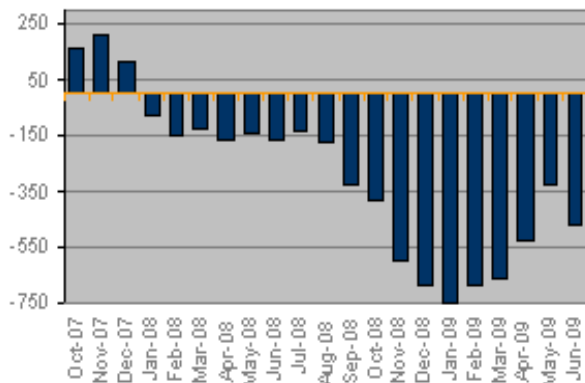


CHART OF THE DAY

U.S. Non-farm payrolls



The U.S. unemployment rate hit 9.5 percent in June as employers cut 467,000 jobs, a bigger reduction than forecast.

TODAY'S TOP NEWS

- U.S. loses 467,000 jobs in June, jobless rate rises
- U.S. Treasury to name up to 9 fund managers-source
- China says wants diversified FX, not pushing debate
- U.S. May factory orders rise, beat expectations
- U.S. FDIC proposes tough private equity guidelines
- ECB holds rates, to start buying bonds next week
- U.S. junk bond defaults rise to 9.2 pct in June-S&P
- Dissenting bondholders argue against GM asset sale
- Euro zone May jobless hits 10-yr high of 9.5 pct
- UK lenders expect to extend more credit in Q3

ECON WATCH

FOR MONDAY JULY 6

ET	Indicators	Unit	Reuters	Prior
-	US Market Holiday			
3:43	IT Markit/ADACI Servic PMI	ind	42.9	43.1
3:48	FR Markit/CDAF Servic PMI	ind	47.5	48.3
3:53	DE Markit Services PMI	ind	44.3	45.2
3:58	EZ Markit Services PMI	ind	44.5	44.8
3:58	EZ Markit-composite PMI	ind	44.4	44.0
4:28	GB CIPS/Markit Serv PMI	ind	52	51.7
5:00	EZ Retail sales mm	%	-0.1	0.2

Thomson Reuters LPC Webinar:

Thomson Reuters LPC offers a series of online forums that examine trends in the syndicated loan market. [For more please click here](#)

MARKETS TODAY

TODAY'S TOP STORY: U.S. employers cut far more jobs than expected last month and the unemployment rate hit 9.5 percent, the highest in nearly 26 years, underscoring the likelihood of a long, slow recovery from recession. [For more please click here](#)

TREASURIES: U.S. Treasury prices climbed as an unexpectedly sharp drop in June payrolls shook confidence in the prospects of economic stabilization, though supply concerns limited gains.

- 10-yr Treasury traded 13/32 higher in prices for a yield of 3.5 pct, down from 3.55 pct late Wednesday.
- 30-yr bond rose 10/32 in prices yielding 4.32 pct from 4.34 pct.
- 2-yr Treasury yield fell to 0.99 pct from 1.05 pct on Wednesday.
- 2-10's part of yield curve steepened by about 1 bps to 251 bps.
- U.S. Treasury said it will sell \$73 billion in long-dated regular and inflation securities after strong demand for a record \$104 billion in new debt last week.

FOREX: The dollar rose against most major currencies after the bleak U.S. jobs data renewed concerns about the economy and enhanced the greenback's safe-haven appeal.

- The euro fell 1.03 pct against the dollar to \$1.40.
- The dollar slipped 0.81 pct to 95.84 yen, earlier it hit as high as 96.89 yen before the jobs report.
- The dollar index rose 0.79 pct to 80.25.

CORPORATES: U.S. corporate bond spreads widened, reflecting the shift towards risk aversion, tracking weaker equities and the larger than forecast drop in NFP & higher unemployment rate..

- The CDX-IG.12 index widened by 6 bps to 137 bps.
- U.S. junk bonds default rates rose to 9.16 pct in June, up from 8.13 pct in May, S&P data showed.

STOCKS: U.S. stocks plummeted as the worse-than-expected slide in June non-farm payrolls fanned caution about economic recovery prospects.

