



Economic Analysis Division Emerging Markets Analysis

Bi-Weekly Report 1 - 14 December 2020



NBG - Economic Analysis Division

<https://www.nbg.gr/en/the-group/press-office/e-spot/reports>

Emerging Markets Analysis

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ROMANIA 1

The PSD won the December 6th Parliamentary elections, but it will likely remain in opposition, as it failed to secure an outright majority

GDP contraction eased moderately to 6.0% y-o-y in Q3:20 (up 5.6% q-o-q s.a.), following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions

The need of fiscal consolidation is set to weigh on GDP growth in FY:21

NORTH MACEDONIA 2

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Economic growth is set to lose momentum in Q4:20, in view of the particularly intense second COVID-19 wave

GDP is set to rebound in FY:21, recouping a significant part of its COVID-19-related losses

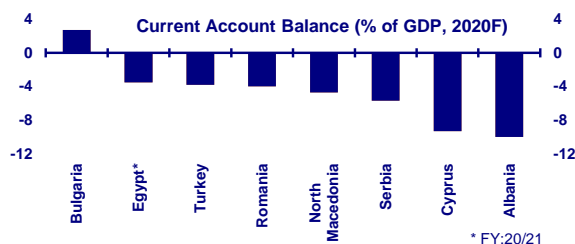
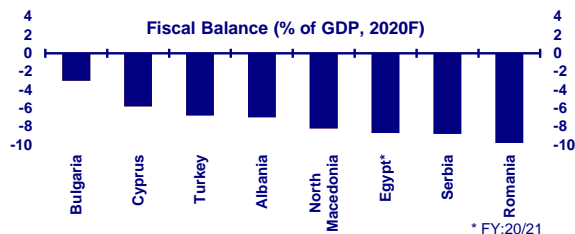
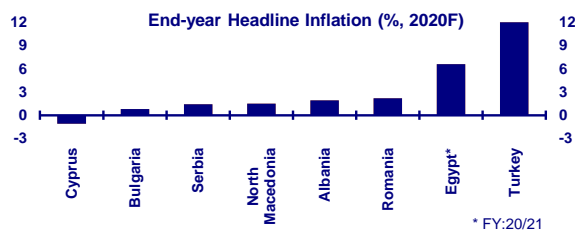
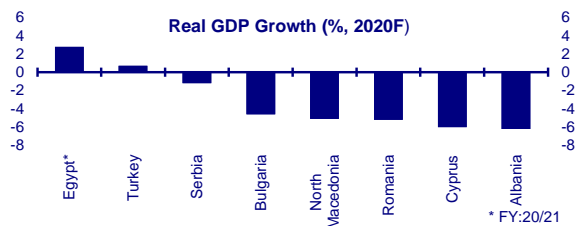
ALBANIA 3

The launch of EU membership negotiations with Albania is put on hold

Budget deficit hits record-high levels, due to the impact of the twin shocks (COVID-19, 2019 earthquake)

Pre-election spending pressures and a looser incomes policy, together with increased capital spending, would slow down fiscal consolidation in FY:21

APPENDIX: FINANCIAL MARKETS 4



Sources: National authorities, IMF & NBG estimates



Romania

BBB- / Baa3 / BBB- (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)

The PSD won the December 6th Parliamentary elections, but it will likely remain in opposition, as it failed to secure an outright majority. Despite its surprise victory, with c. 29% of the vote (see table), the centre-left PSD is unlikely to take office, given its lack of allies. As a result, albeit coming second, with a disappointing 25% of the vote, the ruling, centre-right PNL is expected to remain in power, through a coalition with the reformist USD-Plus alliance, which received 16% of vote. The two prospective coalition partners will seek the support of the Hungarian minority party (UDMR, c. 6% of the vote), so as to secure a majority in both chambers of the Parliament. The only other party to have passed the 5% election barrier to enter Parliament was the far-right, nationalist AUR (9% of the vote). Note that the election turnout stood at a record-low of 30%. Negotiations on the formation of the new Government are expected to be concluded by end-month.

