

Central banks on track to start cutting rates in mid-2024

- Risk assets remained well bid in the past fortnight, as central banks reiterated their intention to lower rates in the second quarter of the year despite volatile inflation. Moreover, in a surprise move, the Swiss central bank (SNB) cut policy rates by 25 basis points to 1.50% due to significantly lower inflation projections.
- The Federal Reserve kept, as expected, the target range for the Federal Funds Rate at a range of 5.25% - 5.5% maintaining its median projection for 75 basis points of cuts by the end of 2024. US real GDP growth and core inflation projections for 2024 were revised higher (see Economics).
- Equity majors reached fresh record highs, with the S&P500 up by +1.8% in the past fortnight (+9% YTD). Euro area and Japanese equities followed suit, with the Bank of Japan increasing its short-term policy rate at a range of 0.0% - 0.1% from -0.1% and exiting the negative interest rate regime it has been into since early-2016.
- The Bank of Japan judged that the prospects of CPI excluding fresh food (+2.8% yoy in February 2024) settling in a sustainable and stable manner in the medium-term at levels consistent with its price stability target of 2% have strengthened.
- The increased confidence comes mainly as a virtuous cycle between wages and prices is underway, on the back, *inter alia*, of the annual wage negotiations ("Shunto") between corporates and workers' unions, so far pointing to weighted average gains of +3.7% yoy for base pays.
- Furthermore, the yield curve control policy (YCC), via targeting a 10-year Japanese government bond yield of "around zero" with an upper bound of +1.0% being the main reference point, ended. Still, government bond purchases will continue.
- The BoJ noted that a gross monthly pace of circa ¥6 trillion (annualized pace of 12% of GDP) will be maintained. Such a pace would roughly match the amount of maturing securities, suggesting minor purchases in net terms. The BoJ will proceed with additional JGB purchases only in case of a rapid rise in long-term interest rates.
- At the same time, purchases of exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and Japan real estate investment trusts (J-REITs) are discontinued. Having said that, no purchases had been made in recent months and only minor ones in 2023. The above decisions suggest that the stock of BoJ's balance sheet will remain elevated and broadly stable at 130% of 2023 GDP (see graph below).
- The Bank of England stood pat, as expected, with the Bank Rate at 5.25%. Two out of nine voting members who previously judged an interest rate hike as being appropriate, no longer hold that view. In addition, Governor Bailey acknowledged "things move in the right direction" for interest rate cuts, albeit refraining from explicitly placing that prospect in the visible horizon. UK Gilts overperformed, with 10-Year interest rates declining by -6 bps to 4.0% and 2-Year interest rates by -4 bps to 4.19%.
- Overall, long-term core global Government bond yields moved slightly lower after the central bank meetings last week, albeit have remained in a range in the past six weeks due to inflation uncertainty. Note that market expectations have been settled closer to Authorities' views (see graph below).

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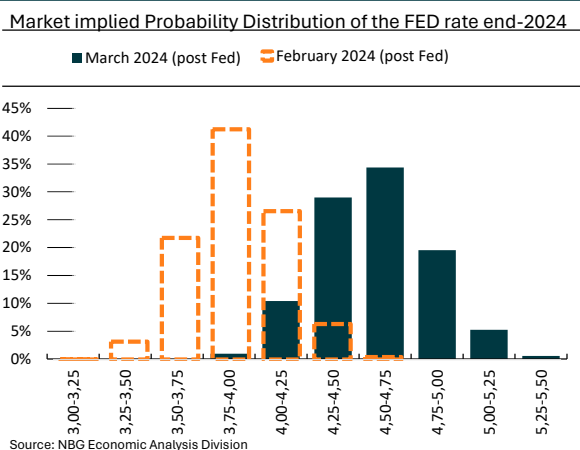
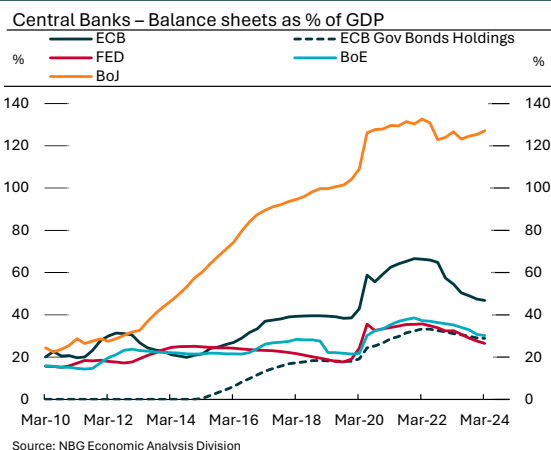
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Charts of the week



Fed macroeconomic projections were revised up for real GDP and core inflation, especially in the short term

- **Solid recent GDP data prompted the 19 participants in the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to revise accordingly their respective projections compared with three months ago.** Indeed, the median estimate for 2024 GDP growth (Q4/Q4), was revised up substantially, by +0.7 pps to +2.1% yoy. Recall that several Fed officials had signaled in recent months their increased confidence in a “goldilocks” scenario in which the fight against inflation succeeds without a heavy toll on economic activity being necessary. In all, modest upward revisions for real GDP growth estimates took place for Q4:2025 (+0.2 pps to 2.0% yoy) and Q4:2026 (+0.1 pp to +2.0% yoy), while the long-term one was maintained at +1.8%. On the labor market, recent actual data have not significantly challenged December’s FOMC projections and as a result, minor revisions took place in March for the unemployment rate (3.9% in February 2024). In the event, the median projection hovers between 4.0% and 4.1% across the projection horizon.
- **On inflation, the FOMC’s outlook was broadly unchanged, with recent signs of stickiness, not being viewed as a sustained change in trend.** Indeed, regarding the headline PCE inflation (+2.4% yoy in January, while the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland’s Inflation Nowcasting model points to +2.45% yoy in February), the median projection for 2024 (Q4 average) was maintained at +2.4% yoy. Later on, projections were slightly revised up for Q4:2025, by +0.1 pp to +2.2% yoy and were left unchanged at +2.0% yoy for Q4:2026, as well for the longer-term. Core PCE growth (+2.8% yoy in January, while the aforementioned Nowcasting model suggest the same reading in February) is anticipated at +2.6% yoy in Q4:2024 (+0.2 pps versus December’s projections), at +2.2% in Q4:2025 (unrevised) and at 2.0% yoy in Q4:2026 (also unrevised).
- **The macroeconomic outlook is conditioned on the Fed proceeding with a slightly higher path for the Federal Funds Rate compared with the one in December projections.** In the event, the median of FOMC participants’ respective assumptions was maintained at 4.6% by end-2024, suggesting 75 bps of cuts to a target range of 4.5% - 4.75%, while the respective FOMC median moved up to 3.9% in end-2025 (instead of 3.6%), to 2.1% in end-2026 (instead of 2.9%) and to 2.6% (instead of 2.5%) in the longer-run.

