving in the current predicament. Trust in those very same politicians, central bank authorities or Eurocrats to resolve the crisis, is wanting. Fiscal austerity is difficult. We anticipate a resolution may take many years, and seared by sequential social unrest or government collapses. Repeated 'crises' may be necessary to sanction necessary spending cuts, bail-outs or participate in collective actions.

European economic challenges and fiscal customs are far from homogeneous. For example, Spain wrestles with a house-price collapse (headed towards 30%), and bank instability plagued by almost universal high-ratio mortgages - mostly at floating rates. Italy is free of those particular problems, with relatively stable house prices and 85% of homes mortgage-free - and the remainder mortgages of low loan-value

The USA's deficit challenge is by comparison with Europe's, relatively easily resolved - by either spending less than 22% of GDP, or taxing more than 16% of GDP, or a little of both. The USA's ideological divide between the Tea-Party and Pelosi-Obama factions - is whether government should be contained around its traditional 24% of GDP, or allowed to remain on its trajectory for 40%. This battle will rage through to elections on November 6th, 2012.

A wit explains the USA having worked for and deserved its credit downgrade as below. The cuts from Federal spending agreed to date are utterly derisory. Comparing the Federal budget to that of a proportionate household budget puts the inadequacy of efforts to date in context.

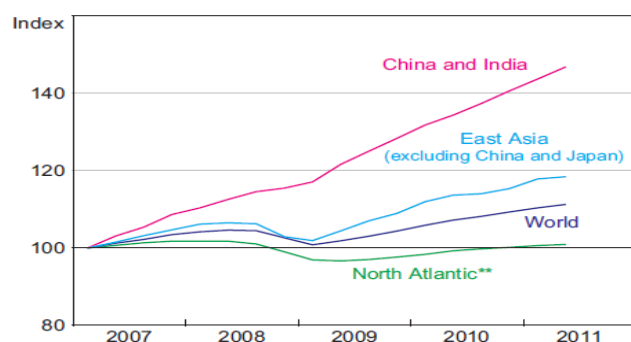
US Federal Budget in Household Terms

U.S. Tax revenue:	\$2,170,000,000,000	Annual family income:	\$21,700
Fed budget:	\$3,820,000,000,000	Money the family spent:	\$38,200
New debt:	\$1,650,000,000,000	New debt on the credit card:	\$16,500
National debt:	\$14,271,000,000,000	Outstanding balance on the credit card:	\$142,710
Recent budget cut:	\$38,500,000,000	Total budget cuts:	\$385

Source: Anon. *Original lost. Email doing the rounds.*

The Developed World has much for which to be grateful to China, both as the engine of global growth, and also as exemplar to the rest of the Emerging Markets. As they have since 2007, China and India, followed by their protégés, are salvaging world prosperity.

Relative Growth: World Output (Mar 2007 = 100%)



** North Atlantic – Canada USA, Britain & euro area.

Source: RBA Statement of Monetary Policy, Aug, 2011

Once condemned as 'Communist', China is now a budding champion of 'free markets'. Nations with past experiences of big central government control, tend to be prominent in relatively low tax leagues in 2010. Worryingly for Kiwis' there also appears to be at least a crude relationship between higher taxes and lower economic growth rates.

Taxes & Other Revenues received by National Governments

Country	Taxes & Revenues (% GDP)	Global rank
Norway	56.8%	13 th
France	48.8%	19 th
Italy	46.6%	21
Germany	43.3%	32 nd
United Kingdom	40.6%	40 th
New Zealand	39.0%	44th
Greece	38.8%	46th
Japan	32.9%	73 rd
Australia	32.3%	79 th
Chile	22.5%	129 th
China	20.9%	148th
Russia	17.9%	172nd
United States	14.7%	186 th
India	12.1%	198th

Source: CIA The World Factbook. Data to 2010.

Although the possibility of a global recession is more elevated than in our earlier estimates (inevitable for Europe, but only 38% probable for USA), the expectation remains that a moderated, but still good pace of aggregate global growth will prevail for our tactical horizon as a whole.

Diversified's research is based in economic fundamentals. In finding the outlook for global economic expansion intact, albeit at a slightly lesser pace, we concede the future is never knowable. From this point our analysis is that surprise in the pace to the upside, at least equals that of further deterioration. Countering any urge to 'run-for-the-safety-of-Cash' is that global growth is also the natural state. Considering all odds, *Diversified's* model strategies remain positioned for growth.