GDP contraction eased moderately to 6.0% y-o-y in Q3:20 (up 5.6% q-o-q s.a.), following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions. Private consumption led the recovery in Q3:20 (see chart), reflecting the re-opening of the economy and improved confidence. Fixed investment also improved, albeit to a much smaller extent, driven by the resumption in construction activity. At the same time, despite the restoration of global supply chains and a pick-up in external demand, net exports turned into a drag on overall growth, in line with stronger domestic demand. As a result, GDP contraction moderated to 6.0% y-o-y (up 5.6% q-o-q s.a., much worse than the EU average of 11.6% q-o-q s.a., with the underperformance partly attributed to the plunge in agricultural output, due to drought) from -10.5% in Q2:20 (down 12.2% q-o-q s.a.).

The reinstatement of restrictions, in light of the 2nd COVID-19 wave, clouds the economic outlook for Q4:20. Importantly, however, fiscal policy would remain expansionary, following, *inter alia*, a significant hike in pensions in September. Overall, we see GDP dropping 6.0% y-o-y in Q4:20, bringing full-year contraction to 5.3%.

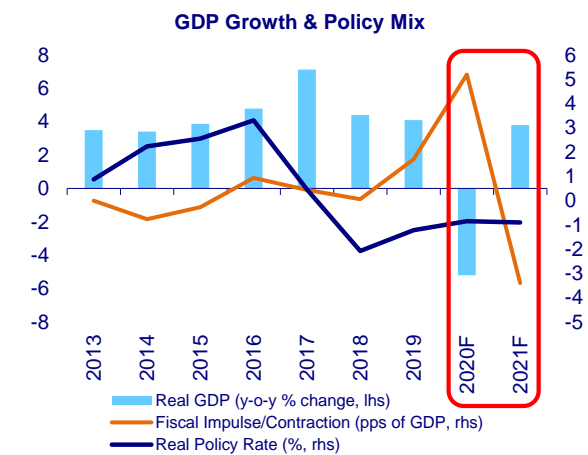
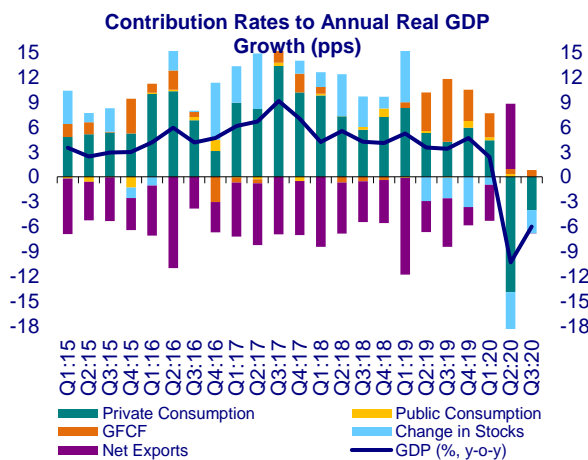
The need of fiscal consolidation is set to weigh on GDP growth in FY:21. Private consumption is set to recover next year, following the lifting of COVID-19 containment measures (under our baseline scenario, we expect the latter to be completed by mid-year) and the concomitant release of pent-up demand. However, the envisaged (further) deterioration in the labour market (unemployment was up 1.3 pps y-o-y to 5.2% in Q3:20), in the wake of the expiry of the emergency employment schemes, poses significant downside risks. Investment is also set to accelerate in FY:21, albeit modestly, as spare capacity and weak profitability would take a toll.

Despite the recovery in the EU, Romania's main trade partner (accounting for 75% of its exports), net exports will remain a drag on overall growth, as reviving domestic demands feeds into imports (the latter account for 114% of GDP as compared with 65% for exports).

Economic activity will receive no help from policies next year, in view of the need of fiscal consolidation. Indeed, with the risk of a credit downgrade looming, we expect the new Government to adopt some tightening measures, as soon as early next year, compressing the FY:21 budget deficit to a still high 6.4% of GDP from 9.8% in FY:20. On the monetary front, we see no further easing by the NBR, at least until credible signs of fiscal consolidation emerge.