US inflation modestly overshot expectations in February

- **Headline US CPI inflation accelerated by +0.1 pp to +3.2% yoy in February (peak of +9.1% yoy in June 2022, the highest since November 1981), versus consensus estimates for +3.1% yoy.** The acceleration was mainly due to Energy prices (weight: 7%), which came out at -1.9% yoy from -4.6% yoy in January 2024. That development came mostly in view of a +2.3% on a monthly basis (in seasonally adjusted “sa” terms) in February 2024, in turn due to a +3.8% mom for the volatile gasoline prices component. At the same time, Food prices (14% weight) were unchanged on a monthly basis sa from +0.4% mom in December and compared with a 20-year average of +0.2% mom. As a result, the annual pace of growth decelerated by -0.4 pps to +2.2% (peak of +11.4% in August 2022, the highest since May 1979). Negative base effects (+0.3% mom in February 2023), were also at play.
- Importantly, the annual growth of core CPI (79% weight) was +3.8% in February from +3.9% in the previous month (peak of +6.6% yoy in September 2022, the highest since August 1982), above consensus.

expectations for +3.7%. The monthly growth of core CPI was +0.4% for a 2nd consecutive month, notably above a 20-year average of +0.2%. Meanwhile, the predominantly determined by domestic economic developments, shelter prices (which constitute c. 1/3 of the headline CPI and c. 45% of the core index), were up by +0.4% mom sa from +0.6% mom in January (12-month average of +0.5% | 20-year average of +0.25%). Regarding the two major and relatively stickier shelter components, the index for the rent of primary residence came out at +0.5% mom from +0.4% mom in January (the annual growth was +5.8% from +6.1%) and the owners’ equivalent rent of residences (i.e. the implicit rent that owner occupants would have to pay if they were renting their homes), at +0.4% mom from +0.6% mom in January (the annual growth came out at +6.0% from +6.2%). In all, the resilient sequential growth for core CPI was broad based. In the event, excluding the dominant shelter component, core CPI rose by +0.3% mom (+2.2% yoy) from +0.2% mom in January (12-month average of +0.2% mom).

- Looking forward, the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland’s Inflation Nowcasting model points to the annual growth of the headline CPI modestly accelerating in February at +3.3% (monthly gains of +0.3%), albeit with a moderate deceleration to +3.7% yoy for core inflation (monthly gains of +0.3%).

Euro area composite PMI suggests a stabilization for overall economic activity in March

- **The composite PMI rose by +0.7 pts to 49.9 in March, slightly above consensus estimates for 49.7** (trough of 46.5 in October 2023 | below the expansion/contraction threshold of 50.0 since June 2023). The manufacturing sector continued to pose a drag to overall activity in March, with the PMI decreasing by -0.8 pts to 45.7. On the other hand, its peer in the services sectors increased by +0.9 pts to 51.1. On price developments, the selling prices component eased somewhat, albeit remaining elevated due to services providers managing to pass on higher costs (mainly related to wages) to consumers.
- Regarding PMI performance by country, Germany (composite: 47.4) and France (47.7) continued to underperform the rest of the euro area (where, in weighted terms, the composite PMI came out above 50.0 for a 3rd consecutive month).

China: economic activity in the beginning of the year overall beat expectations

- **Economic activity in January – February performed better than expected.** Recall that at the beginning of each year, the National Bureau of Statistics of China reports cumulative data for January and February, to alleviate the seasonal distortions stemming from the varying timing of the Lunar New Year holiday season. In all, the annual growth of industrial production was +7.0% yoy in January-February cumulatively, from +6.8% yoy in December, meaningfully above consensus estimates for +5.0% yoy. At the same time, fixed asset investment growth was +4.2% yoy from +3.0% yoy, exceeding consensus estimates for +3.2%. Meanwhile, retail sales (in value terms) came out at +5.5% yoy in January-February, from +7.4% yoy in December, roughly in line with expectations. The latest readings came alongside overall credit annual growth, as measured by Aggregate Financing to the Real Economy, averaging +9.3% in January and February, from +9.5% in December 2023 and +9.4% on average in FY:2022. Momentum-wise, an easing to +9.0% took place in February 2024, from +9.5% in January 2024.

Equities

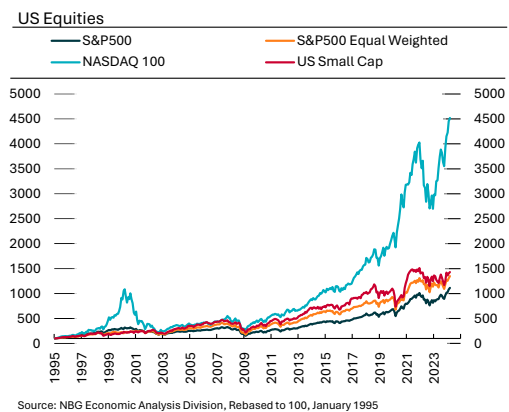
- **Global equity markets rose since March 8th (MSCI ACWI: +1.1% as of March 25th), welcoming the Fed's outlook for the Federal Funds Rate for the remainder of 2024 (unchanged from December).** In the US, the S&P500 rose by +1.8% (+9% ytd) from March 8th to March 25th, albeit taking a breather after a record high of 5242 on March 21st (-0.4% in the past two trading days). Alphabet (Google's parent company) overperformed (+11%), on the back of media reports that discussions with Apple (roughly unchanged in the reference period) are underway for the latter to use Google's Gemini artificial intelligence engine in the next iPhone model. In Japan, the Nikkei225 was up by +1.8% (+21% ytd), at a record high of 40888 on March 22nd, with a weaker Yen (see below) providing support. Recall that a weaker Yen is a tailwind for export-oriented firms (60% of the revenues of the companies comprising the index, stem from abroad). The EuroStoxx gained +2.0% wow (+9% ytd). Finally, the ASE Index was roughly unchanged (+10% ytd).

Fixed Income

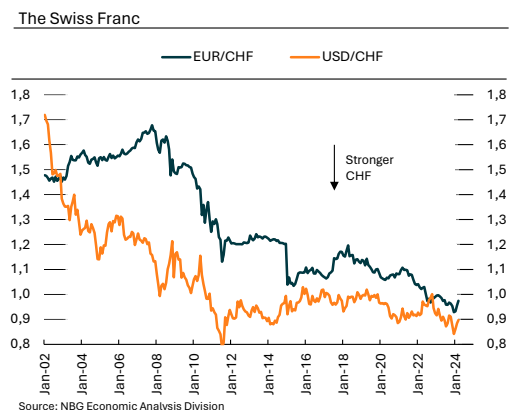
- **Government bond yields were up in the main reference period (March 8th to March 25th) in the US.** In the event, the 10-Year Treasury yield increased by +17 bps to 4.25% and its 2-year peer by +14 bps to +4.63% on the back of strong US CPI inflation data, albeit with a partial downward correction following the latest Federal Reserve meeting (2-year: -9 bps on March 20th). In Germany, the 10-year Bund yield rose by +11 bps to 2.37%, whereas its UK Gilt peer was roughly unchanged at 3.99%, with dovish elements in the latest BoE meeting and somewhat lower than expected CPI in February (3.4% yoy versus consensus for 3.5% yoy). In Japan, the 10-year yield was roughly stable at +0.73%, as the recent increase in the short-term policy rate by the BoJ was already priced-in. Moreover, the discontinuing of the yield curve control policy did not have a material effect, as its latest iteration of targeting a 10-year Japanese government bond yield of "around zero" with an upper bound of +1.0% being the main reference point, had not been practically contested by market conditions, at least in recent months.
- **Corporate bond spreads in the high yield spectrum narrowed since March 8th in view of resilient risk appetite (EUR: -2 bps as of March 25th to 347 | USD: -15 bps to 311 bps).** In the investment grade spectrum, both EUR and USD spreads also narrowed, -5 bps to 113 bps and -7 bps wow to 92 bps, respectively. Recall that issuance of debt securities in the euro area by non-financial corporations have entered 2024 on a somewhat soft note. Specifically, gross issuance of securities with a maturity above 1 year, stood at €40 bn cumulatively in January-February 2024 (€3 bn net) compared with €44 bn (€10 bn net) in the same period in 2023.