Fixed Interest – Low rates a fixture

The Quarter just passed delivered a complete reversal in our expectations for the level of interest rates ahead, and also confounded that of the futures market and most observers. However the spike in global uncertainty has served to sharply reduce global inflation pressures. The onset of a tightening monetary cycle we had anticipated earlier in the year is now clearly off the menu. Official Cash Rates announcements have confirmed very low-rate policies being extended in New Zealand and USA (through 2013), and reversal of Australia's erstwhile tightening trend.

The USA's second round of Quantitative Easing (QEII) ended in June - with mixed results - it must be said. While no formal 'QE III' has been adopted, QE 2.5 continues. In the USA, interest received and maturing issues purchased under QE's I and II, are being reinvested to purchase further US Bonds. Further, interventions may be extended to deliberately suppress yields on US Gov't stock.

Europe is under some pressure to refinance bail-outs. Particularly, Germany would like the IMF to take the lead. Individual members face a large amount of concentrated total debt (Sovereign & Bank) maturing during the final quarter of 2011, or over 2012.

Maturing Debt & Interest Payments - Next 15 Months

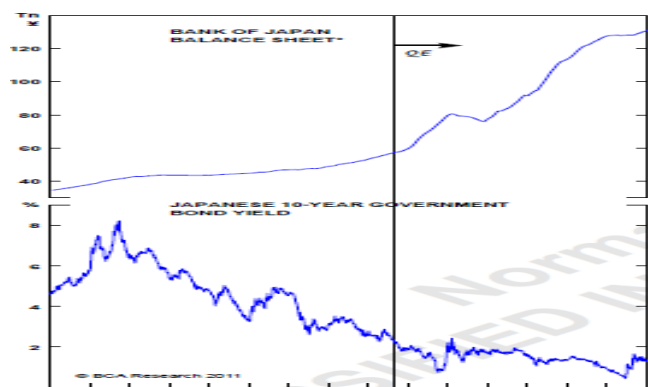
Country	Amount (euro, Billions)	% of GDP	% of total debt
Germany	803	8.1	27.6
France	537	6.97	21.5
Italy	560	9.08	19.6
Spain	1590	3.74	15.8
Portugal	47	6.72	18.4
Greece	82	8.86	15.2
Ireland	30	4.79	15.5
UK in £	562	9.71	20.3

Source: Data collated from BCA Research Global Fixed Income Strategy, Sept 1, 2011

Our major mistake was in presuming the continuing issuance assured by deficits, developing debt challenges in Europe, and circumstance that led to credit downgrade in USA, would result in Bond capital prices falling (i.e. yields rising). We were mistaken.

Japan provided a useful historical circumstance we should have found salutary. There, issuance of Government Bonds grew profligate, accelerating from 1997. Yet concurrently, yields on the increasing supply of bonds tumbled, and have remained very low even as debt on issue doubled.

Relationship Japanese Bond Issuance & Yields -1989 - 2003



Source: BCA GIS. Sept 16th, 2011.

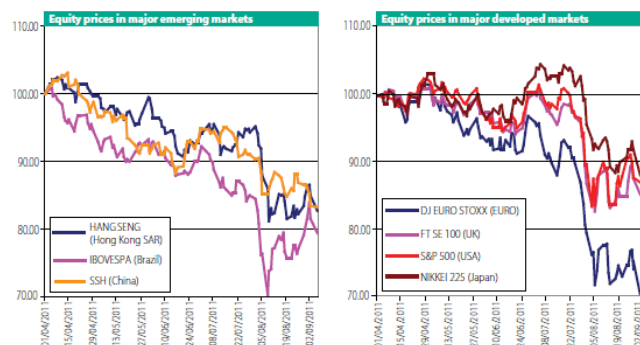
Notwithstanding that equilibrium level for US 10-year Treasuries is normally considered to be about 3% (it is currently sub 2%), the US Federal Reserve Board has determined to manipulate US yields downward. Consequently, the 'short bond' funds *Diversified* had advocated earlier are now on the wrong side of a key investment adage, 'Never fight the Fed'. Short Bond positions should be closed out in an orderly fashion.

Elsewhere, our strategy review confirmed a range of non-conventional Fixed Interest instruments, including Corporate Debt. New York listed DNP Income Fund is a preferred holding.

Equities - Nowhere to hide

Diversification is not always easily, or even successfully, accomplished. Modern Portfolio Theory is a very useful tool, but more coherent in theory than in practice. Central to the theory is diversifying risk via 'Correlation coefficients'. These are mathematical defining relationships between different asset classes or regions. Practice finds these 'coefficients' are dynamic, rather than constant. Pointedly, during periods of panic by global investors – precisely when diversification would be most useful - previously disparate markets tend to abandon the theory to drop in unison.

