



Risk appetite weakens due to concerns regarding the economic impact of the coronavirus

- In a context of extreme equity positioning following sizeable gains since mid-December, as well as elevated valuations with the MSCI Developed Markets Index P/E at 17.3x (22% above its 15-year average), risk appetite faded sharply in the past 3 trading days. Investor sentiment was hurt due to increasing uncertainty about the impact of the coronavirus and the rising risk that the progressive candidate Bernie Sanders may win in the Iowa Democratic Presidential Caucus (February 3rd).
- Indeed, global equities fell by 1% in the past week and euro area indices were down by more than 2% on Monday. At the same time, US 10-Year Treasury yields cumulatively declined by 21 bp to 1.61% on Monday (the lowest since October). Moreover, Speculative Grade corporate bond spreads widened on both sides of the Atlantic by 15-30 bps on a weekly basis, albeit from very low levels.
- Regarding monetary policy, the ECB kept interest rates unchanged (MRO: 0%, DFR:-0.5%), as expected. The bias to ease interest rates was maintained until robust convergence to the inflation objective is achieved. The QE will continue at a monthly pace of €20bn per month of asset purchases for as long as necessary.
- There were some minor positive changes to the introductory statement regarding the assessment of (still tilted to the downside) risks to the economic growth outlook, moving from “somewhat less pronounced” three months ago to “less pronounced as some of the uncertainty surrounding international trade is receding”. Note that January’s PMI revealed a stabilization in activity, albeit at very subdued levels, with the composite PMI at 50.9. Regarding the ECB’s view on underlying inflation, it shifted from “a mild increase in line with expectations” to a “moderate increase”, probably reflecting the current positive outcomes of core inflation (1.3% yoy as of December, the highest rate since April). Note that January’s flash estimate for CPI (January 31st) will be monitored for a better assessment of whether the recent acceleration in core prices is sustained.
- The ECB meeting also began its monetary policy strategy review, which is expected to be concluded by end-year. The review will include: i) a detailed analysis of inflation and its subdued performance in recent years, as well as the quantitative formulation of price stability (a symmetrical numerical target of 2% instead of “below, but close to 2%” or a tolerance band of inflation around 2%); ii) the monetary policy toolkit (interest rates including the potential side effects of low/negative rates, forward guidance, asset purchases, and yield-curve control); iii) It will examine how the economic and monetary analyses through which the ECB assesses the risks to inflation should be updated; and iv) it will review its communication practices probably including votes (by name) on every rate-setting decision.
- The Federal Reserve is likely to remain unchanged on January 29th, with interest rates at 1.5%-1.75%. It is expected to be a broadly uneventful meeting as there are no economic and interest rates forecasts scheduled to be released, while Fed officials have reiterated their intention to keep interest rates at their current levels for the time being as policy is in a “good place”. Investor attention remains on the Fed’s liquidity provision to the financial system through T-bill purchases (\$200bn since September), which is expected to continue until May 2020 in order to alleviate funding pressures in the repo markets.

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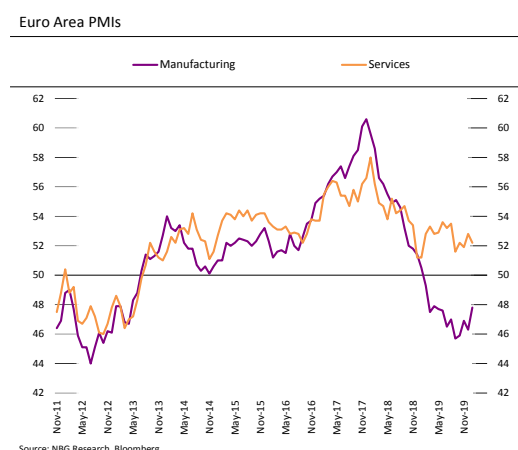
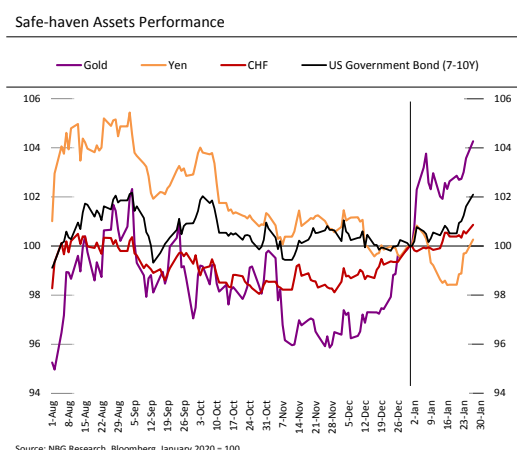
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Charts of the week



Euro area PMIs overall remained subdued in January

- Euro area PMIs recorded mixed changes in January, with the downturn in the manufacturing sector easing, while the services PMI deteriorated.** Overall, the composite index was unchanged at 50.9 (consensus for a moderate improvement to 51.2), slightly above the expansion/contraction threshold of 50. Manufacturing PMI came out at 47.8, in contractionary territory for a 12th consecutive month, albeit improving compared with November (46.3) and reaching a 9-month high. Moreover, the more forward-looking indicator of new orders increased by 2.4 pts to 49. Combined with a decline of 1.2 pts for the stock of finished goods component to 47.0, the ratio of new orders to inventory (a leading indicator of the headline index) rose substantially, well above 1, leaving room for optimism that the recent improvement in the headline index could be sustained in the next months. In the services sector, the PMI decreased by 0.6 pts in January, albeit remaining well above the expansion/contraction threshold, at 52.6. Notably, in both sectors, private corporations' optimism improved, with respondents' expectations for one year ahead output increasing by 1.9 pts to a 16-month high at the composite level, providing encouragement that a bottoming-out of business confidence could lie ahead. Consumer confidence was stable at -8.1 in January, remaining at a satisfactory level (long-term average of -11.5).
- Regarding performance by country, PMIs in Germany posted a broad-based improvement in January, while the composite PMI modestly deteriorated in France, albeit remaining at a satisfactory level. These readings suggest that PMIs declined moderately in the rest of the euro area on a country-weighted basis (analytical data are due in early-February).** In its Eurozone PMI press release, Markit noted that in the rest of the euro area, overall business output stood at a 6½-year low, at near-stagnation levels. In France, the composite PMI was down by 0.5 pts to 51.5 (consensus for an unchanged outcome), due to a decrease in services (-0.7 pts to 51.7). The latter though (as also implied by survey respondents' comments) could, in part, be negatively distorted by strikes during the month, especially in the national railway and thus could prove short-lived. The aforementioned deterioration in services more than offset an improvement in the manufacturing PMI (+0.6 pts to 51). On a similar note, INSEE's (France's official statistics office) composite business climate indicator was down by 0.5 pts, to a still resilient 104.5 in January, versus an average of 100 since 1990.
- German PMIs improved substantially, although the IFO business survey revealed a more cautious tone in January.** Specifically, manufacturing PMI, despite remaining deep in contractionary territory, improved significantly, by 1.5 pts to 45.2, overshooting consensus estimates for 44.5. The services PMI was also up, by 1.3 pts to 54.2 (consensus: 53.0). Overall, the composite PMI increased by 0.9 pts to 51.1, above consensus estimates for 50.5. Notably, according to Markit, the new orders component rose above the expansion/contraction threshold of 50 for the first time in seven months (at its highest since October 2018), reflecting mainly an easing drag from external demand. On the other hand, the IFO business survey deteriorated by 0.4 pts to 95.9 (consensus: 97.0), with a decrease in the expectations component (expectations for business conditions in the next six months) by 1.0 pt to 92.9, more than offsetting a modest increase in the assessment of current conditions (by 0.3 pts to 99.1).

