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Monthly World Markets Report



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See Legal Disclaimer and Important Disclosure Footnotes at the end of this report for disclosures, including potential conflicts of interest. Complete research on any securities mentioned in this report is available from your Investment Advisor. All prices quoted in this report are as of the close of markets on September 25, 2009.

The "Other" Financials

The Toronto Stock Exchange is well known for being a resource-heavy stock market, a claim that is substantiated by the fact that 46% of the S&P/TSX Composite Index consists of energy and material stocks. The largest single sector, however, remains financials, which makes up 32% of the benchmark index. This is a sector that is well known to most investors, as the group has provided an average annual return of 10.1% over the past 15 years – and that doesn't even factor in the healthy dividends for which the sector is known.

When considering financials for their portfolios, many investors only focus on bank stocks, ignoring the many other options that can, at times, outperform this group. Two areas sometimes overlooked are real estate and insurance companies. One may not think of real estate companies as comparable to banks, but their exposure to credit conditions and interest rates makes their share prices highly correlated to bank stocks. Insurance stocks are also positively correlated to bank stocks.

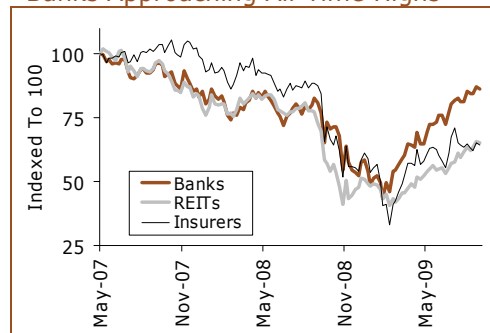
This correlation held true through last year's financial crisis as each group fell at least 50% from their peaks. Similarly, bank, insurance and real estate stocks began to rebound in unison in early March, although to varying degrees. The bank stock index is now just 14% below its peak in May 2007, while insurance stocks and REITs are 39% and 40% below their respective peaks.

Much of the positive optimism surrounding bank stocks is justified. The stabilization in the economy means credit losses should be manageable. Moreover, the recovery in equity and debt markets is bolstering investment banking and trading revenues. Canada's banks are in much better financial condition than many of their global peers and, thus, are unlikely to experience a major correction. However, given the relative performance in recent months, one should not ignore other financial stocks that are still well below their record levels.

Over the past several years, life insurance companies had been very active in selling guaranteed investment products that ultimately led to large losses for the insurers when it became apparent that equity markets would take several years to surpass their previous highs. Given the difficulties experienced over the past year, some life insurers have signalled that they will book charges in the third quarter as they reassess various actuarial assumptions associated with their guaranteed investment products and other items. Once these issues are behind them, however, improving debt and equity markets should set the stage for improving earnings in the years ahead.

The S&P/TSX REIT Index has risen 63% in the recent bull market, yet still offers a 7% yield. Should equity markets cool off in the coming months, this yield could provide a bit of a buffer. Bank stocks should still be solid long-term investments, especially as earnings growth returns over the next two years. However, for diversification purposes, investors should consider the other financial stocks, as they, too, have some upside.

Banks Approaching All-Time Highs



Source: Bloomberg

SUNIL BHARDWAJ, CFA, MBA
Private Client Investing

What's New About Bond New Issues

Back in December, amidst the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, cash was considered king and government debt was outperforming nearly every asset class. In the middle of this perfect storm, Canadian banks were issuing capital trust securities in order to shore up their balance sheets. On December 12, 2008, Bank of Montreal (BMO) announced a capital trust new issue with a 10.221% coupon and callable on 12/31/18. The price back then was par, and those still holding the securities are sitting on an investment that has appreciated 32%, before even considering the coupon payment received. Of course hindsight is always 20/20 and economists and investors were rightly cautious at the time, fearing that the situation could have gotten worse. This is, of course, an extreme example of a missed opportunity, but it is useful to remember the lesson learned when considering new bond issues that are coming to market today. While 30% gains in under a year are highly unlikely, there are opportunities in what looks to be an active corporate new issue market over the next few months.

Why Are Companies Issuing Now?