All said, we see GDP growth rebounding to 3.9% in FY:21. Besides the risks related to the evolution of the pandemic, a smaller-than-envisaged fiscal consolidation could hamper investor confidence, affecting the recovery. On the other hand, the timely activation of the EU Recovery Fund could provide a significant impetus to economic growth.

December 2020 Parliamentary Elections				
Party	Chamber of Deputies		Senate	
	% of Vote	Seats	% of Vote	Seats
PSD	28.9	110	29.3	47
PNL	25.2	93	25.6	41
USR-Plus Alliance	15.4	55	15.9	25
AUR	9.1	33	9.2	14
UDMR	5.7	21	5.9	9
Ethnic Minorities	1.7	17	---	---
Other	14.0	0	14.1	0
Total	100	329	100	136



	14 Dec.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m ROBOR (%)	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
RON/EUR	4.86	4.89	4.91	4.94
Sov. Spread (2024, bps)	96	105	100	95

	14 Dec.	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
BET-BK	1,804	1.0	-4.7	11.1

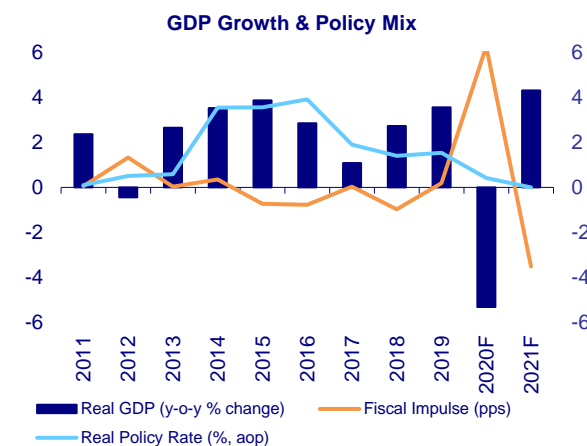
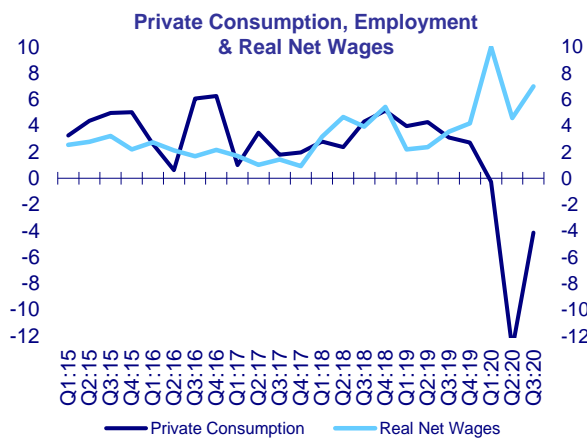
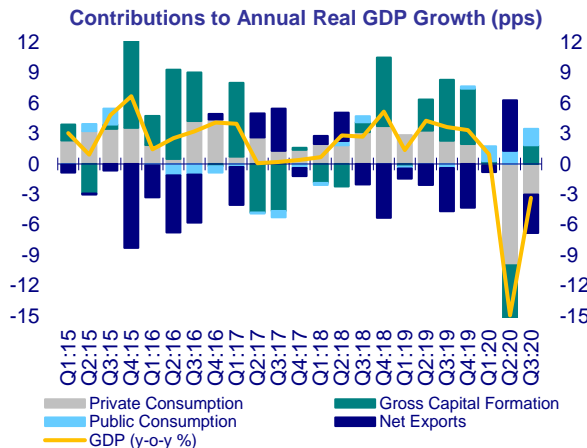
	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.1	4.4	4.1	-5.3	3.9
Inflation (eop, %)	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.8
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-4.4	-4.6	-4.0	-3.7
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-2.9	-4.6	-9.8	-6.4

Sources: Reuters, INSSE, NBR, Ministry of Finance, BEC & NBG estimates



North Macedonia

BB- / NR / BB+ (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)