FX and Commodities

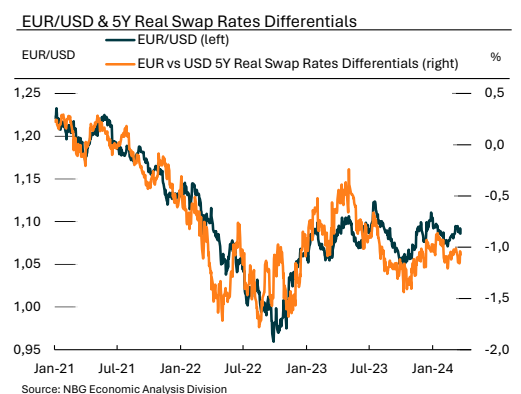
- **In foreign exchange markets, the Swiss franc (CHF) depreciated after the Swiss National Bank (SNB) surprisingly reduced its policy rate by -25 bps to 1.50%.** The move came as CPI stood at +1.2% yoy in February versus a target range of 0 – 2%, increasing SNB's confidence that inflation will sustainably remain in line with its price stability mandate (projection for +1.4% in 2024, +1.2% in 2025 and +1.1% in 2026, on average). The cut was the first in 9 years, representing the 1st G10 central bank to proceed with such a move in the current monetary policy cycle. In all, since March 8th, the Swiss franc fell by -2.6% against the US Dollar to USD/CHF 0.90 and by -1.5% against the euro to EUR/CHF 0.97 (-0.9% & -1.0% following the SNB meeting, respectively). At the same time, the Japanese Yen was down in the past two weeks, in view of (negative) interest rate differentials against major peers widening, -1.8% against the euro at ¥164.1 and -3.0% against the US Dollar to ¥151.4. **In commodities, oil prices increased since March 8th (Brent: +5.7% to \$86.8/barrel as of March 25th | WTI: +4.4% to \$82.4),** on the back, *inter alia*, of stronger than expected activity data in China and supply disruptions in Russia due to drone attacks in oil refineries. A decrease in US crude oil inventories (-1.5 & -2.0 million barrels for the week ending March 8th and 15th, respectively, to 445 million barrels), also supported oil prices.



Graph 1.



Graph 2.



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "Our decisions will have to remain data dependent and meeting by meeting, responding to new information as it comes in. This implies that, even after the first rate cut, we cannot pre-commit to a particular rate path...", **President of the European Central Bank, Christine Lagarde, March 20th 2024**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	March 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	March 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	2,37	2,30	2,25	2,20	Euro area	4,00	4,00	3,75	3,00
US	4,25	4,20	4,15	4,10	US	5,50	5,50	5,25	4,75
UK	3,99	4,10	4,00	3,80	UK	5,25	5,25	5,00	4,50
Japan	0,73	0,80	0,80	0,90	Japan	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,15
Currency	March 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month		March 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month
EUR/USD	1,08	1,08	1,09	1,10	USD/JPY	151	149	145	141
EUR/GBP	0,86	0,85	0,85	0,86	GBP/USD	1,26	1,28	1,29	1,28
EUR/JPY	163,54	161	158	155					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23a	Q3:23a	Q4:23a	2023a	2024f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	3,6	1,9	1,7	0,7	1,9	1,7	2,4	2,9	3,1	2,5	2,1
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-2,0	-0,6	2,7	2,6	-	2,2	2,1	4,9	3,2	-	-
Private Consumption	0,0	2,0	1,6	1,2	2,5	3,8	0,8	3,1	3,0	2,2	1,9
Government Consumption	-2,9	-1,9	2,9	5,3	-0,9	4,8	3,3	5,8	4,2	4,0	2,4
Investment	7,2	-0,2	-4,3	-5,4	1,3	3,1	5,2	2,6	2,5	0,6	3,5
Residential	-1,8	-14,1	-26,4	-24,9	-9,0	-5,3	-2,2	6,7	2,9	-10,6	2,3
Non-residential	10,7	5,3	4,7	1,7	5,2	5,7	7,4	1,4	2,4	4,4	2,8
Inventories Contribution	-0,2	-1,9	-0,4	1,5	0,5	-2,2	-0,2	1,1	-0,2	-0,4	0,0
Net Exports Contribution	-2,6	0,5	2,5	0,3	-0,5	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,6	-0,1
Exports	-4,6	10,6	16,2	-3,5	7,0	6,8	-9,3	5,4	6,4	2,7	2,1
Imports	14,7	4,1	-4,8	-4,3	8,6	1,3	-7,6	4,2	2,7	-1,6	2,4
Inflation (3)	8,0	8,7	8,3	7,1	8,0	5,8	4,0	3,5	3,2	4,1	2,6
Euro Area	Q1:22a	Q2:22a	Q3:22a	Q4:22a	2022a	Q1:23a	Q2:23a	Q3:23a	Q4:23a	2023a	2024f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	5,4	4,1	2,5	1,9	3,4	1,3	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,7
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	2,5	3,3	1,9	0,0	-	0,2	0,5	-0,2	-0,2	-	-
Private Consumption	-0,1	3,1	5,1	-3,1	4,2	0,5	0,3	1,3	0,3	0,6	1,1
Government Consumption	1,4	-0,5	-0,5	2,5	1,6	-1,5	1,4	2,6	2,4	0,7	0,9
Investment	-3,2	2,1	5,1	-0,1	2,6	1,1	0,7	-0,1	4,1	1,4	0,7
Inventories Contribution	0,0	0,8	0,2	-0,6	0,4	-2,1	2,2	-1,6	-0,6	-0,4	0,0
Net Exports Contribution	3,0	0,6	-1,9	1,8	0,0	2,1	-2,2	0,2	-1,1	0,2	-0,2
Exports	6,3	8,1	5,3	-0,8	7,4	-1,9	-4,4	-4,8	0,1	-0,9	1,4
Imports	0,5	7,6	10,0	-4,3	8,1	-6,3	-0,3	-5,7	2,5	-1,4	1,9
Inflation	6,1	8,0	9,3	10,0	8,4	8,0	6,2	4,9	2,7	5,5	2,3

a: Actual, f: Forecasts, 1. Seasonally adjusted YoY growth rate, 2. Seasonally adjusted annualized QoQ growth rate, 3. Year-to-year average % change

6-12-Month View & Key Factors for Global Markets

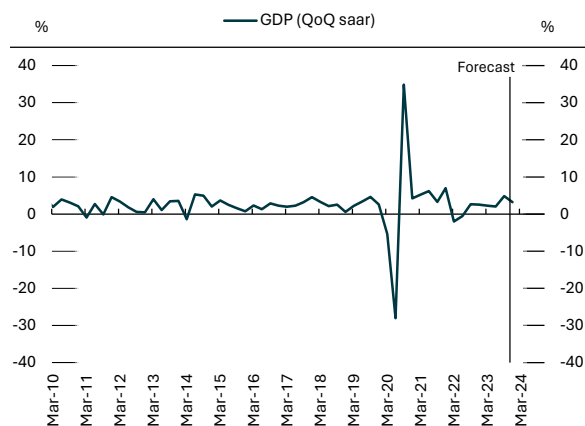
	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
Equity Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Corporate profitability is expected to improve in 2024, with annual EPS growth of 10%+ Households' balance sheets are healthy (low debt, still elevated excess savings)- Peaking profit margins- Recession risks remain- P/Es (Valuations) above long-term means, with a premium of 15%: Current P/E of 20x vs a 20-year average of 15.8x <p>● Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US)+ China's policy support measures could accelerate an export-led recovery- Geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) could re-intensify- The economic backdrop remains muted- Fiscal policy will turn restrictive in 2024 <p>● Neutral/Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Higher equity risk premium (lower P/E ratio) relative to benchmark market (US)+ China's policy support measures could accelerate an export-led recovery- JPY depreciation from ¥132 to ¥149 (15%), if continues, could support 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) <p>● Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Significant exposure to commodities+ Undemanding valuations in relative terms relative to other regions- Elevated domestic policy uncertainty <p>● Neutral</p>
Government Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Valuations appear somewhat rich, with term-premium, albeit increasing to -0.1%, remaining below 2000-2015 averages (1.4%)+ 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 set to cut rates this year <p>▲ Slightly higher yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ ECB to continue unwinding its balance sheet via its APP portfolio+ Global spillovers from higher US interest rates- ECB QE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of €3.8 trillion (27% of GDP)- The ECB is set to cut rates this year- Fragile economic growth outlook due to the war in Ukraine <p>▲ Slightly higher yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Sizeable fiscal deficits+ The range of Yield-Targeting of 10-Year JGB at around 0% could widen further (implicitly @ +100 bps)+ Global spillovers from higher US interest rates- Safe-haven demand- Monetary stance remains extremely dovish, despite the unexpected shifts in YCC policy QE "stock" effect, with government bond holdings of ¥591 trillion (102% of GDP) <p>▲ Slightly Higher yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Inflation expectations could drift higher due to supply disruptions (persistent post Brexit, temporary due to China)+ BOE: active (sales) Quantitative Tightening- Slowing economic growth post-Brexit- The BoE is set to cut rates this year <p>▲ Slightly Higher yields</p>
Foreign Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ USD interest rate differential vs peers remain significant+ Weaker global economic growth+ Safe-haven demand status- US political uncertainty to increase- The FED is set to cut rates this year, which reduces potential USD upside <p>● Broadly Flat USD against G10 FX</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Lower geopolitical uncertainty (Ukraine-Russia, natural gas) is positive for EUR+ Economic growth could accelerate in 2024- Global growth risks could abate <p>● Range-bound with upside risks against the USD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Safe haven demand+ More balanced economic growth recovery (long-term)+ Higher core Inflation rates could accelerate the shift of monetary policy (less accommodative) <p>▲ Stronger JPY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Valuations appear undemanding with REER below its 15-year average- Sizeable Current account deficit <p>● Broadly stable GBP</p>

