



The Federal Reserve is “not even thinking about thinking about raising rates”

- The US Federal Reserve, as anticipated, maintained the Federal Funds Rate (FFR) in the range of 0% - 0.25%, at its meeting on June 10th. The Federal Reserve expects to maintain the FFR at the current low levels until: i) there is strong evidence that the economy has weathered the adverse effects from the pandemic; and ii) the economy is on track to return to maximum employment and the symmetric 2% inflation target. There was broad consensus among participants at the FOMC that these prerequisites will not be met until at least the end of 2022, with only two participants expecting any FFR increase from current levels in that timeframe. Markets continue to price in the likelihood of negative short-term interest rates during the course of 2020, despite policymakers' hesitant view regarding the merits of setting interest rates below zero (see graph below).
- Furthermore, the Fed provided explicit guidance regarding asset purchases. Recall that, following a surge in purchases between early March and early April to stem the initial shock from the pandemic to liquidity and broader financial conditions (the balance sheet increased from \$4.2tn to \$5.8tn on April 1st), the pace of purchases slowed steadily, with the balance sheet standing at \$7.2 tn as of June 3rd. According to the latest FOMC statement, in order to safeguard smooth market functioning and to continue fostering financial conditions, the Fed will increase its holdings of Treasury securities and agency residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities “at least” at the current pace of \$80bn and \$40bn per month, respectively. Moreover, large-scale overnight and term repurchase agreement operations will continue. According to our estimates, the Fed’s balance sheet will end-2020 at over \$8tn (40% of 2019 US GDP).
- Both the meeting’s statement and Fed Chair Powell’s press conference communicated a cautious tone regarding economic developments. The recent and positively surprising improvement in the labor market — with the unemployment rate declining by 1.4 pps to 13.3% in May — was acknowledged. Nevertheless, it was also highlighted that the unemployment rate remains extremely high and it was likely distorted on the downside in May by c. 3 pps, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, due to technical issues. Indeed, circa 4.5mn workers were misclassified as employed but absent from work instead of unemployed on temporary layoff. The median FOMC participants’ estimate for the unemployment rate stands at 9.3% (on average) in Q4:2020, 6.5% in Q4:2021 and 5.5% in Q4:2022, still well above the long-term (median) estimate of 4.1% as well as the recent multi-year low (3.5% in February 2020). The respective estimates for headline PCE inflation stand at 0.8% yoy in Q4:20, 1.6% yoy in Q4:21 and 1.7% yoy in Q4:22 (broadly below target). Recall that actual PCE inflation was 0.5% yoy in April and, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland’s Inflation Nowcasting model, it reached a trough of 0.4% yoy in May.
- Turning to US GDP, the median FOMC participants’ estimate stands at -6.5% yoy for Q4:2020, followed by +5% yoy in Q4:2021 and +3.5% yoy in Q4:2022. The range in participants’ GDP forecasts was wide (e.g. from -10% yoy to -4.2% yoy for Q4:2020 and from -1% yoy to +7% yoy for Q4:2021), due to high uncertainty surrounding economic prospects (see graph below). The anticipated economic recovery is highly dependent on imponderable factors such as the evolution of the pandemic (second wave), the respective medical developments (vaccine, therapy), (cont’d on page 2)

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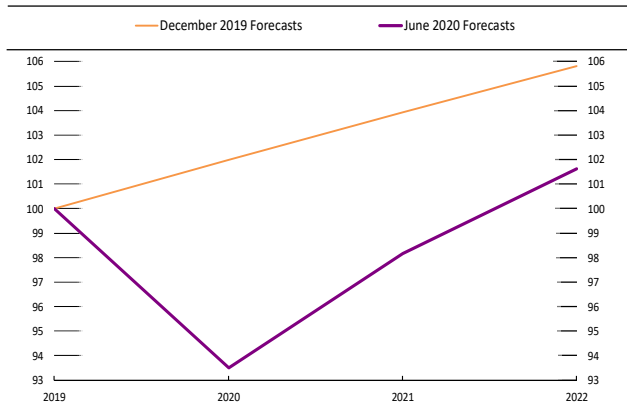
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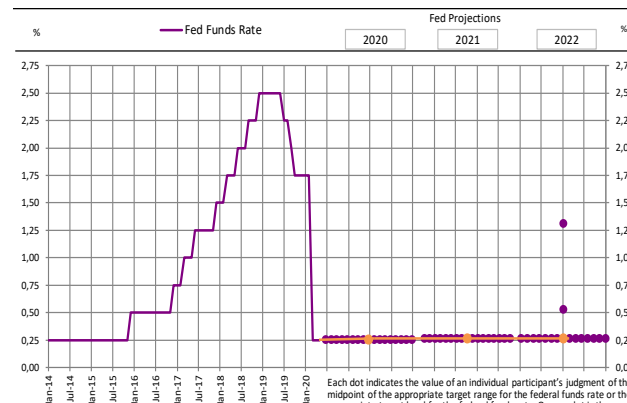
Charts of the week

Fed Forecasts: US Real GDP



Source: NBG Research, Fed, 2019 = 100

Federal Funds Rate Expected Path: Fed Estimates



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg, Fed

Each dot indicates the value of an individual participant's judgment of the midpoint of the appropriate target range for the federal funds rate or the appropriate target level for the federal funds rate. Orange dot is the median.

...as well as the behavioral responses of economic agents (households, corporates). However, risk assets were hit hard in the past week following the recent increase in COVID-19 infection rates in some US States (Arizona, Florida), as well as in Beijing (localised lockdowns), coupled with investors' disappointment due to the lack of new policy measures by the Fed. Overall, global equities declined sharply by 4.5% on a weekly basis, EUR and USD Speculative Corporate bond spreads widened by 40 bps-80 bps, while Core Government bond yields declined by 15-20 bps as investors bid-up for safe haven assets (see Markets Section for details). Nevertheless, the Fed confirmed on Monday (15/6) that corporate bond purchases under its SMCCF program (announced on March/April) will begin on June 16 (up to \$250bn) supporting risk-appetite with equity markets higher on both sides of the Atlantic. The end date of SMCCF remains September 30 2020.

The ECB expanded the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) to further support financial and economic conditions in the euro area

- **The ECB increased the envelope of the PEPP by €600 bn to €1350 bn and extended by 6 months the horizon of purchases to at least the end of June 2021.** In addition, principal redemptions of assets purchased under the PEPP will be reinvested until at least the end of 2022. Recall that the PEPP comes on top of the ongoing Asset Purchase Programme (APP), which runs at a net monthly pace of €20 bn, and the additional net asset purchases of €120 bn to be conducted until end-2020. The interest rate on Main Refinancing Operations and the Deposit Facility Rate were unchanged at 0.0% and -0.5%, respectively. At the press conference, Ms Lagarde highlighted the flexibility of the PEPP as an important factor to safeguard the smooth transition of the supportive monetary policy to all asset classes and jurisdictions. The flexibility element refers to: i) the timing of purchases, as illustrated by the front-loading that took place (net cumulative purchases from 26th March to end-May amounted to €235 bn) in order to stem the initial shock from the pandemic to liquidity and broader financial conditions; ii) asset classes, with a considerable proportion of purchases including securities issued by corporates (€48 bn as of end-May), the majority of which regard commercial paper (€35.4 bn) as short-term liquidity needs from corporations increased sharply in view of the lockdown suppressing income streams. Note that commercial paper has become eligible for purchases only under the PEPP (not for the APP); iii) jurisdictions, with significant deviations from the benchmark allocation which is linked to the capital key of national central banks. For example, out of a total of €173 bn in public sector securities purchased under the PEPP (as of end-May | excluding supranational bonds), €37.4 bn regard Italy's bonds (22% of total versus a capital key of 17%). Note also that, contrary to the APP, securities issued by the Greek government are included in the PEPP (purchases of €4.7 bn or 3% of total purchases as of end-May, versus a capital key of 2%). Finally, Ms Lagarde suggested the possibility of a further increase in the envelope of PEPP in the future. Regarding sub-investment grade corporate securities becoming eligible for purchases under the PEPP in the future (fallen-angels in particular), Ms Lagarde cited that it was not discussed, but did not rule out such a possibility. Overall, the ECB's total balance sheet is set to reach €6.5 tn (54.6% of euro area GDP) by June 2021.

