Global Markets Roundup



National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | May 9, 2023

The ECB increased interest rates to 3.25% and is expected to discontinue the reinvestments under the APP as of July 2023

- The ECB on May 4th decelerated the pace of interest rate hikes to +25 bps, instead of +50 bps steps in each of the past three meetings, as the transmission of monetary tightening to financing conditions has been forceful, *inter alia* via tighter bank lending standards and lower loan demand (see Economics, ECB Bank Lending Survey). Following cumulative rate increases of 375 bps since July 2022, the Deposit Facility Rate (DFR) now stands at 3.25%.
- Looking forward, President Lagarde noted that the ECB has more ground to cover regarding interest rates due to strong underlying inflation pressures. Market pricing (according to overnight index swaps) now points to roughly additional hikes of +50 bps for euro policy interest rates, broadly unchanged compared with pre-ECB meeting estimates.
- At the same time, the ECB will discontinue the reinvestments under the Asset Purchase Programme (€3.2 trillion, with zero Greek Government Bond holdings) as of July 2023. The APP portfolio is expected to decline by circa €300 billion in the next twelve months or 3.5% of euro area marketable long-term government debt. The ECB will continue to reinvest maturing bonds under the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (€1.7 trillion, with €38 billion Greek Government Bond holdings) at least until the end of 2024.
- 2-Year German Government bond yields moved lower in the past week by circa 20 bps to 2.54% and 10-Year yields decreased by 5 bps to 2.25%, while euro area periphery bond spreads were broadly unperturbed by the ECB's decision to halt APP reinvestments. The Greek/German 10-Year bond yield spread narrowed by 10 bps to 174 bps, while the Italian/German 10-Year yield spread widened slightly by 5 bps to 191 bps.
- The Federal Reserve proceeded with a 25 basis points increase in the federal funds rate on May 3rd, to a range of 5.0% 5.25%. At the same time, the Fed removed the reference in the post-meeting statement that anticipates that further increases may be appropriate, suggesting that Fed delivered on Wednesday the final interest rate hike of a historically aggressive cycle (cumulative tightening of +500 bps since March 2022).
- The latest Fed Bank Lending Survey (May 8th) adds to the case for a pause, with banks further tightening their loan standards and loan demand heading south, particularly for commercial real estate (CRE) loans.
- Contrary to Fed guidance, investors' expectations now point to roughly 75 basis points of FFR cuts in the next six months (see graph below). With sticky core inflation (three-month annualized rate of 5.0%) and strong, albeit cooling, job growth (three-month NFP gains of 222k, see Economics) market expectations for rate cuts could turn wrong, hurting elevated equity multiples (S&P500 price-to-earnings ratio of 18x versus a 15-year average of 16x) and supporting demand for short-term fixed income securities, which offer yields of circa 5%.
- The US political saga regarding the debt limit (\$31.4 tn), increasingly gathers attention. According to Yellen, the government's ability to borrow using extraordinary measures could be exhausted as early as June 1st. The debt ceiling debate could add volatility as we approach the June deadline.

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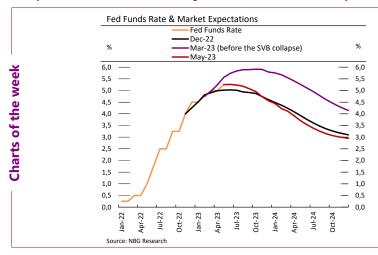
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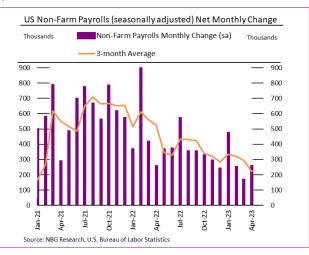
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US labor market data for April were surprisingly strong

- Headline job creation overshot consensus estimates by a significant margin in April. Specifically, non-farm payrolls were up by a solid +253k, from +165k in the previous month (6-month average of 278k), versus consensus estimates for +180k. It should also be noted though, that substantial negative net revisions for the previous two months took place (-149k, cumulatively). Sectorwise, professional & business services (+43k), health care (+40k) and leisure & hospitality (+31k) overperformed. Note though that the latter remains a significant laggard, with employment still being -402k below pre-pandemic levels (versus +3302k above pre-pandemic levels for total non-farm payrolls).
- The (relatively more volatile) total household employment, including the self-employed and agricultural workers, increased by +139k in April from +577k in March. Importantly, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 pp to 3.4%, the lowest since May 1969, versus consensus estimates for 3.6% (labor force participation rate: stable at 62.4%). Meanwhile, the U-6 unemployment rate (which includes the unemployed, part-time workers for economic reasons, and those workers marginally attached to the labor force), which is considered a broader measure of slack, also declined by 0.1 pp to 6.6% in April.
- Average hourly earnings were resilient in April. Indeed, the monthly growth was +0.5% mom, from +0.3% mom in March, above expectations for a stable performance (average of +0.25% mom since 2006). As a result, the annual growth accelerated to +4.4% from +4.3% in March, versus consensus estimates for 4.2% yoy (and well above an average of +3.0% yoy since 2007). The average weekly hours worked by total employees were stable at 34.4 in April (in line with the average since 2006). Meanwhile, the Employment Cost Index (ECI) for Q1:2023 somewhat exceeded expectations. Indeed, the ECI accelerated to +1.2% qoq (seasonally adjusted) in Q1:23 from +1.1% qoq in Q4:22, versus consensus expectations for +1.1% qoq. Both the wages & salaries as well as the benefits components, demonstrated a similar momentum (+1.2% qoq). The annual rate of growth for ECI came out at +4.8% from +5.1% in Q4:22.

