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What moved the markets

April was another month in which politics and financial markets were intertwined. Investors were largely focused on the Trump administration's proposed trade and tax reform policies, the Ontario government's housing action plan, the French election, and an upcoming election in the United Kingdom which has Brexit implications.

U.S. President Trump unveiled a onepage outline of his administration's tax reform proposal. The proposal calls for a reduction of the corporate tax rate from 35% to 15%, a special tax repatriation window for multinational corporations with cash held overseas, a simplification of personal income tax brackets, and the elimination of many state and municipal income tax deductions. There were limited surprises in the summary and it is widely expected some changes will be needed in order to get it passed through Congress.

Trade tension between Canada and the U.S. intensified after the U.S. Commerce department announced a 20% tariff on Canadian softwood lumber. President Trump is also set on renegotiating NAFTA and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross said that there were "many conceptual flaws" in the treaty which need to be addressed. The imposition of import duties on lumber and the uncertainty around US trade policy weighed on the Canadian dollar. The Loonie declined 3% and ended the month at its weakest level in 14 months.

One major policy action in Canada came when the Ontario government

unveiled its "Fair-Housing Plan." This plan proposed broad policy action on several fronts to cool homebuyer demand, increase housing units, contain rent increases and curb speculative practices. Housing remains a major point of vulnerability for the economy with the ratio of debt to household income rising steadily and at a record high of 167.3%. On a somewhat related note, the alternative mortgage lenders in Canada were in focus over the month as signs of funding challenges emerged.

Equity markets in North America were positive in April. The S&P/TSX moved up 0.4%, with rallies in the Telecom Services, Consumer Staples, and Consumer Discretionary sectors of 5.7%, 5.3% and 4.0%, respectively offset by decline in the Health Care sector of 7.2%.

In the U.S., the S&P 500 closed up 1.0%, with most sectors ending the month in positive territory. Markets were led by the Technology and Consumer Discretionary sectors which gained 2.5% and 2.4%, respectively, while the Telecom Services and Energy sectors closed down by 3.3% and 2.9%, respectively.

Fixed Income-Specific Developments

It was a mixed month of economic data in Canada. Canadian employment data came in significantly better than expected to start the month. The economy added 19,400 jobs in March, for an employment gain of 276,400 jobs over the past 12 months. Despite solid job gains, wage growth has been absent as the pace of annual wage rate increases fell to 1.1%, the lowest since the 1990s. Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI was a bright spot, coming in at 55.5, up from 54.7 in February and reaching its highest level since October 2013. Prior to the announcement of the new housing measures in Ontario, Housing starts in Canada reportedly rose 18.4% in March to reach 253,720, the fastest rate of growth since 2007. With the recent strength in economic data, the Bank of Canada (BoC) upgraded its forecast for growth in 2017 to 2.6% from 2.1% while marginally lowering its forecast for 2018 growth to 1.9% from 2.1%. The central bank also moved forward its expectation for the closure of the output gap to the first half of 2018 from mid-2018, but left its overnight lending rate unchanged. Govenor Poloz and Senior Deputy Wilkins admitted that improving Canadian economic data has the BoC "decidedly neutral" but it is right for the BoC to remain cautious until the economy shows signs that it is on a stronger footing. Disappointing data in the month included CPI inflation which fell from 2.0% in February to 1.6% in March, lower than the 1.8% expected by economists. The Bank of Canada's three core inflation measures, CPI-trim (1.4%), CPI-median (1.7%) and CPIcommon (1.3%) declined to an average of 1.5%. This inflation print reinforced the BoC's view that core inflation measures have been "drifting lower" which, coupled with slow wage growth, are taken as signs of "material excess capacity in the economy". Retail sales for February also declined 0.6%, lower than the flat expectation from economists and down from the revised 2.3% increase in January. Canadian annual GDP growth was 2.5% year over year in Q1, marginally lower than the 2.6% expected. 5-year Government of Canada yields ended the month near a 5-month low at 1.01%.