- **ECB staff macroeconomic projections included unprecedented negative revisions, as expected, due to the shutdown.** The baseline scenario (for which the ECB assesses the balance of risks as tilted to the downside) assumes partial success in containing the virus, with some resurgence over coming quarters, necessitating continued containment measures (entailing though a smaller economic cost compared with the initial lockdowns) until a medical solution becomes available (by mid-2021). In that scenario, real GDP growth is expected at -8.7% yoy in 2020 (-9.5 pps compared with the March projections), followed by +5.2% yoy in 2021 and +3.3% yoy in 2022. This points to a level of GDP at the end of the projection horizon that is c. 4% below the March projection. There were also sharp downward revisions for inflation (2020: -0.8 pps compared with March forecasts to +0.3% yoy | 2021: -0.6 pps to 0.8% yoy | 2022: -0.3 pps to 1.3% yoy, still well below the target of "below, but close to, 2%"), due to both lower oil prices and weaker consumer demand.

- In view of the economic outlook relying on factors that are difficult to predict (e.g. the evolution of the pandemic and the behavioral responses of economic agents), there is large uncertainty surrounding the forecasts. As a result, apart from the baseline scenario, ECB staff disclosed two alternative macroeconomic scenarios; a mild scenario (in which strong containment and rapid advances in medical treatments and solutions lead to no resurgence of the virus) and a severe one (where a strong second wave of the virus would require stringent containment measures). According to the former scenario, real GDP growth would come out at -5.9% yoy in 2020 followed by +6.8% yoy in 2021 and +2.2% in 2022. In the latter scenario, real GDP growth would be -12.6% yoy in 2020 followed by +3.3% yoy in 2021 and +3.8% in 2022. Finally, it should be noted that the latest ECB staff projections do not incorporate the effects of supportive measures at the EU level already decided (mainly the Pandemic Crisis Support credit lines from the European Stability Mechanism, guarantees to the European Investment Bank to support financing to companies and the instrument for the Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency – "SURE"), and/or under consideration ("Next Generation EU"), a development that represents upside risks to the aforementioned forecasts.

China: economic activity improved in May, largely in line with expectations

- **The gradual economic recovery continued in May.** Indeed, the annual pace of growth of retail sales (in value terms) was -2.8% yoy in May, accelerating sharply for a 2nd consecutive month (-7.5% yoy in April | -15.8% yoy in March). At the same time, industrial production increased by 4.4% yoy from +3.9% yoy in April (and a trough of -1.1% yoy in March), supported, *inter alia*, by production of automobiles which has recovered substantially compared with particularly depressed levels in the same period a year ago (+19.0% yoy in May 2020). Finally, fixed asset investment growth improved to -6.3% yoy in May from -10.3% yoy in April. Looking forward, overall fixed asset spending is expected to be boosted from higher investment in infrastructure (-6.3% yoy in May) in the coming months, on the back of policy support. In the event, the issuance by local governments of "special bonds" (i.e. bonds for financing certain types of infrastructure projects) was sharp in May, amounting to RMB 1.03 tn and to RMB 2.25 tn cumulatively from January to May 2020, more than twice the respective figure in 2019 (RMB 1.0 tn from January to May 2019, cumulatively).

Equities

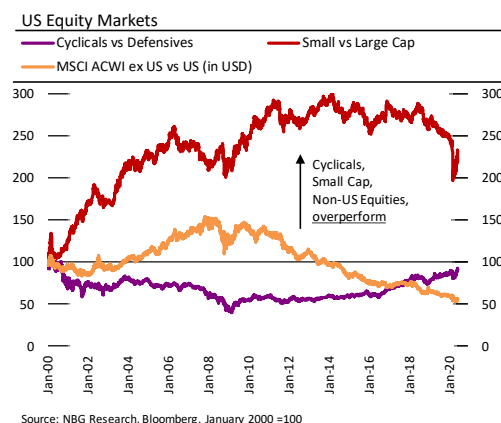
- Global equity markets declined in the past week.** The main factors for the decreasing investors' risk appetite were: i) renewed concerns about a second wave of Covid-19 in the three largest US states (California, Texas and Florida) and Arizona; ii) the sharpened rhetoric by the two US Presidential candidates (Trump, Biden) about fact-checking political statements by tech platforms (Twitter, Facebook); and iii) investors' disappointment by the Federal Reserve's decision to proceed with only "modest" asset purchases in the next three months. Overall, the MSCI ACWI ended the week down by -4.2% (-8.6% ytd), with emerging markets (-1.6% wow | -11.5% ytd) overperforming their developed market peers (-4.5% wow | -8.2% ytd). The S&P500 ended the week down by -4.8% (-5.9% ytd), with Banks (-11% wow) and Energy (-11% wow) leading the decline. The index recorded its worst daily decline on Thursday since March 16th (-5.9%) and its first three-day losing streak since March 9th, albeit having entered into positive YTD territory earlier in the week, after increasing by over 40% from its March lows. On the other side of the Atlantic, the Eurostoxx fell by -6.4% wow (-14.6% ytd), with Banks down by -9.8%, on the back of lower yields and the ECB recommendation that the ban on dividend payments and share buybacks should be extended by another three months (until the end of 2020).

Fixed Income

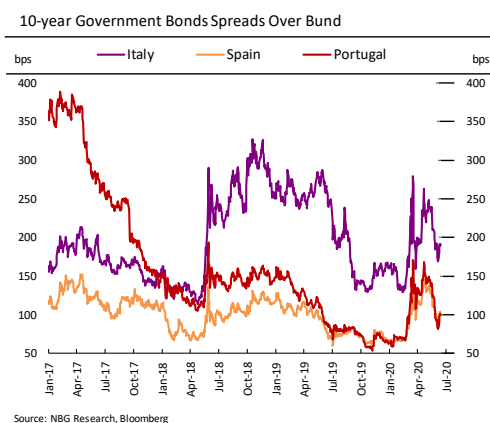
- Government bond yields declined sharply in the past week due to increased safe-haven demand and expectations for an extended period of zero/negative interest rates by Central Banks.** Specifically, US 10-year yields ended the week down by -19 bps wow to 0.71%, amid dovish forecasts by Federal Reserve for the inflation rate and the pace of economic recovery, as well as the increase in Covid-19 cases in the country to over 2 mn, with over 20 states reporting a higher 7-day rolling average compared with the previous week. On the other side of the Atlantic, in the UK, the 10-year yield fell by 15 bps wow to 0.21% and in Germany, the 10-year yield was down by 16 bps wow to -0.44%. Periphery bond yield spreads over the Bund in the 10-year tenor rose across the board, as investors avoided riskier assets (Italy: +19 bps to 189 bps, Spain: +20 bps to 103 bps, Portugal: +19 bps to 101 bps, Greece +8 bps to 172 bps). However, on Monday, periphery bond spreads narrowed slightly (Italy: -1 bp to 188 bps, Spain: -3 bps to 100 bps, Portugal: -2 bps to 99 bps, Greece -6 bps to 176 bps), likely, *inter alia*, due to press releases citing that southern countries are considering availing of ESM lines of Pandemic Crisis Support.

