

Risk appetite remained strong with US equities at fresh record highs, due to relatively dovish comments from Fed Chair Powell

- Global equity markets rose in the past week, with the MSCI ACWI up by 2.3% wow (+12% year-to-date). Developed Markets (+2.4% wow) overperformed their Emerging market peers (+1.3% wow), widening their year-to-date valuation gap to +6%. The 12-month forward Price to Earnings premium currently hovers at +40% (DM: 19.7x vs EM: 14.1x) versus a 15-year average premium of +27%.
- The S&P500 recorded new all-time highs, on the back, *inter alia*, of Fed Chair Powell highlighting in recent commentary that the Fed is in no rush to tighten monetary policy. Positive developments vis-à-vis infrastructure spending contributed also to the upside. All told, the S&P500 increased by 2.7% wow (+14% ytd), with implied equity market volatility (VIX) at a 16-month low of 16%.
- US Banks led the increase (+6.5% wow), with the successful 2021 supervisory stress test results, leading to the lifting of the temporary capital distribution restrictions (on dividends and share repurchases for institutions with over \$100bn in total assets) which had been imposed due to the pandemic.
- In the event, the results indicated that all of the 23 firms that participated in the stress test, have sufficient capital levels to absorb losses during a severely adverse economic scenario in which, *inter alia*, the unemployment rate rises to 10.8% in Q3:2022 (5.8% in May 2021) and real GDP declines by 4% from Q4:2020 to Q3:2022.
- In the aforementioned scenario, the common equity tier 1 capital ratio, i.e. the ratio (mainly) of common shares and retained earnings to the total risk-weighted assets, would fall to 10.6% on aggregate, from an actual ratio of 13% in Q4:2020, well above a minimum requirement of 4.5%.
- Regarding the US investment plans, the White House and a bipartisan group of Senators agreed on a framework for a deal on infrastructure spending. The size of that framework is \$579 bn which, according to our estimates, corresponds to circa 55% of the size of the respective investment areas originally proposed under the Presidency's American Jobs Plan.
- On the revenue side, no concrete tax increase proposals were included, with the funding stemming mainly from enhanced tax enforcement and a reallocation of unused pandemic-related relief funds. Recall though, that despite the recent political mobility, a comprehensive bipartisan deal on the Presidency's long term investment plans, remains very challenging.
- On the other side of the Atlantic, the Bank of England (June 24th), despite a further improvement in its short-term economic outlook (see Economics), refrained from hinting at any change in the monetary policy, at least in the near future (Bank Rate: 0.1% | QE envelope of £895 bn, utilization of £825 bn as of June 23rd).
- At the same time, euro area economic activity continued to pick up pace in June, as suggested by the latest forward indicators (see Economics). According to our estimates, real GDP will increase by +1.3% qoq in Q2 (+13% yoy), followed by +2.6% qoq (+3% yoy) in Q3, from -0.3% qoq in Q1. A gradually rising negative risk for the aforementioned outlook, is the spread of the highly contagious SARS-CoV-2 Delta variant and its potential repercussions, especially for the tourism industry.

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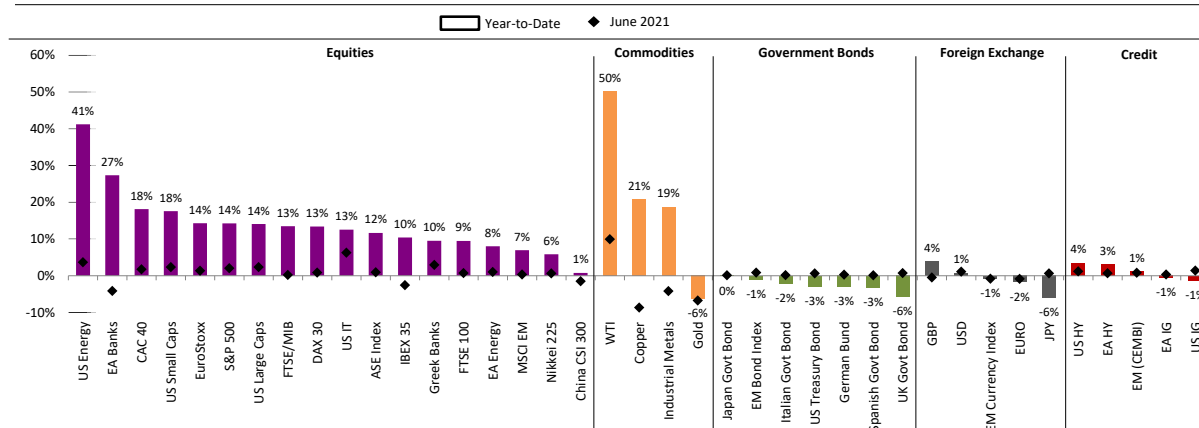
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Charts of the week

Assets Class Performance



Source: NBG Research, Data as of June 28th

US GDP in Q1:2021 was unchanged in the 3rd estimate

- **The 3rd estimate for real GDP growth in Q1:21 came out at +6.4% qoq saar, unchanged from the previous estimate and in line with expectations, from +4.3% qoq saar in Q4:20.** The annual growth stood at +0.4% yoy, from -2.4% yoy in Q4:20. Regarding the composition of GDP in Q1:21, the revisions in the expenditure components were minor, with **personal consumption** rising by 11.4% qoq saar (+1.8% yoy), contributing 7.4 pps to the GDP quarterly annualized growth. **Business investment** increased by 11.7% qoq saar (1.5 pps to overall GDP growth), with the annual pace standing at +3.1% yoy. Equipment spending surged by +15% qoq saar (+11.7% yoy), investment in intellectual property products posted a strong reading of +15.3% qoq saar (+5.2% yoy), while non-residential structures fell by 2% qoq saar (-15.7% yoy). **Residential investment** recorded a sharp rise by 13.1% qoq saar (+12.9% yoy). **Government consumption expenditures & gross investment** rose by 5.7% qoq saar (+0.6% yoy), contributing 1 pp to overall GDP growth. On the other hand, **inventories** subtracted 2.7 pps from the headline figure. Finally, **net exports** subtracted 1.5 pps from overall growth, as imports rose by 9.5% qoq saar (+6% yoy), whereas exports decreased by 2.1% qoq saar (-9.2% yoy). That development was unsurprising, given that the economic recovery in the US during Q1:21 (and consequently, domestic demand), far outpaced the respective trend in major trade partners (especially excluding China).