Euro area bank credit conditions remain loose, while loan demand from corporations eased

- The ECB's Bank Lending Survey for Q4:19 suggests that the credit environment in the euro area remains supportive of economic activity, although signs emerged that the subdued economic impetus weighs on firms' appetite for investment.** Specifically, following a substantial net easing since Q2:14, euro area banks reported largely stable credit standards (i.e. banks' internal guidelines or loan approval criteria) on loans to corporations (+1%) in Q4:19. The tightening effect from a less favorable risk perception related to the economic outlook more than offset the easing effect from increased pressure from competition. Recall that a positive reading indicates that the fraction of banks tightening standards is greater than those easing. Regarding households, standards were little changed for mortgage loans (+1%) and tightened moderately for consumer credit (+3%) in Q4:19. For Q1:20, euro area banks expect credit standards to remain broadly unchanged for loans to corporations, to modestly tighten for mortgage loans (+3%) and to loosen for consumer credit (-6%). **Demand was mixed across loan categories.** Regarding corporates, the share of banks reporting an increase in loan demand, minus the share of banks reporting a decline, was -8% in Q4:19, the first negative reading since Q4:13. Importantly, subdued capital spending was a key driver of the reduced firms' appetite for financing. Regarding households, the respective figure for consumer credit (credit cards, overdrafts, auto loans, student loans, etc.) was +10%, mainly on the back of low interest rates and resilient consumer confidence. Finally, mortgage loan demand rose substantially, with the net share of banks reporting an increase to +25%, due to low interest rates and a further improvement in the perception of housing market prospects. Recall that house prices in the euro area rose by 3.8% yoy in Q3:19.

UK business confidence improved sharply in January, on the back of reduced political uncertainty

- UK PMIs recorded a broad based sharp increase entering Q1:20.** Recall that an improvement was anticipated. Note also that the legislative process regarding the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act is completed, with Brexit to take place on January 31st, removing a source of political uncertainty, at least in the short term. Nevertheless, PMIs exceeded expectations, with the manufacturing PMI up by 2.3 pts to 49.8 (consensus: 48.9) and the more forward-looking indicator of new orders overperforming (+4.5 pts to 50.9). At the same time, PMI in the services sector rose by 2.9 pts to 52.9 (consensus: 51.1). Overall, the composite PMI increased by 3.1 pts to 52.4 in January, the highest since September 2018. Respondents' comments focused on reduced political uncertainty and more particularly on hopes for an end to domestic political indecision. Note also that in both sectors, private corporations' optimism improved sharply, with respondents' expectations for one year ahead output reaching its highest since June 2015 according to Markit. Looking forward, business confidence is set to remain sensitive to policy-related developments, particularly regarding the challenging and potentially convoluted negotiations for the future relationship with the EU.

Equities

- Global equity markets lost ground in the past week, due to the health-scare regarding the coronavirus.** Overall, the MSCI ACWI ended the week down by -1% (+1.4% ytd), with developed markets (-0.8% wow) overperforming their emerging market peers (-2.4% wow). In the US, the S&P500 ended the week down by -1.0%, with the Energy sector leading the decline (-4.2% wow) on the back of lower oil prices. Regarding the earnings season, out of the 86 companies that have reported results so far, 69% have exceeded analyst estimates. Consensus EPS expectations for Q4:19 stand at -1.9% yoy from -2.4% yoy in the past week and -2.2% yoy in the previous quarter. Positive earnings surprises recorded by companies in the Technology sector were mainly responsible for the decrease in the overall earnings decline during the week. Specifically, the positive EPS surprise reported by Intel (\$1.52 vs. \$1.25) was the largest contributor to the decrease in the earnings decline and, as a result, the expected earnings growth rate for the sector improved to 0.0% from -1.8% over this period. On the other side of the Atlantic, the EuroStoxx ended the week down by 0.5% wow, with Banks recording strong losses (-2.7% wow), due to lower yields. The DAX 30 rose by 0.4% wow, with the bulk of the increase occurring on Friday (+1.4%), following better-than-expected PMI data. However, on Monday, European equities recorded strong losses (EuroStoxx: -2.4%, FTSE100: -2.3%), as worries grew about the economic impact of coronavirus. In China, the CSI 300 fell by 3.6% wow (one month low). Note that Chinese markets will remain closed until February 2nd after the extension of the Lunar New Year holiday.

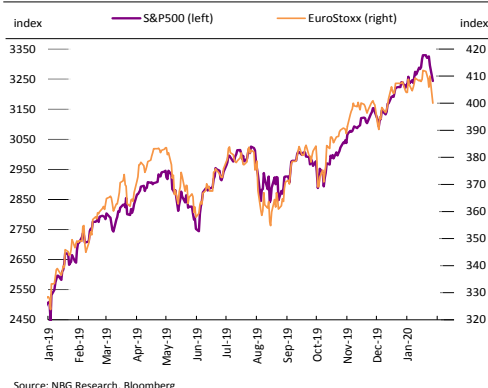
Fixed Income

- Government bond yields declined sharply in the past week due to increased safe-haven demand.** Specifically, US 10-year yields declined by 14 bps wow to 1.69% and 2-year yields fell by 6 bps to 1.50%. Similarly, in the UK, the 10-year Gilt fell by 7 bps to 0.56% and in Germany, the 10-year Bund yield fell by 12 bps to -0.34%. In Italy, the 10-year yield declined by 14 bps wow to 1.23% and by a further 20 bps on Monday to 1.04%, to its lowest level since November, as Italian regional elections in Emilia Romagna reduced the likelihood of an early general election. Specifically, the Democratic Party (PD) candidate gained 51.4% of the vote, Salvini's coalition (Lega) gained 43.7% and the Five Star Movement candidate took 3.4%. **Corporate bonds spreads in the High Yield spectrum widened in the past week, as investors were in risk-off mode.** Specifically, the USD HY spread rose by 29 bps to 368 bps, while its euro area counterpart rose by 15 bps to 316 bps. In the Investment Grade spectrum, spreads were broadly stable both in the US (101 bps) and in the euro area (92 bps).

FX and Commodities

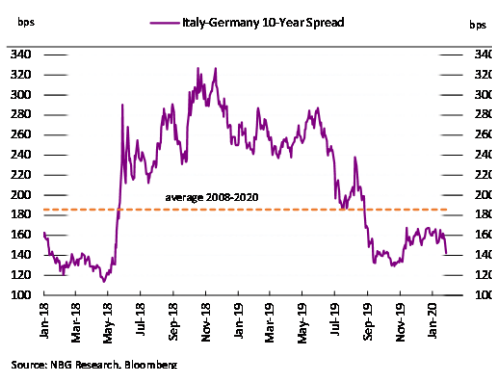
- In foreign exchange markets, the British Pound rose in the past week on the back of stronger-than-expected economic data (PMIs) and reduced market expectations of a central bank rate cut on January 30th compared with one week ago (but considerably up compared with one month ago).** Overall, the British Pound rose by 0.3% against the US dollar to \$1.308 and by 1.2% wow against the euro to €/0.842. The euro declined by 0.6% against the US Dollar to \$1.103, with the bulk of the decline occurring on Friday (-0.3%), following subdued PMI data. The Japanese Yen rose in the past week (+1.4% against the euro to ¥120.49 and +0.8% against the US Dollar to ¥109.28) on the back of increased safe haven demand.
- In commodities, oil prices declined sharply in the past week, as worries over the coronavirus raised concerns over China's economic growth in H1:2020 and the resulting impact on oil demand.** Overall, Brent ended the week down by -7.9% to \$60/barrel (-9.7% ytd) and WTI by -7.6% to \$54.1/barrel (-11.4% ytd), both at their lowest level since October. Gold prices rose in the past week (+0.9% to \$1572/ounce), benefitting from safe haven demand.