Euro area inflation was little changed in April

- According to the "flash" estimate, the annual growth of CPI came out at 7.0% in April, from 6.9% in March (record, i.e. since 1997, high of 10.6% in October 2022), roughly as expected. Energy prices fell by -0.8% mom in April. Positive base effects though (-4.0% mom in April | all figures in not-seasonally adjusted terms), resulted in the annual growth accelerating to +2.5% from -0.9% in March (+0.4 pps contribution to the headline's year-over-year increase). The momentum for prices of food, alcohol & tobacco eased, up by +0.2% mom in April, from +1.2% mom on average in the previous 12 months (+1.3% mom in March | average of +0.2% mom since 1996), leading the annual growth to +13.6% from +15.5% in March (which had been the highest on record | +2.8 pps contribution to headline CPI).
- Importantly, core inflation, which excludes the effects of energy and food components, rose strongly on a monthly basis, by +1.0% nsa (average of +0.1% mom since 1998). Given a similar monthly growth in April 2022, the annual growth was little changed, at 5.6% in April from 5.7% in March, which had been a record, i.e. since 1998, high. Core CPI contributed +3.8 pps to the headline CPI year-over-year growth, representing the first signs of plateauing following 4 months of acceleration.

On the monthly pace of growth, the strength was broad based, with the non-energy industrial goods component up by +0.7% mom (+6.2% yoy from +6.6% yoy in March) and its services peer by +1.2% mom (+5.2% yoy from +5.1% yoy in March).

Euro area bank credit standards continue to tighten substantially across the board, while loan demand eases

- The quarterly ECB's Bank Lending Survey for Q1:23, suggests a profoundly weaker appetite of commercial banks to extend new credit, across loan categories, mainly due to: i) perceptions of increased risk related to the economic outlook; ii) worsened risk perceptions also for industry or firm-specific situation and; iii) reduced risk tolerance. In all, euro area banks' credit standards (i.e. banks' internal guidelines or loan approval criteria) on loans to corporations tightened substantially in Q1:23 (+27% for a 2nd consecutive quarter). Recall that a positive reading indicates that the fraction of banks tightening standards, is greater than those easing. The net tightening in the latest two quarters was the largest since the euro area sovereign debt crisis (net percentage of 35% in Q4:11).
- Regarding households, euro area banks' standards also tightened significantly for mortgage loans (+19% after +21% in Q4:22) and somewhat more modestly for consumer credit (+10% from +17% in Q3:22).
- Loan demand fell strongly across the board according to survey panelists, mostly due to higher interest rates. Specifically, the share of banks reporting an increase in loan demand by corporations, minus the share of banks citing a decline, was -38% in Q1:23, following a -12% in Q4:22. Importantly, fixed investment plans also had a significantly dampening impact, suggesting reluctancy for capital formation. Recall that the composite cost of borrowing indicator for loans to non-financial corporations has increased to 4.22% (March 2023) compared with an all-time low of 1.35% in December 2021 (an increase of +287 bps, compared with ECB cumulative interest rate tightening of +350 bps up to March 2023).
- The level of interest rates was also the major dampening factor for loan demand by households, alongside weaker consumer confidence and a worsened outlook for the housing market. In all, respondents overwhelmingly reported weaker demand for housing loans in Q1:23, specifically a net share of 72% (close to the 74% reported for Q4:22, the largest such percentage on record, i.e. since 2003) and a 39% expect the same also in Q2:23. Recall that the composite cost of borrowing indicator for loans to households for house purchase (calculated as a weighted average of interest rates on both short-term and long-term loans) stood at 3.37% in March, from 1.31% in December 2021 (an increase of +206 bps, compared with ECB cumulative interest rate tightening of +350 bps up to March 2023).
- Finally, note that the latest survey results for loan demand are largely in line with actual bank lending data. In the event, the annual pace of growth for loans to non-financial corporations was +5.2% in March from +5.7% in February (+8.9% in October 2022, the highest since January 2009). At the same time, the annual pace of growth for loans to households decelerated by 0.3 pps to +2.9% (peak of +4.6% in May 2022, the highest since October 2008).



Equities

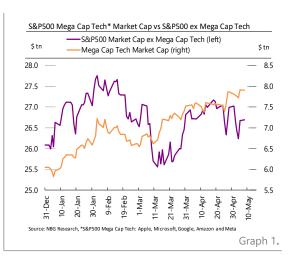
 Global equity markets were mixed (MSCI ACWI: -0.4%) in the past week, with Emerging markets (MSCI EM: +0.5% wow) overperforming their Developed markets peers (-0.5% wow). In the US, the S&P500 ended the week lower by -0.8%, as investors weigh Federal Reserve's possible pause, renewed concerns regarding US regional banks and better-than-expected corporate earnings announcements. The Energy sector underperformed (-5.8% wow), while Banks declined by -4.6% wow. Notably, the S&P1500 Regional Banks, which includes the shares of 95 US regional banks, fell by -10% wow, following the failure of the First Republic Bank (about \$230 bn in total assets), with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) entering into a purchase and assumption agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank (JPM). In addition, Pacific Western Bank declined by -43.3% wow, following reports that is considering strategic options (including a potential sale). Nevertheless, the trend reversed on Friday, with the bank's shares rising by +82% (-75% year-to-date), as the bank announced a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.01 per common share, down from \$0.25 in the previous quarter, to support its plan to reach a CET1 capital ratio of over 10%. The IT sector ended the week up by 0.6%, with Apple overperforming (+2.3%) wow), following better-than-expected quarterly earnings results (EPS of \$1.52 versus consensus estimates for \$1.43), with the company announcing an increased quarterly dividend of \$0.24 (\$0.23 in the previous quarter) and an additional \$90 bn for share repurchases. Overall, regarding the S&P500 Q1:23 earning period, with 431 companies having reported results so far, 78% have surpassed analyst estimates, while according to analysts' estimates, the annual earnings growth is expected to be -2% in Q1:23, upwardly revised from -7% on March 31st. Looking forward, 2023 S&P500 EPS are now expected at \$220 (+2%) compared with 2022 EPS).