Euro area PMIs reached multi-year highs in June

- **PMIs increased further in June, on the back of pandemic-related restrictions being eased and with the progress in the vaccinations program against Covid-19, boosting the confidence that the re-opening of the economy will be sustained, in turn fueling higher spending and hiring.** Specifically, the composite index rose by 2.1 pts to 59.2, the highest since June 2006 and modestly above consensus estimates for 58.8. The aforementioned improvement, was due to the services PMI rising significantly, on the back of a further easing of pandemic-related restrictions, at 58.0 (matching the highest reading since July 2007, which was also recorded in January 2018), compared with 55.2 in May (consensus: 57.5). Recall that social distancing measures weighed sharply (and disproportionately) on the sector, in which a big part of activities (e.g. food services, leisure & hospitality) involve face-to-face interaction of people, while travel (tourism, business conferences), has also been restricted due to Covid-19. In the event, the partial removal of travel restrictions, resulted in a record (since September 2014) rise in services exports. At the same time, the manufacturing PMI was stable at record (since June 1997) high (63.1 | consensus for 62.2).
- Notably, output continues to struggle to catch up with demand in both sectors. In that context, unsurprisingly, sharp increases remain in place for both input costs (according to Markit, prices for materials in manufacturing saw a record increase, while services costs rose by the steepest pace since July 2008, in view of higher supplier prices, fuel and transport costs and wage pressures) and prices charged for goods and services (by far at the fastest recorded pace, i.e. since 2002, according to Markit, for both sectors).

- **Regarding PMI performance by country, the solid readings were broad based, with France modestly underperforming Germany and the rest of the euro area (on a country weighted basis), according to Markit.** Specifically, in France the composite PMI was largely unchanged at a solid 57.1 in June, albeit below expectations for 59. An increase for the services PMI (+0.8 pts to 57.4 | consensus: 59.6), was offset by a decrease for its manufacturing counterpart, -0.8 pts to (a still robust) 58.6 (consensus: 59). Meanwhile, INSEE's (France's official statistics office) composite business climate indicator rose by 5 pts in June, to 113 (consensus: 110), recording its highest level since July 2007 and versus an average of 100 since 1990. The improvement was driven by the services (+6 pts to 113) and retail trade (+8 pts to 115) sectors. In manufacturing, the business climate remained stable at 107 after five consecutive monthly improvements.

- **German PMIs improved substantially across sectors.** Specifically, the services PMI rose by 5.3 pts to 58.1 in June (consensus: 55), a c. 10-year high. At the same time, its manufacturing counterpart increased by 0.5 pts to 64.9 (consensus: 62.8). In all, the composite index stood at 60.4 in June (a 10-year high), from 56.2 in May, well above expectations for 57.5. In addition, the IFO business climate index rose by 2.6 pts in June, to 101.8 (average of 97.0 since 2005), above consensus estimates for 100.2. The component regarding the assessment of current conditions, led the improvement (+3.9 pts to 99.6), while the expectations component (expectations for business conditions in the next six months) also increased, by 1.1 pt to 104, recording its highest level since December 2010. Sector-wise, business confidence rose in all sectors (manufacturing, services, construction and trade).

UK PMIs suggest that a sharp pace of expansion for economic activity, was maintained in June

- **PMIs decreased in June, albeit remaining at particularly elevated levels and far above the expansion/contraction threshold of 50.0 across sectors for a 4th consecutive month.** Specifically, the PMI in the dominant services sector (80% of UK GDP) came out at 61.7 in June, versus 62.9 in the previous month (a record high, i.e. since May 1997), somewhat below expectations for 63.5. At the same time, the manufacturing PMI was 64.2 in June, largely in line with consensus estimates, following a record (since January 1992) high of 65.6 in May. Notably, according to respondents' comments, output continued to be partly restricted by severe supply-chain disruptions, as production struggles to meet a sharply higher demand. That development also continues to feed through to rising inflationary pressures, with both input costs and selling prices hitting fresh record highs. Overall, the composite PMI came out at 61.7 in June, from a record (since January 1998) high of 62.9 in May.
- According to the latest (June 24th) estimates from the Bank of England's (BoE) staff, UK GDP will increase by 5.5% qoq in Q2:21 (+23.9% in annualized terms | +23.1% yoy), after declining by 1.5% qoq in Q1:21 (-5.9% in annualized terms | -6.1% yoy). Recall that the projected output in June is c. 2.5% below the pre-pandemic (Q4:19) levels. The BoE estimates that the direct economic implications of the four-week extension of the remaining restrictions (originally planned to be lifted on June 21st) are likely to be relatively small.

Equities

- **Global equity markets rose in the past week, due to positive economic data and the announcement of an agreement between President Biden and a bipartisan group of Senators on a \$579 bn infrastructure plan in the US.**

The S&P500 rose by 2.7% w/w, its largest weekly increase since early-February, while posting a new all-time high (4281), which was its 33rd in 2021 (thus it reached record high, in 27% of its 121 trading days in the current year). The "Buy-the-dip" theme remained in place, as according to Reuters, retail investors bought a record amount of \$2 bn in equities on Friday June 18th, when the S&P500 declined by 1.9% w/w. Regarding sectors, the Energy sector rose by 6.7% w/w, due to higher oil prices. Banks also overperformed (+6.5% w/w), following the Federal Reserve's release of its annual stress test results with all 23 large banks tested remaining above their minimum capital requirements. As a result, the Fed will lift the pandemic-related additional restrictions on dividends and share buybacks. Moreover, the steepening of the yield curve also contributed to the upside. The IT sector rose by 2.4% w/w, with Microsoft's (+2.2% w/w) valuation surpassing the \$2 tn milestone, being only the second US company achieving it (the first was Apple). On the other side of the Atlantic, the Eurostoxx increased by 1.2% w/w (+15% ytd), following the better-than-expected June's business climate indicators in Germany and France and the euro area PMIs reaching multi-year highs.