GDP contraction eased markedly in Q3:20 (to 3.3% y-o-y), following the re-opening of the economy. Specifically, albeit continuing to decline on an annual basis, private consumption improved sharply in Q3:20 (shaving 3.0 pps off overall growth against a negative contribution of 10.0 pps in Q2:20), reflecting the release of pent-up demand in the aftermath of the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions. Strong real wage growth, on the back of the Government's relief measures (including wage subsidies and hikes in the minimum and public sector wages), also helped in sustaining private consumption. Moreover, following a sharp contraction in Q2:20, gross capital formation (GCF) rebounded in Q3:20 (adding 1.8 pps to overall growth against a sizeable negative contribution of 11.2 pps in Q2:20). Although no breakdown is available, we believe that the improvement was driven by stock rebuilding, as heightened uncertainty must have deterred fixed investment. Unsurprisingly, despite the restoration of global supply chains and stronger external demand, net exports deteriorated sharply in Q3:20 (subtracting 3.8 pps from overall growth against a positive contribution of 5.0 pps in Q2:20), in line with the revival in domestic demand. As a result, GDP contraction eased markedly to 3.3% y-o-y in Q3:20 from a whopping 14.9% in Q2:20.

Economic growth is set to lose momentum in Q4:20, in view of the particularly intense second COVID-19 wave. The reinstatement of social distancing measures, together with a renewed setback in confidence, following the resurgence in COVID-19 infections, should take a toll on domestic demand in Q4:20. Importantly, the Government's emergency schemes will continue through Q4:20, containing the fallout from the pandemic. Overall, we see GDP dropping 3.8% y-o-y in Q4:20, bringing full-year contraction to 5.3%, broadly in line with that of its regional peers.

GDP is set to rebound in FY:21, recouping a significant part of its COVID-19-related losses. Private consumption would recover next year, in line with the gradual lifting of COVID-19 restrictions (our baseline scenario assumes that the some sort of social distancing will remain in place until mid-year). However, the structurally weak labour market (unemployment stood at 16.5% in Q3:20, the highest in the region, reflecting a large informal economy and skills mismatches) and the risk of prolonged weakness in remittances (down 25% y-o-y in 9M:20), which have traditionally been a key constituent of household income (accounting for 17% of GDP in FY:19) could delay the recovery. GFC should also gain steam in FY:21, albeit at a measured pace, due to still elevated uncertainty and weak corporate profitability.

Despite the recovery in the EU, net exports are unlikely to sustain economic growth next year, reflecting the large import content of exports as well as stronger domestic demand (note that imports account for 90% of GDP as compared with 70% for exports). Worryingly, the weak prospects for the automotive industry in Germany (which absorbs nearly 1/2 of the country's exports) cloud further the outlook.

Support from fiscal policy would diminish next year, following the partial unwinding of the measures implemented in FY:20. Indeed, we see the FY:21 budget deficit narrowing by 3.5 pps to 4.7% of GDP.

On the other hand, monetary policy should remain accommodative. Recall that the NBRNM has responded to the crisis with a 50 bp cut in its key rate (to 1.5%, implying a marginally negative real *ex-post* rate) and a series of liquidity-enhancing measures. In view of the favourable inflation outlook and the NBRNM's strong FX reserve position, we expect interest rates to remain subdued throughout next year.

All said, we see GDP growth rebounding to 4.3% in FY:21, recouping a significant part of its FY:20 losses. The uncertainty over the extent and duration of the pandemic remains a key downside risk to our forecast.

	14 Dec.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m SKIBOR (%)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
MKD/EUR	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3
Sov. Spread (2025. bps)	228	210	190	160

MBI 100	14 Dec.	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
	4,452	-0.5	-4.2	28.4