- Dow slid 2.5 pct to 8,291.32, S&P was down 2.82 pct to 897.29 and Nasdaq dropped 2.67 pct to 1,796.52.
- S&P energy index dropped 3.78 pct, S&P retail index fell 3.8 pct and S&P financials index was down 3.71 pct.
- KBW banks index fell 2.82 pct.
- NRG Energy shares slumped 5.95 pct to \$24.5.

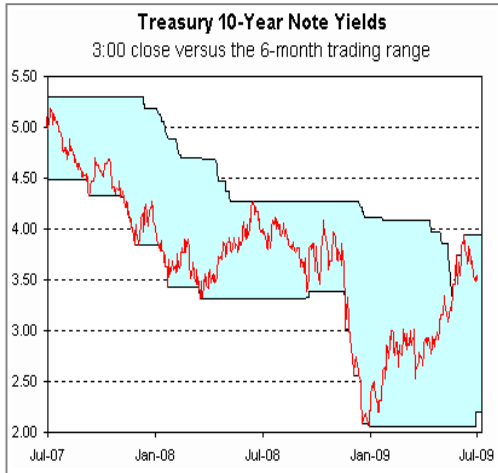
C & E: Swelling gasoline stocks and the much-bigger-than-expected job losses drove oil markets down more than \$3 to below \$67 a barrel.

- U.S. crude fell 3.87 pct to \$66.63 a barrel.
- Gold fell 1.07 pct to \$929.85 an ounce.
- The Reuters-Jefferies CRB index was down 2.11 pct to 245.86.

- [For MARKET SNAPSHOT click here](#)
- [For NEXT UP click here](#)
- [For DEEP DIVE click here](#)



MARKET SNAPSHOT as of 3:00 pm EST



TREASURIES <5> <500>

	BID	ASK	YIELD	CHANGE
1-Mo Bill	0.155	0.125	0.157	0.001
3-Mo Bill	0.160	0.150	0.162	-0.009
6-Mo Bill	0.300	0.290	0.305	-0.018
1-Year	0.475	0.470	0.483	-0.050
2-Year	100.258	100.289	0.994	0.109
3-Year	101.086	101.125	1.497	0.160
5-Year	100.898	100.945	2.433	0.387
7-Year	100.703	100.750	3.137	0.469
10-Year	96.891	96.953	3.500	0.328
30-Year	98.781	98.859	4.323	0.188

EQUITIES

	INDEX	CHANGE
DJIA	8327.97	-176.09
NASDAQ	1802.54	-43.18
S&P 500	901.73	-21.60

OIL

	PRICE	CHANGE
NYMEX	66.7	-2.7
BRENT	66.4	-2.4

EURODOLLAR FUTURES

	CLOSE	CHANGE
Jul-09	99.440	0.038
Sep-09	99.390	0.035
Dec-09	99.185	0.000
Mar-10	98.955	0.000

FUTURES

	PRICE	CHANGE
CBOT 5 yr	115.45	0.49
CBOT 10 yr	116.78	0.52
CBOT 30 yr	118.80	0.56

CURRENCIES

	BID	ASK
Euro	1.4021	1.4024
Sterling	1.6411	1.6420
JP Yen	95.84	95.86
Swiss Franc	1.0824	1.0828
Can Dollar	1.1611	1.1616
Mexico	13.1909	13.2420

FED FUNDS NYFRSM - 10AM

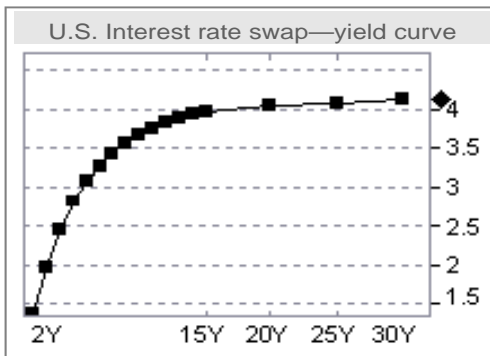
Open	0.2200	1m	0.3075
High	0.2200	3m	0.5788
Low	0.1500		

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

G/C		MORTGAGE REPOS	
O/N	0.300	O/N	0.300
2-Week	0.300	2-Week	0.300
1-Month	0.300	1-Month	0.300
3-Month	0.300	3-Month	0.350
AGENCY REPOS		i-REPO SM INDEX	
O/N	0.300	10:00 AM	0.230
2-Week	0.300	3:00 PM	0.217
1-Month	0.300		
3-Month	0.350		