FX and Commodities

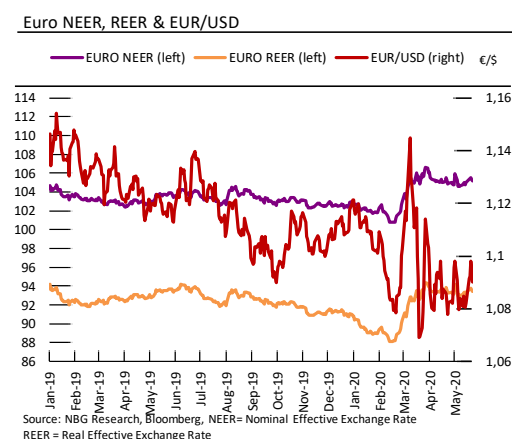
- In foreign exchange markets, the British Pound recorded losses in the past week** as the British economy contracted by a record -20.4% in April and the authorities decided not to seek an extension of the Brexit transition period beyond December 31. Moreover, monthly government borrowing in April was the highest on record at £62.1 bn and the country's debt-to-GDP ratio increased to its highest since 1963 at 97.7%. Specifically, the British Pound declined by 1.0% against the US dollar to \$1.228 and by 0.7% against the euro to €0.90. On the other hand, the Japanese Yen rose in the past week by +2.0% against the US Dollar to ¥107.38, having reported a 3-month high intra-week and by +2.3% against the euro to ¥120.85, on the back of increased safe haven demand. **Finally, in commodities, oil prices declined in the past week due to the unexpected increase in oil inventories in US and concerns that the resurgence of coronavirus infections could set in doubt the increasing pace of oil demand.** Overall, Brent ended the week down by -6.5% to \$38.5/barrel (-42.1% ytd), and the WTI fell by -8.3% to \$36.3/barrel (-40.6% ytd) to conclude a sixth consecutive week of reporting gains, despite the fact that OPEC+ countries agreed to extend record production cuts of 9.7 mb/d until end-July, although the extension does not include the extra voluntary cuts by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE totaling c. 1.2 mb/d. US oil inventories rose by 5.7 million barrels to 538 million barrels, a record high, for the week ending June 6th. Gold prices rose in the past week (+2.7% to \$1731/ounce), mainly due to increased safe haven demand.



Graph 1.



Graph 2.



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "We are not thinking about raising rates. We're not even thinking about thinking about raising rates. So, what we're thinking about is providing support for this economy. We do think this is going to take some time", **Fed Chair, Jerome Powell, June 10th 2020.**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	June 12th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	June 12th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0,44	-0,50	-0,40	-0,30	Euro area	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	0,71	0,90	1,00	1,20	US	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25
UK	0,21	0,35	0,41	0,61	UK	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,08
Japan	0,01	-0,03	0,01	0,03	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10

Currency	June 12th	3-month	6-month	12-month	June 12th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1,13	1,13	1,13	1,15	USD/JPY	107	106	105	103
EUR/GBP	0,90	0,88	0,88	0,87	GBP/USD	1,25	1,28	1,29	1,32
EUR/JPY	121	120	118	118					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19a	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2,9	2,7	2,3	2,1	2,3	2,3	0,3	-11,3	-8,2	-5,7	-6,2
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	3,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	-	-4,8	-37,6	17,1	13,8	-
Private Consumption	3,0	1,1	4,6	3,1	1,8	2,6	-7,6	-44,7	22,2	17,2	-8,1
Government Consumption	1,7	2,9	4,8	1,7	2,5	2,3	0,7	4,3	4,5	4,5	2,8
Investment	4,6	3,2	-1,4	-0,8	-0,6	1,3	-2,6	-28,8	9,0	8,1	-5,5
Residential	-1,5	-1,1	-2,9	4,6	6,5	-1,5	21,0	-37,3	10,4	4,7	-0,8
Non-residential	6,4	4,4	-1,0	-2,3	-2,5	2,1	-8,6	-25,9	8,6	8,9	-6,8
Inventories Contribution	0,1	0,5	-1,0	0,0	-1,2	0,1	-0,6	-1,2	0,8	0,6	-0,5
Net Exports Contribution	-0,4	0,8	-0,8	-0,2	1,9	-0,2	1,8	-0,6	-0,9	-0,7	0,5
Exports	3,0	4,2	-5,7	0,9	2,1	0,0	-8,7	-14,5	7,9	5,9	-3,7
Imports	4,4	-1,5	0,0	1,8	-8,4	1,0	-15,3	-8,4	10,9	8,1	-5,3
Inflation (3)	2,5	1,7	1,8	1,7	2,1	1,8	2,1	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,7

Euro Area	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19a	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	1,9	1,5	1,2	1,3	1,0	1,2	-3,1	-14,1	-10,1	-7,1	-8,6
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	2,0	0,4	1,2	0,2	-	-13,6	-37,9	21,2	14,3	-
Private Consumption	1,4	2,0	0,8	1,7	0,6	1,3	-17,4	-40,2	24,7	17,6	-9,7
Government Consumption	1,1	1,9	2,0	2,6	1,0	1,8	-1,5	8,5	5,9	5,0	2,9
Investment	2,4	2,6	27,1	-18,3	21,6	5,8	-16,0	-49,6	29,9	17,3	-9,7
Inventories Contribution	0,0	-1,0	-0,1	-0,7	-1,1	-0,5	1,5	-0,7	0,2	0,2	0,0
Net Exports Contribution	0,4	1,0	-5,4	4,9	-3,3	-0,6	-1,6	-7,0	0,4	-0,1	-2,1
Exports	3,3	4,4	-0,3	2,7	0,3	2,5	-15,7	-37,3	19,5	11,5	-9,2
Imports	2,7	2,5	12,4	-7,3	7,9	4,0	-13,7	-29,3	19,1	12,1	-5,8
Inflation	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,4