Economic Calendar

In the US, the 3rd estimate for Q4:2023 GDP, accompanied by the estimates for corporate profits of public and private companies (National Income and Product Accounts – NIPA), will be monitored. Attention will also turn to February's personal spending (69% of GDP) and personal income as well as the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index (the Federal Reserve's preferred metric to gauge inflation) for the same month.

In the euro area, bank lending data for February, will be watched.

US GDP



Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division

Economic News Calendar for the period: March 18 - March 29, 2024

Monday 18					Tuesday 19					Wednesday 20							
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P			
NAHB housing market confidence index	March	48	+	51	48	Building permits (k)	February	1495	+	1518	1489	Fed announces its intervention rate	March 20	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	
EURO AREA						Housing starts (k)	February	1425	+	1521	1374						
Trade Balance SA (€ bn)	January	..		28.0	14.3	Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn)	January	..		36.1	158.6	EURO AREA					
CHINA						GERMANY						Consumer Confidence Indicator	March	-15.0	+	-14.9	-15.5
Industrial production (YoY)	February	5.0%	+	7.0%	6.8%	ZEW survey current situation	March	-82.0	+	-80.5	-81.7	UK					
Retail sales (YoY)	February	5.2%	+	5.5%	7.4%	ZEW survey expectations	March	20.5	+	31.7	19.9	CPI (YoY)	February	3.5%		3.4%	4.0%
						JAPAN						CPI Core (YoY)	February	4.6%		4.5%	5.1%
						Bank of Japan announces its intervention rate	March 19	0.10%		0.10%	-0.10%						
Thursday 21					Friday 22					Friday 22							
US		S	A	P	UK		S	A	P	UK		S	A	P			
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	March 16	215	+	210	212	BoE announces its intervention rate	March 21	5.25%		5.25%	5.25%	Retail sales Ex Auto MoM	February	-0.1%	+	0.2%	3.4%
Continuing Claims (k)	March 9	1820	+	1807	1803							GERMANY					
Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	March	-2.3	+	3.2	5.2	JAPAN						Ifo- Business Climate Indicator	March	86.0	+	87.8	85.7
Existing home sales (mn)	February	3.94	+	4.38	4.00	Jibun Bank PMI manufacturing	March	..		48.2	47.2	Ifo- Current Assessment	March	86.8	+	88.1	86.9
S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	March	51.7	+	52.5	52.2	Exports (YoY)	February	5.3%	+	7.8%	11.9%	Ifo- Expectations	March	84.7	+	87.5	84.4
						Imports (YoY)	February	2.2%	-	0.5%	-9.8%	JAPAN					
EURO AREA												CPI (YoY)	February	..		2.8%	2.2%
HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	March	47.0	-	45.7	46.5							Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food	February	2.8%		2.8%	2.0%
HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	March	49.7	+	49.9	49.2							Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food and Energy	February	..		3.2%	3.5%
HCOB Eurozone Services PMI	March	50.5	+	51.1	50.2												
UK																	
S&P Global / CIPS UK PMI	March	47.8	+	49.9	47.5												
Manufacturing SA																	
S&P Global / CIPS UK Services PMI	March	53.8	-	53.4	53.8												
Monday 25					Tuesday 26					Wednesday 27							
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	EURO AREA		S	A	P			
New home sales (k)	February	673		..	661	S&P Case/Shiller house price index 20 (YoY)	January	6.1%	Business Climate Indicator	March	-0.42
						Consumer Confidence Index	March	106.7		..	106.7	Economic confidence indicator	March	95.8		..	95.4
						Durable goods orders (MoM)	February	1.0%		..	-6.2%	UK					
						Durable goods orders ex transportation (MoM)	February	-0.4%	Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	March	1.2%
Thursday 28					Friday 29												
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P								
GDP (QoQ, annualized)	Q4:23	3.2%		..	3.2%	PCE Price Index (YoY)	February	2.4%						
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	March 23	210	Core PCE Price Index (YoY)	February	2.8%						
Continuing Claims (k)	March 16	1807	Personal income (MoM)	February	0.4%		..	1.0%						
Pending home sales (MoM)	February	-4.9%	Personal spending (MoM)	February	0.4%		..	0.2%						
EURO AREA						JAPAN											
M3 money supply (YoY)	February	0.3%		..	0.1%	Industrial Production (MoM)	February	1.4%		..	-6.7%						
UK						Unemployment rate	February	2.4%		..	2.4%						
GDP (QoQ)	Q4:23	-0.3%		..	-0.3%	Construction Orders YoY	February	9.1%						
GDP (YoY)	Q4:23	-0.2%												
GERMANY																	
Retail sales (MoM)	February	0.3%		..	-0.4%												
Retail sales (YoY)	February	-1.4%												

Equity Markets (in local currency)

Developed Markets		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	5218	1.3	9.4	31.4	15.4	MSCI Emerging Markets	63485	0.2	3.2	8.5	-3.0	
Japan	NIKKEI 225	40414	1.7	20.8	47.6	43.8	MSCI Asia	970	0.2	4.3	7.4	-2.0	
UK	MSCI UK	2271	2.6	2.5	6.9	6.2	China	55	-2.3	-2.4	-17.1	-24.1	
Euro area	EuroStoxx	516	1.5	8.9	17.9	20.0	Korea	869	3.1	4.6	17.8	4.4	
Germany	DAX 40	18261	1.8	9.0	22.1	27.9	MSCI Latin America	96339	-0.1	-4.2	14.4	-6.8	
France	CAC 40	8152	0.0	8.1	16.2	24.3	Brazil	312545	-0.4	-6.8	18.5	-10.4	
Italy	MSCI Italy	1111	2.4	15.5	37.0	45.2	Mexico	51800	0.4	-2.8	5.2	-0.6	
Spain	IBEX-35	10952	3.4	8.4	24.6	31.9	MSCI Europe	4074	1.1	8.0	47.7	57.6	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	16474	-1.6	-3.4	-17.3	-24.9	Russia	3282	-0.4	5.9	37.2	27.3	
Greece	ASE	1425	0.2	10.2	39.6	69.0	Turkey	9519458	5.6	23.0	85.9	282.4	

World Market Sectors and Styles (MSCI Indices*)