S&P500 vs EuroStoxx



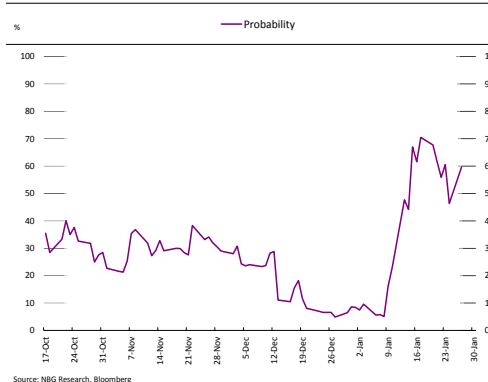
Graph 1.

Italy-Germany 10-Year Government Bond Spread



Graph 2.

Probability of a 25 bps Rate Cut by the Bank of England at the January 30th Meeting



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "I'm concerned about low rate, because low rate is predicated on low growth, and I would much rather have much higher growth, higher rates... but this is not the situation we have at the moment. We are going to look at the potential side effects of the current circumstances", **ECB President, Christine Lagarde, January 23rd, 2020.**

	US	Euro Area	Japan	UK
Equity Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Fiscal loosening will support the economy & companies' earnings + 2019 EPS growth expectations have stabilized + Cash-rich corporates will lead to share buybacks and higher dividends (de-equitization) - Peaking profit margins - Protectionism and trade wars <p>● Neutral/Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Still high equity risk premium relative to other regions + Credit conditions gradual turn more favorable + Small fiscal loosening in 2019 - 2020 EPS estimates may turn pessimistic due to plateauing economic growth - 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 + Upward revisions in corporate earnings - 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 + High UK exposure to the commodities sector assuming the oil rally re-emerges - 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% + Underlying inflation pressures if Fed seek makeup strategies - Global search for yield by non-US investors continues - Safe haven demand - Fed is expected to cut rates in H2:2019 	<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 	<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% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process + Inflation overshooting due to GBP weakness feeds through inflation expectations + The BoE is expected to increase short-term policy rates assuming WA deal - Slowing economic growth post-Brexit
Foreign Exchange	<p>▲ Slightly higher yields expected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Safe-haven demand - Fed is expected to cut rates in H2:2019 - Mid-2018 rally probably out of steam <p>● Broadly Flat USD against the EUR with upside risks towards \$1.15</p>	<p>▲ Higher yields expected</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 upside risks towards \$1.15</p>	<p>● Stable yields expected</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>	<p>▲ Higher yields expected but with Brexit risk premia working on both directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Transitions phase negotiations + The BoE is expected to increase short-term policy rates assuming WA deal - 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>

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	January 24th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	January 24th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0,34	-0,20	-0,15	0,00	Euro area	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	1,69	1,80	1,90	2,00	US	1,75	1,75	1,75	1,50
UK	0,56	0,83	0,80	0,74	UK	0,75	0,65	0,65	0,60
Japan	-0,02	-0,08	-0,04	0,00	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10

Currency	January 24th	3-month	6-month	12-month	January 24th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1,10	1,13	1,13	1,15	USD/JPY	109	109	107	104
EUR/GBP	0,84	0,84	0,85	0,85	GBP/USD	1,31	1,34	1,33	1,35
EUR/JPY	120	123	121	120					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19f	2019f	Q1:20f	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2,9	2,7	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,9
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	3,1	2,0	2,1	1,8	-	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,9	-
Private Consumption	3,0	1,1	4,6	3,1	1,5	2,6	2,2	1,9	2,1	2,0	2,3
Government Consumption	1,7	2,9	4,8	1,7	2,1	2,3	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,7
Investment	4,6	3,2	-1,4	-0,8	0,7	1,4	2,1	2,9	2,9	3,0	1,5
Residential	-1,5	-1,1	-2,9	4,6	5,6	-1,6	3,3	2,1	1,5	1,4	2,9
Non-residential	6,4	4,4	-1,0	-2,3	-1,2	2,2	1,8	3,1	3,2	3,3	1,0
Inventories Contribution	0,1	0,5	-1,0	0,0	-0,4	0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,2
Net Exports Contribution	-0,4	0,8	-0,8	-0,2	0,8	-0,2	-0,2	-0,3	-0,3	-0,3	-0,1
Exports	3,0	4,2	-5,7	0,9	0,8	-0,1	1,2	1,8	1,9	1,9	0,9
Imports	4,4	-1,5	0,0	1,8	-3,8	1,3	1,7	3,0	3,0	3,0	1,0
Inflation (3)	2,4	1,6	1,8	1,7	2,1	1,8	2,2	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,1

Euro Area	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19f	2019f	Q1:20f	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	1,9	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,1
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	1,8	0,7	0,9	0,9	-	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	-
Private Consumption	1,4	1,5	0,9	2,0	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4
Government Consumption	1,1	1,7	2,0	1,6	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Investment	2,4	1,5	2,4	1,1	0,8	6,9	1,2	1,4	1,7	1,8	2,6
Inventories Contribution	0,0	-0,9	-0,1	-0,4	-0,3	-0,4	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1
Net Exports Contribution	0,4	1,2	-4,7	-0,3	0,1	-0,8	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,4
Exports	3,3	3,5	0,6	1,7	1,7	2,4	2,0	2,2	2,5	2,6	2,0
Imports	2,7	1,1	11,8	2,6	1,7	4,5	2,2	2,5	2,8	2,9	2,9
Inflation	1,8	1,4	1,4	0,9	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3

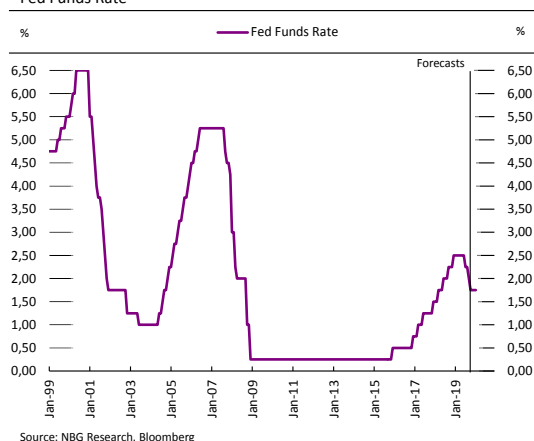
a: Actual, f: Forecasts, 1. Seasonally adjusted YoY growth rate, 2. Seasonally adjusted annualized QoQ growth rate, 3. Year-to-year average % change

Economic Calendar

In the US, attention turns to Q4 GDP (30/1). Recent downward revisions for retail sales in October and November have led to more modest expectations for the growth of private consumption in the quarter (to c. 1.5% qoq saar vs 3.1% in Q3) and consequently of GDP, to 1.8% qoq saar according to the Atlanta Fed Nowcast model (1.2% according to New York Fed's Nowcast), versus consensus for 2.1% a couple of weeks ago. Meanwhile, the Fed is expected to remain on the sidelines in the January 29th meeting, with attention mostly in the press conference for any possible signs regarding officials' future policy intentions

In the euro area, January's flash estimate for CPI (31/1) will also be monitored for a better assessment of whether the recent acceleration in core growth (1.3% yoy in both December and November vs 1.0% on average in the past 3 years), is sustained.