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

12-Month View & Key Factors for Global Markets

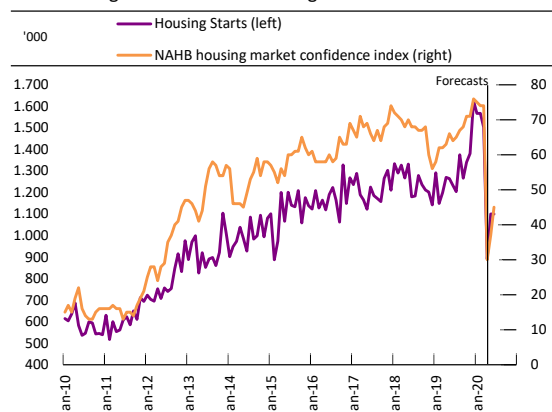
	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
Equity Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Massive Fiscal loosening will support the economy but wont avoid a recession - 2020 EPS growth expectations have further room to fall from +2%. Earnings will contract in 2020 - Forget aggressive share buybacks for now due to political pressures - Peaking profit margins - Protectionism and trade wars - P/Es (Valuations) are in line with long-term averages despite P/E contraction of more than 20% since February highs (19x) <p>● Neutral/Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Still high equity risk premium relative to other regions + Modest fiscal loosening in 2020 excluding Germany (5% of GDP) - 2020-2021 EPS estimates may turn pessimistic as economic growth fails to pick up - Political uncertainty (Italy, Brexit) could intensify <p>● Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Still aggressive QE and "yield-curve" targeting by the BoJ - Signs of policy fatigue regarding structural reforms and fiscal discipline - Strong appetite for foreign assets - JPY appreciation in a risk-off scenario could hurt exporters <p>● Neutral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 65% of FTSE100 revenues from abroad + Undemanding valuations in relative terms - Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process <p>● Neutral/Negative</p>
Government Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Valuations appear rich with term-premium below 0% + Sizeable fiscal deficit + Underlying inflation pressures if Fed seek makeup strategies - Global search for yield by non-US investors continues - Safe haven demand - Fed to remain at ZLB in the course of 2020-2021 - Fed: Unlimited QE purchases <p>▲ Slightly higher yields expected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Valuations appear excessive compared with long-term fundamentals - Political Risks - Fragile growth outlook - Medium-term inflation expectations remain low - ECB QE net purchases - ECB QE "stock" effect <p>▲ Higher yields expected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Sizeable fiscal deficits + Restructuring efforts to be financed by fiscal policy measures - Safe haven demand - Extremely dovish central bank - Yield-targeting of 10-Year JGB at around 0% <p>● Stable yields expected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process + Inflation expectations could drift higher ahead of EU/UK negotiations - The BoE is expected to remain on hold with risks towards rate cuts - Slowing economic growth post-Brexit <p>▲ Higher yields expected but with Brexit risk premia working on both directions</p>
Foreign Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Safe-haven demand - Fed's interest rate differential disappeared following cuts to 0%-0.25% <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reduced short-term tail risks + Higher core bond yields + Current account surplus - Sluggish growth - Deflation concerns - The ECB's monetary policy to remain extra loose (Targeted-LTROs, ABSs, Quantitative Easing) <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Safe haven demand + More balanced economic growth recovery (long-term) + Inflation is bottoming out - Additional Quantitative Easing by the Bank of Japan if inflation does not approach 2% <p>▲ Slightly higher JPY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Transitions phase negotiations + Valuations appear undemanding with REER 6% below its 15-year average - Sizeable Current account deficit - Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Referendum and the negotiating process <p>▲ Higher GBP expected but with Brexit risk premia working on both directions</p>

Economic Calendar

In the US, retail sales (16/6) will offer insight regarding private consumption, industrial production (16/6) regarding business spending, whereas housing starts & building permits (17/6) regarding residential investment. On Thursday, attention turns to the weekly initial and continuing jobless claims for a more updated view of labor market conditions.

In UK, attention turns to inflation data for May, due to release on Wednesday. CPI is expected at 0.5% yoy from 0.8% yoy in April, while the core figure is expected at 1.3% yoy from 1.4% yoy in the previous month. On Thursday, the Bank of England is expected to keep its intervention rate unchanged at 0.10% and to expand further its government bond purchase programme.

US Housing Starts & NAHB Housing market Confidence Index



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

Economic News Calendar for the period: June 9 - June 22, 2020

Tuesday 9					Wednesday 10					Thursday 11				
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P
Wholesale trade	April	-2.0%	-16.9%	-5.1%	Fed announces its intervention rate	June 10	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	June 6	1550	1542	1897
EURO AREA					CPI (YoY)	May	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	Continuing Claims (k)	May 30	20000	20929	21268
GDP (QoQ)	Q1:20	-3.8%	-3.6%	-3.8%	Core CPI (YoY)	May	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%					
GDP (YoY)	Q1:20	-3.2%	-3.1%	-3.2%	CHINA									
Government expenditure (QoQ)	Q1:20	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.3%	Money Supply M0 (YoY)	May	9.8%	9.5%	10.2%					
Household Consumption (QoQ)	Q1:20	-4.8%	-4.7%	0.1%	Money Supply M1 (YoY)	May	5.7%	6.8%	5.5%					
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (QoQ)	Q1:20	-4.8%	-4.3%	5.0%	Money Supply M2 (YoY)	May	11.3%	11.1%	11.1%					
					New Yuan Loans (RMB bn)	May	1600.0	1480.0	1697.8					
					Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)	May	3100.0	3190.0	3094.1					
					CPI (YoY)	May	2.7%	2.4%	3.3%					
Friday 12					Monday 15									
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P			S	A	P
University of Michigan consumer confidence	June	75.0	78.9	72.3	Empire Manufacturing	June	-30.0	-0.2	-48.5					
UK					Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn)	April	..	-128.4	-112.6					
Industrial Production (MoM)	April	-15.0%	-20.3%	-4.2%	EURO AREA									
Industrial Production (YoY)	April	-19.3%	-24.4%	-8.2%	Trade Balance SA (€ bn)	April	..	2.9	23.5					
GDP (MoM)	April	-18.7%	-20.4%	-5.8%	CHINA									
EURO AREA					Industrial production (YoY)	May	5.0%	4.4%	3.9%					
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	April	-18.5%	-17.1%	-11.9%	Retail sales (YoY)	May	-2.3%	-2.8%	-7.5%					
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	April	-28.8%	-28.0%	-13.5%										
Tuesday 16					Wednesday 17					Thursday 18				
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P
Retail Sales Advance MoM	May	8.0%	..	-16.4%	Building permits (k)	May	1250	..	1066	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	June	-25.0	..	-43.1
Retail sales ex-autos (MoM)	May	5.3%	..	-17.2%	Housing starts (k)	May	1100	..	891	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	June 13	1290	..	1542
Industrial Production (MoM)	May	3.0%	..	-11.2%	UK					Continuing Claims (k)	June 6	19650	..	20929
NAHB housing market confidence index	June	45	..	37	CPI (YoY)	May	0.5%	..	0.8%	UK				
UK					CPI Core (YoY)	May	1.3%	..	1.4%	BoE announces its intervention rate	June 18	0.10%	..	0.10%
ILO Unemployment Rate	April	4.7%	..	3.9%	JAPAN					BoE Asset Purchase Target (€bn)	June 18	745	..	645
Bank of Japan announces its intervention rate	June 16	-0.10%	..	-0.10%	Imports YoY	May	-20.4%	..	-7.1%	EURO AREA				
GERMANY					Exports YoY	May	-26.1%	..	-21.9%	ECB publishes its Economic bulletin	June 18
ZEW survey expectations	June	60.0	..	51.0										
ZEW survey current situation	June	-83.0	..	-93.5										
Friday 19					Monday 22									
UK		S	A	P	US		S	A	P			S	A	P
Retail sales Ex Auto MoM	May	4.1%	..	-15.2%	Existing home sales (mn)	May	4.23	..	4.33					
JAPAN					EURO AREA									
CPI (YoY)	May	0.2%	..	0.1%	Consumer Confidence Indicator	June	-18.8					
Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food	May	-0.1%	..	-0.2%										
Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food and Energy	May	0.4%	..	0.2%										

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

Equity Markets (in local currency)

Developed Markets						Emerging Markets					
		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
US	S&P 500	3041	-4,8	-5,9	5,2	9,6	MSCI Emerging Markets	56724	-1,3	-7,7	-0,4
Japan	NIKKEI 225	22305	-2,4	-5,7	6,1	-2,9	MSCI Asia	869	-1,2	-4,8	4,4
UK	FTSE 100	6105	-5,8	-19,1	-17,1	-20,8	China	85	-0,9	-0,6	12,3
Canada	S&P/TSX	15257	-3,8	-10,6	-6,1	-6,2	Korea	668	-3,0	-3,4	6,0
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	24301	-1,9	-13,8	-11,0	-20,9	MSCI Latin America	81390	-2,3	-18,7	-12,4
Euro area	EuroStoxx	345	-6,4	-14,6	-6,6	-11,1	Brazil	294505	-1,9	-19,5	-7,7
Germany	DAX 30	11949	-7,0	-9,8	-1,8	-7,3	Mexico	35138	-3,0	-12,4	-12,2
France	CAC 40	4839	-6,9	-19,0	-10,0	-11,3	MSCI Europe	5363	-2,3	-15,9	-9,5
Italy	FTSE/MIB	18888	-6,4	-19,6	-8,4	-15,0	Russia	1177	-2,2	-13,6	-5,4
Spain	IBEX-35	7293	-7,4	-23,6	-21,1	-26,3	Turkey	1361894	-1,9	-9,4	11,1