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		263.8	2.0	8.0	18.7	16.3	Growth (Developed)	5087.4	1.0	10.3	35.1	17.6	
Materials		352.4	1.3	1.5	13.0	-3.3	Value (Developed)	3555.0	1.3	5.4	18.8	6.0	
Industrials		394.0	1.5	8.6	28.7	20.0	Large Cap (Developed)	2167.7	1.1	8.4	28.3	14.2	
Consumer Discretionary		411.7	1.4	5.8	28.1	5.4	Small Cap (Developed)	540.4	1.7	2.2	16.4	0.0	
Consumer Staples		274.8	-0.4	1.8	1.3	-0.6	US Growth	3421.3	1.6	12.9	36.6	11.2	
Healthcare		373.1	0.0	5.6	13.0	6.1	US Value	1811.0	1.0	5.4	25.6	18.1	
Financials		160.7	1.1	8.5	30.6	8.8	US Large Cap	5218.2	1.3	9.4	31.4	15.4	
IT		676.6	1.8	12.9	47.4	32.0	US Small Cap	1307.9	2.0	-0.8	14.7	-1.1	
Telecoms		105.8	1.4	9.8	27.2	7.5	US Banks	390.1	1.7	11.1	42.8	-2.8	
Utilities		147.6	1.4	-0.9	0.3	-7.4	EA Banks	136.0	2.7	14.9	41.8	50.9	
Real Estate		988.6	0.1	-3.3	7.6	-17.4	Greek Banks	1217.6	0.8	14.7	65.4	101.2	

Bond Markets (%)

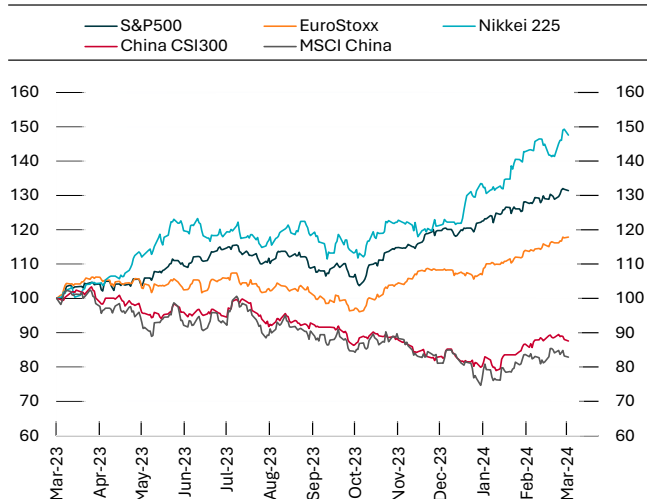
10-Year Government Bond Yields	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
US	4.25	4.34	3.86	3.38	2.34	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	-38	-40	-39	-40	64
Germany	2.37	2.46	2.03	2.13	0.55	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	2	-2	3	-3	33
Japan	0.73	0.76	0.62	0.29	0.18	Bunds 10Y/2Y	-50	-46	-37	-25	54
UK	3.99	4.09	3.54	3.28	1.68	Bunds 10Y/5Y	-2	-2	8	3	41
Greece	3.41	3.41	3.08	4.08	4.69	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average
Ireland	2.79	2.84	2.38	2.56	1.10						
Italy	3.70	3.68	3.70	4.02	2.20						
Spain	3.21	3.24	2.99	3.20	1.59						
Portugal	3.05	3.09	2.79	3.02	2.07						
Emerging Markets (LC)**	4.63	4.65	4.67	4.81	4.61	Euro area IG	113	111	135	181	122
US Mortgage Market	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Euro area High Yield	347	332	395	523	403
						Emerging Markets (HC)	197	198	244	320	312
						EUR Senior Financial	133	130	163	235	127
30-Year FRM ¹ (%)	6.97	6.84	6.71	6.45	4.49	EUR Subordinated Financial	207	205	258	368	247
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	255.0	251.0	273.0	281.0	165.4	iTraxx Senior Financial 5Y ²	64	60	67	117	78

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

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		1.08	-0.4	0.1	0.7	-1.9	Agricultural	384	1.9	5.3	-13.7	-0.7	
EUR/CHF		0.97	0.9	2.1	-1.5	4.7	Energy	273	-0.8	5.9	12.4	11.4	
EUR/GBP		0.86	0.3	0.4	-2.6	-1.1	West Texas Oil (\$/bbl)	82	-1.5	6.2	17.8	14.6	
EUR/JPY		164.11	1.1	0.7	16.7	5.4	Crude Brent Oil (\$/bbl)	87	-0.2	6.3	15.7	12.6	
EUR/NOK		11.61	0.1	1.8	2.7	3.4	HH Natural Gas (\$/mmbtu)	1.6	-5.8	1.3	-27.0	-35.5	
EUR/SEK		11.45	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.9	TTF Natural Gas (EUR/mwh)	28	-3.6	19.3	-35.2	-11.3	
EUR/AUD		1.66	-0.1	0.5	2.3	2.4	Industrial Metals	424	-1.2	3.5	-4.9	0.2	
EUR/CAD		1.47	-0.2	0.7	-0.6	1.1	Precious Metals	2844	0.4	7.3	9.5	5.9	
USD-based cross rates							Gold (\$)	2172	0.5	6.7	9.8	5.3	
USD/CAD		1.36	0.4	0.6	-1.2	2.6	Silver (\$)	25	-1.5	7.6	6.2	3.8	
USD/AUD		1.53	0.3	0.4	1.6	4.4	Baltic Dry Index	2123	-12.2	13.8	42.6	1.4	
USD/JPY		151.43	1.5	0.6	15.9	7.4	Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	1159	-4.4	-4.1	-28.5	-3.4	

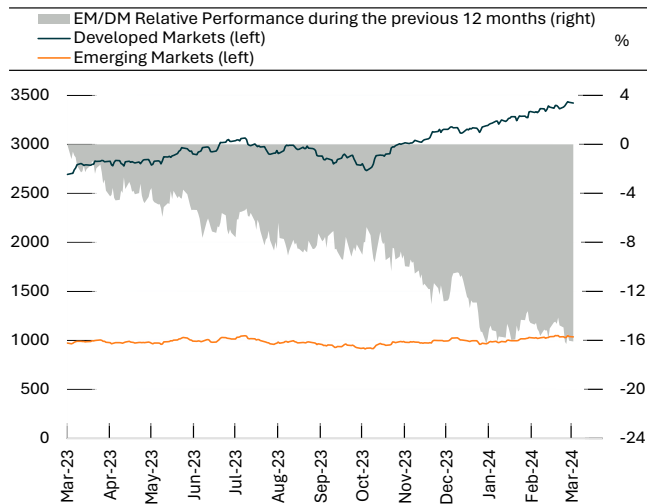
Source: NBG Economic Analysis Division, Data as of March 25th. *: Unless otherwise noted, ¹ Fixed-rate Mortgage, **: Emerging Markets Sovereign Bond index has an effective duration of c.7 years, ² The Markit iTraxx Europe Senior Financials index is made up of 5-yr CDS spreads on European financial companies.