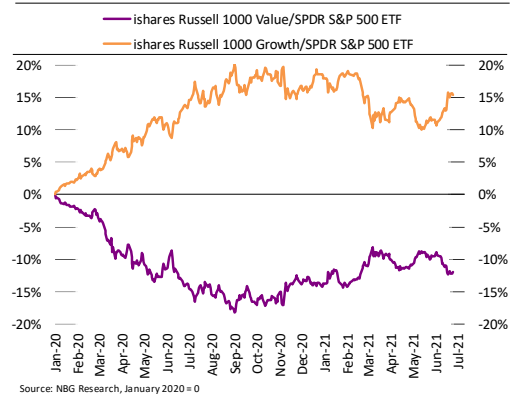
Fixed Income

- **Government bond yields rose in major advanced economies in the past week.** Specifically, the US 10-year yield increased by 9 bps w/w to 1.54%, recording its first weekly increase after 5 consecutive weekly declines and rebounding from its lowest level since March 2nd, which it reached in the previous week (1.45%). The bulk of the increase occurred on Friday (5 bps), following a jump in May's PCE data (the Fed's preferred measure for gauging inflation developments). 10-year breakeven rates, broadly reflecting markets' inflation expectations over the next 10 years, rose by 10 bps w/w to 2.34%, posting its largest weekly increase since December 2020. Investors' attention now turns to the upcoming June's labor report (July 2nd). In Germany, the 10-year yield rose by 5 bps w/w to -0.17%. European Central Bank (ECB) policymakers seem to have agreed that the Bank could tolerate inflation surpassing its 2% goal in its monetary policy strategy review, however there are different views regarding the extent and the duration of the overshooting. Periphery government bond yields broadly tracked core markets. Specifically, in Italy the 10-year yield rose by 7 bps to 0.94%, and in Greece by 2 bps to 0.84%. The Bank of Greece, in its latest report, projects that the economic activity in the country will increase by 4.2% in 2021, by 5.3% in 2022 and by 3.9% in 2023. **Corporate bond spreads narrowed in the US HY spectrum significantly.** Specifically, US HY spreads were down by 14 bps to 304 bps, recording their lowest level since July 2007, while their EUR peers remained broadly stable at 291 bps. In the investment grade spectrum, both US and EUR corporate bond spreads were broadly unchanged, at 86 bps and 83 bps, respectively.

FX and Commodities

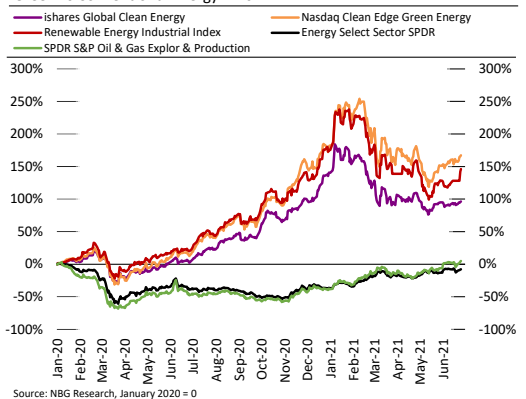
- **The Japanese Yen depreciated in the past week,** due to, *inter alia*, weaker-than-expected PMI data and the widening of its interest rate differential against peers. Specifically, the Yen ended the week down by 1.3% against the euro to ¥132.39 and by 0.5% against the US dollar to ¥110.78, recording its lowest level since March 2020. **Finally, oil prices rose in the past week,** recording their 5th consecutive positive week, due to investors' expectations for strong demand and the US Secretary of State, A. Blinken's warning that the US could eventually decide not to rejoin the nuclear agreement if negotiations continue without progress. The decline in US oil inventories (-7.6 million barrels to 459 million barrels for the week ending June 18th) supported prices further. Overall, Brent ended the week up by 3.6% to \$76.2/barrel (+47% ytd) its highest level since October 2018. Investors' attention turns to the OPEC+ meeting on July 1st, during which, an easing of supply cuts is very likely.

US Value & Growth vs S&P500



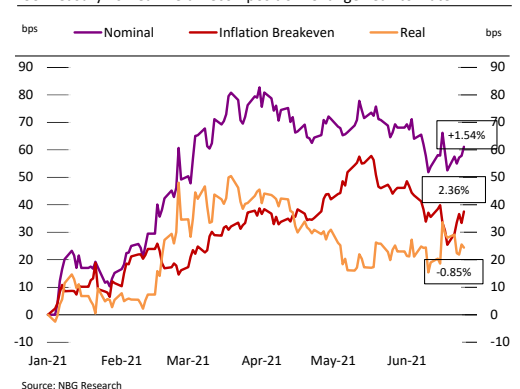
Graph 1.

Green vs Conventional Energy ETFs



Graph 2.

US Treasury 10-Year Yield Decomposition: Change Year-to-Date



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "We will not raise interest rates preemptively because we fear the possible onset of inflation ... We will wait for evidence of actual inflation or other imbalances.", **Fed Chair, Jerome Powell, June 22nd 2021.**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	June 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	June 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0.17	-0.30	-0.20	-0.10	Euro area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
US	1.54	1.40	1.50	1.60	US	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
UK	0.77	0.95	1.00	1.09	UK	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.06
Japan	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.18	Japan	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10

Currency	June 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month	June 25th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.20	USD/JPY	110	108	108	107
EUR/GBP	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.86	GBP/USD	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.40
EUR/JPY	131	127	128	129					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20a	Q3:20a	Q4:20a	2020a	Q1:21a	Q2:21f	Q3:21f	Q4:21f	2021f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2.2	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.4	-3.5	0.4	12.7	6.8	7.5	6.4
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	-5.0	-31.4	33.4	4.3	-	6.4	8.8	7.6	7.3	-
Private Consumption	2.4	-6.9	-33.2	41.0	2.3	-3.9	11.4	11.1	5.6	5.1	8.1
Government Consumption	2.3	1.3	2.5	-4.8	-0.8	1.1	5.7	5.1	1.3	3.1	2.1
Investment	1.9	-1.4	-29.2	31.3	18.6	-1.8	12.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	8.7
Residential	-1.7	19.0	-35.6	63.0	36.6	6.1	13.1	-5.8	-1.9	0.4	11.3
Non-residential	2.9	-6.7	-27.2	22.9	13.1	-4.0	11.7	8.4	4.7	3.5	8.2
Inventories Contribution	0.0	-1.6	-4.3	6.7	1.4	-0.7	-3.1	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.3
Net Exports Contribution	-0.2	1.5	0.3	-5.5	-2.2	0.0	-1.9	-1.3	1.1	1.3	-1.5
Exports	-0.1	-9.5	-64.4	59.6	22.3	-12.9	-2.1	9.6	17.0	13.8	7.0
Imports	1.1	-15.0	-54.1	93.1	29.8	-9.3	9.5	14.0	4.2	1.9	14.2
Inflation (3)	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.9