Fed Funds Rate



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

Economic News Calendar for the period: January 21 - February 3, 2020

Tuesday 21					Wednesday 22					Thursday 23				
UK					US					US				
ILO Unemployment Rate 3Mths	November	S	A	P	Existing Home Sales (mn)	December	S	A	P	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	January 18	S	A	P
		3.8%	3.8%	3.8%			5.43	+ 5.54	5.35	Continuing Claims (k)	January 11	1756	+ 1731	1768
GERMANY										JAPAN				
ZEW survey current situation	January	-13.5	+ -9.5	-19.9						Exports YoY	December	-4.3%	- -6.3%	-7.9%
ZEW survey expectations	January	15.0	+ 26.7	10.7						Imports YoY	December	-3.2%	- -4.9%	-15.7%
JAPAN										EURO AREA				
Bank of Japan announces its intervention rate	January 21	-0.10%	-0.10%	-0.10%						ECB announces its intervention rate	January 23	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
										ECB announces its deposit facility rate	January 23	-0.50%	-0.50%	-0.50%
										Consumer Confidence Indicator	January	-7.8	- -8.1	-8.1
Friday 24					EURO AREA					Monday 27				
US										US				
Markit US Manufacturing PMI	January	S	A	P	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	January	S	A	P	New Home Sales (k)	December	S	A	P
		52.5	- 51.7	52.4			46.8	+ 47.8	46.3			730	- 694	697
JAPAN										GERMANY				
Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food	December	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	Markit Eurozone Services PMI	January	52.8	- 52.2	52.8	IFO- Business Climate Indicator	January	97.0	- 95.9	96.3
Core CPI (YoY) - ex. Fresh Food and Energy	December	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	Markit Eurozone Composite PMI	January	51.2	- 50.9	50.9	IFO- Expectations	January	94.8	- 92.9	93.9
CPI (YoY)	December	0.7%	+ 0.8%	0.5%						IFO- Current Assessment	January	99.1	99.1	98.8
PMI manufacturing	January	..	49.3	48.4										
UK														
Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	January	48.8	+ 49.8	47.5										
Markit/CIPS UK Services PMI	January	51.1	+ 52.9	50.0										
Tuesday 28					Wednesday 29					Thursday 30				
US					US					US				
Durable goods orders (MoM)	December	S	A	P	Pending home sales (MoM)	December	S	A	P	GDP (QoQ, annualized)	Q4:19	S	A	P
		0.4%	..	-2.1%	Pending home sales NSA (YoY)	December	5.6%	Personal Consumption	Q4:19	2.0%	..	3.2%
Durable goods orders ex transportation (MoM)	December	0.3%	..	-0.1%	Fed announces its intervention rate	January 29	1.75%	..	1.75%	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	January 25	215	..	211
Consumer Confidence Index	January	128.0	..	126.5						Continuing Claims (k)	January 18	1730	..	1731
S&P Case/Shiller house price index 20 (YoY)	November	2.40%	..	2.23%	EURO AREA					UK				
					M3 money supply (YoY)	December	5.5%	..	5.6%	BoE announces its intervention rate	January 30	0.75%	..	0.75%
										BoE Asset Purchase Target (Ebn)	January	435	..	435
										EURO AREA				
										Economic confidence indicator	January	101.8	..	101.5
										Business Climate Indicator	January	-0.20	..	-0.25
										Unemployment Rate	December	7.5%	..	7.5%
Friday 31					EURO AREA					Monday 3				
US										US				
Employment Cost Index (QoQ)	Q4:19	S	A	P	GDP (QoQ)	Q4:19	S	A	P	Construction spending (MoM)	December	S	A	P
		0.7%	..	0.7%	GDP (YoY)	Q4:19	0.2%	..	0.2%	ISM Manufacturing	January	48.0	..	47.2
Personal income (MoM)	December	0.3%	..	0.5%	CPI (YoY)	January	1.4%	..	1.3%	UK				
Personal spending (MoM)	December	0.3%	..	0.4%	Core CPI (YoY)	January	1.2%	..	1.3%	Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	January	1.5%	..	1.4%
PCE Deflator (YoY)	December	1.6%	..	1.5%	CHINA					CHINA				
PCE Core Deflator (YoY)	December	1.6%	..	1.6%	Manufacturing PMI	January	50.0	..	50.2	Caixin PMI Manufacturing	January	51.0	..	51.5
JAPAN					GERMANY									
Retail sales (MoM)	December	1.0%	..	4.5%	Retail sales (MoM)	December	-0.5%	..	1.5%					
Retail sales (YoY)	December	-1.8%	..	-2.1%	Retail sales (YoY)	December	4.5%	..	2.7%					
Industrial Production (MoM)	December	0.7%	..	-1.0%										
Industrial Production (YoY)	December	-3.6%	..	-8.2%										
Construction Orders YoY	December	-1.2%										
Unemployment rate	December	2.3%	..	2.2%										

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 (%)	2-year change (%)		
US	S&P 500	3295	-1,0	2,0	24,7	16,1	MSCI Emerging Markets	62053	-2,1	1,0	10,6	-4,9
Japan	NIKKEI 225	23827	-0,9	0,7	15,8	-0,5	MSCI Asia	921	-2,4	0,8	12,4	-7,1
UK	FTSE 100	7586	-1,2	0,6	11,2	-0,8	China	85	-4,8	-0,2	12,9	-14,9
Canada	S&P/TSX	17565	0,0	2,9	15,0	7,9	Korea	716	-0,4	3,6	11,8	-6,4
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	27950	-3,8	-0,9	3,1	-15,2	MSCI Latin America	102145	-0,9	2,0	8,8	10,8
Euro area	EuroStoxx	410	-0,5	1,5	18,6	2,1	Brazil	373351	-0,1	2,0	16,4	32,0
Germany	DAX 30	13577	0,4	2,5	22,0	1,2	Mexico	41691	-1,5	3,9	3,0	-13,0
France	CAC 40	6024	-1,3	0,8	23,7	9,6	MSCI Europe	6504	-1,4	2,0	15,3	11,6
Italy	FTSE/MIB	23969	-0,7	2,0	22,5	1,5	Russia	1397	-2,1	2,6	24,4	32,3
Spain	IBEX-35	9562	-1,2	0,1	4,5	-9,5	Turkey	1586638	-0,4	5,6	12,6	-3,5