In the U.S., non-farm payrolls disappointed to start the month, with the economy adding 98,000 jobs in March versus expectation of 180,000 jobs. There was also a downward revision of 38,000 jobs to the previous two months. Another poor data point was retail sales which

Number crunching

Equity indices*	Month	YTD*
S&P/TSX Composite Index TR	0.4%	2.9%
Dow Jones Industrial Average TR	1.4%	6.7%
S&P 500 Index TR	1.0%	7.2%
NASDAQ Composite Index TR	2.3%	12.7%
MSCI EAFE TR (USD)	2.6%	10.2%
MSCI World TR (USD)	1.5%	8.2%

S&P/TSX sector performance*	Month	YTD*
S&P/TSX Financials TR	-1.4%	2.0%
S&P/TSX Energy TR	-0.2%	-5.7%
S&P/TSX Materials TR	-0.3%	5.8%
S&P/TSX Industrials TR	2.4%	7.9%
S&P/TSX Consumer Discretionary TR	4.0%	11.3%
S&P/TSX Telecom Services TR	5.7%	10.9%
S&P/TSX Information Technology TR	3.6%	10.8%
S&P/TSX Consumer Staples TR	5.3%	8.1%
S&P/TSX Utilities TR	0.1%	7.4%
S&P/TSX Healthcare TR	-7.2%	-16.6%

^{*} All returns are on a Total Return basis. All indices are in local currency unless otherwise noted. Source: Bloomberg

declined for a second consecutive month, posting a -0.2% decline compared with expectations of a 0.1% increase. Meanwhile, the FOMC minutes released showed that the economic outlook of the members was broadly positive, with a growing number of members seeing the Committee as having met or soon to meet both employment and inflation objectives. ISM Manufacturing fell 0.5 points to 57.2, in line with analyst expectations. This was the first pullback in manufacturing PMI since last August, but the index remains near the highest level since November 2014. Inflation data showed weaker than expected consumer price pressures in the U.S., with headline inflation easing to 2.4% and core inflation to 2.0%, both of which were 0.2% below consensus estimates. U.S. 10-Year yields ended the month ~10bps lower at 2.28%.

Currencies (in Canadian dollars)	Exchange	Month	YTD*
U.S. Dollar	1.3653	2.5%	1.6%
Euro	1.4874	4.9%	5.2%
British Pound	1.7681	5.8%	6.7%
Japanese Yen	0.0122	2.4%	6.6%

Currencies (one Canadian dollar)	Exchange	Month	YTD*
U.S. Dollar	0.7324	-2.5%	-1.6%
Euro	0.6722	-4.6%	-4.9%
British Pound	0.5655	-5.5%	-6.2%
Japanese Yen	81.6720	-2.4%	-6.1%

Commodities (US\$)	Spot price	Month	YTD*
Crude Oil (WTI per barrel)	\$49.33	-2.5%	-8.2%
Natural Gas (per million btu)	\$3.28	2.7%	-12.0%
Gold (per ounce)	\$1,268.29	1.5%	10.1%
Silver (per ounce)	\$17.20	-5.8%	8.1%
Copper (per pound)	\$2.59	-1.8%	3.4%
Nickel (per pound)	\$4.27	-5.6%	-5.6%
Aluminum (per pound)	\$0.86	-2.5%	11.7%
Zinc (per pound)	\$1.19	-5.3%	1.8%

^{*}All returns are on a Total Return basis All indices are in local currency unless otherwise noted.