IR SWAPS <19901>

	SPREAD		RATE	
2-Year	39.25	43.25	1.38	1.40
3-Year	49.50	53.50	1.99	2.00
5-Year	39.50	43.50	2.82	2.82
7-Year	17.25	21.25	3.31	3.30
10-Year	19.75	23.75	3.69	3.68
30-Year	-18.50	-14.50	4.14	4.12



EURODOLLAR DEPOSITS & OIS STRIPS (ASKED)

	BID	ASK	BID	ASK
O/N	0.200	0.250		
1-Month	0.250	0.650	0.201	0.211
3-Month	0.430	1.020	0.204	0.214
6-Month	0.870	1.370	0.246	0.256
12-Month	1.370	2.020	0.428	0.438

ACTIVE FANNIE MAE AGENCIES

TERM	COUPN	MATURITY	YIELD-SPREAD	YIELD
2-Year	1.375	28/04/2011	13	1.13
3-Year	1.875	20/04/2012	19	1.67
5-Year	3	28/07/2014	38.5	2.81
7-Year	5	15/03/2016	27.5	3.41
10-Year	-	-	-	-
30-Year	6.625	15/11/2030	56.75	4.89

ACTIVE FREDDIE MAC AGENCIES

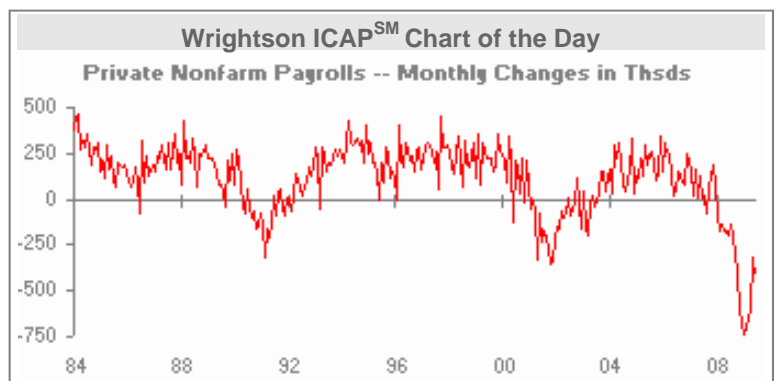
TERM	COUPN	MATURITY	YIELD-SPREAD	YIELD
2-Year	1.625	26/04/2011	13	1.13
3-Year	1.75	15/06/2012	30	1.78
5-Year	2.5	15/05/2014	36	2.79
7-Year	4.75	19/01/2016	21.5	3.35
10-Year	3.75	27/03/2019	40.5	3.92
30-Year	6.25	15/07/2032	54.5	4.87

Active MBS 15YR

	CPN	BID	ASK	YIELD
FNMA	5.0	103.2020	103.2220	3.540
FHLMC	5.0	103.1620	103.1820	3.559
GNMA	5.0	103.2420	103.2620	3.826

Active MBS 30YR

	CPN	BID	ASK	YIELD
FNMA	5.5	103.1200	103.1400	3.748
FHLMC	5.5	103.1300	103.1500	3.733
GNMA	5.5	103.1220	103.1420	4.431



TODAY'S TOP NEWS

U.S. loses 467,000 jobs in June, jobless rate rises

U.S. employers cut far more jobs than expected last month and the unemployment rate hit 9.5 percent, the highest in nearly 26 years, underscoring the likelihood of a long, slow recovery from recession.

The June job losses were more than 100,000 greater than the 363,000 consensus of Wall Street economists polled by Reuters and broke a four-month trend of moderation in job losses.

The jobless rate of 9.5 percent compared with 9.4 percent in May and was the highest since a matching unemployment rate in August 1983. Analysts had expected the rate to rise to 9.6 percent.

In a separate report, initial claims for state unemployment insurance fell to 614,000 in the week ended June 27 from an upwardly revised 630,000 the prior week, the Labor Department said.

Economists had expected claims to fall to 615,000 from an initially reported 627,000. Continuing claims for the week ended June 20 fell for only the third week this year, to 6.702 million from an upwardly revised 6.755 million the prior week.