Euro Area	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20a	Q3:20a	Q4:20a	2020a	Q1:21a	Q2:21f	Q3:21f	Q4:21f	2021f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	1.3	-3.3	-14.6	-4.1	-4.7	-6.7	-1.3	13.0	3.0	5.3	4.8
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	-14.5	-38.6	60.6	-2.4	-	-1.3	5.3	10.8	6.7	-
Private Consumption	1.3	-16.4	-41.8	70.0	-11.2	-8.0	-8.8	6.7	18.4	8.1	2.5
Government Consumption	1.8	-0.1	-9.9	23.0	1.5	1.4	-0.1	0.5	4.6	1.9	3.0
Investment	5.0	-21.4	-50.4	67.0	10.4	-8.4	1.0	7.4	13.7	5.9	7.5
Inventories Contribution	-0.3	2.2	-0.3	-5.7	1.8	-0.3	2.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Net Exports Contribution	-0.5	-2.8	-2.2	10.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	0.6	-2.1	0.7	0.9
Exports	2.5	-14.6	-56.1	85.8	16.3	-9.6	4.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	9.0
Imports	4.0	-10.0	-55.8	57.0	19.1	-9.1	3.5	6.7	12.1	3.9	7.6
Inflation	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0

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 + 2021 EPS growth expectations have further room to increase + Share buybacks could resume - Peaking profit margins - High market cap concentration - P/Es (Valuations) approaching dot-com levels <p>● Neutral/Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Still high equity risk premium relative to other regions + Modest fiscal loosening in 2021 + 2021 EPS estimates remain pessimistic - Political uncertainty (Italy, German Elections) could intensify - Logistic disruptions (vaccine) and renewed lockdowns delay the recovery <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 <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 under Average Inflation Targeting - Global search for yield by non-US investors continues - Safe haven demand - Fed to remain at ZLB in 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>▲ Slightly 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 + Inflation expectations could drift higher due to supply disruptions post Brexit - The BoE is expected to remain on hold with risks towards rate cuts - Slowing economic growth post-Brexit <p>▲ Slightly higher yields expected</p>
Foreign Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Safe-haven demand - Fed's interest rate differential disappeared following cuts to 0%-0.25% - Global political uncertainty to decline <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reduced short-term tail risks + Current account surplus - Sluggish growth - Deflation concerns - The ECB's monetary policy to remain extra loose (Targeted-LTROs, Quantitative Easing) <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.20</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"> + Valuations appear undemanding with REER below its 15-year average - Sizeable Current account deficit <p>▲ Higher GBP expected</p>

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 (%)
US	S&P 500	4281	2.7	14.0	38.8	46.9	MSCI Emerging Markets	76792	1.1	7.1	32.7	
Japan	NIKKEI 225	29066	0.4	5.9	30.6	37.8	MSCI Asia	1197	1.4	6.4	34.5	
UK	FTSE 100	7136	1.7	10.5	16.1	-3.8	China	109	2.5	1.4	23.1	
Canada	S&P/TSX	20230	1.2	16.0	31.0	24.0	Korea	1018	1.4	10.0	53.5	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	29288	1.7	7.6	18.2	3.8	MSCI Latin America	104970	-0.3	5.1	26.3	
Euro area	EuroStoxx	458	1.2	15.1	30.3	22.8	Brazil	390586	-0.8	4.5	27.9	
Germany	DAX 30	15608	1.0	13.8	28.2	27.5	Mexico	46032	0.0	13.2	31.5	
France	CAC 40	6623	0.8	19.3	34.7	20.4	MSCI Europe	6845	1.2	14.0	28.1	
Italy	FTSE/MIB	25511	1.2	14.7	32.6	21.1	Russia	1533	1.0	16.0	31.2	
Spain	IBEX-35	9095	0.7	12.6	25.1	-0.7	Turkey	1537979	0.4	-9.1	9.1	

World Market Sectors (MSCI Indices)

in US Dollar terms		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	in local currency		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Energy		172.9	5.2	33.9	38.9	-14.6	Energy		172.7	4.7	33.5	32.9
Materials		352.7	3.1	10.6	44.3	36.1	Materials		327.1	2.6	11.5	38.2
Industrials		341.6	2.6	12.3	45.8	32.2	Industrials		332.1	2.3	14.0	42.9
Consumer Discretionary		414.8	2.4	10.1	48.9	60.7	Consumer Discretionary		396.5	2.2	11.4	47.3
Consumer Staples		276.3	1.5	4.4	18.3	16.7	Consumer Staples		270.9	1.2	5.4	15.2
Healthcare		340.6	1.6	9.0	21.8	37.6	Healthcare		332.0	1.4	10.0	20.1
Financials		144.3	3.5	20.9	49.7	26.0	Financials		141.5	3.1	21.5	44.9
IT		493.5	2.3	11.3	41.3	85.3	IT		475.6	2.2	11.8	40.6
Telecoms		109.3	2.3	16.1	43.3	54.9	Telecoms		113.5	2.2	16.9	42.4
Utilities		153.0	0.3	-0.2	13.9	9.8	Utilities		153.6	0.0	0.4	10.9

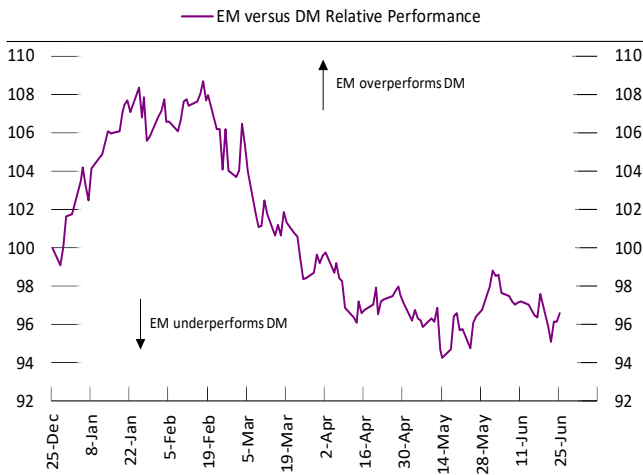
Bond Markets (%)

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
US		1.54	1.45	0.92	0.67	2.07	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y		126	117	80	47
Germany		-0.17	-0.22	-0.56	-0.47	0.63	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y		62	56	53	27
Japan		0.05	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.31	Bunds 10Y/2Y		49	46	16	24
UK		0.77	0.76	0.20	0.16	1.52	Bunds 10Y/5Y		38	36	18	24
Greece		0.84	0.82	0.62	1.29	8.59	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
Ireland		0.20	0.15	-0.30	-0.01	2.41	EM Inv. Grade (IG)		140	144	163	231
Italy		0.94	0.87	0.45	1.34	2.69	EM High yield		510	507	524	753
Spain		0.47	0.45	0.04	0.47	2.34	US IG		86	87	103	161
Portugal		0.42	0.38	0.04	0.43	3.86	US High yield		304	318	386	630
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Euro area IG		83	84	93	147
30-Year FRM¹ (%)		3.18	3.11	2.90	3.30	4.06	Euro area High Yield		291	292	355	523
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)		103.0	109.5	125.4	186.4	124.8						