At the heart of every new debt issuance is the basic need for cash. Money raised by debt issuance can be used to pay down older more expensive debt, finance acquisitions, purchase capital goods, or for any other of a myriad of legitimate business uses. There are also numerous reasons why one should not be surprised to see an increase in issuance of new debt in the Canadian marketplace. The biggest factor is the pent up demand for cash. For all except the highest quality of issuers, companies that needed to raise cash during the credit crunch simply could not find enough interested investors due to the heightened risk aversion. Now that fear has subsided, those companies are coming to market to finance their needs. The other key factor is the decline in interest rates. With the Bank of Canada (BoC) expected to keep its benchmark interest rate at the historic low of 0.25% until at least Q2/2010, now is the ideal time for firms to take advantage of low borrowing costs and issue debt.

Who Is Issuing?

In the past few weeks there has been a flurry of activity in the corporate debt new issue market. In August we saw a shift from predominantly bank-issued debt to a more diverse selection. This is positive for investors, as the recent issues have been from a wide variety of investment grade companies.

Recent Bond New Issues

Issue	Date		Size
	Announced		
Cameco 5.67% 09/02/19	08/26/09		\$500 mln
Fairfax 7.5% 08/19/19	08/13/09		\$400 mln
Enbridge 4.77% 09/02/19	08/28/09		\$400 mln
Groupe Aeroplan 7.9 09/02/14	08/27/09		\$150 mln
GE 5.68 09/10/19	09/02/09		\$700 mln

Source: CIBC World Markets Inc.

Why Buy A New Issue?

With interest rates so low, many older bond issues that have higher coupons trade at premium prices in order to lower their yield down to prevailing market rates. Thus, it is currently very difficult to find bonds that trade close to par; a problem solved with new issues, which are usually sold close to par.

A second advantage relates to scarcity. If the debt issue is small, the desired quantities could be scarce when it begins trading, driving its price upward. (However, one should also be aware that in scarce markets, the spread between bid and ask prices could be wide and if an investor needs to sell the bond suddenly, they might not receive the ideal price.) Perhaps the strongest argument for buying new issues is the attractive yields they offer. When a company is selling new debt, it wants to generate high demand. Thus, it usually offers a higher yield than investors can find on similarly-rated debt that already trades in the marketplace. Such issues often appreciate in value immediately after they begin trading, bringing their yields in line with the rest of the market.

Performance Of Recent Issues

Issue	Issue Price (\$)	Current Price (\$)
Cameco 5.67% 09/02/19	100.424	101.88
Fairfax 7.5% 08/19/19	99.639	105.55
Enbridge 4.77% 09/02/19	99.953	100.93
Groupe Aeroplan 7.9 09/02/14	100.00	101.00
GE 5.68 09/10/19	99.925	100.89

Source: CIBC World Markets Inc., as of September 25, 2009

Be Realistic About Availability

Although scarcity can be an advantage for those who purchase new issues, it is also the key limitation of this strategy. Not every issue is available to retail investors. Unfortunately some companies only sell their new issues to large institutional investors for sake of simplicity. It is also very common for the demand for a new issue to exceed available supply, limiting the quantity available to individual investors. Time can also be a limiting factor, as it sometimes only takes a few minutes between when a bond sale is announced and when it is sold out. Thus, it is always best to be in continual communication with your advisor about your needs so that when an issue comes to market, a decision can quickly be made as to whether or not it is a suitable investment.

There Is Always The Secondary Market

In cases where there is insufficient supply to satisfy demand on a new issue basis, there can be an opportunity to purchase the bond once it begins trading (in the secondary market). In addition to limited supply, it is important to remember that it is not uncommon for debt to trade at a premium immediately after issuance. Fortunately, with the expected increase in new issuances, there will be an increased opportunity to invest before they hit the secondary market.

JORDAN LACK

Associate, Fixed Income, Currencies & Distribution

Saving For The Benefit Of A Child

Recognizing the increasing costs of raising a child, many people would like to start setting funds aside as soon as possible for minor children or grandchildren. Here we discuss some ways of doing this for children who are Canadian residents.

First, it is useful to review Canadian income attribution rules as they apply to income of children under the age of 18. Basically, any passive (i.e., investment) income realized from assets given to a minor child by a grandparent, parent, aunt or uncle is not taxed in the hands of the child, but in the hands of the donor, until the year the child reaches the age of 18. However, this attribution does not apply to capital gains or losses realized on such assets, nor to income earned from any reinvested income.