China says wants diversified FX, not pushing debate

China hopes for diversification of the international currency system in the future and it would be "normal" for the issue to be raised at next week's Group of Eight summit, Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei said.

But he told a news briefing he had not heard that Beijing had requested a discussion about reserve currencies at the meetings in Italy.

"I have not heard that China has this request," He said in response to a reporter's question about the matter. "I have not heard of China raising this for discussion."

But he flagged that Beijing expected the issue to come up at the three-day G8 meeting starting next Wednesday.

"At present the U.S. dollar is the main reserve currency," He said. "We of course hope the exchange rate of the main reserve currency maintains stability."

"We will see more diversification, but I don't think anything's going to happen quickly because it would almost be like shooting yourself in the foot," said Mitul Kotecha, global head of FX at Calyon in Hong Kong.

U.S. FDIC proposes tough private equity guidelines

Private equity groups would have to meet strong capital requirements and pledge to maintain long-term investments before being allowed to buy failed banks, under controversial guidelines proposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The requirements call for private equity groups to provide a "contractual cross guarantee," meaning that, if one firm owns two banks, the healthier institution could provide support to the weaker.

The proposed guidelines would limit private equity groups from using the acquired bank to extend credit to their investment funds, affiliates or portfolio companies.

They also would require the private equity groups to make extensive disclosures, specifically about their ownership structure, so regulators could determine who is behind an investment in a failed bank.

FDIC Chairman Sheila Bair defended the strict proposals, saying they need to include strong capital requirements and other provisions to ensure the safety and soundness of the banks.

U.S. Treasury to name up to 9 fund managers-source

The U.S. Treasury Department is expected to name as many as nine fund managers to operate the long-awaited Public-Private Investment Program to cleanse banks of toxic assets, a person familiar with the plan said on Wednesday.

An announcement from Treasury could come as soon as, the person said, adding that the roster of firms is likely to include Allianz SE's Pacific Investment Management Co, or Pimco, BlackRock Inc, billionaire investor Wilbur Ross and private investor Angelo Gordon & Co.

What is more, the source familiar with the government's plan said "the potency of the program has been diluted due to a lack of seller enthusiasm and caution on the part of potential buyers regarding regulation".

U.S. May factory orders rise, beat expectations

New orders for U.S. manufactured goods jumped 1.2 percent in May, their largest increase in nearly a year, the Commerce Department reported on Thursday, beating analysts' expectations. Economists polled by Reuters had forecast that factory orders would only gain 0.8 percent. April's gain was revised downward to 0.5 percent from the originally reported 0.7 percent. Non-defense capital goods orders excluding aircraft, considered a measure of manufacturing activity, were up 4.7 percent in May, after falling 3.5 percent in April.

Separately, interest rates on U.S. 30-year fixed-rate mortgages dropped to 5.32 percent for the week ending July 2, according to a survey released on Thursday by home funding company Freddie Mac.

ECB holds rates, to start buying bonds next week

The European Central Bank kept euro zone interest rates at 1.0 percent, bolstering expectations they will stay there well into next year, and said it would start buying bonds next week.

ECB President Jean-Claude Trichet gave no sign the ECB was planning to move rates from the current record low level soon, saying they remained "appropriate". However, he left the door open for further cuts if needed.

He also revealed the bank will begin its unorthodox program of buying mortgage and public sector debt-backed bonds on July 6, targeting maturities of between three and 10 years.

National central banks will make 92 percent of the purchases, and the ECB said they would be able to use their discretion in some cases on whether bonds were eligible or not. As a rule, bonds should be rated at least AA, although some bonds rated as low as BBB- will also be eligible.

The purchase program will kick in as economic data show increasing signs the worst of the economic tempest may now have passed, although the ECB appeared cautious.

U.S. junk bond defaults rise to 9.2 pct in June-S&P

The protracted U.S. recession sent junk bond default rates to 9.16 percent in June, a new high for the year and up from 8.13 percent in May, preliminary data from S&P's showed.

Junk bond defaults will likely escalate to 14.3 percent by May next year as credit remains tight for lower-quality borrowers, S&P said in a statement. So far this year, 119 corporate borrowers have defaulted, including 18 in June, S&P said.

Separately, Standard & Poor's is looking for a new leader for its much-criticized bond ratings business as current chief Vickie Tillman prepares to move to a new role at McGraw-Hill Cos, the agency's parent.