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

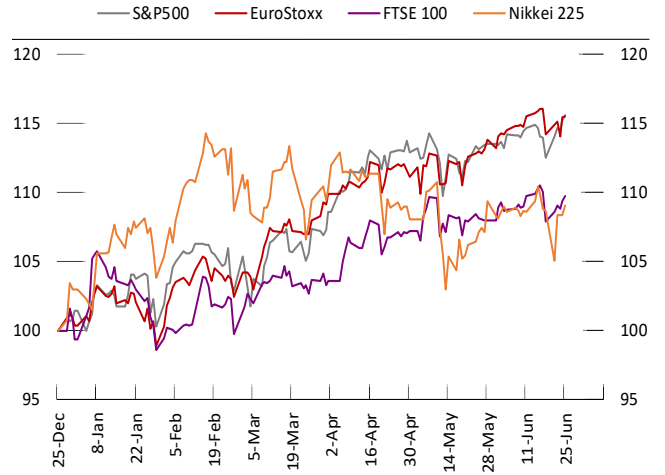
Foreign Exchange		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	Commodities		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Euro-based cross rates							Agricultural		385	-3.5	-8.3	47.5
EUR/USD		1.20	0.8	-2.2	6.6	-2.3	Energy		245	3.8	10.1	88.2
EUR/CHF		1.10	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.2	West Texas Oil (\$)		74	3.4	11.8	91.2
EUR/GBP		0.86	0.0	-0.7	-5.0	-4.0	Crude Brent Oil (\$)		76	3.6	10.6	85.6
EUR/JPY		132.39	1.3	-0.6	10.1	4.8	Industrial Metals		458	3.8	-1.0	54.8
EUR/NOK		10.13	-1.8	-0.7	-6.9	-3.3	Precious Metals		2360	0.5	-6.6	4.0
EUR/SEK		10.12	-1.1	-0.3	-3.4	0.7	Gold (\$)		1781	1.0	-6.1	1.0
EUR/AUD		1.57	-0.8	-0.4	-3.9	-0.9	Silver (\$)		26	1.2	-5.8	46.0
EUR/CAD		1.47	-0.6	-0.8	-4.1	-5.8	Baltic Dry Index		3255	1.1	18.2	87.3
USD-based cross rates							Baltic Dirty Tanker Index		624	5.4	2.3	33.9
USD/CAD		1.23	-1.4	1.4	-10.1	-3.6						
USD/AUD		1.32	-1.6	1.8	-9.8	1.5						
USD/JPY		110.78	0.5	1.6	3.3	7.3						

EM vs DM Performance in \$



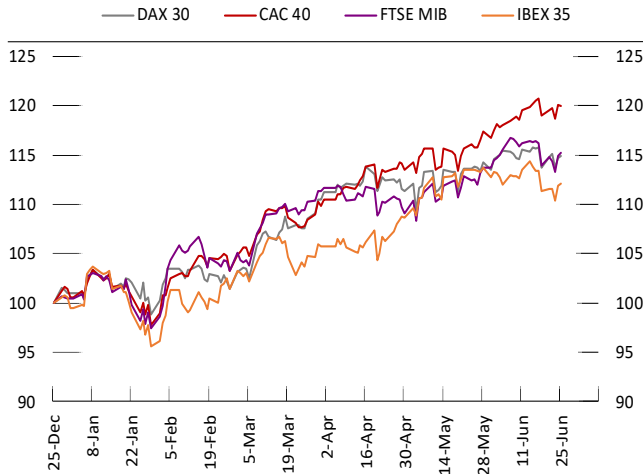
Data as of June 25th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - G4



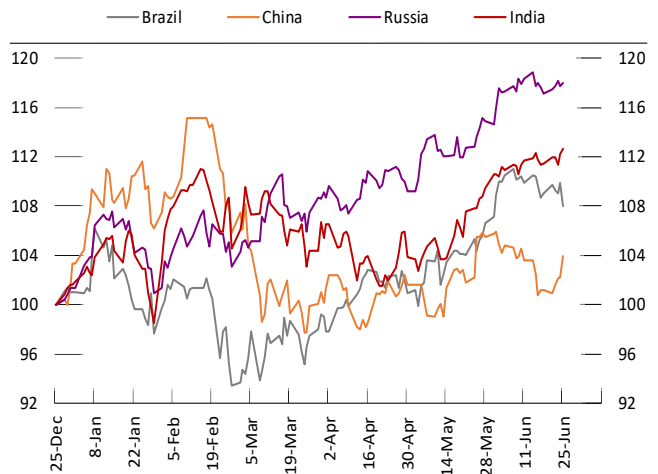
Data as of June 25th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance – Euro Area G4



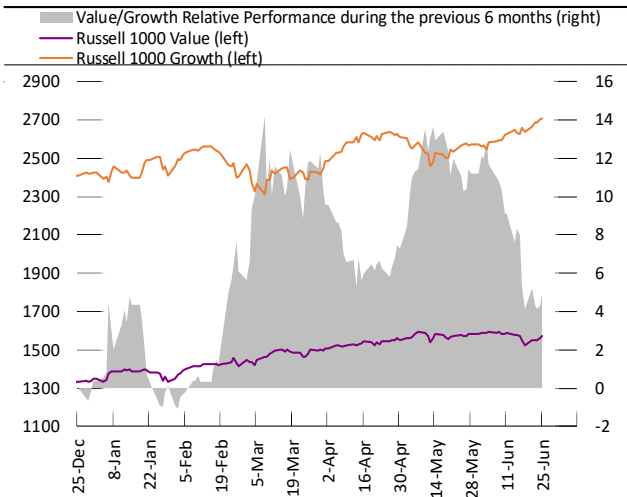
Data as of June 25th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