Formal Trust

A formal trust is an arrangement governed by a written trust declaration. Unlike other arrangements, a trust can allow the trustee discretion to pay out funds (or not) to the beneficiary at any time and for any purpose. Subject to certain attribution rules and taxes on minor beneficiaries, income earned in a formal trust may also be taxed at the beneficiary's marginal tax rate, which would likely be lower than that of the trust. On the other hand, a trust has to file tax returns every year, and setup and operating costs are higher than those of other vehicles.

Formal trusts, because of the large amount of control they can provide and lack of restrictions on use, are particularly appropriate for large sums.

In-trust Account

An informal "in-trust" account is generally not treated as an actual trust. Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has indicated that if the assets belong to the child in fact and in law, it is willing to accept that (subject to the attribution rules), income from assets in an in-trust account is taxable in the hands of the child owner. If the assets do not belong to the child in fact and in law, income from the account is taxed in the hands of whoever actually owns it.

Informal in-trust accounts can be very easy to administer, and investment income will frequently be offset by the child's personal tax credit. Tax returns may not be required where income tax is not payable and no dispositions have been made. On the other hand, due to lack of documentation, in-trust accounts often suffer from ambiguity and can easily be challenged, especially if assets in the account are not used for the benefit of the child.

Registered Education Savings Plan

A registered education savings plan (RESP) is a registered account set up to save for the future education expenses of a beneficiary of the account. There is a lifetime cumulative contribution limit of \$50,000 per beneficiary, but no annual limit, and investments in the account may grow on a tax-deferred basis until withdrawn. Although there are no deductions for contributions, contributions can be withdrawn tax-free.

The key feature of RESPs is the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) of 20% of annual contributions, up to a maximum grant of \$500 per beneficiary per year (carry-forward room can increase the amount to \$1,000 in a single year) with a cumulative lifetime maximum grant of \$7,200.

When investment income and CESGs are withdrawn for a qualifying educational purpose, these amounts are taxed in the hands of the beneficiary, not the subscriber. Utilizing the beneficiary's personal, tuition, education and textbook tax credits, these amounts can frequently be received tax-free.

In general, RESPs are most beneficial when the subscriber contributes just enough (\$2,500 annually) to maximize the CESG (i.e. "fishing for the grant"). The sponsor retains full discretion on the amounts paid to the beneficiary, and is not obliged to disburse anything.

The biggest drawback, however, is that unlike most other options, if the child does not use the funds for qualifying educational purposes, all grant moneys are clawed back and the income earned in the plan is taxed in the hands of the sponsor, at a rate 20% higher than the sponsor's own marginal tax rate.

Juvenile Life Insurance

Juvenile life insurance is an oft-overlooked vehicle for setting aside funds for a child. A parent (or grandparent) takes out a universal life policy on the life of the child, builds up the investment side of the policy, and controls it until such time as they give the policy to the insured child (or the parent of the insured child). No tax arises at the time of such a transfer.

Any taxable withdrawals from the policy are then taxed in the hands of the child policy owner, and if they do not actually surrender or lapse the policy, they have a grandfathered life insurance policy for their own family protection or estate liquidity needs.

RRSP/TFSA

RRSPs are not particularly useful for saving for a minor, since the child typically has insufficient taxable income from which to deduct the contribution, assuming the child has contribution room in the first place. Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) contribution room does not begin to accumulate until the year the child reaches age 18.

Saving For The Kids Yourself

While saving on your own provides the ultimate in control, investment income and gains are taxed in the hands of the person doing the saving, which could result in a large tax bite.

Summary

There are many vehicles available in Canada to set aside assets for a child's benefit. The choice will depend on taxation, control, restrictions on contributions or use, government benefits, and cost. Canadians have a range of choices based on their own personal and family priorities.

JAN ARKEMA
Private Client Investing

As with any investment having potential tax implications, investors should consult with their own independent tax adviser. Please see full disclaimer on pg. 8.