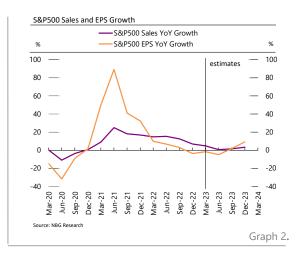


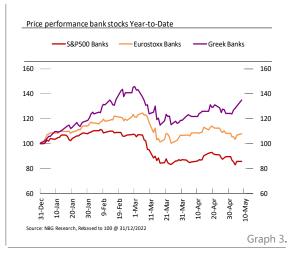
 Government bond yields were mixed in the US in the past week. Specifically, the 10-year US Treasury yield ended the week broadly stable at 3.44%, while its2-year peer declined by 14 bps to 3.91%, due to, inter alia, elevated expectations for a pause in monetary policy tightening. On the contrary, the 3month bill increased by +16 bps to 5.22%, amid US federal debt limit stalemate concerns. In the UK, the 10-year gilt rose by 4 bps to 3.77%, with investors' attention turning to the forthcoming Bank of England's (BoE) meeting on Thursday, at which the BoE is expected to increase its Bank Rate by 25 bps to 4.50%. In Germany, the 10-year yield declined by -6 bps to 2.28% and the 2-year yield by -17 bps to 2.54%, following the ECB's decision to slow the pace of its policy rates increases to 25 bps on Thursday. Periphery bond yield spreads were mixed in the previous week. Specifically, in Italy it widened by +4 bps to 191 bps, in Spain by +5 bps to 109 bps, while in Greece it narrowed by -9 bps to 174 bps. Corporate bond spreads widened in the past week. Indeed, USD HY bond spreads ended the week up by +27 bps wow to 477 bps and their EUR counterparts by +16 bp wow to 488 bps. In the investment grade spectrum, USD IG bond spreads widened by 8 bps to 148 bps and their EUR counterparts by +6 bps wow to 166 bps.

FX and Commodities

• In foreign exchange markets, the Japanese yen appreciated by +0.9% wow against the US dollar in the past week to ¥134.9 and by +1.2% against the euro to ¥148.5, as, *inter alia*, the 2-Year nominal yield differentials (US-JP and GER-JPY) narrowed by -15 bps to 394 bps and by -18 bps to 257 bps, respectively, while also supported by the increased investors' demand for "safe haven" assets. In commodities, oil prices fell in the past week, due to, *inter alia*, lower global growth concerns and subsequently lower oil demand (Brent: -5.3% wow to \$75.3/barrel, recording intra-week its lowest level since December 2021 | WTI: -7.1% wow to \$71.3/barrel). Nevertheless, the trend reversed at the end of the week, following stronger-than-expected US labor market data, with oil prices recording gains of c.+6.5% cumulatively on Friday and Monday.







Quote of the week: "We have a view that inflation is going to come down, not so quickly, but it'll take some time. And in that world, if that forecast is broadly right, it would not be appropriate to cut rates, and we won't cut rates", Chair of the Federal Reserve, J. Powell, May 3rd 2023.



0-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	May 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	May 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	2,28	2,60	2,70	2,80	Euro area	3,25	3,50	3,50	3,50
US	3,44	4,00	4,10	4,10	US	5,25	5,25	5,25	5,25
UK	3,77	3,74	3,64	3,40	UK	4,25	4,50	4,60	4,40
Japan	0,42	0,64	0,70	0,74	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10
Currency	May 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month		May 5th	3-month	6-month	12-month
EUR/USD	1,10	1,08	1,09	1,10	USD/JPY	135	133	129	127
EUR/GBP	0,87	0,89	0,89	0,91	GBP/USD	1,26	1,22	1,22	1,21
EUR/JPY	148	143	140	139					

United States	2021a	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23f	Q3:23f	Q4:23f	2023f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	5,9	3,7	1,8	1,9	0,9	2,1	1,6	2,2	1,5	0,9	1,6
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	-1,6	-0,6	3,2	2,6	-	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,0	-
Private Consumption	8,3	1,3	2,0	2,3	1,0	2,7	3,7	1,2	1,1	0,6	2,0
Government Consumption	0,6	-2,3	-1,6	3,7	3,8	-0,6	4,7	0,5	0,1	0,6	1,8
Investment	7,4	4,8	-5,0	-3,5	-3,8	-0,2	-0,4	1,6	1,9	1,3	0,7
Residential	10,7	-3,1	-17,8	-27,1	-25,1	-10,6	-4,2	-3,6	-3,1	-3,1	-12,7
Non-residential	6,4	7,9	0,1	6,2	4,0	3,9	0,7	2,6	2,8	2,1	2,9
Inventories Contribution	0,2	0,3	-2,1	-1,4	2,0	0,7	-2,7	-0,3	-0,5	-0,8	-0,5
Net Exports Contribution	-1,7	-3,8	1,2	3,3	0,6	-0,6	0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6
Exports	6,1	-4,6	13,8	14,6	-3,7	7,1	4,8	2,8	2,0	0,1	4,0
Imports	14,1	18,4	2,2	-7,3	-5,5	8,1	2,9	2,2	0,9	-0,5	-0,7
Inflation (3)	4,7	8,0	8,7	8,3	7,1	8,0	5,8	4,2	3,8	4,0	4,5
Euro Area	2021a	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23f	Q3:23f	Q4:23f	20231
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	5,3	5,5	4,4	2,5	1,8	3,5	1,3	0,6	0,6	0,9	0,9
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	2,4	3,7	1,5	-0,2	-	0,3	0,9	1,3	1,3	-
Private Consumption	3,7	0,4	4,3	3,7	-3,4	4,3	0,3	1,5	1,3	1,4	0,6
Government Consumption	4,3	0,6	0,2	-0,3	3,3	1,4	-0,6	-1,9	0,8	1,8	0,1
Investment	3,9	-2,8	3,7	16,9	-13,5	3,8	0,9	1,8	1,9	1,9	0,3
Inventories Contribution	0,2	-1,3	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,0	-0,3	-0,4	-0,1	0,1
Net Exports Contribution	1,3	4,0	-0,1	-4,4	3,8	-0,1	0,1	0,4	0,5	-0,1	0,3
Exports	10,5	5,5	7,2	6,9	-0,1	7,1	2,2	3,9	4,1	2,5	3,3
Imports	8,3	-2,5	8,0	17,9	-7,4	8,0	2,1	3,5	3,5	3,0	2,9
Inflation	2,6	6,1	8,0	9.3	10.0	8,4	8.0	6.4	4,9	3,6	5,7