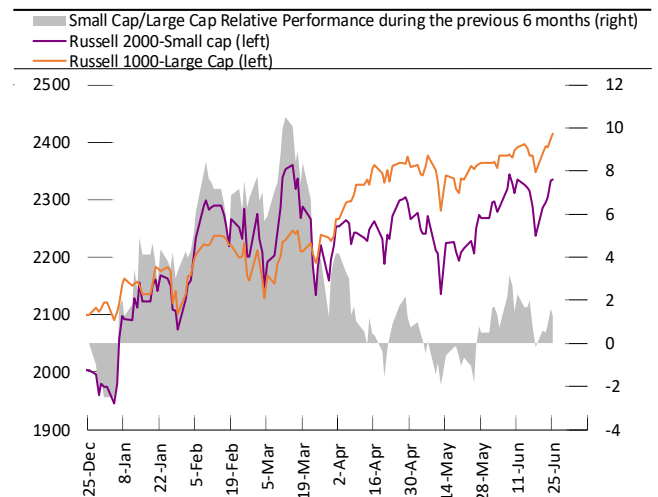
Data as of June 25th – Rebased @ 100

Russell 1000 Value & Growth Index



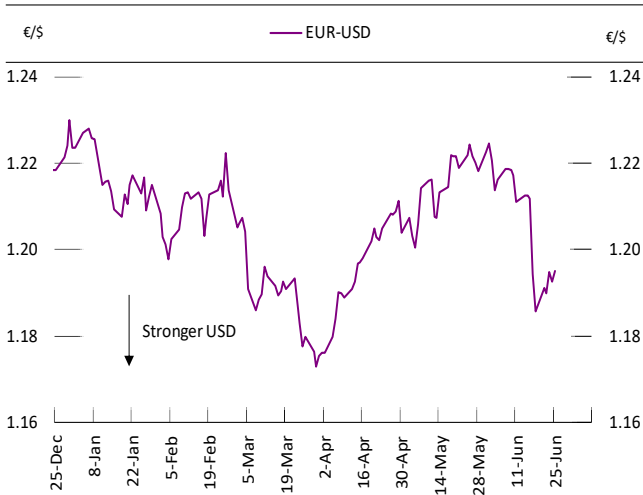
Data as of June 25th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



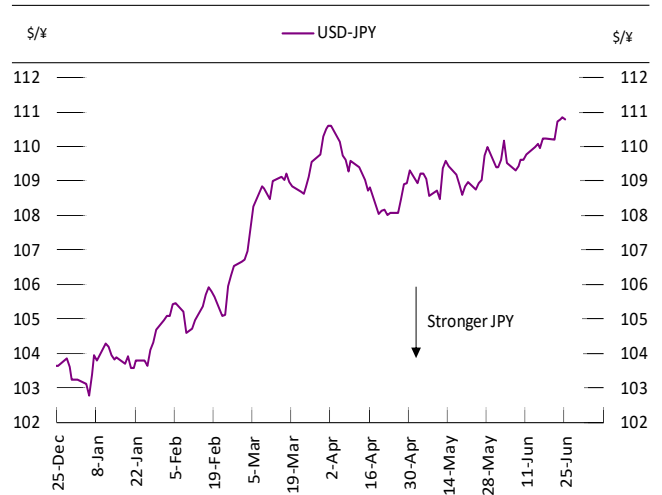
Data as of June 25th

EUR/USD



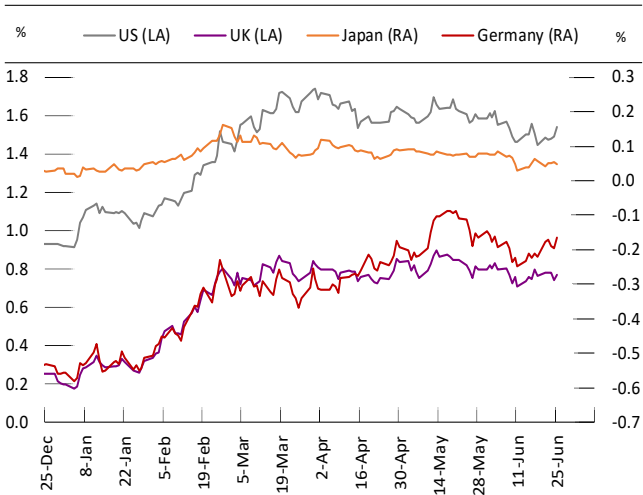
Data as of June 25th

JPY/USD



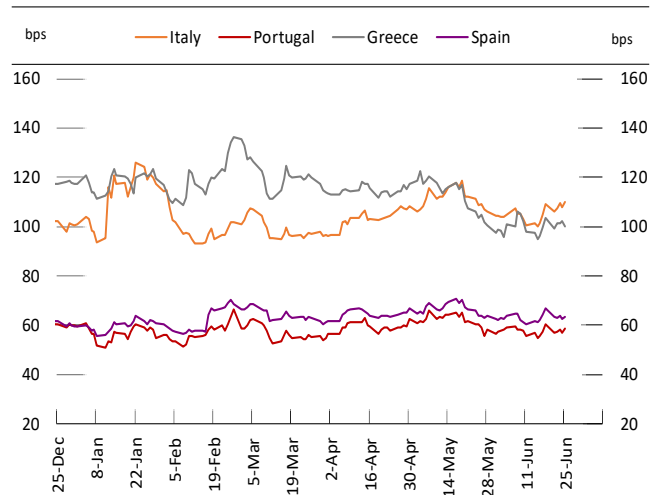
Data as of June 25th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



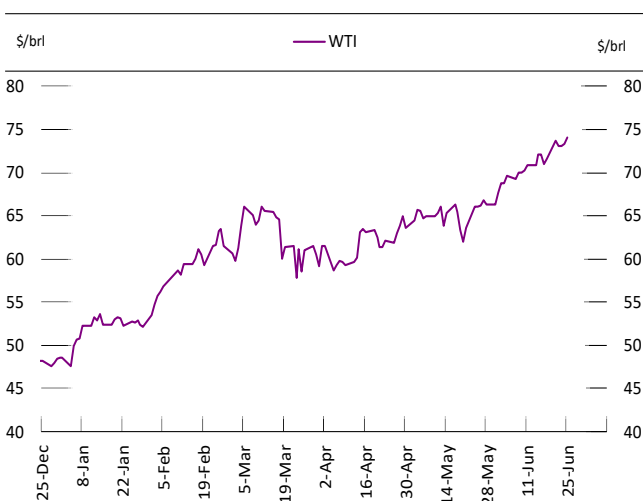
Data as of June 25th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