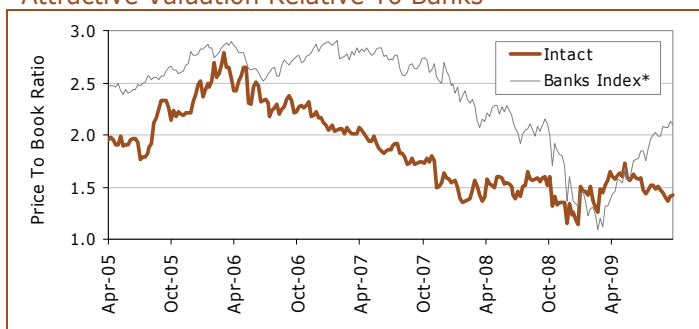
Canadian Equities

Intact Financial Corp. (IFC, \$33.22, Sector Performer) Price Target: \$39.75

When it comes to financial services stocks many investors focus their attention on banks, while sometimes considering life insurers and REITs. Property and casualty (P&C) companies often get little consideration, yet Intact Financial Corp. has many qualities that investors desire, including: a multi-billion dollar market capitalization; consistently strong returns on equity (ROE); little financial leverage; and a history of dividend growth.

Formerly known as ING Canada Inc., the company is Canada's largest provider of home, auto and business insurance through its *bellairdirect*, *Grey Power*, and *Canada Brokerlink* divisions. CIBC World Markets Inc. (CIBC) analyst Paul Holden believes Intact represents the best-in-class P&C insurer, as it has achieved an average ROE of 16.7% from 1993 to 2008 versus an industry average of just 10.2%. Mr. Holden believes Intact has been able to accomplish this through its sophisticated pricing system, the benefits of being 30% larger than its nearest competitor, and its strong management team.

Attractive Valuation Relative To Banks



* S&P/TSX Banks Index; Source: Bloomberg

Intact has increased its dividend every year since it became a publicly traded company in 2005 and its current 3.9% dividend yield now rivals those of the major banks. The company has also returned excess cash to shareholders by buying back a significant number of shares in each of the last two years.

A potential catalyst for the stock is a possible acquisition. Some global financial institutions are experiencing financial difficulties, which could prompt them to divest their Canadian P&C operations at an attractive price. Intact would be well-positioned in such a scenario given that it is cash-rich with very little debt, leaving it with \$716 million of excess capital.

Since March 9, financial stocks have rebounded 93%, while Intact's shares have risen a mere 6%. If bank stocks begin to lose their steam, investors may not want to overlook this company given its strong track record, leading market position, strong balance sheet and history of dividend growth.

Cineplex Galaxy Income Fund (CGX.UN, \$15.73, Sector Outperformer) Price Target: \$18.00

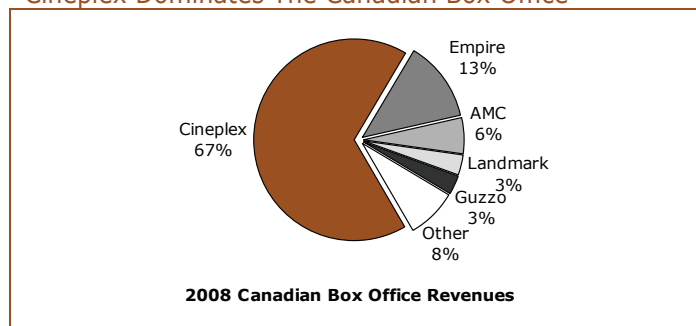
Boasting 129 locations across the country and a 67% share of national box office revenues, Cineplex Galaxy Income Fund is the premier movie theatre operator in Canada.

Even with the myriad of entertainment options available to consumers today, from concerts to sporting events, a trip to the local movie theatre continues to offer a strong value proposition. The difficult economic environment has seen consumers shift their entertainment spending to such value offerings. As evidence, Canadian movie box office receipts are up 9.5% year to date. For Cineplex, this has translated into a 19.8% year-over-year increase in box office revenues and a 19.7% rise in concession revenues in the second quarter. In addition to rising attendance, the company was able to increase box office revenues per patron by 3.1% and concession revenues per patron by 3.0%.

CIBC analyst Bob Bek notes that while the film slate for the second half of the year looks promising, year-over-year box office growth will likely be tempered, particularly given the release of hits like *Dark Knight* a year ago. Still, he believes the high number of premium 3D films slated for release, coupled with expected concession strength, will buttress overall growth for Cineplex, resulting in another year of solid gains. Overall, he expects full year revenues and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) to be up 9.0% and 12.5%, respectively, from 2008 levels.

Given the success of 3D films, Cineplex continues to ramp up its digital rollout plans. Thus far, it has 164 digital projectors installed, of which 124 have 3D technology. Mr. Bek expects another 12-15 3D screens to be added in Q3/2009, which strongly positions Cineplex to capitalize on additional 3D movie releases.

Cineplex Dominates The Canadian Box Office



Source: Company Reports and CIBC World Markets Inc.