S&P/TSX Index - target overnight rate, LTM



Source: RBC Wealth Management, Bloomberg

Global Developments

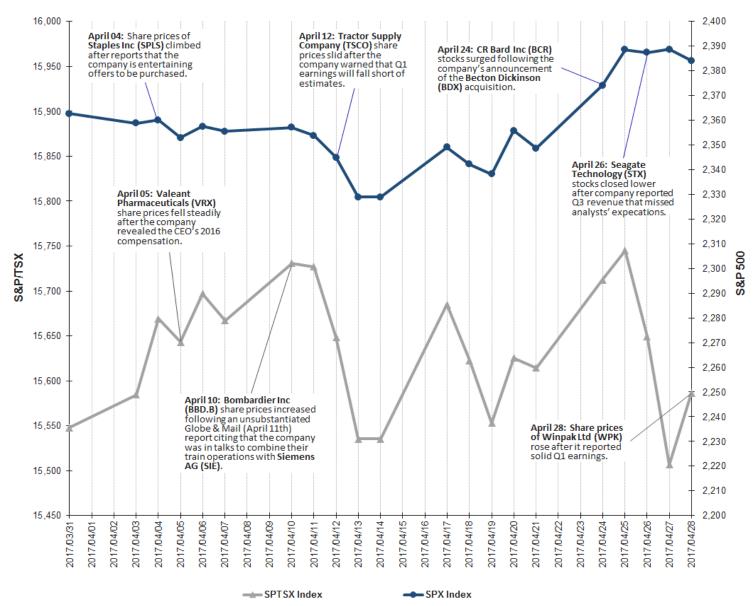
In China, economic data was generally positive for the month. GDP growth accelerated for a second consecutive quarter, increasing 6.9% in the first quarter from a year earlier, outpacing estimates of 6.8%. This is the first back to back increase in the quarterly GDP growth rate in seven years. Industrial output rose 7.6% year over year and retail sales increased 10.9% year over year in Q1. Sustained strength in the housing market, robust consumer spending and government led infrastructure investment all contributed to China's improved economic data. Elsewhere in Asia, the Bank of Japan left benchmark rates unchanged and maintained the size of their quantitative easing program at ¥80 trillion per year.

In the UK, Prime Minister Theresa May called a snap election to be held in June, to help resolve the political impasse the U.K. government faces in conducting Brexit negotiations from the EU. Following the announcement, the British pound rallied 3.60% and ended the month at the highest level in 7 months at 1.2951 vs. the USD. In France, the first round of Presidential elections met polling expectations with Emmanuel Macron winning and carrying ~24% of the vote. He will square off against far right populist Marine Le Pen, who garnered ~22% of the vote, in the runoff on May 7th . The IHS Markit Composite purchasing managers' index for Eurozone Climbed to 56.7 in April, up from 56.4 in March, which is the highest reading since 2011. European equity markets rallied ~2.30% while peripheral country bond yields moved significantly lower through the month. The European Central Bank took a backseat to political news and left all of its major policies and forward guidance unchanged. President Mario Draghi argued that inflation and wage growth remain weak despite positive signs on euro area growth and reduced downside risks.

In terms of commodities, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait gave clear signals in April that OPEC plans to extend its production cut agreement with non-member producers into the second half of the year. WTI crude oil prices were ~\$0.80 per barrel lower for the month. Aided by lower bond yields, spot gold prices edged ~1.2% higher and closed the month at \$1269 per oz.

North American equity highlights

April 2017

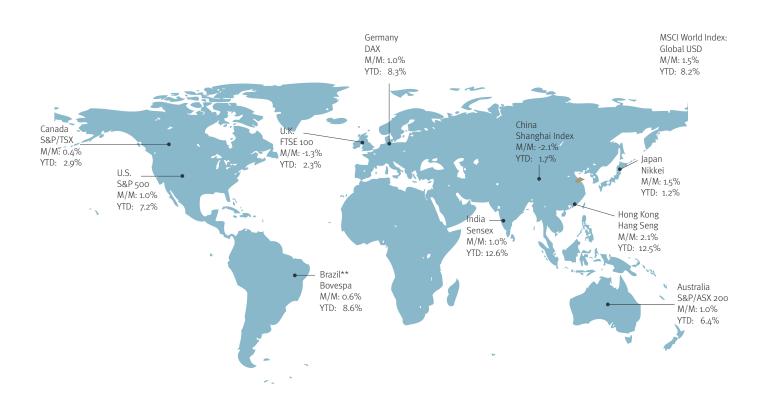


¹Bloomberg ²RBC Capital Markets Pricing Data Source: Bloomberg

World markets

April month-over-month and year-to-date performance

For the month of April, most global indices ended in positive territory. In the Americas, the S&P 500, S&P/TSX, and Brazil's Bovespa rose by 1.0%, 0.4%, and 0.6%, respectively. In Europe, Germany's DAX moved higher by 1.0% while U.K.'s FTSE moved lower by 1.3%. In Asia, Hong Kong's Hang Seng and India's Sensex closed the month up 2.1% and 1.0%, respectively and China's Shanghai Index closed the month down 2.1%. Australia's S&P/ASX 200 and Japan's Nikkei closed higher by 1.0% and 1.5%, respectively. Overall, the MSCI World Index increased by 8.2% YTD.