	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
++	Households' balance sheets are healthy (low debt, still elevated excess savings) Sentiment (e.g. AAII) and positioning indicators are low, despite the recent rally Peaking profit margins Recession risks remain considerable P/Es (Valuations) above long-term means	Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US) despite the recent rally of + 27% since October 2022 lows Fiscal policy will remain supportive in 2023 (plus RRF) China's covid policy pivot could accelerate an export-led recovery Geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) could re-intensify	Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US) China's covid policy pivot could accelerate an export-led recovery JPY appreciation from ¥150 to ¥135, if continues, could hurt exporters Signs of policy fatigue regarding structural reforms and fiscal discipline Yield-Curve Control twists, let alone a sustained shift in ultra-loose monetary policy, could hurt market benchmarks (but support Banks)	Significant exposure to commodities Undemanding valuations in relative terms relative to other regions Elevated domestic policy uncertainty The BOE is expected to continue increasing interest rates aggressively as inflation remains very high and labor market extremely tight
	Neutral/Negative	Neutral/Positive	Neutral	Neutral
++++++	Valuations appear somewhat rich (18.2x), with term-premium @ -0.5% (1% for 2000-2015) Fiscal deficits to remain sizeable in following years Underlying inflation pressures remain acute FED: passive (lower rollover) Quantitative Tightening Global search for yield by non-US investors (e.g. Japan, repatriation from EM Economies) could reverse Safe-haven demand bid to support prices assuming geopolitical risks re-intensify The FED is likely close to be done with rates	Valuations (13.1x) are close to historical averages ECB to halt the reinvestments under the APP as of July 2023 ECB to continue with interest rate hikes in 2023 as core inflation pressures remain strong Fragile economic growth outlook due to the war in Ukraine ECB QE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of €4.2 trillion (32% of GDP)	Sizeable fiscal deficits The range of Yield-Targeting of 10-Year JGB at around 0% could widen further (current: +/- 50 bps) Safe-haven demand Monetary stance remains extremely dovish, despite the unexpected shift in YCC range in December 2022 CE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of ¥581 trillion (104% of GDP)	Inflation expectations could drift higher due to supply disruptions (persistent post Brexit, temporary due to China) The BOE is expected to continue increasing interest rates aggressively as inflation remains very high and labor market extremely tight BOE active (sales) Quantitative Tightening Slowing economic growth post-Brexit
4	Slightly higher yields	Slightly higher yields	Slightly Higher yields	Slightly Higher yields
++	USD interest rate differential vs peers remain significant Weak global economic growth Safe-haven demand status Global political uncertainty to decline The FED is close to be done, which reduces potential USD upside	ECB to continue with interest rate hikes in 2023 as core inflation pressures remain strong Lower geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) is positive for EUR Global growth risks remain to the downside	Safe haven demand More balanced economic growth recovery (long- term) Higher core Inflation rates could accelerate the shift of monetary policy (less accommodative)	Valuations appear undemanding with REER below its 15-year average Sizeable Current account deficit
	Broadly Flat USD against G10 FX	Range-bound with upside risks against the USD	▲ Stronger JPY	Broadly stable GBP



Economic Calendar

In the US, attention turns to inflation data for April, due to be released on Wednesday. CPI is expected at +5% yoy unchanged from the previous month, while the core figure is expected at +5.4% yoy from +5.6% yoy. On Friday, attention turns to the University of Michigan consumer confidence survey for May, which also include data for the consumers' inflation expectations.

In the UK, the BoE meets on May 11^{th} and is expected to increase its Bank Rate by 25 bps to 4.50%. Moreover, Q1:23 GDP is due on May 12^{th} . Consensus expect GDP growth of +0.1% qoq (-0.2% yoy), compared with +0.1% qoq (+0.6% yoy) in Q4:22.

% —Core CPI (YoY) —CPI (YoY) % 95 — 90 — 90 — 85 80 — 75 70 — 65 60 — 65 55 — 55 50 — 45 45 40 — 45 41 50 — 45 50 — 55 50 — 55 50 — 50 50 — 5