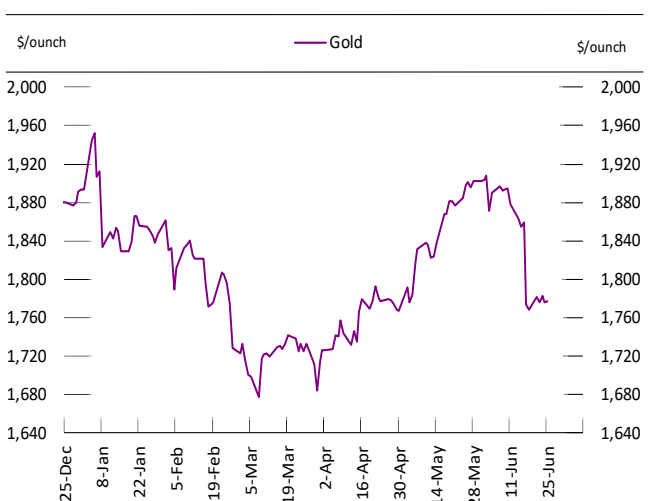
Data as of June 25th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/bbl)



Data as of June 25th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Data as of June 25th

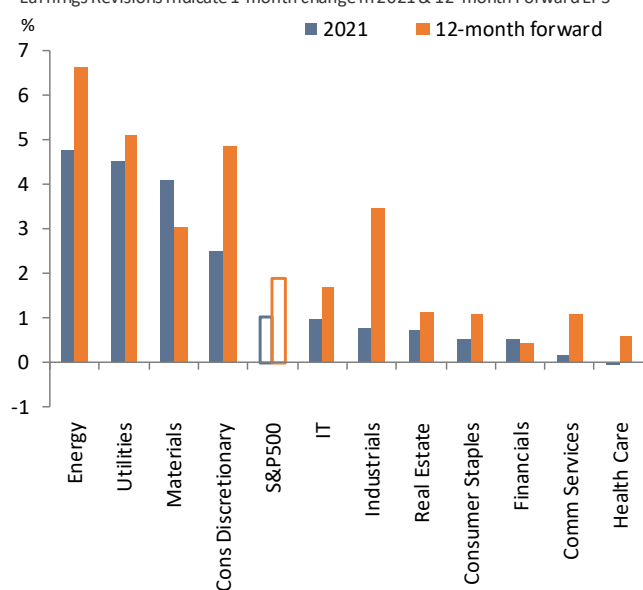
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	25/6/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2020	2021	Current	10Yr Avg
S&P500	4281	2.7	14.0	-13.9	37.0	1.5	1.4	27.6	22.6	21.5	16.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	2.8
Energy	418	6.7	46.1	N/A	N/A	4.8	3.9	N/A	20.3	18.4	15.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Materials	516	2.1	13.2	-6.4	66.5	1.8	1.8	26.5	17.8	17.9	15.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.6
Financials															
Diversified Financials	1027	4.3	26.0	-6.4	38.6	1.3	1.2	20.1	17.2	17.1	14.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.5
Banks	407	6.5	28.7	-32.6	66.7	2.6	2.3	17.9	12.0	12.3	11.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0
Insurance	499	5.0	16.8	-9.5	25.2	2.3	2.4	14.7	13.2	12.7	11.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1
Real Estate	280	1.3	22.7	-5.0	8.7	3.0	2.5	21.5	23.8	23.3	18.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.2
Industrials															
Capital Goods	884	3.3	16.2	-30.9	54.1	1.6	1.5	33.3	24.3	22.3	16.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.7
Transportation	1068	2.2	14.8	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.3	N/A	43.5	N/A	10.9	7.1	7.2	6.7	3.7
Commercial Services	467	3.3	10.9	5.5	13.9	1.2	1.1	27.9	29.7	28.2	20.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	3.5
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	3936	0.4	10.5	20.5	31.4	0.5	0.5	40.6	35.0	32.6	25.3	15.2	13.5	11.9	8.1
Consumer Services	1428	2.5	8.2	N/A	N/A	1.1	0.9	N/A	218.4	N/A	24.5	17.2	22.7	20.8	8.7
Consumer Durables	505	10.1	14.7	-4.0	52.2	1.2	1.2	24.8	18.4	17.4	17.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.3
Automobiles and parts	138	6.7	4.8	-66.9	59.2	0.2	0.0	68.3	44.5	N/A	12.4	7.2	6.7	6.3	2.3
IT															
Technology	2625	2.2	4.2	8.2	36.8	1.0	0.9	28.7	23.1	22.6	14.2	15.2	15.5	14.9	5.3
Software & Services	3500	2.4	13.6	8.3	17.7	0.8	0.8	35.1	33.7	31.7	19.6	10.0	10.3	9.7	5.8
Semiconductors	2064	2.4	16.7	10.5	27.4	1.2	1.2	25.6	21.7	20.6	14.9	7.6	7.1	6.6	3.5
Communication Services	264	2.4	19.0	0.1	24.3	0.9	0.8	26.7	24.4	23.1	18.4	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.0
Media	1048	2.6	22.5	5.0	37.1	0.2	0.2	34.2	28.7	26.7	21.5	5.2	5.4	5.1	3.4
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	589	2.9	3.5	2.9	9.3	1.7	1.6	22.9	23.3	22.4	17.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	3.4
Food Beverage & Tobacco	768	1.0	5.7	1.4	8.6	3.5	3.2	18.6	19.2	18.6	18.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.0
Household Goods	837	2.6	-1.2	11.2	6.4	2.3	2.3	24.3	24.7	24.0	20.4	9.5	10.6	10.5	6.1
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1168	1.3	9.2	9.9	15.4	2.2	2.1	15.6	14.9	14.6	14.9	5.2	5.7	5.4	4.1
Healthcare Equipment	1772	2.8	12.4	5.3	15.1	0.9	1.0	21.8	21.6	20.7	16.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	2.8
Utilities	326	0.7	2.0	1.5	7.4	3.5	3.2	18.1	18.6	18.0	16.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7

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 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS

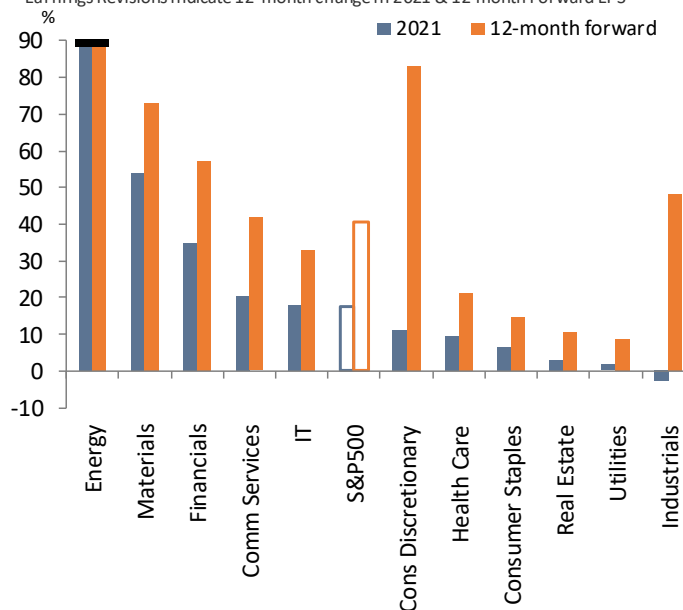
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of June 25th
12-month forward EPS are 51% of 2021 EPS and 49% of 2022 EPS

12-month revisions to 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of June 25th
12-month forward EPS are 51% of 2021 EPS and 49% of 2022 EPS

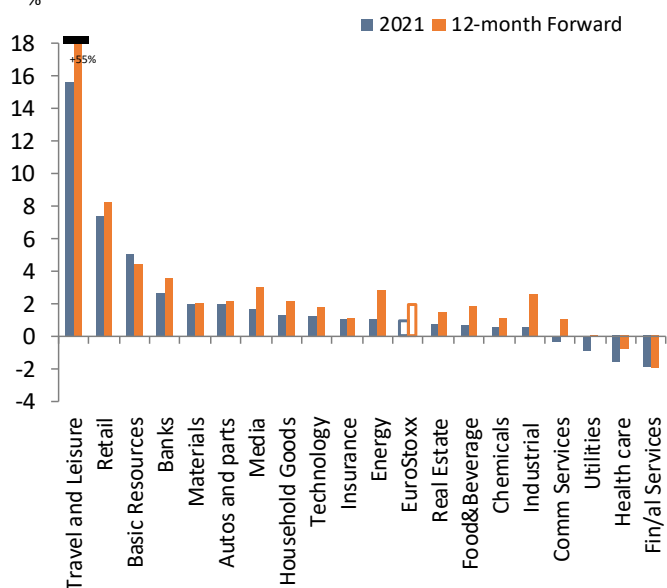
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	25/6/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2020	2021	Current	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	458	1.2	15.1	-35.5	51.3	2.2	2.4	26.1	19.4	18.3	14.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.4
Energy	279	1.5	10.5	-80.1	305.2	4.1	4.7	57.4	14.7	13.7	12.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Materials	958	1.9	10.8	-17.9	86.4	2.5	2.4	28.0	16.8	17.1	15.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7
Basic Resources	236	4.7	13.6	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.3	N/A	7.7	8.9	12.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7
Chemicals	1388	1.5	10.3	-7.7	34.4	2.5	2.4	24.8	20.8	20.3	16.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3
Financials															
Fin/Al Services	554	1.4	12.9	-27.2	18.9	2.4	2.4	18.8	17.9	18.0	14.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Banks	96	2.2	30.5	-47.6	59.1	2.1	4.6	14.8	10.7	10.0	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance	285	-0.2	8.9	-25.0	40.4	5.3	5.4	13.2	9.8	9.6	9.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Real Estate	233	0.6	5.8	-14.5	0.6	3.2	3.1	18.4	20.9	19.8	17.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Industrial	1130	2.0	15.5	-24.6	17.1	1.5	1.6	28.1	27.0	24.4	16.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.5
Consumer Discretionary															
Media	257	0.4	17.4	-23.2	15.6	2.3	2.3	21.7	20.7	19.6	16.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.9
Retail	802	1.1	20.8	-41.7	63.8	1.8	1.9	43.8	34.1	31.5	22.7	5.6	6.5	6.3	4.2
Automobiles and parts	636	1.4	26.3	-77.8	591.5	1.7	3.5	52.5	9.1	8.5	8.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Travel and Leisure	219	-0.1	2.8	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.1
Technology	860	1.7	20.0	-5.3	27.3	0.6	0.7	36.2	31.9	29.7	20.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	3.4
Communication Services	287	0.3	16.0	6.8	-20.4	4.8	3.6	11.7	17.0	16.1	13.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
Consumer Staples															
Food&Beverage	575	2.3	10.4	-40.1	27.5	1.5	1.6	28.7	26.6	24.8	19.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6
Household Goods	1482	0.4	21.7	-31.6	48.8	1.0	1.0	50.5	41.6	39.2	23.6	6.5	7.2	6.9	3.8
Health care	897	0.8	10.4	-8.9	6.5	1.9	1.9	20.4	21.1	20.1	16.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2
Utilities	371	-1.4	-2.4	-21.6	18.7	4.4	4.3	18.7	16.4	15.7	13.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1

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1-month revisions to 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS %

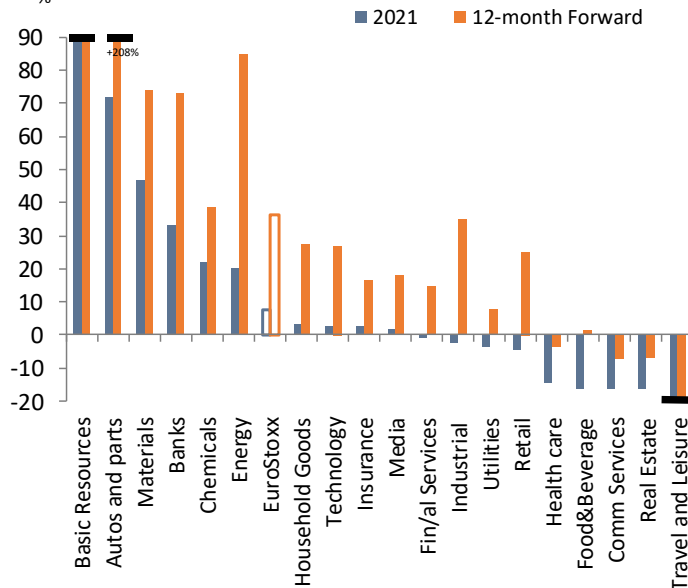


Data as of June 25th

12-month forward EPS are 51% of 2021 EPS and 49% of 2022 EPS

12-month revisions to 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS %



Data as of June 25th

12-month forward EPS are 51% of 2021 EPS and 49% of 2022 EPS

National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | Global Markets Analysis

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