All returns are on a total return basis unless otherwise noted. All returns calculated in local currency except for MSCI World
** These indices are calcuated on a price return basis

Source: Bloomberg, RBC Wealth Management, 04/30/17

Canadian & U.S. equities

April 2017



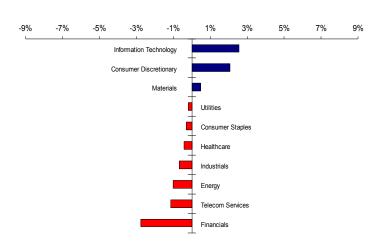
-6% -5% -4% -3% -2% -1% 0% 1% 2% 3% 4% 5% 6% Telecom Services Consumer Staples Consumer Discretionary Information Technology Industrials

Materials

Financials

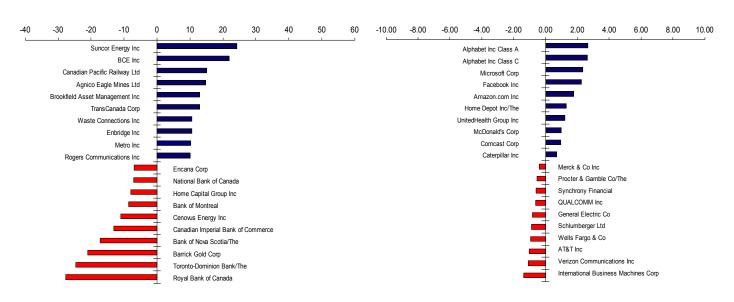
Healthcare

S&P 500 sector movement



Top 10 S&P/TSX contributors/decliners by index points

Top 10 S&P 500 contributors/decliners by index points



Source: Bloomberg

Canadian and U.S. economic data

April 2017

Release Date	Economic Indicators: Canada	Period	Consensus	Actual	Prior
04/28/2017	Gross Domestic Product (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	0.10%	0.00%	0.60%
04/28/2017	Gross Domestic Product (y-o-y, SA)	Feb	2.60%	2.50%	2.30%
	Labour market				
04/07/2017	Net Change in Employment (000, SA)	Mar	5.7	19.4	15.3
04/07/2017	Participation Rate (SA)	Mar		65.90%	65.80%
04/07/2017	Unemployment Rate (SA)	Mar	6.70%	6.70%	6.60%
	Housing market				
04/10/2017	Housing Starts (000, SAAR)	Mar	214.5	253.7	214.2
04/13/2017	New Housing Price Index (y-o-y)	Feb	3.10%	3.30%	3.10%
04/18/2017	Existing Home Sales (m-o-m)	Mar		1.10%	5.20%
04/12/2017	Teranet/National Bank HPI (m-o-m)	Mar		0.90%	1.00%
	Consumer & manufacturing				
04/26/2017	Retail Sales (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	0.00%	-0.60%	2.30%
04/26/2017	Retail Sales Less Autos (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	-0.30%	-0.10%	2.30%
04/13/2017	Manufacturing Sales (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	-0.70%	-0.20%	0.10%
	Trade				
04/04/2017	Merchandise Trade (billion, SA)	Feb	0.60	-0.97	0.42
	Prices				
04/21/2017	Consumer Price Index (m-o-m)	Mar	0.40%	0.20%	0.20%
04/21/2017	Consumer Price Index (y-o-y)	Mar	1.80%	1.60%	2.00%
04/28/2017	Industrial Product Price (m-o-m)	Mar	0.30%	0.80%	0.30%
04/28/2017	Raw Materials Price Index (m-o-m)	Mar	-0.50%	-1.60%	1.30%
	Other indicators				
04/24/2017	Wholesale Sales (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	-1.00%	-0.20%	3.00%
04/07/2017	Ivey Purchasing Managers Index (SA)	Mar	56.0	61.1	55
04/06/2017	Building Permits (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	1%	-3%	6%