Jan-13
Jan-14
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Jan-20
Jan-22

Source: NBG Research

US Inflation

Economic News Calendar for the period: May 2 - May 15, 2023

Tuesday 2					Wednesday 3					Thursday 4				
US		S	Α	P	us		S	Α	P	US		S	Α	Р
Factory Goods Orders (MoM)	March	1.0% -	0.9%	-1.1%	Fed announces its intervention	May 3	5.25%	5.25%	5.0%	Unit labor costs (QoQ,	Q1:23	5.5%	+ 6.3%	3.3%
EURO AREA					rate	iviay 5	5.25%	5.25%	5.0%	annualized)	Q1.23	5.5%	+ 0.3%	3.3%
CPI flash estimate (YoY)	April	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	ISM Services PMI	April	51.8 +	51.9	51.2	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	April 29		- 242	229
CPI Core flash estimate (YoY)	April	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	ADP Employment Change (k)	April	148 +	296	142	Continuing Claims (k)	April 22	1865	+ 1805	1843
M3 money supply (YoY)	March	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%	EURO AREA					Trade balance (\$bn)	March	-63.3	64.2	-70.6
UK					Unemployment rate	March	6.6% +	6.5%	6.6%	EURO AREA				
Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	April	-3.6% +	-2.7%	-3.1%						ECB announces its intervention	May 4	3.75%	3.75%	3.50%
GERMANY										rate	iviay 4	3.7376	3.7376	5.50%
Retail sales (MoM)	March	0.4% -	-2.4%	-0.3%						ECB announces its deposit facility	May 4	3.25%	3.25%	3.00%
Retail sales (YoY)	March	-6.1% -	-8.6%	-7.1%						rate	iviay 4	3.2370	3.2370	3.0076
										CHINA				
										Caixin PMI Manufacturing	April	50.3	- 49.5	50.0
Friday 5		S		P	Monday 8 US		s		P					
	April		A 2 49/			March		A 2 49/						1
Unemployment rate	April	3.6% + 0.3% +		3.5% 0.3%		March	-1.3% - 0.9% +	-3.4% 1.8%	2.1% 0.7%					
Average Hourly Earnings MoM Average Hourly Earnings YoY	April			0.3% 4.3%	Industrial Production (wda, YoY) Wholesale trade (MoM)	March			0.7%					
Average Hourly Earnings YoY Average weekly hours (hrs)	April	4.2% + 34.4	4.4% 34.4	4.3% 34.4	Wholesale trade (MoM) GERMANY	May	1.0% -	-2.1%	0.4%					
Labor Force Participation Rate	April April		62.6%	34.4 62.6%		March	-1.3% -	-2 /10/	2.1%					
			62.6%	62.6%			-1.3% - 0.9% +							1
Underemployment Rate Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (k)	April April	180 +		165	muustriai Production (Wda, YoY)	March	U.3% +	1.0%	0.7%					1
Change in Private Payrolls (k)	April	160 +		123										
EURO AREA	Aprii	100 +	230	125										
Retail sales (MoM)	March	-0.1% -	-1 2%	-0.2%										1
Retail sales (YoY)	March	-0.1% -		-0.2%										
UK	iviaicii	-3.170	-3.070	-c.4/0										1
S&P Global/CIPS UK														
Construction PMI	April	51.0 +	51.1	50.7										
CONSTRUCTION I IVII														
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Tuesday 9				-	Wednesday 10				-	Thursday 11				
CHINA		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US	Mario	S	A	P
CHINA Imports (YoY)	April	0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY)	April	5.0%		5.0%	US Initial Jobless Claims (k)	May 6	245		242
CHINA	April April		A		US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY)	April April		A		Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k)	May 6 April 29		A	
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A 	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN	April	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6%	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK	April 29	245 1829		242 1805
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention		245		242
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6%	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate	April 29	245 1829		242 1805
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A 	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BOE announces its intervention rate CHINA	April 29 May 11	245 1829 4.50%		242 1805 4.25%
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY)	April 29	245 1829		242 1805
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A 	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BOE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN	April 29 May 11 April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3%		242 1805 4.25% 0.7%
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY)		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BOE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN	April 29 May 11 April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3%		242 1805 4.25% 0.7%
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CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12		0.0% 8.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index	April March	5.0% 5.4% 		5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US		0.0%	A	-1.4%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US	April March	5.0% 5.4%		5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12	April	0.0% 8.0%	 	-1.4% 14.8%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing	April March	5.0% 5.4% 		5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence		0.0% 8.0%		-1.4% 14.8%	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing	April March March	5.0% 5.4% 	 	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK	April	0.0% 8.0% \$ \$	 	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5	US CPI (YoY) Core CPI (YoY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TiC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA	April March March May May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1		5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (QoQ)	April May Q1:23	0.0% 8.0% 5 63.0	 	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 		5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (QoQ) GDP (YoY)	May Q1:23 Q1:23	0.0% 8.0% 5 63.0 0.1% 0.2%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March May May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (QoQ) GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	0.0% 8.0% 8.0% 5 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.6% 0.0%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
EHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (QoQ) GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	0.0% 8.0% 8.0% 5 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.6% 0.0%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
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EHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
EHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
EHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
Friday 12 Us University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (QoQ) GDP (YoY) GDP (MoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3
CHINA Imports (YoY) Exports (YoY) Friday 12 US University of Michigan consumer confidence UK GDP (YoY) GDP (YoV) GDP (YoM) Industrial Production (MoM)	May Q1:23 Q1:23 March	\$ 63.0 0.1% 0.2% 0.0%	A	-1.4% 14.8% P 63.5 0.1% 0.6% 0.0% -0.2%	US CPI (YOY) Core CPI (YOY) JAPAN Coincident Index Leading Index Monday 15 US Empire Manufacturing Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn) EURO AREA Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April March March March May March	5.0% 5.4% S -14.1 	A	5.0% 5.6% 98.6 98.0 P 10.8 71.0	US Initial Jobless Claims (k) Continuing Claims (k) UK BoE announces its intervention rate CHINA CPI (YoY) JAPAN ECO Watchers Current Survey	April 29 May 11 April April	245 1829 4.50% 0.3% 52.8		242 1805 4.25% 0.7% 53.3

Source: NBG Research S: Consensus Analysts Survey, A: Actual Outcome, P: Previous Outcome



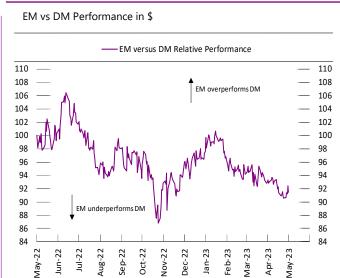
Developed N	/larkets	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	Emerging Markets	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
US	S&P 500	4136	-0.8	7.7	-0.3	-0.8	MSCI Emerging Markets	59001	0.2	2.6	-5.1	-20.9
Japan	NIKKEI 225	29158	1.0	11.7	8.7	1.2	MSCI Asia	903	0.4	3.1	-4.2	-22.5
UK	FTSE 100	7778	-1.2	4.4	3.7	10.5	China	65	0.7	0.4	-4.0	-39.5
Euro area	EuroStoxx	459	-0.5	11.9	10.6	3.5	Korea	765	-0.4	14.1	-5.7	-22.7
Germany	DAX 40	15961	0.2	14.6	14.8	5.2	MSCI Latin America	87276	0.1	-1.1	-4.5	-13.3
France	CAC 40	7433	-0.8	14.8	16.7	17.2	Brazil	273659	0.3	-7.3	-9.9	-25.9
Italy	FTSE/MIB	27349	1.0	15.4	15.1	11.8	Mexico	50960	-0.5	13.2	8.3	15.2
Spain	IBEX-35	9147	-1.0	11.2	8.4	2.0	MSCI Europe	2894	0.0	2.8	19.7	-54.8
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	20049	0.8	1.4	-3.6	-29.4	Russia	2538	-3.7	17.8	5.5	-30.3
Greece	ASE	1111	2.4	19.5	25.1	21.9	Turkey	4535128	-3.4	-15.8	66.3	202.2