TODAY'S TOP NEWS

McGraw-Hill said Tillman will assume a new position on Aug. 3 developing strategies for McGraw-Hill in such areas as construction research, education and energy.

Dissenting bondholders argue against GM asset sale

A group of dissenting bondholders told a U.S. bankruptcy judge that General Motors Corp's proposed asset sale to the government should be blocked because it is not "a genuine sale."

Calling GM's sale the first attempt at a "Chapter 11 nationalization," Michael Richman, a Patton Boggs bankruptcy attorney representing the group of dissenting GM bondholders, said the U.S. government had been "overbearing" in its rescue of the automaker and was circumventing the law.

If the deal is approved, New GM plans to be a company that would have the best parts of the old company, a less-expensive workforce and much less debt.

Separately, GMAC said that it has converted to a corporation from a limited liability company, a move that could allow the auto and mortgage lender to sell shares to the public.

Euro zone May jobless hits 10-yr high of 9.5 pct

Euro zone unemployment hit its highest level in 10 years in May, data showed, bolstering market expectations the ECB will leave interest rates at record lows for now.

The unemployment rate in the euro zone rose to 9.5 percent from April's 9.3 percent as 273,000 people lost their jobs in the month, bringing the number of those out of work to 15.013 million, European Union statistics office Eurostat said.

Eurostat calculated that 3.4 million people in the currency zone lost their job in the year from May 2008, when joblessness had stood at 7.4 percent.

Meanwhile, Eurostat said prices at euro zone factory gates logged their biggest annual fall in May, producer prices fell 0.2 percent month-on-month and 5.8 percent annually, the biggest yearly drop since the data series started in 1982.

UK lenders expect to extend more credit in Q3

British lenders expect to make credit more easily available to households and businesses over the coming quarter but are not expecting much of a pick-up in demand, a survey by the Bank of England showed.

The quarterly credit conditions survey showed government initiatives to boost lending had enjoyed some success -- secured credit to households increased in the second quarter for the first time since the third quarter of 2007.

But lenders expected spreads on new mortgage lending to remain wide, meaning borrowers would not see the full benefit of record low interest rates. And spreads on corporate lending were expected to widen further.

In a separate report, new Bank of England policymaker David Miles warned that any signs of a rapid economic recovery were likely to prove a false dawn, and joined BoE colleague Tim Besley in ruling out tighter monetary policy in the short term.

Exelon ups NRG hostile bid

Exelon Corp raised its hostile takeover bid for independent power producer NRG Energy Inc by more than 12 percent to \$7.45 billion but failed to excite investors.

The new offer comes more than eight months after Exelon first announced its intention to buy NRG and create the nation's biggest electricity generator, with the largest fleet of nuclear power plants.

Exelon is offering 0.545 of a share -- worth about \$28.10 at Wednesday's close -- for each NRG share. That amounts to a premium of nearly 8 percent to NRG's closing stock price.

NRG, which has said Exelon's previous offer was too low, said it has not yet received a revised proposal from Exelon, but its board is reviewing the bid.

NEXT UP

POLL-BoE's QE spending reaching end, rates on hold

The Bank of England will leave rates unchanged for another year and is coming to the end of a quantitative easing program that economists say will prove to have been effective, according to a Reuters poll.

With interest rates at rock bottom, economists have switched all their attention to how much the central bank will spend on its quantitative easing program, where it purchases government bonds from the market to expand the money supply.

The consensus from the poll predicted that the bank would eventually spend 150 billion pounds on the program, in line with last month's estimate, having already spent 125 billion pounds.

Sixteen analysts saw the BoE extending the program beyond the 150 billion sterling worth of purchases that the government has given permission for the central bank to make. The bank has been spending roughly 25 billion pounds a month on purchases. Forecasts in the poll for the eventual total ranged between 125 billion and 350 billion pounds but 47 of 55 economists said the plan will ultimately be effective or very effective.

The MPC have slashed 450 basis points from rates since October, taking them to just 0.5 percent, in a battle to revitalize the economy and forecasters say rates are unlikely to rise until next July at the earliest.

POLL-Major currencies seen less volatile this month

Euro volatility is expected to fall in the next month against the dollar to its lowest since October, according to the monthly Reuters foreign exchange poll.