Release date	Economic indicators: U.S.	Period	Consensus	Actual	Prior
04/28/2017	GDP (q-o-q, SAAR)	1Q A	1.00%	0.70%	2.10%
04/28/2017	GDP Price Index (q-o-q, SAAR)	1Q A	2.00%	2.30%	2.10%
04/28/2017	Core PCE (q-o-q, SAAR)	1Q A	2.00%	2.00%	1.30%
	Labour market				
04/07/2017	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (000, SA)	Mar	180.0	98.0	219.0
04/07/2017	Unemployment Rate (SA)	Mar	4.70%	4.50%	4.70%
	Housing market				
04/18/2017	Building Permits (000, SAAR)	Mar	1250.00	1260.00	1216.00
04/18/2017	Housing Starts (000, SAAR)	Mar	1250.00	1215.00	1303.00
04/25/2017	New Home Sales (ooo, SAAR)	Mar	584.00	621.00	587.00
04/21/2017	Existing Home Sales (million, SAAR)	Mar	5.60	5.71	5.47
04/17/2017	NAHB Housing Market Index (SA)	Apr	70	68	71
04/03/2017	Construction Spending (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	1.00%	0.80%	0.80%
	Consumer & manufacturing				
04/14/2017	Advance Retail Sales (m-o-m, SA)	Mar	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.20%
04/14/2017	Retail Sales Less Autos (m-o-m, SA)	Mar	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%
04/25/2017	Consumer Confidence (SA)	Apr	122.5	120.3	124.9
04/28/2017	U. of Michigan Confidence	Apr F	98.0	97.0	98.0
04/28/2017	Personal Consumption (q-o-q, SAAR)	1Q A	0.90%	0.30%	3.50%
04/27/2017	Durable Goods Orders (m-o-m, SA)	Mar P	1.30%	0.70%	2.30%
04/04/2017	Factory Orders (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	1.00%	1.00%	1.50%
	Trade				
04/12/2017	Import Price Index (m-o-m)	Mar	-0.20%	-0.20%	0.40%
04/12/2017	Import Price Index (y-o-y)	Mar	4.00%	4.20%	4.80%
04/04/2017	Trade Balance (billion, SA)	Feb	-44.6	-43.6	-48.2
	Prices				
04/14/2017	Consumer Price Index (m-o-m, SA)	Mar	0.00%	-0.30%	0.10%
04/14/2017	Consumer Price Index (y-o-y)	Mar	2.60%	2.40%	2.70%
04/14/2017	CPI Core Index (SA)	Mar	251.65	250.99	251.30
03/31/2017	PCE Deflator (y-o-y, SA)	Feb	2.10%	2.10%	1.90%
	Other indicators				
04/03/2017	ISM Manufacturing Index (SA)	Mar	57.2	57.2	57-7
04/28/2017	Chicago Purchasing Manager Index	Apr	56.2	58.3	57.7
04/20/2017	Philadelphia Fed Index	Apr	25.5	22.0	32.8
04/20/2017	Leading Indicators (m-o-m)	Mar	0.20%	0.40%	0.50%
04/14/2017	Business Inventories (m-o-m, SA)	Feb	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%

Source: Bloomberg $SA = Seasonally \ Adjusted; SAAR = Seasonally \ Adjusted \ Annual \ Rate; \ m-o-m = Month-over-month \% \ change; \ q-o-q = Quarter-over-quarter \% \ change; \ y-o-y = Year-over-year \% \ change.$

Notable Canadian dividend activity – April 2017

Increases				
Company	\$ Cha	ınge	Ex-Date	% Change
Pembina Pipeline Corp	Prior: \$0.1600	New: \$0.1700	April 21, 2017	6.25%
Enercare Inc.	Prior: \$0.0770	New: \$0.0800	April 11, 2017	3.90%

Decreases				
Company	\$ Change		Ex-Date	% Change
Surge Energy Inc.	Prior: \$0.0071	New: \$0.0071	May 15, 2017	-0.05%
Canadian Apartment Print_Area REIT	Prior: \$0.1067	New: \$0.1067	April 28, 2017	-0.01%

Source: Bloomberg



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