



EXPECTED DELAYS OF LARGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO RESTRAIN NOVA SCOTIA'S GROWTH RATE, SAYS RBC

TORONTO, July 3, 2008 — Probable delays in the launch of construction of two large capital expenditure projects are expected to restrain growth of Nova Scotia's economy to two per cent in 2008 and 2.4 per cent in 2009, according to the latest provincial forecast released today by RBC.

“Recent indications are that the large \$4.5 billion Maple LNG project and related Keltic Petrochemical plant may be delayed due to difficulties securing feed stocks,” said Craig Wright, senior vice-president and chief economist, RBC. “As a result, we are now assuming that construction of these projects will not get underway until sometime next year, prompting us to downgrade our forecast slightly.”

Despite the downward growth revisions, Nova Scotia's economic outlook remains positive. Underlying economic support will be provided by construction work on other large projects, such as the Deep Panuke natural gas development and ongoing spending on wind-power generation. Consumer spending appears on a solid upward track, and strength is also evident in the province's manufacturing sector, specifically aerospace and shipbuilding, which has shown impressive gains over the first fourth months of the year. The report notes that the delayed start of the LNG facility is also expected to curb employment growth, which is already showing signs of slowing down in the first five months of this year.

The main theme of the Provincial Outlook continues to be the different paths the Eastern and Western parts of the country are taking. Record-high commodity prices and strong global demand for resources sustain unprecedented prosperity in the Western provinces, while the strong Canadian dollar, downturn in the U.S. economy and high energy prices continue to cause hardship in key sectors in provinces east of Manitoba. Saskatchewan is projected to lead all of the provinces in economic growth for both 2008 and 2009, followed by Alberta, while Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario are expected to lag the group this year, but should show some improvement next year.

The RBC Economics Provincial Outlook assesses the provinces according to economic growth, employment growth, unemployment rates, personal income growth, retail sales, housing starts, and the Consumer Price Index.

According to the report (available online as of 8 a.m. E.D.T., at www.rbc.com/economics/market/pdf/provfcst.pdf), provincial forecast details are as follows:

	Real GDP			Housing starts			Retail sales			Employment			CPI		
	07	08	09	Thousands			07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09
NFLD.	9.1	0.2	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	8.9	6.0	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.4
P.E.I.	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	7.7	4.5	3.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.8	3.2	1.5
N.S.	1.6	2.0	2.4	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.5	4.5	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.6
N.B.	1.6	2.0	2.5	4.2	4.2	3.4	5.7	4.6	4.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.5
QUE.	2.4	1.0	2.3	48.6	47.1	40.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.4
ONT.	2.1	0.7	2.2	68.1	68.7	59.3	3.9	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
MAN.	3.3	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.9	4.5	8.8	8.5	7.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.5
SASK.	2.8	3.7	3.8	6.0	6.6	4.5	13.0	12.0	11.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	2.6
ALTA.	3.3	3.1	3.0	48.3	38.3	35.1	9.3	4.5	7.0	4.7	3.0	2.1	5.0	3.3	2.5
B.C.	3.1	2.2	2.9	39.2	37.2	30.5	6.7	4.5	7.5	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5
CANADA	2.7	1.4	2.5	228	216	184	5.8	5.2	5.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.6

For more information, please contact:

Craig Wright, RBC Economics, (416) 974-7457
 Robert Hogue, RBC Economics, (416) 974-6192
 Jackie Braden, RBC Media Relations, (416) 974-2124