Cineplex's 8.0% yield is supported by a conservative payout ratio of under 60%. This, coupled with tax shelters available to it beyond 2010, lessens the risk that the company will need to cut its distribution upon converting to a corporation. As such, Mr. Bek believes Cineplex is a solid buy-and-hold income vehicle, even as it moves toward conversion to the corporate structure in 2011.

Company Name	Symbol	Stock Rating	Sector Weighting	Price 25-Sep-09	Price Target	Earnings Per Share (EPS)			P/E 2010E	Indicated Dividend	
						2008A	2009E	2010E		Rate	Yield
Intact Financial Corp.	IFC	SP	M	\$33.22	\$39.75	\$2.96	\$2.84	\$3.57	9.3x	\$1.28	3.9%
Cineplex Galaxy Income Fund	CGX.UN	SO	M	\$15.73	\$18.00	\$1.86 ^a	\$2.20 ^a	\$2.28 ^a	6.9x ^a	\$1.26 ^a	8.0%

A — Actual for the fiscal year; E — Estimate for the fiscal year. a - For Cineplex Galaxy, Distributable Cash Flow Per Unit (DCFPU), P/DCFPU and indicated distribution are displayed in lieu of EPS, P/E and indicated dividend, respectively. For a full description of the CIBC World Markets Research Rating System, please see page 8.

Open Text Corp. (OTC, \$41.17, Rating: Sector Outperformer) Price Target: US\$45.00 / C\$49.09^b

When seeking a Canadian technology stock, the default name for many investors is Research In Motion Ltd. (RIM). While the BlackBerry maker gets all the press, Open Text Corp., another Waterloo, Ontario based company, has quietly generated handsome returns for investors. Over the past two years, Open Text shares have risen 64%, while RIM's have fallen 23%.

Quietly Outperforming The Heavyweight



Source: Bloomberg

Open Text, the world's largest independent provider of Enterprise Content Management (ECM) solutions, helps companies manage business-critical documents and files including vital records, Web content, digital files (images, audio, and video), and email. ECM solutions help corporations organize, control and access vital business content. In many cases, market demand for this software is driven by customers' needs for regulatory compliance, which has increased over the past decade, particularly since the U.S. passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

CIBC analyst Paul Lechem believes Open Text demonstrated the effectiveness of its business model through its performance over the tumultuous past year. Despite going through a significant recession, the software company reported that earnings per share in the quarter ended June 30, 2009 rose 18% year over year due to strong cost controls. Open Text's increasing economies of scale and focus on efficiency have resulted in improving margins, prompting management to move up its target range for operating margins to 22% to 27% versus prior guidance of 20% to 25%.

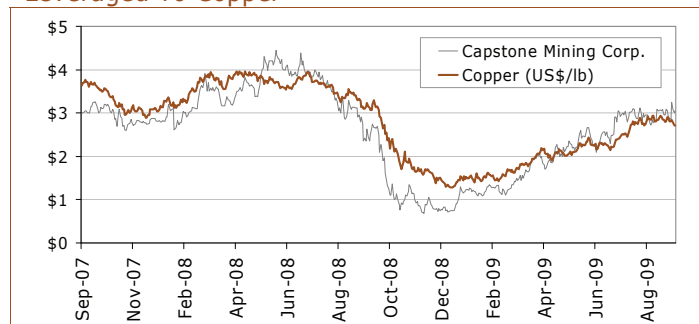
Mr. Lechem expects Open Text will effectively use excess cash to make accretive acquisitions. On July 21, the company closed its acquisition of Vignette, a struggling Web Content Management company that Mr. Lechem expects will add US\$0.20 in earnings per share annually by the end of F2010. Overall, he believes the company will grow earnings per share 8.8% in F2010 and 19.2% in F2011.

While the technology sector in Canada is sparse, there are select companies such as Open Text that have a history of executing and delivering value for shareholders.

Capstone Mining Corp. (CS, \$3.06, Rating: Sector Outperformer – Speculative) Price Target: \$4.50

Copper has been one of the best-performing commodities this year, rising 95%. Along with other industrial commodities such as oil and nickel, copper has been rising on evidence that the global economy is recovering, led by accelerating growth in many emerging countries. While many natural resources stocks have had a strong run in the past nine months, CIBC analyst Ian Parkinson sees further upside in shares of Capstone Mining Corp.