in US Dollar terms	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	Investment Styles	Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)
Energy	233.0	-4.6	-5.3	-0.7	41.5	Growth	3959.7	0.2	16.8	4.6	-5.3
Materials	324.6	0.0	4.4	-5.1	-10.6	Value	3125.6	-1.2	0.7	-2.2	-3.5
Industrials	320.2	-0.1	7.0	7.6	-5.6	Large Cap	1773.0	-0.5	9.3	2.2	-2.0
Consumer Discretionary	337.8	-0.1	16.0	0.3	-16.2	Small Cap	480.0	-0.2	3.3	-2.9	-16.3
Consumer Staples	288.2	-0.1	6.8	3.7	6.7	US Growth	2609.1	-0.2	10.5	-3.1	-5.3
Healthcare	351.0	0.4	1.7	4.4	7.4	US Value	1502.2	-1.5	4.7	2.0	2.6
Financials	128.5	-2.3	-1.9	-3.2	-10.3	US Large Cap	2261.3	-0.8	7.4	-0.9	-3.5
IT	478.1	0.7	21.5	6.0	3.5	US Small Cap	1759.9	-0.5	-0.1	-5.9	-21.5
Telecoms	79.2	-1.9	18.8	-5.0	-24.8	US Banks	280.3	-4.6	-14.5	-20.4	-32.4
Utilities	157.1	0.2	2.8	-1.1	0.8	EA Banks	102.3	-1.2	6.7	21.5	9.7
Real Estate	198.6	-0.5	1.1	-15.6	-15.7	Greek Banks	833.8	4.9	30.2	36.5	34.9

10-Year Government Bond Yields	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US	3.44	3.45	3.88	3.06	2.21	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	-47	-61	-54	34	89
Germany	2.28	2.35	2.53	1.01	0.49	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	3	-9	-13	4	44
Japan	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.23	0.18	Bunds 10Y/2Y	-26	-37	-16	74	73
UK	3.77	3.73	3.66	1.92	1.54	Bunds 10Y/5Y	6	0	0	28	50
Greece	4.02	4.17	4.59	3.38	5.14						
Ireland	2.74	2.70	3.06	1.70	1.15	Corporate Bond Spreads	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year	10-year
Italy	4.19	4.22	4.64	2.98	2.19	(in bps)	Current	Last week	real Start	Back	average
Spain	3.37	3.38	3.61	2.10	1.65	US IG	151	140	138	139	132
Portugal	3.13	3.13	3.57	2.18	2.31	US High yield	495	450	481	403	447
EM	4.86	4.89	5.04	4.86	4.67	Euro area IG	167	160	167	152	120
						Euro area High Yield	495	472	498	469	404
LIC Mautanaa Maukat	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year	10-year	EM	308	304	295	301	321
US Mortgage Market	Current	Last week	rear Start	Back	average	EUR Senior Financial	216	207	204	179	N/A
30-Year FRM ¹ (%)	6.50	6.55	6.42	5.36	4.26	EUR Subordinated Financial	343	327	311	274	N/A
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	271.6	283.9	240.1	218.5	146.8	EUR AT1	937	887	718	645	N/A

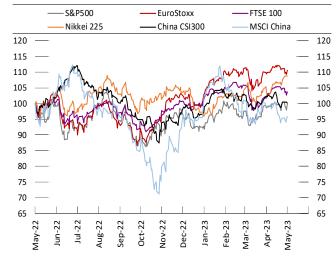
Foreign Exchange	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	Commodities	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)
Euro-based cross rates											
EUR/USD	1.10	-0.3	0.9	4.5	3.1	Agricultural	446	2.3	-2.8	-22.2	-5.2
EUR/CHF	0.98	0.0	-0.5	-5.3	-0.5	Energy	240	-6.2	-12.1	-38.7	-16.7
EUR/GBP	0.87	-0.7	-0.4	2.5	-1.7	West Texas Oil (\$/bbl)	71	-7.1	-11.5	-34.1	-11.1
EUR/JPY	148.47	-1.2	4.0	8.3	5.4	Crude brent Oil (\$/bbl)	75	-5.3	-11.4	-32.1	-12.4
EUR/NOK	11.64	-1.4	2.2	16.6	10.7	HH Natural Gas (\$/mmbtu)	2.1	-5.9	-1.5	-74.6	-39.3
EUR/SEK	11.20	-1.1	-1.3	7.2	0.7	TTF Natural Gas (EUR/mwh)	37	-5.1	-17.9	-65.7	-52.1
EUR/AUD	1.63	-2.3	0.4	10.6	3.7	Industrial Metals	436	-0.5	-0.5	-16.4	-3.4
EUR/CAD	1.48	-1.2	0.6	9.6	2.3	Precious Metals	2654	1.6	0.0	8.9	10.8
USD-based cross rates						Gold (\$)	2017	1.4	-0.2	7.4	10.5
USD/CAD	1.34	-0.9	-0.2	4.8	-0.8	Silver (\$)	26	2.4	2.6	13.9	7.1
USD/AUD	1.48	-2.0	-0.5	5.8	0.6	Baltic Dry Index	1558	-1.1	2.2	-41.1	2.8
USD/JPY	134.90	-0.9	3.1	3.6	2.2	Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	1072	2.5	-19.5	-9.3	-42.8







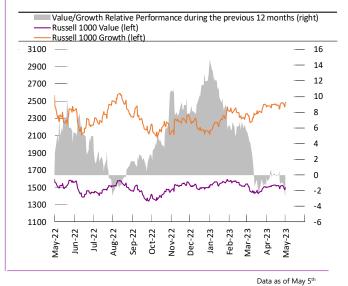
Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index