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 (%)	2-year change (%)	
Energy	189,0	-3,3	-4,0	-3,5	-20,6	Energy	194,9	-3,2	-3,3	-3,2	-17,3
Materials	265,9	-1,6	-2,3	12,9	-10,4	Materials	257,1	-1,4	-1,4	13,8	-4,9
Industrials	281,9	-0,5	2,0	20,4	1,4	Industrials	280,4	-0,4	2,6	21,0	4,8
Consumer Discretionary	279,3	-1,6	0,4	17,8	7,3	Consumer Discretionary	270,7	-1,6	0,8	18,2	9,7
Consumer Staples	253,8	-0,4	1,1	19,3	4,0	Consumer Staples	255,8	-0,3	1,7	19,7	8,0
Healthcare	282,0	-1,5	1,0	18,9	16,3	Healthcare	279,6	-1,4	1,4	19,0	18,9
Financials	124,4	-1,6	-1,1	12,4	-8,9	Financials	125,5	-1,4	-0,4	12,9	-5,0
IT	329,6	0,4	6,0	46,9	38,8	IT	320,0	0,4	6,2	47,2	40,0
Telecoms	79,7	-1,1	2,9	22,8	10,3	Telecoms	83,4	-1,1	3,1	23,0	14,7
Utilities	158,0	2,0	5,2	21,2	26,2	Utilities	163,1	2,1	5,8	22,0	30,9

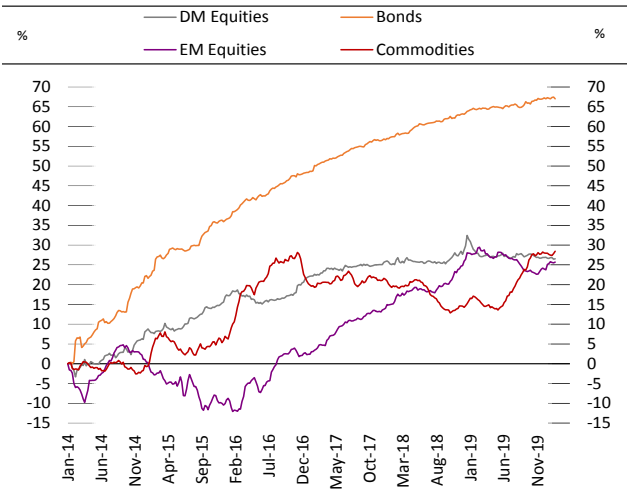
Bond Markets (%)

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	10-year average
US	1,69	1,82	1,92	2,72	2,38	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	19	26	35	15	142
Germany	-0,34	-0,22	-0,19	0,18	1,09	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	18	20	23	17	75
Japan	-0,02	0,00	-0,01	0,01	0,47	Bunds 10Y/2Y	28	37	42	76	118
UK	0,56	0,63	0,82	1,27	1,96	Bunds 10Y/5Y	25	30	29	49	74
Greece	1,31	1,42	1,47	4,15	9,96	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)					
Ireland	-0,07	0,06	0,12	0,92	3,43	EM Inv. Grade (IG)	150	144	150	192	212
Italy	1,23	1,37	1,41	2,66	3,16	EM High yield	466	454	494	513	644
Spain	0,35	0,46	0,47	1,24	2,94	US IG	101	99	101	143	150
Portugal	0,38	0,50	0,44	1,65	4,71	US High yield	368	339	360	445	498
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)						Euro area IG	92	93	94	151	140
30-Year FRM¹ (%)	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,8	4,2	Euro area High Yield	316	301	308	466	484
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	174	159	156	172	117						

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

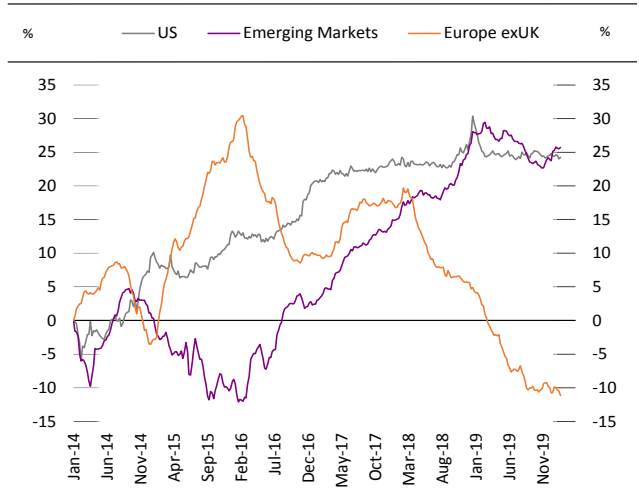
Foreign Exchange						Commodities					
	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	
Euro-based cross rates						Agricultural	347	-1,1	1,1	-3,2	-0,3
EUR/USD	1,10	-0,6	-0,6	-2,5	-1,7	Energy	445	-6,9	-10,8	2,1	-10,6
EUR/CHF	1,07	-0,2	-1,5	-4,9	-1,3	West Texas Oil (\$)	54	-7,6	-11,4	2,2	-11,4
EUR/GBP	0,84	-1,2	-1,6	-2,7	-0,4	Crude Brent Oil (\$)	60	-7,9	-10,4	-1,5	-9,7
EUR/JPY	120,49	-1,4	-0,7	-2,8	-1,0	Industrial Metals	1186	-3,8	-3,3	-2,4	-2,6
EUR/NOK	9,98	1,0	0,8	2,8	1,3	Precious Metals	1844	0,7	4,3	21,4	3,1
EUR/SEK	10,55	-0,4	1,1	2,7	0,4	Gold (\$)	1572	0,9	4,8	22,7	3,6
EUR/AUD	1,61	0,1	-0,4	1,2	1,0	Silver (\$)	18	0,5	2,0	18,3	1,5
EUR/CAD	1,45	0,0	-0,7	-4,0	-0,5	Baltic Dry Index	557	-26,1	-48,9	-40,7	-48,9
USD-based cross rates						Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	1190	-4,1	-25,5	36,0	-25,5
USD/CAD	1,31	0,6	-0,1	-1,5	1,2						
USD/AUD	1,47	0,7	1,4	3,9	2,8						
USD/JPY	109,28	-0,8	-0,1	-0,3	0,6						

Global Cross Asset ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



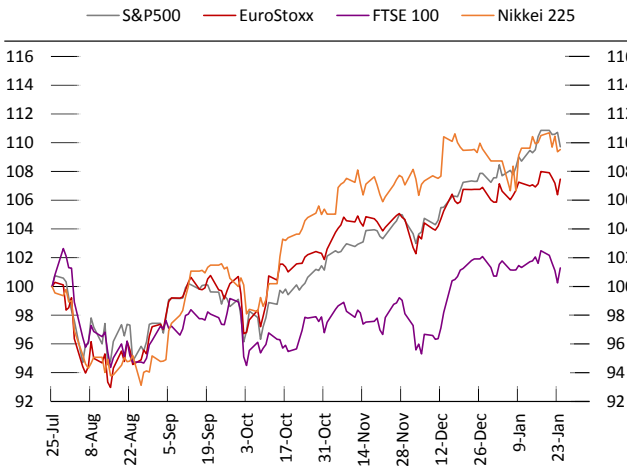
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of January 24th