Developed & Emerging Mkts - dipped in unison



Source: UN/DESA Monthly Briefing, 13th Sept 2011.

The past Quarter has been one such period, when regionally diverse share markets all dropped in value together. Fortunately, such aberrant episodes tend to be temporary. With past behaviour as a guide, divergences should be restored shortly.

Diversified's sources now report finding Equity Market 'conditions ripe for a rally'. Or, in the more colourful prose of renowned strategist, Jeff Saut:

"Just like the surfer interviewed over the weekend who grabbed a board and leapt into the Irene-induced waves, investors need to "grab a board" and catch a wave if they want to achieve investment success. But to do that, first you need to get into the water! The time to stand on-shore was months ago, not after a ~20% decline in the S&P 500 (SPX/1176.80) from its intraday high on May 2 to its intraday low on August 9".

A good part of Mr Saut's exuberance regarding the outlook for the Equity Class outlook is underpinned by promising fundamentals. Consider:

- Corporate balance sheets are strong,
- Earnings are high;
- Valuations are modest (S&P 500 Index @ 11-times forward earnings.
- Monetary stimulus is plentiful, and:
- The world economy is still expanding.

Corporate investment which might normally spur the economy on at this stage are discouraged by tax and regulatory uncertainty; by heightened currency volatility and by real macro-risks being greater in their traditional centres of operation, than in most Emerging Markets.

Following the sell-off, Equities are now regarded as a favoured asset class to lead portfolio returns ahead. Share markets valuations globally are now back to the low-risk territory comparable to that from which the 2003 to 2007 bull market commenced.

Global Equity Risk - MSCI Index



Source: Excerpted from BCA Research Chartbook, Sept 2011

Diversified's research find a turnaround in the global economy likely, and that led by China with the participation of Emerging Asia. Share market valuations in that region are attractive.

Diversified's strategy review confirmed a full weighting to the Equities Asset Class. We expect patient investors will be rewarded over the course of the next year to 18 months as a whole.

Commodities - Holding up

Demand for Commodities is growing across Emerging Markets, but is weaker than was earlier expected across Developed Markets. Supplies are only gently increasing. A reduced pace of increase, or even a plateau in prices, is likely over our tactical horizon. This outlook favours ownership in producers of commodities, over holding physical commodities or their derivatives.

Commodity Prices – Levelling off?

	Sep 6th	Sep 13th*	one month	one year
Dollar index				
All items	210.8	207.9	+0.6	+19.2
Food	230.9	225.1	+0.3	+21.9
Industrials				
All	189.9	189.9	+0.9	+16.1
Nfa1	217.4	219.7	+2.3	+27.1
Metals	178.1	177.2	+0.2	+11.0

Source: Excerpted from *The Economist*, Print edn of 17 Sept 2011

As the table depicts, the now long, rising commodity price cycle, has latterly broadened to encompass Agricultural and non-Agricultural (e.g. fertilizer), sectors.

Diversified's model strategies confirmed a significant allocation to the commodity producer's shares, including producers of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK fertilizer), as proxies for agriculture. While producer's share-prices were most recently more volatile than average, they also provide the portfolio with upside if the economic outlook unfolds as we expect.

Currency – NZ\$ 'least bad'

Amidst the euro's festering backdrop, USA's QE 2.5, Switzerland and Japan's dampening intervention, and China's peg to the US\$, the tiny kiwi stands out as a haven of tranquillity, free-floating and offering diversity from other region's woes.

Engagement by foreign buyers has driven our kiwi dollar to levels exceeding its intrinsic 'fair value' (estimated by ANZ at

0.67US\$). Over-priced currencies can go notoriously higher, before reverting toward their mean.

A current dilemma for investors (or strategists), is widely divergent forecasts for the NZ\$ exchange rate, from equally reputable sources. **At June next year the NZ\$ will either be 12% higher than current, or 1% lower than current – a monumental difference – according to reputable sources.**

NZ\$ in terms of US\$, ANZ vs. Westpac

Dec '11 ANZ	Dec '11 W'pac	June '12 ANZ	Jun 12 W'pac	Dec 12 ANZ	Dec 12 W'pac
0.91	0.81	0.93	0.73	0.93	0.80

Sources: ANZ Market Focus of 18 Sept., & Westpac Weekly of 19 Sept.