World Market Sectors (MSCI Indices)

in US Dollar terms						in local currency					
		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Energy		128,6	-10,4	-34,7	-33,9	-44,8	Energy	134,0	-9,9	-33,5	-33,5
Materials		243,0	-5,3	-10,7	-4,4	-13,5	Materials	235,1	-4,9	-9,8	-4,3
Industrials		236,0	-6,7	-14,6	-7,1	-9,6	Industrials	233,8	-6,8	-14,4	-7,3
Consumer Discretionary		273,6	-3,5	-1,7	6,9	5,6	Consumer Discretionary	264,1	-3,6	-1,6	6,8
Consumer Staples		231,1	-3,2	-8,0	-3,2	5,1	Consumer Staples	232,5	-3,2	-7,5	-3,4
Healthcare		273,0	-4,2	-2,2	11,1	17,7	Healthcare	269,8	-4,3	-2,2	10,7
Financials		96,7	-7,8	-23,1	-15,0	-20,9	Financials	97,8	-7,5	-22,4	-14,8
IT		334,0	-2,2	7,4	27,5	34,0	IT	323,4	-2,2	7,4	27,4
Telecoms		75,2	-2,8	-2,9	7,4	17,4	Telecoms	78,7	-2,9	-2,7	7,4
Utilities		137,1	-4,0	-8,7	-2,0	13,0	Utilities	141,1	-3,8	-8,4	-1,9

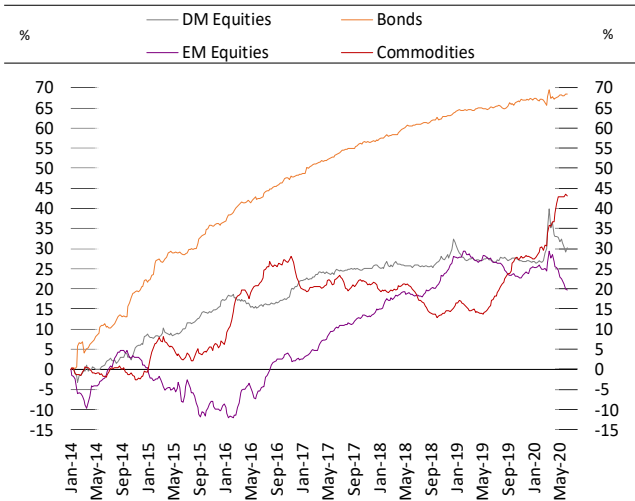
Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields						Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)					
		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
US		0,71	0,90	1,92	2,10	2,28	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	51	69	35	26
Germany		-0,44	-0,28	-0,19	-0,24	0,96	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	38	43	23	26
Japan		0,01	0,05	-0,01	-0,11	0,42	Bunds 10Y/2Y	23	32	42	43
UK		0,21	0,35	0,82	0,84	1,82	Bunds 10Y/5Y	22	27	29	35
Greece		1,28	1,36	1,47	2,70	9,75	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
Ireland		0,13	0,15	0,12	0,31	3,25					
Italy		1,45	1,41	1,41	2,36	3,06					
Spain		0,59	0,56	0,47	0,54	2,81					
Portugal		0,57	0,54	0,44	0,64	4,56					
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)											
		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	EM Inv. Grade (IG)	237	235	150	179
30-Year FRM¹ (%)		3,4	3,4	4,0	4,1	4,2	EM High yield	766	746	494	519
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)		192	171	156	152	124	US IG	169	160	101	132
							US High yield	628	550	360	424
							Euro area IG	145	132	94	122
							Euro area High Yield	521	477	308	404

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

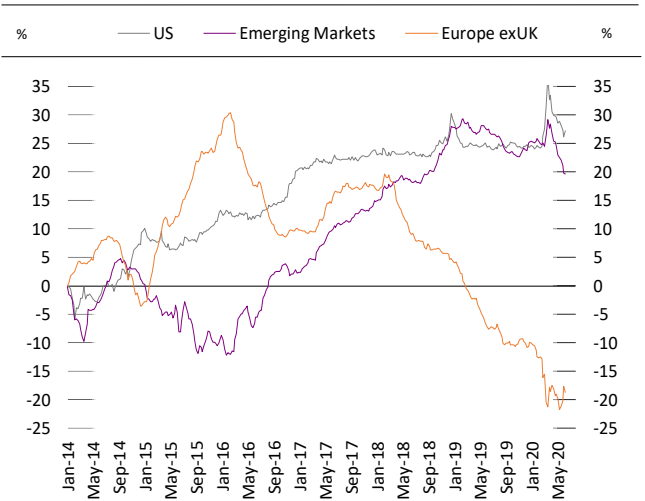
Foreign Exchange						Commodities					
		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Euro-based cross rates						Agricultural	302	-1,4	2,7	-16,7	
EUR/USD		1,13	-0,3	4,0	-0,2	0,4	Energy	217	-7,4	28,8	-49,9
EUR/CHF		1,07	-1,3	1,9	-4,3	-1,2	West Texas Oil (\$)	36	-8,3	43,4	-30,6
EUR/GBP		0,90	0,7	1,5	0,9	6,1	Crude Brent Oil (\$)	38	-6,5	38,1	-38,3
EUR/JPY		120,85	-2,3	4,4	-1,1	-0,7	Industrial Metals	1089	-0,2	7,5	-7,4
EUR/NOK		10,85	3,3	-1,3	10,9	10,2	Precious Metals	1993	2,9	1,4	26,5
EUR/SEK		10,50	0,6	-1,0	-1,8	0,0	Gold (\$)	1731	2,7	0,8	28,9
EUR/AUD		1,64	1,2	-2,2	0,5	2,6	Silver (\$)	17	0,4	12,3	17,3
EUR/CAD		1,53	0,9	0,3	1,8	5,0	Baltic Dry Index	923	35,9	131,9	-13,1
USD-based cross rates						Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	551	-6,9	-36,8	-16,1	
USD/CAD		1,36	1,2	-3,6	2,0	4,6					
USD/AUD		1,46	1,5	-6,0	0,7	2,2					
USD/JPY		107,38	-2,0	0,3	-0,9	-1,1					

Global Cross Asset ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



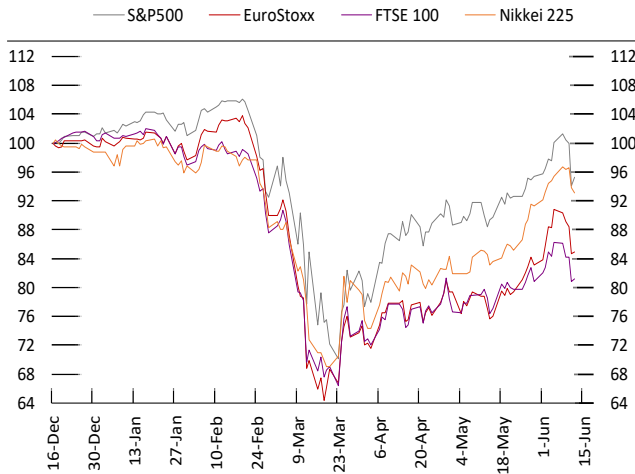
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of June 12th