Equity ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



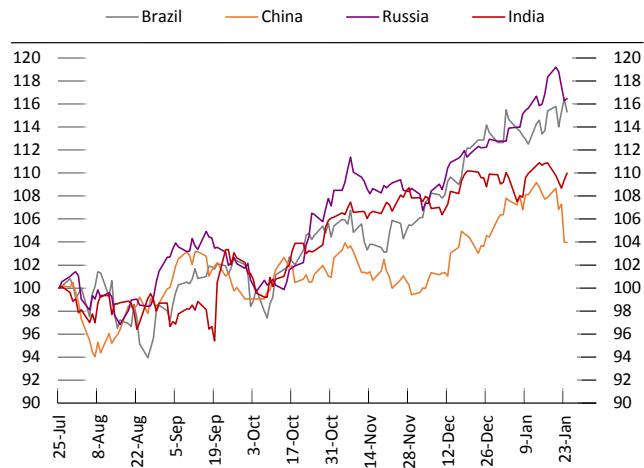
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of January 24th

Equity Market Performance - G4



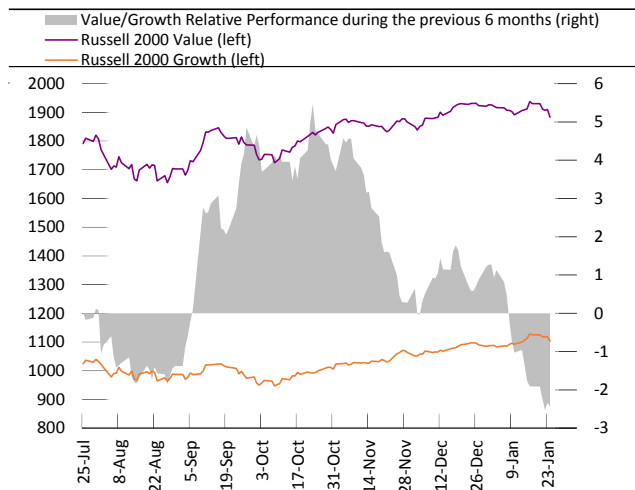
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 24th - Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



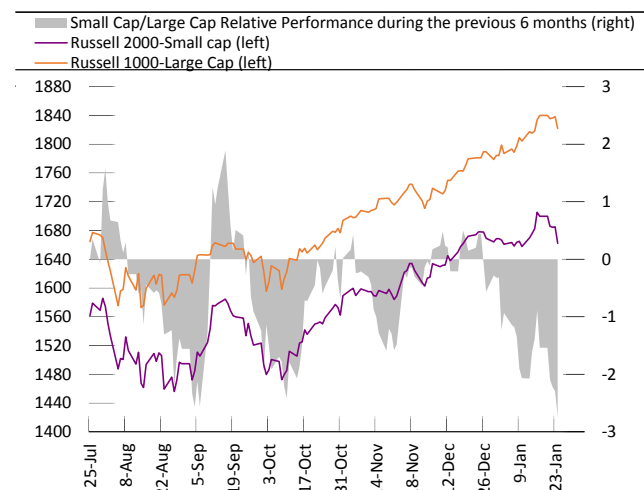
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 24th - Rebased @ 100

Russell 2000 Value & Growth Index



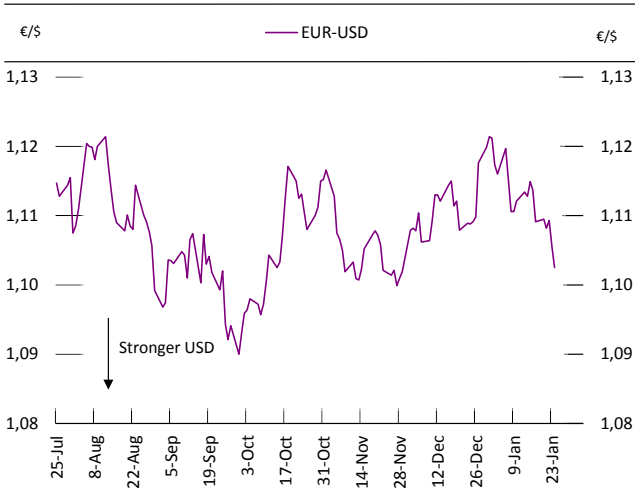
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



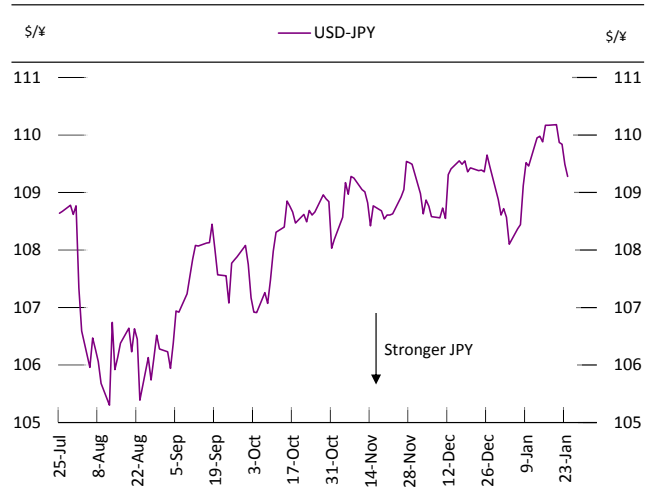
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

EUR/USD



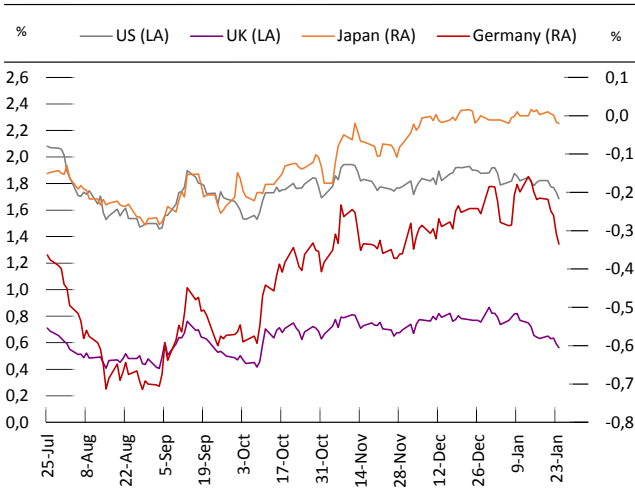
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

JPY/USD



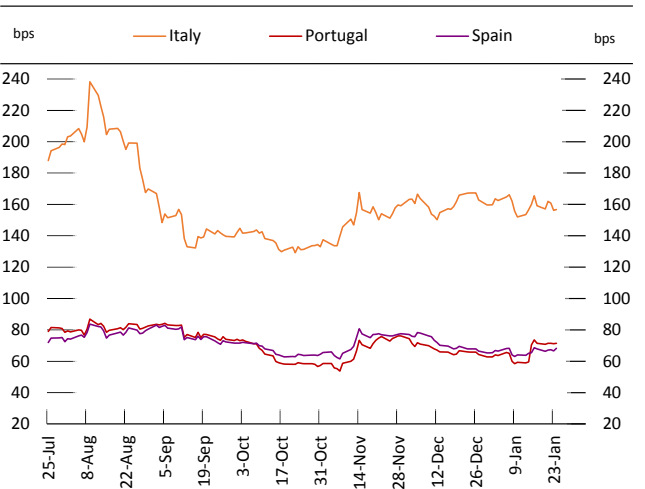
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