The poll implied monthly annualized volatility of 12.2 percent for the euro against the dollar in July, down from the 13.9 percent seen in June.

For the yen against the dollar, the poll suggested a volatility level of 11.7 percent, lower than the 14.4 percent actual volatility seen last month.

For sterling against the dollar, volatility was seen falling to 10.4 percent this month from an actual 14.9 percent in June.

Analysts say the divergence of forecasts in Reuters currency polls offers a leading indicator of exchange rate volatility in the following month.

Separately, The Japanese yen is set to hold around current levels against the dollar and trade at around 99 per dollar by year-end, dependent on the trajectory of global stock markets, according to the latest Reuters poll.

The consensus forecasts from a poll of over 60 foreign exchange dealers and analysts are barely changed from the same poll taken a month ago. The yen is expected to end July at 96 per dollar, about where it is now.



DEEP DIVE Commentary and Analysis

Foreign bonds find favor as anxiety on dollar grows

By John Parry

Increasing appetite for bonds as global credit markets heal and growing anxiety about a possible dollar slide are tempting U.S. investors back into foreign bond funds for the first time since the market panic of late 2008.

Investors braved riskier assets again in the first half of this year in an accelerating reversal of the mad scramble for safety in havens such as U.S. government bonds after the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008.

U.S. investors are showing the biggest appetite for bonds denominated in foreign currencies in nearly a decade, suggesting they are looking to protect themselves against the dollar's potential decline, analysts and fund managers said.

In April, the global bond funds tracked by EPFR Global (Emerging Portfolio Fund Research) and which exclude U.S. bonds saw net inflows of about \$4 billion. That's the biggest monthly inflow since EPFR Global started monitoring the flows in mid-2000. In May, net inflows accelerated to \$4.7 billion and money continued to pour in in June.

"Investors' continuing comfort about the need to have fixed income exposure, but also a discomfort with increased dollar exposure may have fueled some of the return to global bonds, together with the stabilization of global credit markets," said Brad Durham, managing director of EPFR Global in Boston.

Flows are going into corporate debt, which in areas such as Europe is still viewed as cheap after the battering late last year, and also into government securities. Few expect the global economy to rebound strongly, following the most brutal downturn in decades, and a lackluster growth environment tends to favor sovereign debt.

Yet in the United States, worries are growing that the tide of U.S. government bond issuance, expected to reach \$2 trillion this fiscal year alone as the government funds its massive rescue programs, may push Treasuries' prices down sharply. That concern is making U.S. investors keener on foreign bonds to offset potential losses from dollar-denominated debt.

"There is an expectation of an out performance of non-U.S. government bonds over U.S. government bonds given the expectation the Treasury will have to aggressively increase issuance," Durham said.

MAIN STREET AND DIVERSIFICATION

Lawrence Glazer, managing partner of Mayflower Advisors in Boston, said his firm has foreign bonds in its portfolios, which offers investors various advantages.

"I think Main Street America is now very much concerned about the dollar and is looking for ways to diversify," Glazer said. "Foreign bonds are one way to do that.

"Also if we get future inflation, having money denominated in foreign currencies will be a way to diversify more of that risk," he said. If the dollar falls, that accelerates any inflation pressures in the United States as the price of imported goods rises.

The dollar hit five-month lows against the euro in June and may continue to lose ground, some fund managers expect.

"The other reason is that yields in other countries in many cases still look relatively attractive," Glazer added.

EMERGING MARKET PHENOMENON

In Brazil, for instance, government global bonds are yielding about 2.3 percentage points more than the equivalent U.S. 10-year Treasury note.

"The newer phenomenon is money moving into emerging markets," Glazer said.

Bond giant Pacific Investment Management Co., known as

Pimco, said on Thursday it launched the Pimco Emerging Markets and Infrastructure Bond Fund in response to an expected rise in spending by developing countries on energy, transportation, water, telecommunications and waste treatment.

The creation of the fund "happens to be somewhat timely given the turnabout in flows," said Christopher Getter, product manager for emerging markets investment solutions with Pimco in Newport Beach, California.

In the last two and a half months, there has been a steady stream of inflows into Pimco's emerging market debt funds, he said.

"We have seen increased investor interest in emerging markets, which is really a reversal of the trend that started with Lehman Brothers (collapse) last year when people withdrew wholesale," Getter said.