Equity ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



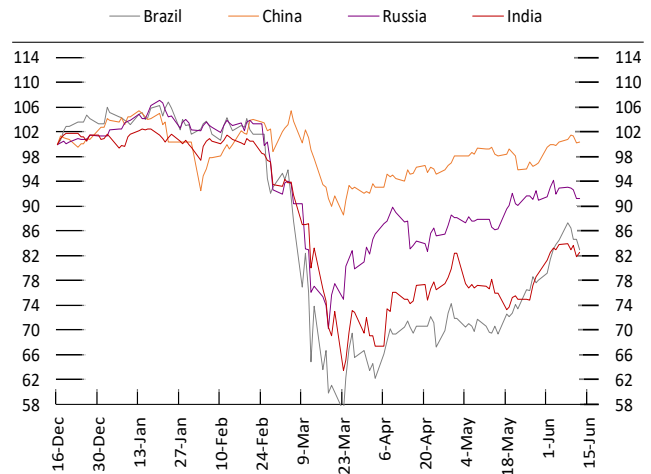
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of June 12th

Equity Market Performance - G4



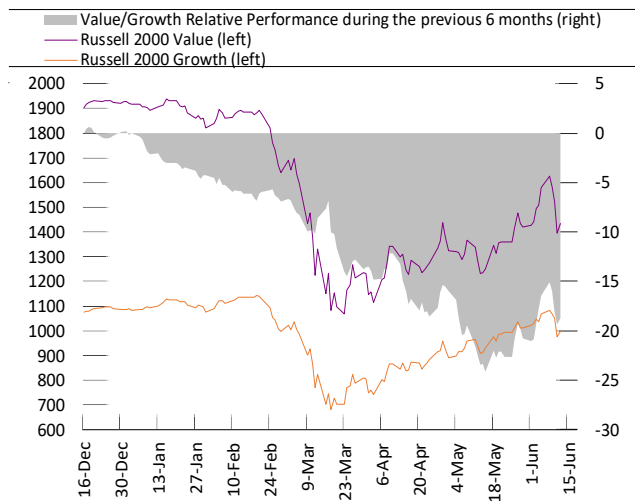
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of June 12th - Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



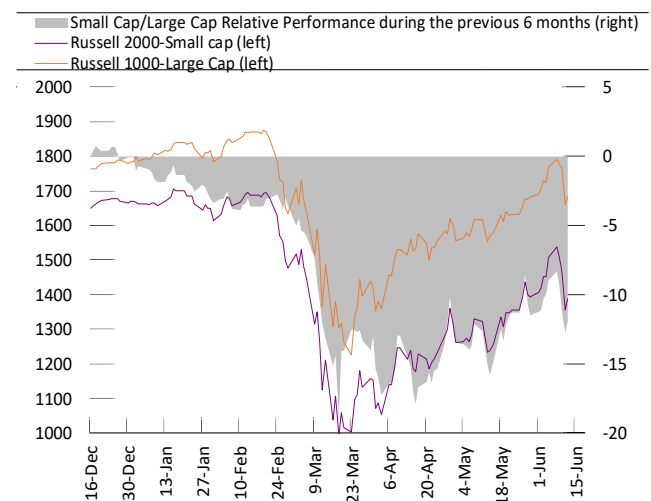
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of June 12th - Rebased @ 100

Russell 2000 Value & Growth Index



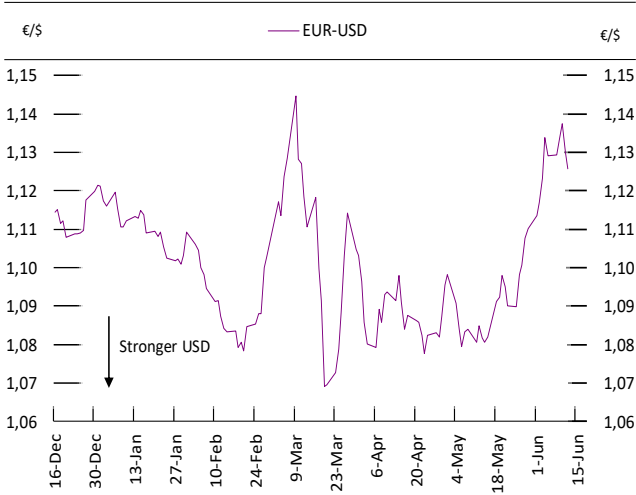
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



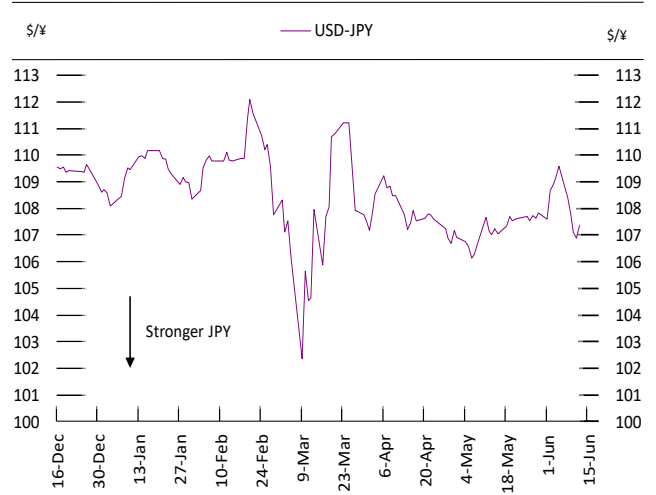
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

EUR/USD



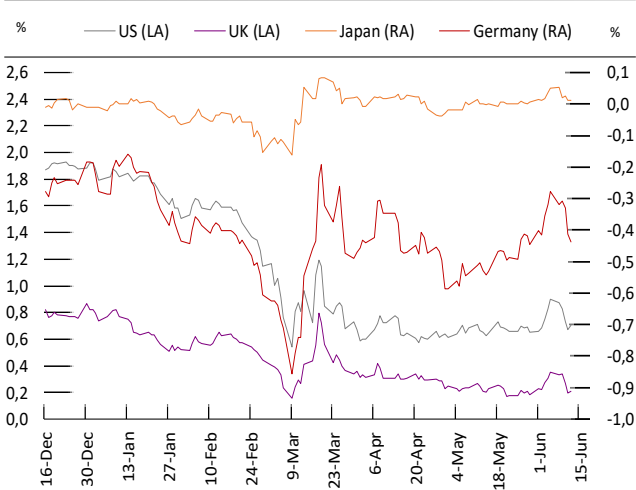
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

JPY/USD



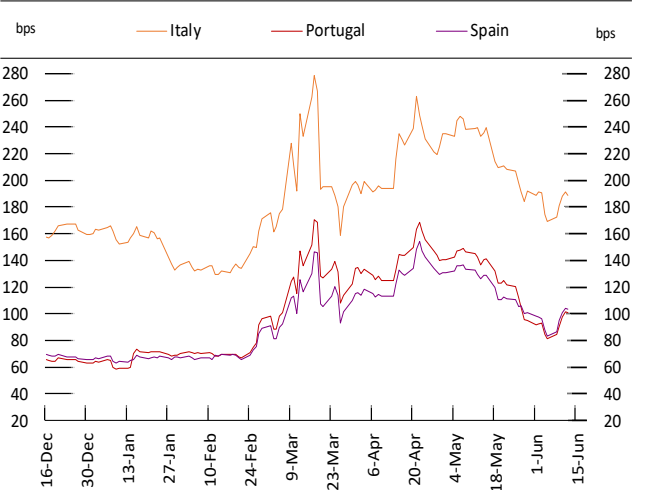
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