Equity Market Performance



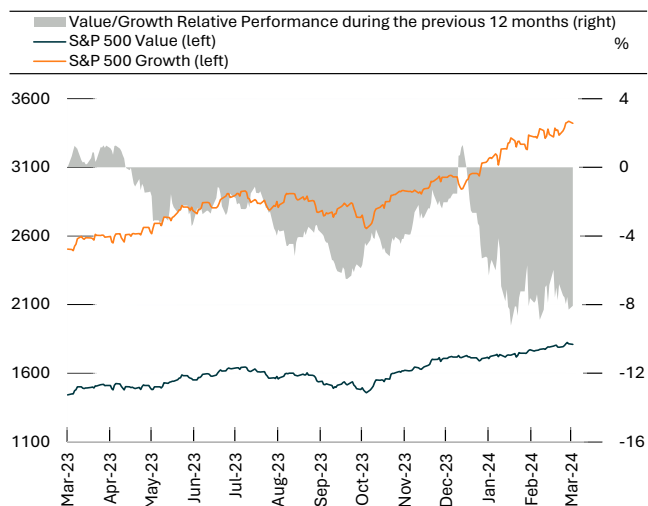
Data as of March 25th – Rebased @ 100

EM vs DM Performance in \$



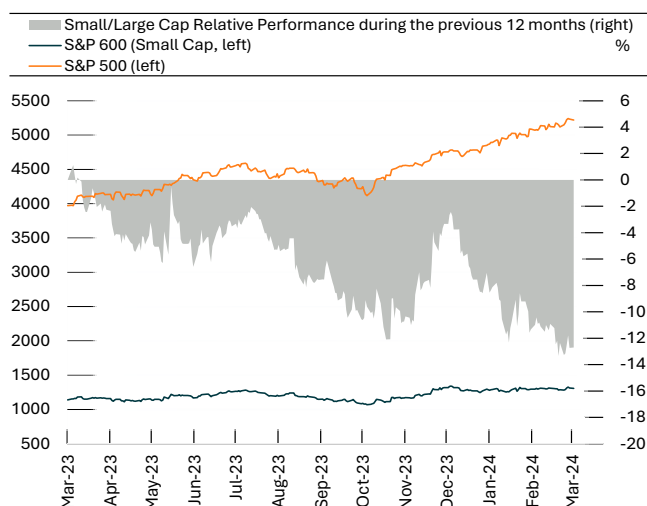
Data as of March 25th

S&P 500 Value & Growth Index



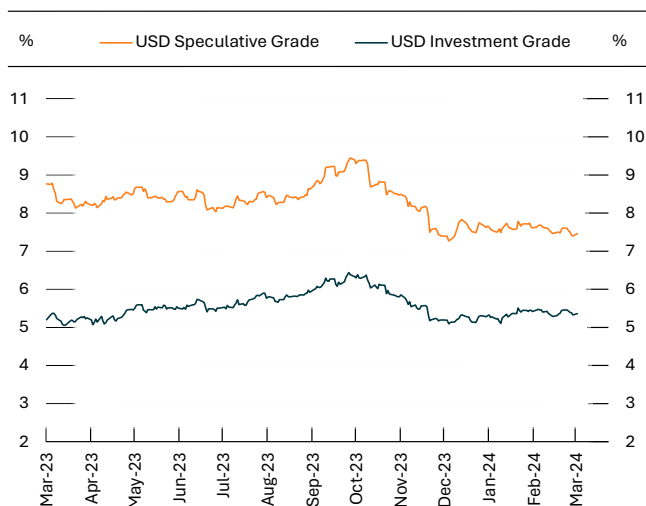
Data as of March 25th

S&P 500 & S&P 600 Index



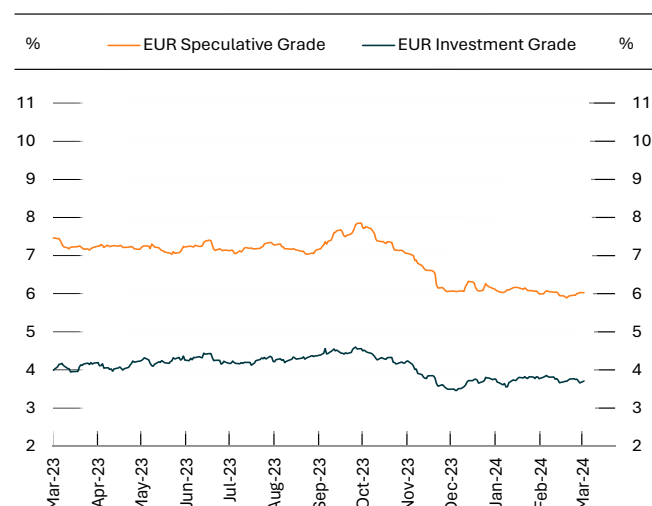
Data as of March 25th

USD Corporate Bond Yields



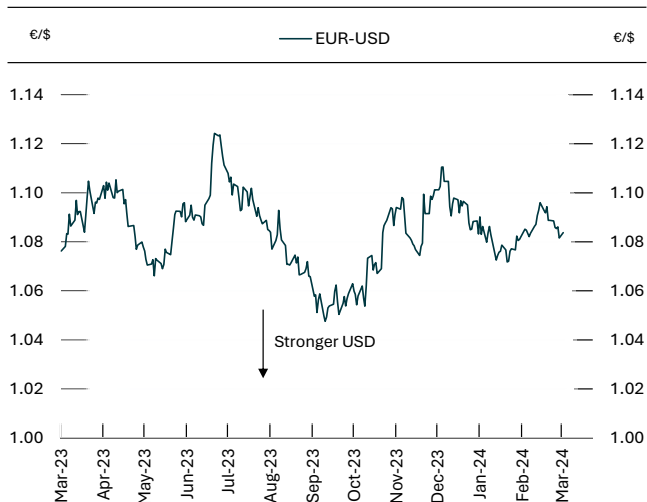
Data as of March 25th

EUR Corporate Bond Yields



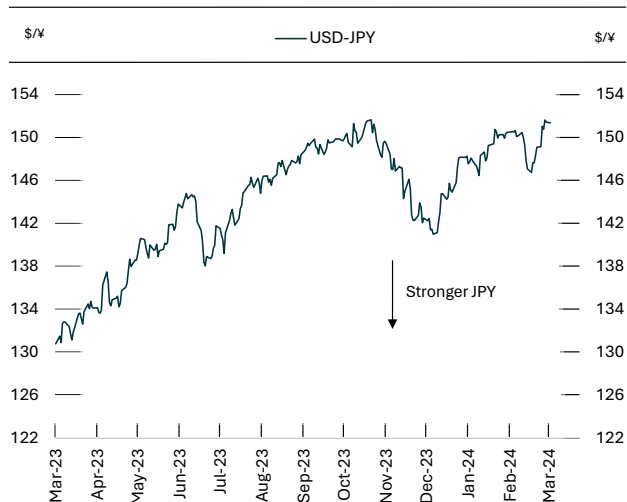
Data as of March 25th

EUR/USD



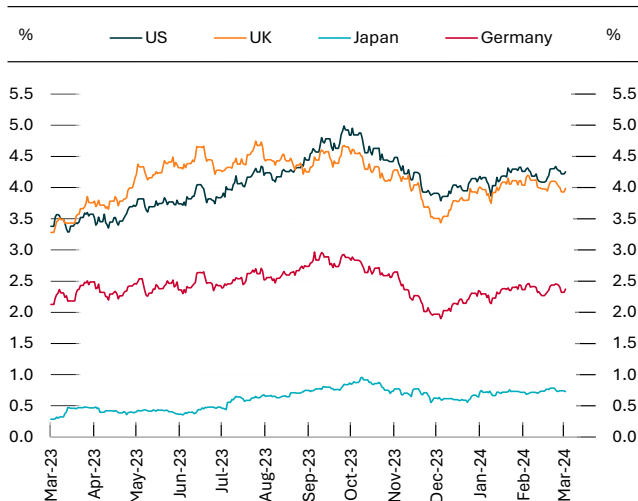
Data as of March 25th

JPY/USD



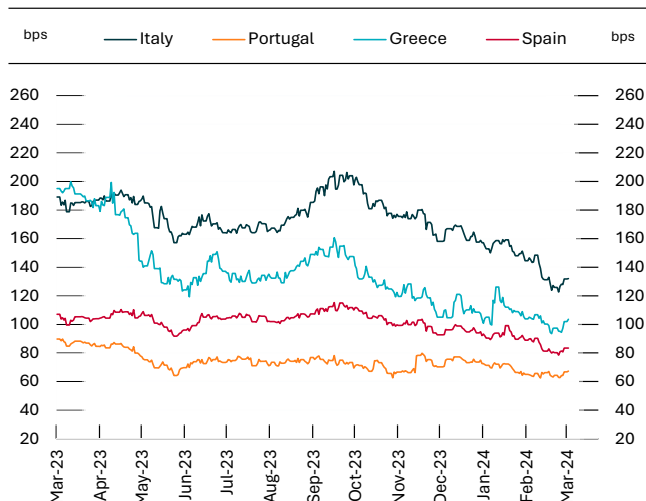
Data as of March 25th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