ANALYSIS-Investors turn to stock picking after rally

By Edward Krudy

After the surge in stock prices this spring when investors jumped back into the beaten-up asset class, attention is now turning to cherry-picking individual stocks in the right sectors.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index climbed as much as 40 percent after hitting a 12-year closing low on March 9, helping all 10 S&P sectors advance in the second quarter.

But the drive was to snap up the most beaten-down companies regardless of outlook or fundamentals -- the 50 stocks in the S&P 500 that did the worst in 2008 were the best performers in the first half of 2009, according to Birinyi Associates, gaining an average 35 percent.

Now the focus has changed.

"The rally was probably fueled by an increase in stock exposure and now that's probably coming to an end, and instead of buying stocks for the sake of buying stocks, you need to buy the right stocks," said Cleveland Rueckert, market analyst at Birinyi Associates in Stamford, Connecticut.

With earnings season just ahead, equity investors are focused on stocks with strong fundamentals, albeit those with attractive valuations. They're looking largely for those that can benefit from a hoped-for rebound in demand by the end of the year.

Much of the market rallied between March and May, thanks to the emerging view that companies and the economy were not headed off a cliff.

A SHIFT TOWARD DISCERNMENT

Investors will not take such an egalitarian approach with this quarter's results, according to analysts and money managers.

"We will see a distinction between those companies reporting strong results and those not, as opposed to the first quarter when everything went up, even those companies with weak earnings and poor outlooks," said Tim Ghriskey, chief investment officer of Solaris Asset Management in Bedford Hills, New York.

In short, investors are hoping every company is like General Mills Inc. The cereal maker forecast better-than-expected earnings for the current fiscal year. It also said it saw "little" price increases for the period.

General Mills' stock gained 3.9 percent to close at \$58.18 in trading on Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Thanks to the furious rally, the S&P 500 is currently trading at around 14.8 times average estimated earnings -- up from 12 at the start of March.

Investors are willing to accept a pullback, if only to get another chance to buy companies at more attractive valuations. That's part of the reason investors have been anticipating a correction that has so far eluded the market.



DEEP DIVE Commentary and Analysis

"If we're going to be exposed somewhere and we do have this nice pullback, we'd like to get more optimistic on something that is a little more beaten up, out of consensus and has more earnings leverage," JPMorgan analyst Stephen Tusa said in a recent conference call with clients.

Tusa likes diversified U.S. manufacturers 3M Co and Textron Inc, Rockwell Automation Inc, and industrial conglomerate Ingersoll-Rand Co.

To capture a cyclical upswing, equity analysts at JP Morgan

have recently gone "overweight" on the industrial and material sectors and are now "overweight" in all cyclical sectors, including consumer discretionary and technology.

Just before companies report second-quarter results, Thomson Reuters data showed analysts are expecting cyclical sectors to experience the strongest earnings growth.

Sectors expected to do less well, according to the data, include consumer staples and telecoms, which are generally more stable and less dependent on the economic cycle.

Thomson Reuters LPC Webinar:

2nd Quarter Review and 3rd Quarter Preview - Hints of Hope?

Thomson Reuters LPC offers a series of online forums that examine trends in the syndicated loan market.

This month Ioana Barza, Vice President and Senior Market Analyst for Thomson Reuters LPC, will present a review of the 2nd quarter loan capital markets and provide some insight as to what the 3rd quarter may bring.

Date: Thursday, July 9, 2009

Time: 11 am - 12 pm Eastern Standard Time

Each webinar offers:

- An audio presentation
- Complete downloadable and printable presentation with graphs and charts
- Interactive polls and a question and answer session

Cost of the webinar is \$149 per person per session.

Topics include:

- Is the rally in the secondary market sustainable? How high are bids for higher risk credits climbing?
- What is the outlook for the high yield bond market? How attractive are loans relative to bonds, equities?
- What are investors' minimum yield requirements? Where are secondary yields today and how is it impacting the primary market?
- Are multi-year facilities back in the high grade market? To what degree are issuers reducing their reliance on the loan market?

To register please go to:

http://www.loanpricing.com/LPC_webinars.html

Thomson Reuters LPC Webinars qualify for CPE credits and CTP/CCM recertification credits.

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