Leveraged To Copper



Source: Bloomberg

As a result of its recent merger with Sherwood Copper Corp., Capstone now has two producing base metal mines – Minto in Yukon and Cozamin in Mexico – and one potential future mine – the Kutcho project in B.C. In 2009, Mr. Parkinson expects Capstone to produce between 44,000 and 50,000 tonnes of copper at a cost of US\$1.05/lb., net of credits, along with 4,560 tonnes of zinc, 37,000 ounces of gold, and 1.8 million ounces of silver, generating an estimated US\$278 million of revenue in 2009.

The company's primary property is the Minto copper and gold mine, located 240 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse, with 2,746 hectares of mining claims. Recent exploratory drill holes continue to encounter high-grade copper-gold zones.

The second area of focus is Cozamin, a copper mine with by-product production in the form of zinc, silver, and lead. The property has been mined for almost 500 years, yet the asset has not been fully explored, even around areas that produced in the past. Capstone management remains highly optimistic about the property and, in September, announced it has acquired three mineral claims immediately adjacent to the Cozamin mine.

Capstone has significant potential as it works toward developing into a mid-tier producer but the miner is still surveying its resource base. As such, Mr. Parkinson assigns a "Speculative" qualifier to his Sector Outperformer rating.

**SUNIL BHARDWAJ, MBA, CFA, YOGESH OZA, MA, CFA
& DANIELA CERNOBORI, CFA**
Private Client Investing

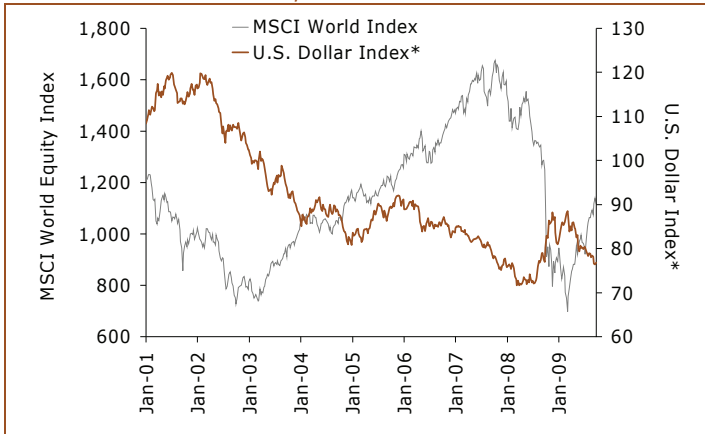
Company Name	Symbol	Stock Rating	Sector Weighting	Price 25-Sep-09	Price Target	Earnings Per Share (EPS)			P/E 2010E	Indicated Dividend	
						2008A	2009E	2010E		Rate	Yield
Open Text Corp.	OTC	SO	M	\$41.17	US\$45.00 / C\$49.09 ^b	US\$2.49 ^c	US\$2.71 ^c	US\$3.23 ^c	13.9x ^b	Nil	Nil
Capstone Mining Corp.	CS	SO-S	M	\$3.06	\$4.50	US\$1.47	US\$0.24	US\$0.63	4.5x ^b	Nil	Nil

A – Actual for the fiscal year; E – Estimate for the fiscal year. b – Open Text and Capstone Mining report their earnings in U.S. dollars. Where applicable, price target and earnings for P/E converted to Canadian dollars using a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 0.9166. c – Earnings per share figures are for 2009A, 2010E and 2011E; Open Text's fiscal year ends in June. **For a full description of the CIBC World Markets Research Rating System, please see page 8.**

Charting Trends

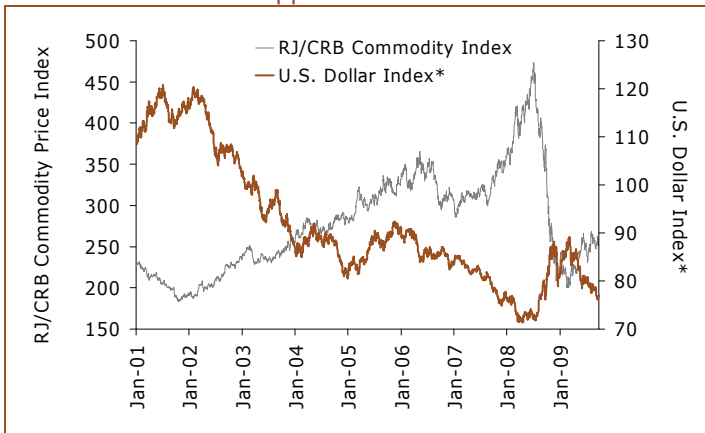
It is often said that a picture is worth a thousand words. We agree. In this section we examine a few interesting charts in order to better understand market dynamics and uncover some investing ideas. It is important to remember, however, that historical relationships or patterns may not always repeat themselves in the future.