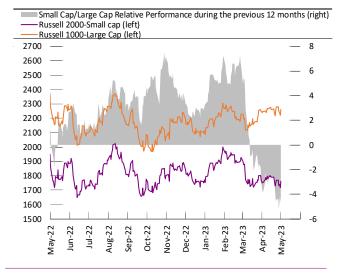


Data as of May 5th – Rebased @ 100

Data as of May 5th – Rebased @ 100

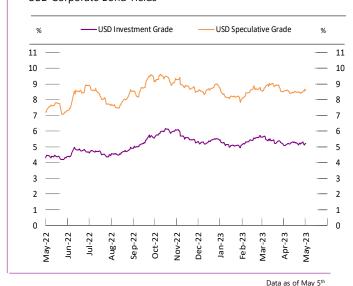
Russell 1000 Value & Growth Index



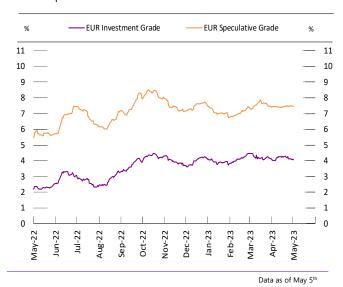


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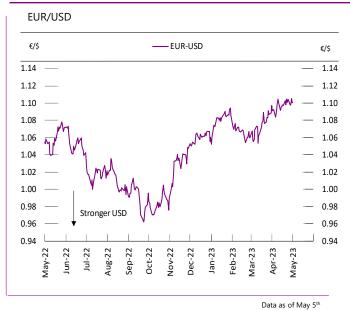
USD Corporate Bond Yields

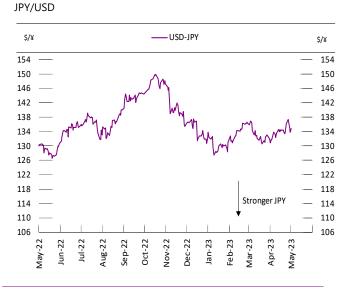


EUR Corporate Bond Yields

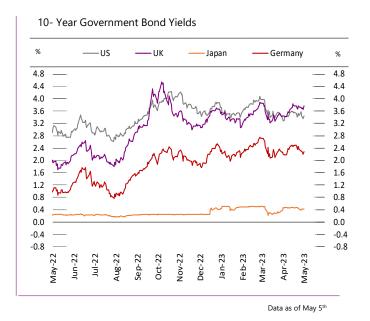


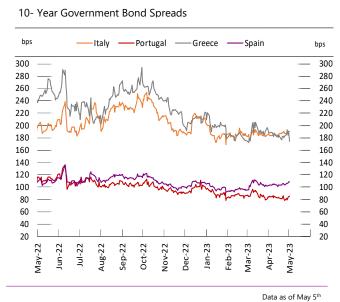


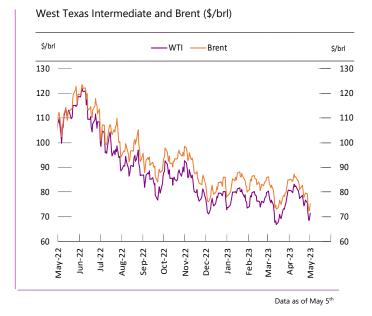


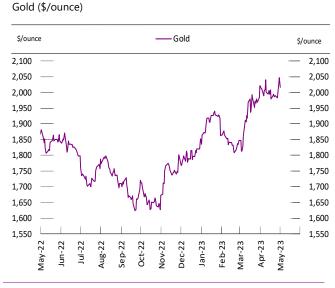


Data as of May 5th









Data as of May 5th



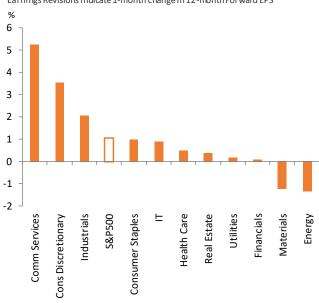
US Sectors Valuation

		Price (\$)		EPS Gro	wth (%)	Dividend	Yield (%)		P/	E Ratio			P/BV R	atio	
	5/5/23	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2022	2023	Current	20Yr Avg
S&P500	4136	-0.8	7.7	4.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	18.4	18.8	18.2	15.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.9
Energy	617	-5.8	-8.2	154.4	-22.6	3.4	3.5	8.1	10.1	10.2	15.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Materials	501	-1.1	2.4	5.4	-16.5	2.2	2.1	14.6	17.0	16.7	15.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Financials															
Diversified Financials	950	-2.2	-0.7	-9.4	4.0	1.3	1.4	19.0	17.5	16.8	16.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3
Banks	280	-4.6	-14.5	-21.3	8.9	3.0	3.9	11.2	8.2	8.1	11.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.3
Insurance	574	-1.5	-3.6	-13.1	25.4	1.7	2.0	17.2	13.1	12.4	11.1	2.2	1.9		1.4
Real Estate	235	-0.8	1.1	12.4	-0.3	3.8	3.8	18.1	17.8	17.5	18.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7
Industrials															
Capital Goods	876	-0.9	0.3	12.8	16.0	1.6	1.8	22.8	19.2	18.4	16.1	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.6
Transportation	927	1.0	2.3	123.7	9.2	1.9	2.2	16.0	14.4	N/A	15.1	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.7
Commercial Services	507	-0.6	4.3	15.5	8.2	1.4	1.5	28.6	27.9	26.8	22.0	7.7	7.3	7.3	4.7
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	3037	-0.7	10.3	-43.4	45.9	0.8	0.8	43.0	31.0	29.0	22.7	10.7	9.4	9.4	7.8
Consumer Services	1485	-1.4	16.9	N/A	190.2	1.1	1.2	69.6	25.7	N/A	27.1	456.7	221.9	N/A	15.7
Consumer Durables	411	-0.5	11.0	3.7	-14.4	1.7	1.6	13.0	16.3	15.8	16.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Automobiles and parts	100	2.2	27.8	28.6	-10.4	0.3	0.5	24.2	22.7	N/A	11.1	4.7	3.5	3.5	2.3
IT															
Technology	3169	1.4	25.9	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	21.8	24.6	23.7	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	5.5
Software & Services	3357	-0.2	18.1	10.9	8.9	1.0	0.9	25.8	26.8	25.7	18.3	8.7	8.3	8.3	6.1
Semiconductors	2166	0.9	30.5	-5.7	-17.5	1.4	1.2	20.2	26.6	24.6	18.3	5.1	5.4		3.8
Communication Services	194	-2.3	21.6	-20.4	20.6	1.0	0.9	18.1	16.8	15.9	17.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Media	768	-2.3	26.7	-22.8	25.6	0.3	0.3	20.9	19.1	17.9	21.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	657	-0.5	6.1	-3.5	3.2	1.5	1.6	21.9	22.1	21.4	17.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	3.7
Food Beverage & Tobacco	886	0.1	2.7	5.9	3.3	3.1	3.1	18.7	19.3	18.9	16.9	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.7
Household Goods	883	-1.6	2.2	-3.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	25.2	26.8	25.9	19.6	9.6	10.1	10.1	6.1
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1255	0.6	-3.1	5.5	-16.6	2.0	2.0	14.1	17.7	17.2	14.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.1
Healthcare Equipment	1848	-0.7	0.0	4.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	18.7	19.0	18.4	15.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.1
Utilities	350	0.0	-2.2	1.2	6.1	3.2	3.2	18.5	18.6	18.1	15.4	1.9	2.0		1.7