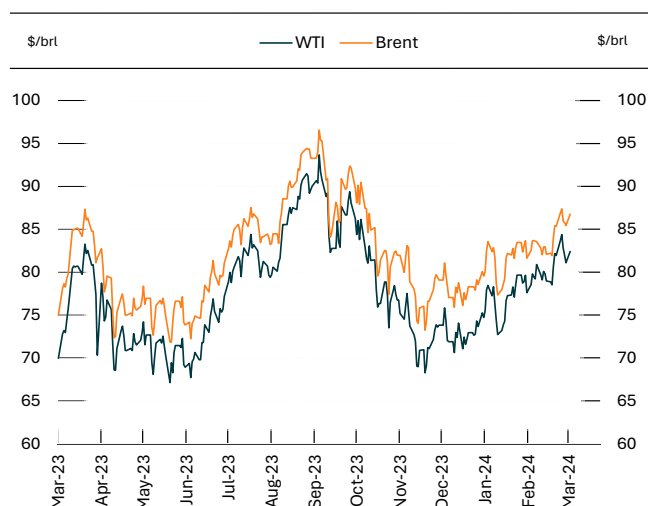
Data as of March 25th

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



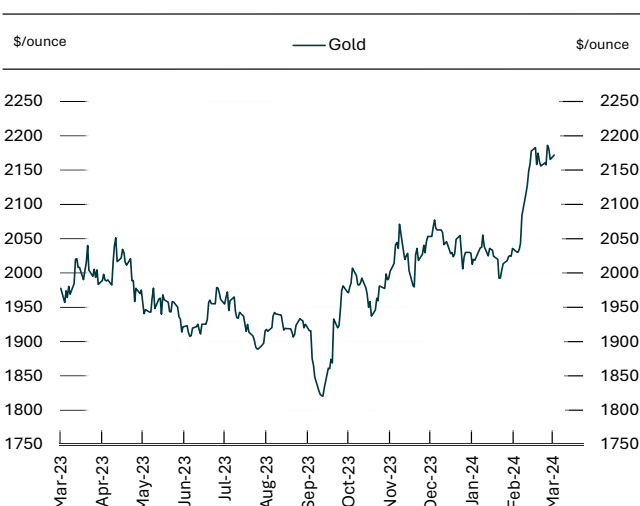
Data as of March 25th

West Texas Intermediate and Brent (\$/bbl)



Data as of March 25th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Data as of March 25th

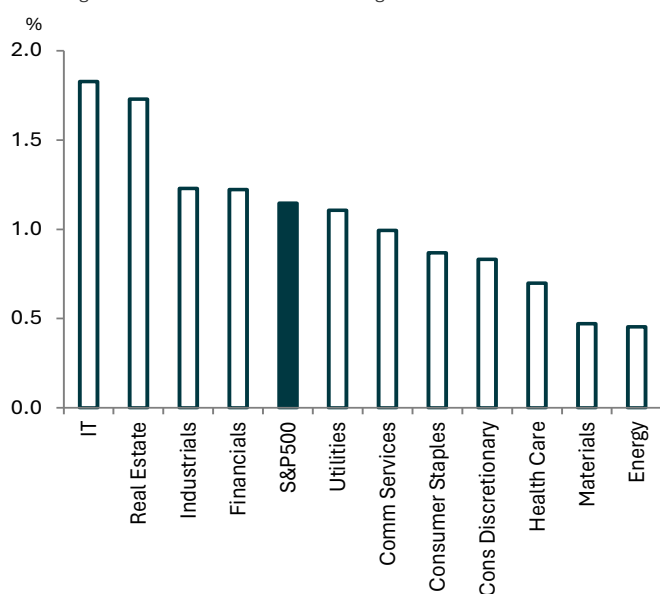
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	25/3/24	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2024	2025	Current	20Yr Avg
S&P500	5218	1.3	9.4	9.9	13.6	1.4	1.5	21.6	19.0	20.8	15.9	4.3	3.8	4.2	2.9
Energy	712	2.2	11.3	-7.4	12.1	3.4	3.6	12.7	11.4	12.4	17.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Materials	576	0.8	6.7	-2.5	15.5	1.9	1.9	21.7	18.8	20.8	15.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.8
Financials															
Diversified Financials	1177	1.0	7.9	11.8	12.6	1.2	1.3	20.2	17.9	19.5	13.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.5
Banks	390	1.7	11.1	-5.9	9.3	3.0	3.2	11.5	10.5	11.3	12.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Insurance	731	0.4	14.5	20.2	12.0	1.7	1.8	13.8	12.3	13.4	11.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.4
Real Estate	242	-0.8	-3.9	-2.5	10.7	3.6	3.7	38.3	34.6	37.3	15.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	N/A
Industrials															
Capital Goods	1127	2.1	10.1	9.8	12.4	1.5	1.6	21.0	18.7	20.3	16.2	5.3	4.8	5.7	3.6
Transportation	1072	2.6	7.5	6.3	19.5	1.7	1.8	19.2	16.1	18.5	16.4	5.1	4.4	5.7	3.8
Commercial Services	622	0.7	7.4	9.3	11.6	1.3	1.3	29.3	26.2	28.1	19.3	8.7	7.6	9.4	4.1
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	4487	2.8	15.4	17.7	16.9	0.6	0.7	31.4	26.9	30.2	22.0	9.7	7.6	12.1	7.1
Consumer Services	1688	1.9	3.4	7.8	15.9	1.1	1.2	23.2	20.0	22.2	22.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Consumer Durables	417	-1.6	-3.5	6.8	11.9	1.2	1.3	16.5	14.7	16.1	15.9	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.1
Automobiles and parts	103	0.5	-24.5	4.0	11.5	0.6	0.6	19.8	17.7	19.2	14.8	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.2
IT															
Technology	3282	-0.7	-7.7	5.4	11.2	0.8	0.9	24.0	21.6	22.7	16.2	14.3	12.5	15.1	6.2
Software & Services	4635	0.6	9.1	15.2	13.6	0.7	0.7	33.3	29.3	31.0	20.3	9.6	8.1	10.6	5.8
Semiconductors	4665	5.3	42.3	32.7	30.5	0.6	0.7	32.9	25.2	29.9	17.6	8.5	7.2	9.9	4.1
Communication Services	285	1.4	16.0	17.3	13.5	0.9	0.9	19.0	16.7	18.3	15.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.6
Media	1178	1.5	17.4	8.2	9.2	2.5	2.6	10.4	9.5	10.2	6.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	N/A
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	789	-0.1	11.9	4.3	9.3	2.1	1.4	25.5	23.3	24.8	17.4	5.9	5.2	6.1	3.5
Food Beverage & Tobacco	804	-0.1	0.8	3.8	7.6	3.7	3.8	16.7	15.5	16.4	17.0	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.2
Household Goods	863	-0.5	7.2	5.3	9.9	2.5	2.6	25.2	22.9	23.7	19.7	8.6	7.8	8.8	6.2
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1384	0.5	8.5	22.2	12.7	2.0	2.1	19.8	17.5	19.1	14.5	5.6	5.0	6.0	4.4
Healthcare Equipment	1973	-0.1	3.9	6.8	12.4	1.2	1.3	19.0	16.9	18.4	16.1	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.1
Utilities	326	1.4	1.2	12.3	7.8	3.7	3.9	15.8	14.7	15.5	15.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9

The prices data are as of 25/03/2024, while the EPS growth, Dividend yield, P/E ratio and P/BV ratio are as of 14/03/2024. Blue box indicates a value more than +2standard deviation from average, light blue a value more than +1standard deviation from average. Orange box indicates a value less than -2standard deviation from average, light orange a value less than -1standard deviation from average