As The U.S. Dollar Slid, Stocks Rallied...



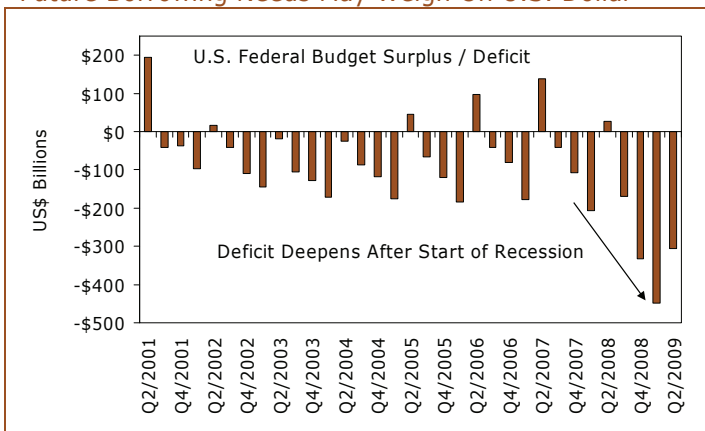
Source: Bloomberg

...And Commodities Appreciated



Source: Bloomberg

Future Borrowing Needs May Weigh On U.S. Dollar



Source: Bloomberg

* The U.S. Dollar Index tracks the U.S. dollar against a basket of six major global currencies.

Greenback: A Precursor To The Trend Of Asset Classes?

For most of this past decade, the U.S. dollar has exhibited strong inverse relationships with equities and other asset classes. Should this trend continue, gauging where the greenback may be headed in the near and long term can help investors better position their portfolios.

After the U.S. dollar began its descent in 2002, equities started to rally, sending global stocks, as represented by the MSCI World Index, up an impressive 58.3% from the beginning of 2002 to 2007's end. During this period, the greenback declined 34.3%, all while the U.S. economy grew at a strong pace, as low borrowing costs and easy access to credit fuelled consumption by Americans. Part of this spending translated into higher demand for goods and services produced abroad, which meant U.S. dollars were sold to buy foreign currencies, thereby putting pressure on the greenback. A falling American dollar also helped push the value of commodities higher, as they typically move inversely with the greenback. Because the prices for commodities such as oil and copper are priced in U.S. dollars, a declining greenback will mean that commodities need to be re-priced higher to maintain the same value prior to the change in the currency, assuming demand and supply for the commodity remain constant.

Currently, several macro factors suggest the U.S. dollar may drift lower over the long term. After committing hundreds of billions of dollars to rescue the financial system and revive economic activity, the U.S. government has already begun issuing debt to pay for its efforts, a move that could weigh on the country's currency. This is in addition to the already large federal budget deficit arising from costly defense and healthcare spending.

Furthermore, the concern that global central banks may begin diversifying away from the U.S. dollar is starting to gain traction, with China recently putting some of its vast currency reserves in a basket of securities instead of holding just U.S. Treasuries. And as equity markets recover, and investors become increasingly confident, they will likely trade out of U.S. Treasuries – a safe-haven destination – in favour of global stocks and bonds, which could pressure the U.S. dollar.

While it is difficult to project precisely where the greenback is headed in the near term, it does appear to have several headwinds working against it in the long run. If the U.S. dollar does continue to weaken, investors should remember that a weak greenback has been good to commodities and equities, asset classes they could consider adding to.

DONATO SCOLAMIERO, CFA
Private Client Investing

CIBC Economics Department Interest Rate Outlook

Interest Rates (%) – End of Qtr		25-Sep-09	Dec/09	Mar/10
3-month T-Bill	Canada	0.24	0.23	0.25
	U.S.	0.10	0.15	0.15
10-year Gov't Bond Yield	Canada	3.37	3.30	3.50
	U.S.	3.32	3.50	3.85
US\$/C\$		0.917	0.855	0.877

Source: CIBC World Markets Inc.