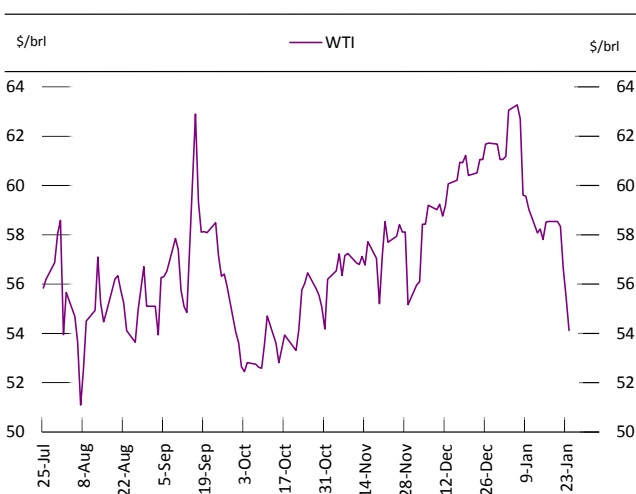
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 24th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



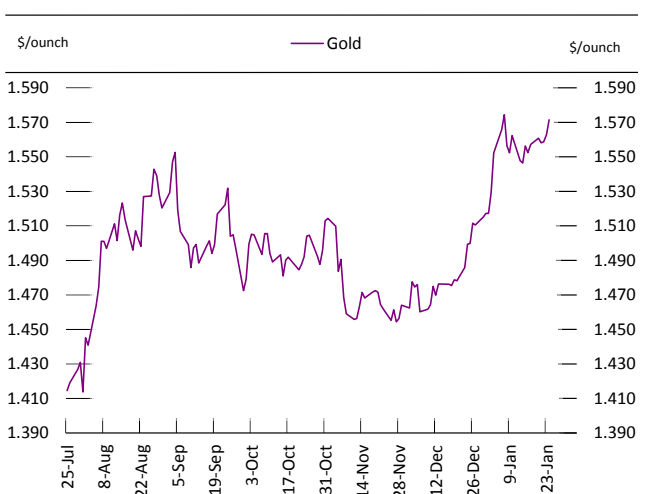
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of January 24th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/bbl)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of January 24th

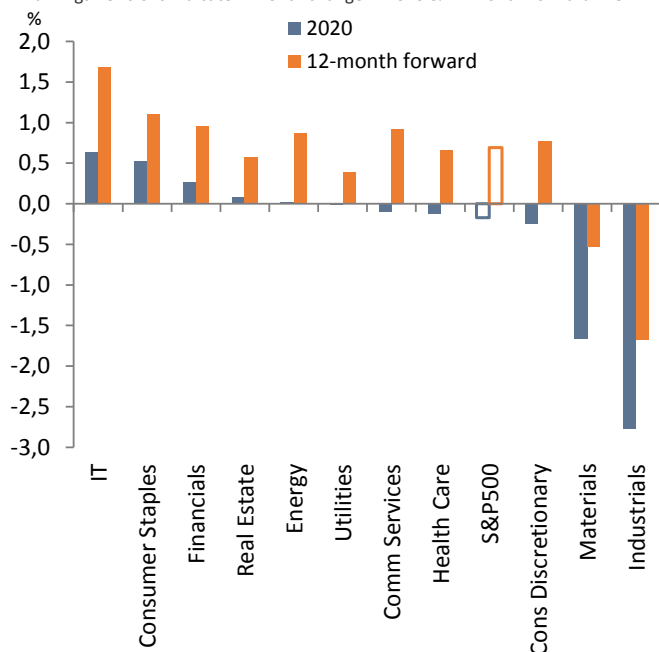
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	24/1/2020	% Weekly Change	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
S&P500	3295	-1,0	1,2	9,6	1,8	1,9	20,2	18,6	18,5	15,0	3,6	3,4	3,4	2,5
Energy	430	-4,2	-28,9	23,2	3,8	4,3	21,7	16,7	16,6	19,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,8
Materials	375	-2,3	-15,6	12,1	2,1	2,2	20,2	18,0	17,9	14,7	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,5
Financials														
Diversified Financials	758	-1,5	1,7	6,2	1,4	1,6	16,2	15,4	15,3	13,8	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,5
Banks	359	-3,2	9,0	3,6	2,6	3,0	12,3	11,4	11,4	11,1	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,0
Insurance	444	-1,4	15,7	7,9	2,2	2,3	13,4	12,5	12,4	10,8	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,1
Real Estate	248	1,0	1,9	5,7	3,1	3,1	21,0	20,5	20,4	18,3	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,0
Industrials														
Capital Goods	741	-1,2	-6,5	15,3	1,9	2,0	21,1	18,3	18,2	15,5	5,5	4,7	4,7	3,4
Transportation	802	-1,2	6,6	4,8	1,9	2,0	14,7	14,3	14,2	13,6	4,3	3,9	3,9	3,4
Commercial Services	369	1,1	12,9	8,7	1,3	1,3	28,5	27,2	27,0	19,8	6,0	5,8	5,8	3,4
Consumer Discretionary														
Retailing	2458	-0,9	3,8	12,0	0,8	0,8	32,9	29,1	28,8	21,1	12,7	10,8	10,7	6,1
Media	685	-1,8	3,6	17,0	0,4	0,4	27,5	23,7	23,5	20,0	4,2	3,7	3,7	3,2
Consumer Services	1328	-3,0	5,0	11,0	2,1	2,3	23,9	21,5	21,4	19,2	14,8	13,7	13,7	6,3
Consumer Durables	375	-1,6	0,4	9,9	1,4	1,5	19,2	17,7	17,6	16,8	4,0	3,7	3,6	3,2
Automobiles and parts	113	-2,4	-16,4	18,5	4,2	4,2	8,5	7,1	7,1	8,4	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,7
IT														
Technology	1698	-0,2	2,7	9,1	1,3	1,4	21,6	20,3	20,2	12,6	9,7	10,0	10,0	3,6
Software & Services	2438	-0,2	11,2	12,5	1,0	1,0	29,2	26,7	26,5	17,2	7,9	7,6	7,5	5,1
Semiconductors	1316	2,9	-12,3	7,5	1,8	1,8	18,9	18,5	18,4	13,9	5,5	5,4	5,3	3,1
Communication Services	188	-1,4	2,9	12,0	1,2	1,2	21,8	19,6	19,5	17,3	3,5	3,1	3,1	2,8
Consumer Staples														
Food & Staples Retailing	489	0,0	2,9	4,8	1,7	1,8	21,5	20,5	20,5	16,0	4,6	4,3	4,3	3,1
Food Beverage & Tobacco	729	-0,1	-1,7	6,2	3,3	3,3	19,7	19,0	18,9	17,4	5,3	5,1	5,1	4,9
Household Goods	750	-1,5	6,6	7,9	2,3	2,4	25,8	24,1	24,0	19,1	8,9	8,7	8,7	5,0
Health Care														
Pharmaceuticals	979	-2,8	9,3	8,2	2,1	2,3	16,0	14,6	14,5	14,4	5,5	4,5	4,4	3,4
Healthcare Equipment	1402	-1,1	10,3	9,7	1,0	1,1	20,4	18,7	18,6	15,1	3,7	3,3	3,3	2,6
Utilities	347	2,4	4,9	4,7	3,1	3,1	20,7	21,0	21,0	15,6	2,2	2,3	2,3	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