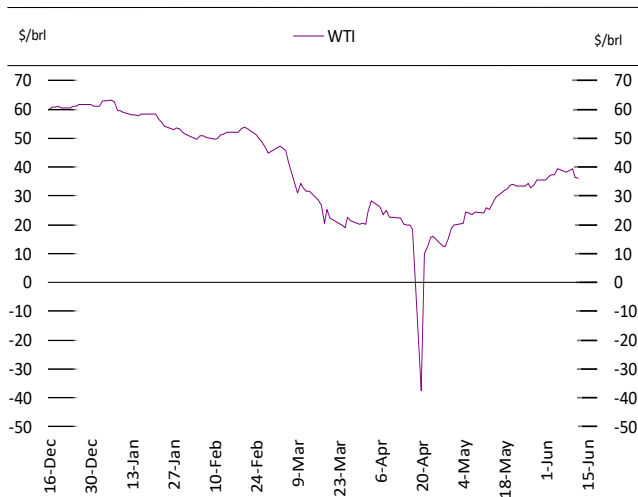
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of June 12th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



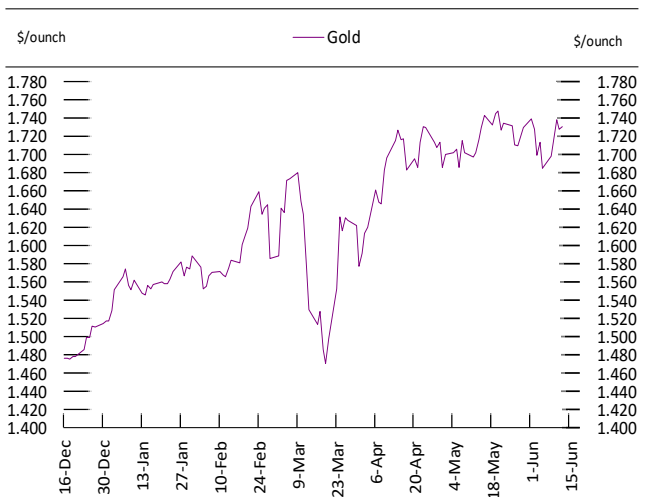
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of June 12th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/bbl)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 12th

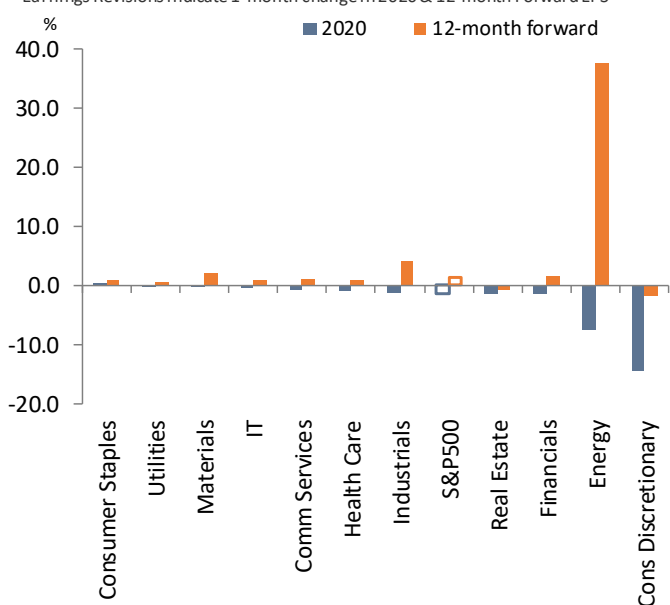
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	12/6/20	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
S&P500	3041	-4,8	-5,9	1,2	-21,9	1,8	1,9	20,3	24,2	21,7	15,3	3,7	3,4	3,3	2,6
Energy	299	-11,1	-34,4	-29,0	N/A	3,8	5,6	21,8	N/A	N/A	18,0	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,7
Materials	345	-8,0	-10,6	-15,6	-21,2	2,1	2,4	20,2	23,6	21,2	14,8	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,5
Financials															
Diversified Financials	645	-7,8	-13,1	1,6	-29,8	1,4	1,8	16,2	19,8	17,7	13,9	1,9	1,6	1,5	1,5
Banks	255	-11,2	-32,9	9,0	-53,6	2,6	4,1	12,3	18,1	15,0	10,9	1,4	0,9	0,9	1,0
Insurance	354	-9,0	-19,8	15,8	-6,0	2,2	2,9	13,4	11,4	10,8	10,9	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,1
Real Estate	220	-4,2	-8,5	1,9	-7,6	3,1	3,2	21,0	20,8	20,0	18,2	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,0
Industrials															
Capital Goods	599	-8,3	-17,6	-7,0	-27,5	1,9	2,1	21,2	23,7	21,0	15,6	5,5	4,0	3,9	3,4
Transportation	671	-7,8	-14,4	6,6	N/A	1,9	2,0	14,7	N/A	N/A	11,3	4,3	4,1	4,0	3,4
Commercial Services	335	-6,3	-3,0	12,8	-9,5	1,3	1,4	28,5	29,6	28,1	20,1	6,0	5,2	5,1	3,5
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	2835	-1,4	15,8	4,2	-27,6	0,8	0,6	33,3	52,7	44,2	22,1	13,3	13,2	12,1	6,5
Consumer Services	1042	-6,7	-20,0	5,1	N/A	2,1	1,8	24,0	N/A	N/A	17,8	16,3	22,5	23,6	7,2
Consumer Durables	311	-7,7	-16,5	-0,4	-30,2	1,5	1,7	19,7	23,8	21,4	16,9	4,1	3,3	3,5	3,2
Automobiles and parts	89	-10,1	-25,4	-16,4	N/A	4,2	1,5	8,5	N/A	N/A	7,8	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,7
IT															
Technology	1709	-0,3	7,2	2,6	0,2	1,3	1,3	21,6	22,3	20,9	12,8	9,7	11,4	11,5	3,9
Software & Services	2530	-1,9	10,1	11,1	5,1	1,0	1,0	29,3	29,8	28,1	17,6	7,9	8,3	7,8	5,2
Semiconductors	1300	-4,9	4,7	-12,2	0,8	1,8	1,8	18,9	19,5	18,3	14,0	5,5	5,3	5,2	3,1
Communication Services	180	-2,8	-0,9	3,0	-14,3	1,2	1,2	21,8	24,5	22,4	17,5	3,5	3,2	3,0	2,9
Media	668	-2,5	2,4	3,8	-15,4	0,4	0,4	27,4	31,9	28,2	20,3	4,2	3,9	3,7	3,2
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	466	-4,5	-6,3	2,9	-3,5	1,7	1,9	21,5	21,2	20,6	16,3	4,6	4,2	4,1	3,2
Food Beverage & Tobacco	630	-5,0	-11,8	-1,7	-4,7	3,3	3,8	19,7	18,3	17,6	17,6	5,3	4,6	4,5	4,9
Household Goods	717	-2,0	-3,7	6,6	4,5	2,3	2,5	25,8	23,7	23,1	19,4	8,9	8,3	8,2	5,2
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	960	-4,7	-2,6	11,0	2,9	2,2	2,4	16,1	15,1	14,4	14,6	6,3	5,1	4,8	3,8
Healthcare Equipment	1284	-6,5	-6,8	9,9	-6,8	1,0	1,1	20,7	20,4	18,8	15,4	3,8	3,2	3,1	2,6
Utilities	296	-4,3	-9,9	4,9	3,0	3,1	3,6	20,7	18,2	17,8	15,9	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,6

Source Factset, 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 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