CIBC World Markets Economic Outlook

Economic Outlook		2008A	2009F	2010F
Real GDP Growth (% Chg)	Canada	0.4	-2.3	2.0
	U.S.	0.4	-2.4	1.5
Consumer Price Index (% Chg)	Canada	2.4	0.2	1.4
	U.S.	3.8	-0.6	1.7

Source: CIBC World Markets Inc.

Disclosures And Disclaimers

Companies Mentioned in this Report that Are Covered by CIBC World Markets

Bank of Montreal (2a, 2c, 2e, 3a, 3c, 6c, 7) (BMO-TSX, C\$53.05, Sector Performer)
 Capstone Mining Corporation (2g) (CS-TSX, C\$3.06, Sector Outperformer - Speculative)
 Cineplex Galaxy Income Fund (7, 9) (CGX.UN-TSX, C\$15.73, Sector Outperformer)
 Enbridge Inc. (2a, 2c, 2e, 2g, 7, 9) (ENB-TSX, C\$41.10, Sector Outperformer)
 Groupe Aeroplan Inc. (2a, 2c, 2e, 2g, 7) (AER-TSX, C\$9.50, Sector Outperformer)
 Intact Financial Corp. (2a, 2c, 2e, 2g, 3a, 3c, 7, 14) (IFC-TSX, C\$33.22, Sector Performer)
 Open Text Corporation (2g) (OTEX-NASDAQ, US\$37.83, Sector Outperformer)
 Research In Motion Limited (2g) (RIMM-NASDAQ, US\$68.91, Sector Outperformer)

Companies Mentioned in this Report that Are Not Covered by CIBC World Markets

Cameco Corporation (CCO-TSX, C\$30.47, Not Rated)
 Fairfax Financial Holdings (FFH-NYSE, US\$360.00, Not Rated)
 General Electric (GE-NYSE, US\$16.37, Not Rated)

Key to Important Disclosure Footnotes:

- 1 CIBC World Markets Corp. makes a market in the securities of this company.
- 2a This company is a client for which a CIBC World Markets company has performed investment banking services in the past 12 months.
- 2b CIBC World Markets Corp. has managed or co-managed a public offering of securities for this company in the past 12 months.
- 2c CIBC World Markets Inc. has managed or co-managed a public offering of securities for this company in the past 12 months.
- 2d CIBC World Markets Corp. has received compensation for investment banking services from this company in the past 12 months.
- 2e CIBC World Markets Inc. has received compensation for investment banking services from this company in the past 12 months.
- 2f CIBC World Markets Corp. expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services from this company in the next 3 months.
- 2g CIBC World Markets Inc. expects to receive or intends to seek compensation for investment banking services from this company in the next 3 months.
- 3a This company is a client for which a CIBC World Markets company has performed non-investment banking, securities-related services in the past 12 months.
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- 5a The CIBC World Markets Corp. analyst(s) who covers this company also has a long position in its common equity securities.
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- 7 CIBC World Markets Corp., CIBC World Markets Inc., and their affiliates, in the aggregate, beneficially own 1% or more of a class of equity securities issued by this company.
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- 11 The equity securities of this company are restricted voting shares.
- 12 The equity securities of this company are subordinate voting shares.
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CIBC World Markets Research Rating System

Abbreviation	Rating	Description
Stock Ratings		
SO	Sector Outperformer	Stock is expected to outperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SP	Sector Performer	Stock is expected to perform in line with the sector during the next 12-18 months.
SU	Sector Underperformer	Stock is expected to underperform the sector during the next 12-18 months.
NR	Not Rated	CIBC does not maintain an investment recommendation on the stock.
R	Restricted	CIBC World Markets is restricted*** from rating the stock.
Sector Weightings**		
O	Overweight	Sector is expected to outperform the broader market averages.
M	Market Weight	Sector is expected to equal the performance of the broader market averages.
U	Underweight	Sector is expected to underperform the broader market averages.
NA	None	Sector rating is not applicable.

**Broader market averages refer to the S&P 500 in the U.S. and the S&P/TSX Composite in Canada.

"Speculative" indicates that an investment in this security involves a high amount of risk due to volatility and/or liquidity issues.

***Restricted due to a potential conflict of interest.

"CC" indicates Commencement of Coverage. The analyst named started covering the security on the date specified.

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