Our NZ\$ exchange rate with other currencies are more consensual, including modest appreciation against the A\$. Those below are from ANZ.

NZ\$ Exchange Rate Forecasts - Month-end

	March 2012	Mar 2012	March 2013
A\$	0.82	0.82	0.82
Euro	0.61	0.60	0.60
GBP (£)	0.54	0.53	0.53
Japan ¥	69	67.0	68.1
NZ\$ TWI	76.3	75.6	75.78

Source: ANZ Market Focus, 19 Sept 2011

Diversified is maintaining its strategy, preserving the diversity of currencies arising from asset allocations for now. Offshore positions are not hedged back to NZ\$.

Salient Rates, Indices, & Exchange Rates

Following are the August 31st, 2011 rates and selected equity market indices, relevant currencies, with their percentage gain or loss from that of three months, six months, and one year earlier. Figures are before taxation, fees or impact of NZ currency.

*Indices, figures and performances in respective local currencies unless otherwise stated.

ACTUAL

Salient Rates, Indices & Exch Rates	Current	1 Mth Ago	3 Mths Ago	6 Mths Ago	12 Mths Ago	2 Yrs Ago	3 Yrs Ago	5 Yrs Ago
Prevailing Monetary Conditions Index	793	957	516	337	390	124	821	610
Prevailing NZ Cash Rate (90-day) - p.a	2.97%	2.79%	2.69%	2.86%	3.21%	2.74%	8.18%	7.50%
Prevailing 2011 NZ Govt Stock Yield - p.a	2.65%	2.92%	2.61%	2.86%	3.53%	4.05%	6.06%	6.13%
Prevailing 2015 NZ Govt Stock Yield - p.a	3.61%	4.03%	4.11%	4.35%	4.43%	5.32%	6.00%	0.00%
Prevailing 2016 NZ Govt Inf. Ind. Yield - p.a	1.12%	1.48%	2.23%	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prevailing 2021 NZ Govt Stock Yield - p.a	4.55%	4.97%	5.10%	5.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CHANGE

Salient Rates, Indices & Exch Rates	Current	1 Mth Ago	3 Mths Ago	6 Mths Ago	12 Mths Ago	2 Yrs Ago	3 Yrs Ago	5 Yrs Ago
NZX NZ Govt Stock (Gross Returns Index)	1252.74	1.94%	3.18%	5.85%	7.79%	17.07%	27.33%	43.20%
NZX50 (Gross)	3320.07	-2.23%	-6.41%	-1.50%	9.35%	7.17%	-6.56%	-5.08%
NZSCI (Gross)	20443.9	-2.54%	-6.09%	-6.48%	5.32%	1.51%	-9.45%	-10.20%
S&P/ASX200 (Australian)	4256.9	-3.79%	-9.59%	-11.87%	-3.34%	-4.96%	-17.12%	-15.99%
MSCI World Index (Capital)	1211.22	-7.29%	-10.59%	-10.42%	8.97%	10.71%	-9.93%	-11.28%
Dow Jones (USA)	11613	-4.36%	-7.61%	-3.69%	16.29%	22.29%	0.60%	2.04%
NASDAQ COMP	2586	-6.17%	-8.79%	-6.91%	22.73%	28.72%	9.23%	18.42%
FTSE 100 (UK)	5395	-7.22%	-9.93%	-9.99%	3.25%	11.94%	-4.29%	-8.65%
Nikkei DJ (Japan)	8955	-8.93%	-7.05%	-15.64%	1.48%	-14.65%	-31.50%	-44.52%
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	20535	-8.49%	-13.30%	-11.46%	0.74%	4.06%	-3.42%	18.07%
NZD/USD	0.8547	-2.80%	3.84%	13.91%	21.34%	24.92%	22.08%	30.59%
NZD/AUD	0.7987	-0.15%	3.45%	8.06%	1.13%	-1.66%	-2.17%	-5.65%
NZD/JPY	65.41	-3.10%	-2.33%	6.74%	9.73%	2.33%	-13.81%	-13.28%
TRADE WEIGHTED INDEX (TWI)	72.92	-2.32%	2.56%	9.72%	10.97%	15.29%	10.90%	13.05%
Gold (US\$/f.oz., troy)	1825	12.11%	18.82%	29.16%	47.06%	90.64%	119.93%	199.67%
Crude Oil (WTI, US\$/bbl)	88.79	-8.82%	-13.16%	-7.07%	18.15%	22.15%	-23.18%	23.29%

NORMAN W. STACEY, INVESTMENT ANALYST