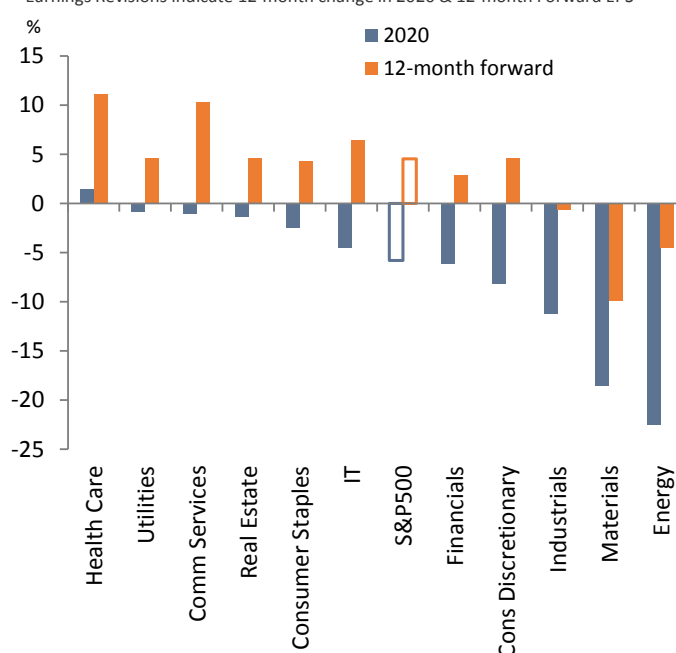
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of January 24th
12-month forward EPS are 93% of 2020 EPS and 7% 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 January 24th
12-month forward EPS are 93% of 2020 EPS and 7% of 2021 EPS

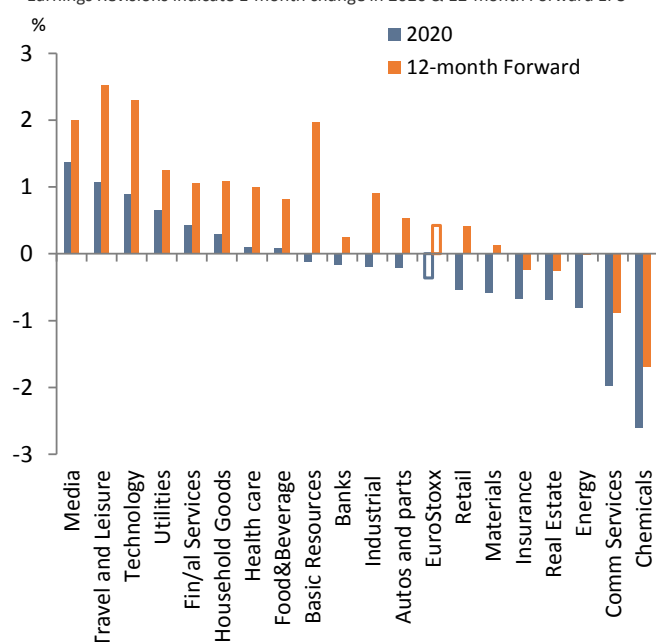
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)		EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	24/1/2020	% Weekly Change	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	410	-0.5	2,6	8,4	3,1	3,2	16,7	15,5	15,4	13,2	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,4
Energy	318	-2.8	-10,1	16,7	4,9	5,4	13,8	11,3	11,2	11,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,2
Materials	492	0,1	13,9	8,1	3,1	3,3	15,4	14,4	14,4	14,1	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,4
Basic Resources	192	-1.4	-61,6	49,1	3,3	3,4	19,3	12,5	12,4	13,6	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,9
Chemicals	1160	-0,1	-12,7	8,6	2,6	2,8	21,8	20,1	20,0	15,0	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,2
Financials														
Fin/al Services	533	1,9	25,4	-6,0	2,4	2,5	15,8	17,4	17,3	14,1	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,3
Banks	93	-2,7	-1,6	3,6	5,7	6,0	9,3	8,6	8,6	10,0	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7
Insurance	304	0,3	13,0	5,1	4,8	5,1	11,0	10,4	10,4	9,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9
Real Estate	254	1,5	0,1	4,4	4,2	4,2	19,1	18,9	18,8	16,7	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Industrial	977	0,7	11,4	12,1	2,3	2,5	20,3	18,6	18,4	15,1	3,2	3,0	3,0	2,3
Consumer Discretionary														
Media	226	0,0	9,5	9,4	3,3	3,5	17,2	15,7	15,6	15,7	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,0
Retail	599	-2,4	3,4	10,7	2,5	2,8	25,0	22,4	22,3	18,6	3,9	3,6	3,6	2,8
Automobiles and parts	460	-3,9	-12,1	8,8	3,7	4,1	8,8	7,5	7,5	8,7	0,9	0,8	0,8	1,0
Travel and Leisure	204	-3,3	-4,8	24,4	2,0	2,2	15,7	12,0	11,9	14,7	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,8
Technology	642	0,6	6,3	11,4	1,2	1,0	26,5	24,4	24,2	18,1	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,0
Communication Services	293	0,6	-14,2	18,4	4,2	4,4	17,5	14,9	14,8	14,0	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8
Consumer Staples														
Food&Beverage	606	-1,6	16,8	5,8	2,1	2,2	20,5	19,5	19,4	18,4	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,6
Household Goods	1101	-1,5	6,9	11,3	1,6	1,8	29,6	26,9	26,7	20,6	6,1	5,6	5,5	3,7
Health care	894	-0,8	7,3	8,8	2,1	2,2	20,1	18,4	18,2	15,0	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,1
Utilities	378	2,9	56,2	8,7	4,5	4,5	16,1	15,9	15,9	12,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	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

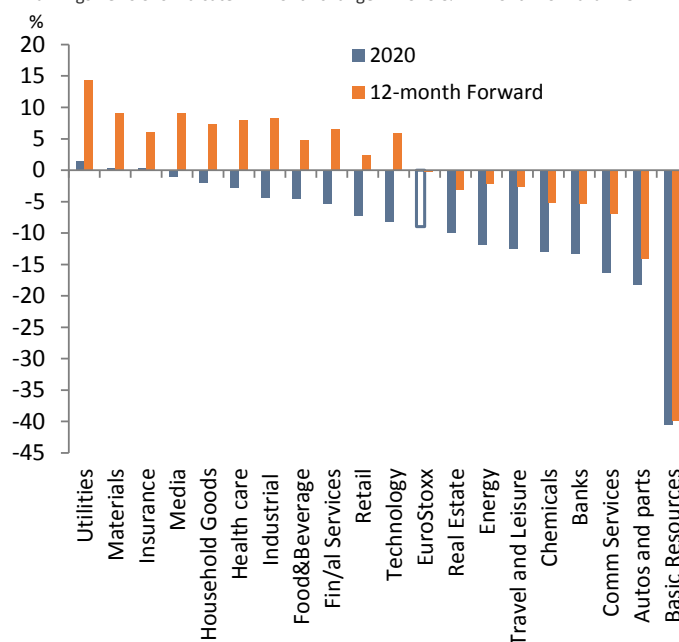
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of January 24th
12-month forward EPS are 93% of 2020 EPS and 7% 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 January 24th
12-month forward EPS are 93% of 2020 EPS and 7% of 2021 EPS

DISCLOSURES:

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