1-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 12-month Forward EPS

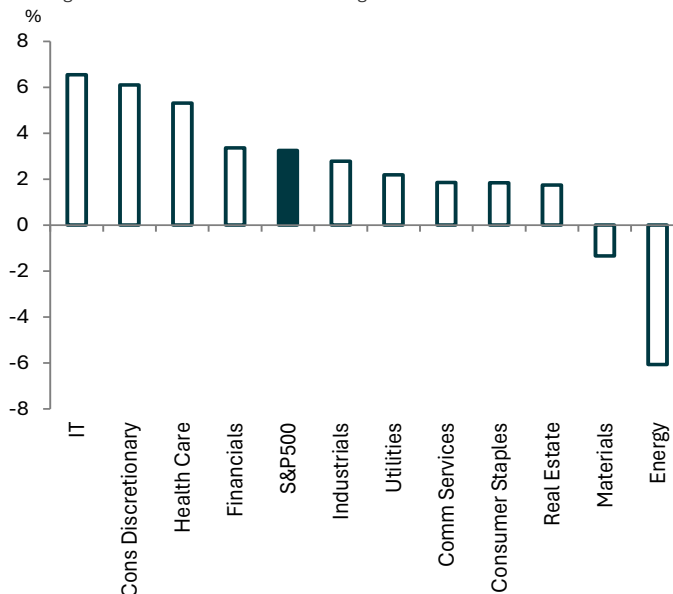


Data as of March 14th

12-month forward EPS are 77% of 2024 EPS and 23% of 2025 EPS

3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

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



Data as of March 14th

12-month forward EPS are 77% of 2024 EPS and 23% of 2025 EPS

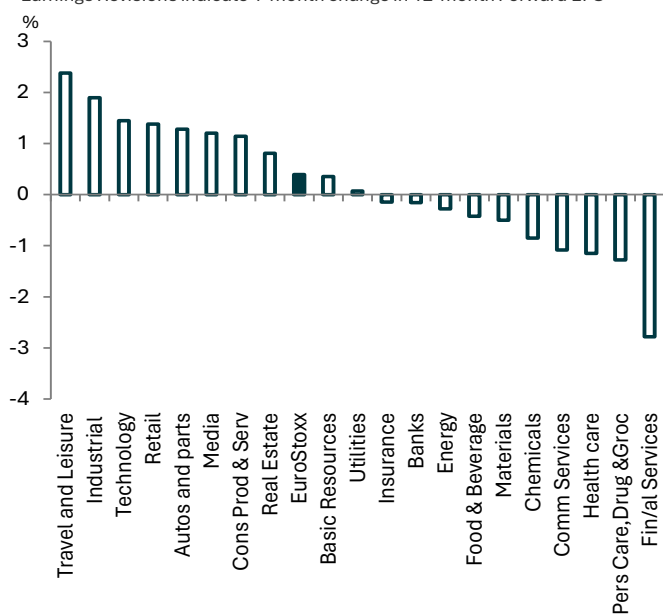
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	25/3/24	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	12m fwd	20Yr Avg	2024	2025	Current	20Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	516	1.5	8.9	3.2	9.9	3.4	3.6	13.4	12.2	13.0	12.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Energy	126	1.8	3.0	-0.5	3.0	5.3	5.7	7.6	7.4	7.6	10.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5
Materials	1066	2.6	2.5	15.4	20.5	3.1	3.3	17.8	14.8	16.9	14.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
Basic Resources	209	5.6	-5.7	-3.3	20.9	3.2	3.5	10.5	8.7	10.0	11.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Chemicals	1617	1.9	4.4	25.4	20.3	3.0	3.2	20.8	17.3	19.8	15.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Financials															
Banks	136	2.7	14.9	2.7	5.1	7.2	7.6	6.7	6.4	6.7	9.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Insurance	400	1.4	14.2	9.0	7.7	5.3	5.7	10.0	9.3	9.8	9.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
Financial Services	585	1.5	4.9	-1.2	1.4	3.0	3.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	14.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Real Estate	141	5.9	-5.5	9.5	2.1	5.1	5.4	11.8	11.6	11.8	12.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
Industrials															
Industrial Goods & Services	1286	1.1	13.1	12.0	13.9	2.4	2.6	18.5	16.2	17.8	15.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.5
Construction & Materials	646	1.0	6.3	3.4	9.7	3.5	3.7	13.2	12.0	12.9	13.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Consumer Discretionary															
Retail	812	2.7	16.5	12.8	10.5	3.9	4.1	20.2	18.2	19.7	16.7	4.3	4.0	4.6	2.8
Automobiles and parts	705	2.0	16.2	-3.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	6.5	6.1	6.4	11.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Travel and Leisure	247	2.5	10.7	11.2	10.0	3.6	4.0	10.6	9.6	10.3	27.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.1
Consumer Products & Services	533	-2.5	8.2	13.2	15.7	1.5	1.7	30.8	26.7	29.7	20.3	5.8	5.2	6.3	3.8
Media	365	0.3	11.4	6.4	8.7	2.3	2.5	20.7	19.0	20.3	15.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.3
Technology	1122	2.9	18.2	-3.3	31.1	1.0	1.1	29.6	22.6	27.5	19.1	5.2	4.6	5.5	3.4
Consumer Staples															
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	161	0.4	-2.2	5.1	12.4	2.4	2.7	19.1	16.9	18.4	17.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.9
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery	165	-0.1	-3.5	2.2	12.2	3.5	3.8	12.8	11.4	12.4	N/A	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3
Health care	770	1.8	1.5	-1.7	16.0	2.3	2.6	15.1	13.0	14.5	14.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.1
Communication Services	284	1.7	2.3	12.1	10.1	4.7	4.9	13.5	12.2	13.1	13.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9
Utilities	363	1.5	-7.2	-7.4	-1.4	5.7	5.8	11.4	11.6	11.5	13.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5

The prices data are as of 25/03/2024, while the EPS growth, Dividend yield, P/E ratio and P/BV ratio are as of 14/03/2024. Blue box indicates a value more than +2standard deviation from average, light blue a value more than +1standard deviation from average. Orange box indicates a value less than -2standard deviation from average, light orange a value less than -1standard deviation from average

1-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 12-month Forward EPS

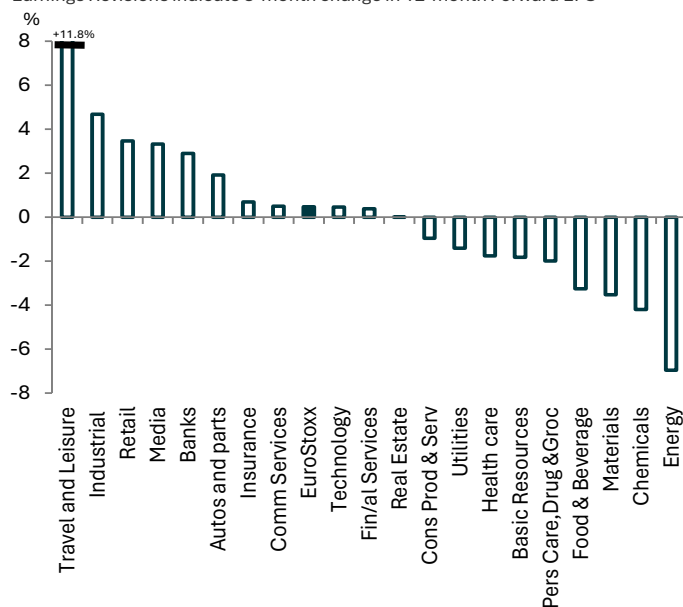


Data as of March 14th

12-month forward EPS are 77% of 2024 EPS and 23% of 2025 EPS

3-month revisions to 12-month Forward EPS

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



Data as of March 14th

12-month forward EPS are 77% of 2024 EPS and 23% of 2025 EPS

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