Blue box indicates a value more than +2standard devation from average, light blue a value more than +1standard devation from average. Orange box indicates a value less than -2standard devation from average, light orange a value less than -1standard devation from average

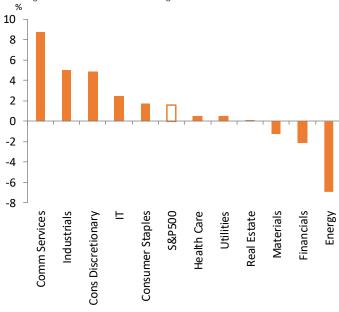
1-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

 ${\sf Earnings\,Revisions\,indicate\,1-month\,change\,in\,12-month\,Forward\,EPS}$



3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

 ${\it Earnings \, Revisions \, indicate \, 3-month \, change \, in \, 12-month \, Forward \, EPS}$



Data as of May $5^{\rm th}$ 12-month forward EPS are 65% of 2023 EPS and 35% of 2024 EPS

Data as of May 5th

12-month forward EPS are 65% of 2023 EPS and 35% of 2024 EPS

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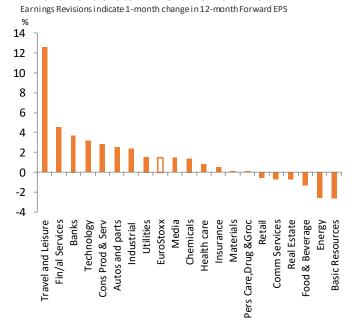


Euro Area Sectors Valuation

		Price (€)		EPS Gro	wth (%)	Dividend	Yield (%)		P/I	E Ratio			P/E	BV Ratio	
•	5/5/23	% Weekly Chang	e %YTD	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2022	2023	Current	20Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	459	-0.5	11.9	21.7	-0.3	3.1	3.2	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Energy	336	-2.6	-3.2	121.8	-25.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	6.7	6.8	11.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
Materials	992	0.4	7.6	13.5	-34.2	3.8	3.4	8.9	13.4	13.0	13.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6
Basic Resources	212	1.1	-5.2	-11.2	-47.8	2.9	3.2	5.0	8.4	8.3	10.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Chemicals	1476	0.3	10.2	28.7	-26.6	4.0	3.4	11.1	15.5	14.9	14.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1
Financials															
Banks	102	-1.2	6.7	18.4	12.9	5.3	7.2	8.6	6.6	6.3	9.9	8.0	0.6	0.6	1.0
Insurance	324	-2.5	5.3	-17.3	41.1	5.2	5.6	13.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0
Financial Services	524	0.8	7.7	31.5	-0.5	3.1	3.3	11.3	11.4	11.3	15.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Real Estate	120	-3.4	-8.8	4.8	-4.0	5.7	6.8	11.3	9.8		16.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Industrials															
Industrial Goods & Services	1084	-1.1	12.7	18.8	13.7	2.2	2.5	19.4	17.2	16.5	15.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3
Construction & Materials	540	-0.8	16.8	3.1	-2.7	3.4	3.5	12.6	13.0	12.6	13.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Consumer Discretionary															
Retail	615	-1.4	20.0	2.5	8.8	3.7	4.0	23.1	22.1	21.4	22.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.5
Automobiles and parts	583	0.5	15.1	9.3	-11.8	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.5	6.4	8.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Travel and Leisure	231	-1.9	25.8	N/A	36.9	1.0	1.3	19.1	15.0	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0
Consumer Products & Services	543	0.3	27.3	1.8	14.7	1.4	1.4	33.6	32.6		21.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	3.6
Media	274	-6.1	5.2	21.4	15.4	2.2	2.7	22.5	18.4	17.9	15.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.0
Technology	838	0.8	17.3	-3.5	27.5	1.0	1.1	28.1	22.4	21.2	21.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
Consumer Staples															
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	186	0.6	12.9	11.7	3.1	1.8	2.0	19.6	20.3	19.5	17.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery	190	-0.6	14.0	6.6	1.4	2.4	2.3	16.1	16.6	16.0	16.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6
Health care	852	1.2	9.6	7.2	-1.2	2.4	2.3	15.9	17.2	16.5	15.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Communication Services	299	-1.4	14.0	27.0	-1.4	3.8	3.9	15.4	15.8	15.2	13.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9
Utilities	387	-0.3	10.6	23.0	-4.1	5.2	4.7	12.0	13.5	13.4	13.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5

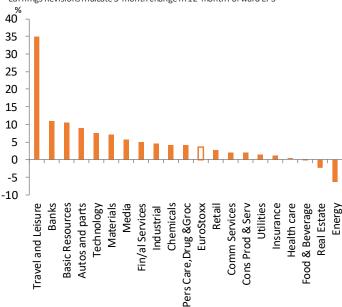
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1-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS



3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

 $Earnings\ Revisions\ indicate\ 3-month\ change\ in\ 12-month\ Forward\ EPS$



Data as of May 5th

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