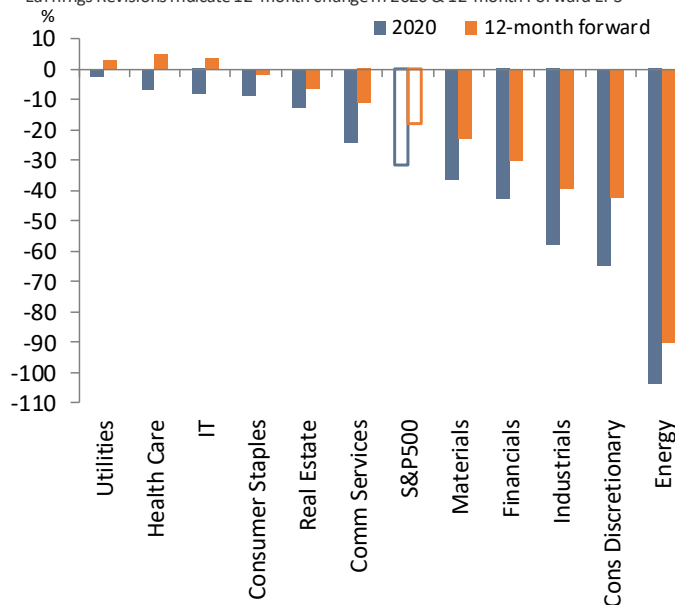
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of June 12th
12-month forward EPS are 57% of 2020 EPS and 43% of 2021 EPS

12-month revisions to 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of June 12th
12-month forward EPS are 57% of 2020 EPS and 43% of 2021 EPS

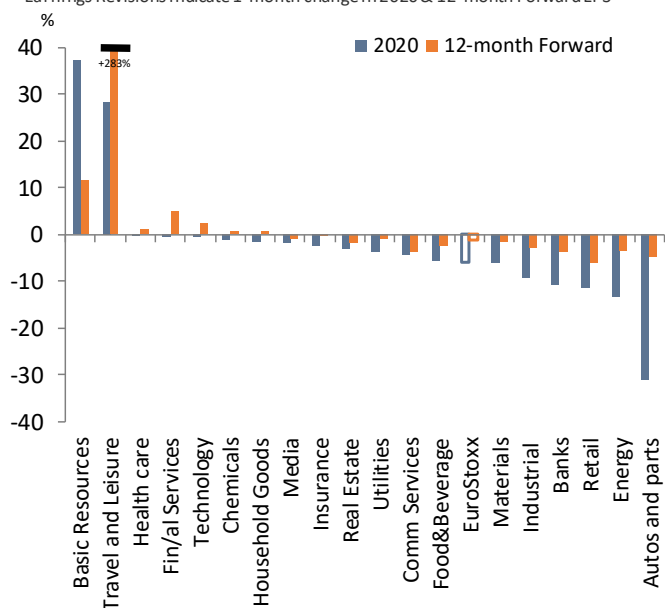
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	12/6/20	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	345	-6,4	-14,6	2,4	-35,8	3,1	2,7	16,8	22,1	19,2	13,3	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,4
Energy	232	-8,2	-29,2	-9,8	-69,5	4,9	6,8	13,8	31,5	23,8	11,7	1,3	1,0	1,0	1,1
Materials	394	-9,0	-19,3	14,1	-37,6	3,2	3,3	15,4	20,1	17,3	14,2	1,9	1,5	1,4	1,4
Basic Resources	153	-7,0	-25,1	-61,6	N/A	3,3	2,7	19,3	N/A	N/A	14,3	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,8
Chemicals	1054	-7,2	-10,4	-13,3	-16,3	2,7	2,9	21,8	23,7	21,8	15,2	2,1	1,9	1,9	2,2
Financials															
Fin/ai Services	471	-6,5	-6,6	25,4	-32,7	2,4	2,6	15,8	21,5	19,0	14,3	1,7	1,4	1,3	1,3
Banks	62	-9,8	-35,5	-1,3	-57,3	5,7	3,1	9,2	13,8	11,7	9,4	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,7
Insurance	237	-7,9	-21,6	13,0	-13,2	4,8	6,3	11,0	9,8	9,1	9,2	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,9
Real Estate	202	-6,5	-17,9	0,1	-5,2	4,2	4,4	19,1	16,6	15,9	16,8	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0
Industrial	771	-8,3	-18,1	11,4	-40,2	2,3	2,0	20,4	27,6	23,1	15,4	3,2	2,5	2,4	2,4
Consumer Discretionary															
Media	187	-3,9	-16,5	5,4	-17,0	2,9	2,9	17,2	17,2	16,0	15,2	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,8
Retail	568	-6,3	-5,6	2,8	-25,1	2,5	2,0	25,2	31,7	27,9	19,2	4,3	3,4	3,3	3,1
Automobiles and parts	367	-9,5	-24,6	-12,2	-79,5	3,7	1,6	8,7	31,4	21,2	8,4	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,0
Travel and Leisure	166	-8,0	-22,7	-10,1	N/A	2,2	0,5	16,8	N/A	N/A	13,8	2,0	1,7	1,7	2,0
Technology	618	-4,8	2,0	5,8	-10,8	1,2	0,8	26,9	29,7	26,5	18,4	4,2	3,8	3,7	3,0
Communication Services	259	-5,0	-10,4	-14,3	5,2	4,2	4,7	17,5	14,8	14,2	14,2	1,9	1,6	1,5	1,8
Consumer Staples															
Food&Beverage	479	-5,3	-20,0	16,8	-30,2	2,1	2,0	20,5	23,4	21,1	18,6	2,7	2,0	2,0	2,6
Household Goods	991	-5,2	-7,4	6,9	-21,5	1,6	1,5	29,6	34,3	30,9	21,0	6,1	5,2	5,0	3,8
Health care	843	-2,9	-3,1	7,3	-1,4	2,1	2,2	20,1	19,1	18,0	15,3	2,4	2,1	2,1	2,1
Utilities	333	-3,8	-3,9	57,3	-4,5	4,5	4,8	16,2	16,1	15,2	12,7	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,1

Source Factset, 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 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

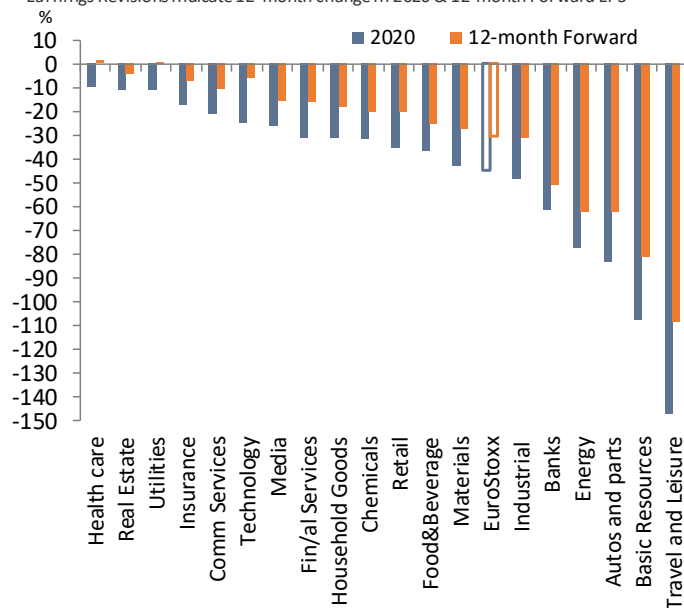
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of June 12th
12-month forward EPS are 57% of 2020 EPS and 43% of 2021 EPS

12-month revisions to 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of June 12th
12-month forward EPS are 57% of 2020 EPS and 43% of 2021 EPS

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