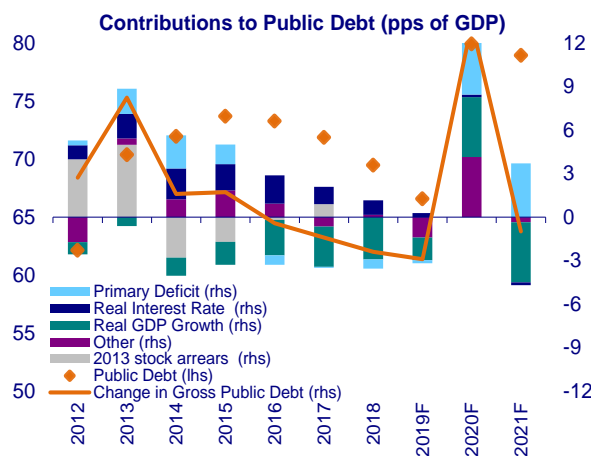
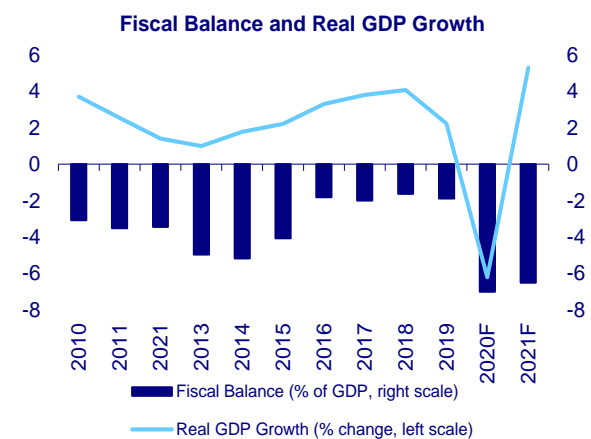
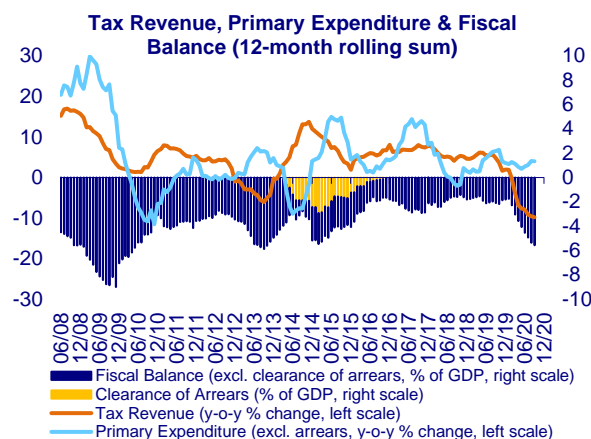
	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	1.1	2.7	3.6	-5.3	4.3
Inflation (oop. %)	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.3
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-1.0	-0.1	-3.3	-4.7	-3.7
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.7	-1.8	-2.0	-8.2	-4.7

Sources: Reuters, Statistical Office, NBRNM & NBG estimates



Albania

B+ / B1 / NR (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)



The launch of EU membership negotiations with Albania is put on hold. Recall that, in March 2020, the European Council consented to the opening of accession negotiations with Albania, a candidate country since 2014, on a set of conditions, including: i) the successful completion of the electoral reform; ii) the overhaul of the judicial system; and iii) the establishment of anti-corruption institutions. Despite the progress made so far, the launch of negotiations (initially expected by end-2020) has not yet been made possible, as there are still some shortfalls to be met, in particular regarding the implementation of the new electoral law and the smooth functioning of the Constitutional Court.

Whenever negotiations start, they could last up to 6-7 years, during which Albania must implement a wide-range of reforms in order to align with the *Acquis Communautaire*. The ratification by all member states could take a further 2 years. Importantly, the launch of accession talks will strengthen the reform momentum and provide a solid policy anchor.

Budget deficit hits record-high levels, due to the impact of the twin shocks (COVID-19, 2019 earthquake). In 10M:20, the budget deficit widened by 3.7 pps y-o-y to a deficit of 4.1% of GDP, reflecting lower revenue and increased spending to address the impact of the shocks. Specifically, current spending surged in 10M:20 (up 1.2 pps of GDP y-o-y), inflated by the cost of the COVID-19 relief measures (including, *inter alia*, increased spending on the healthcare system and financial support to affected entities). At the same time, tax revenue dropped (down 1.1 pps of GDP y-o-y), in line with the economic contraction and the impact of the tax deferrals granted. Adding to budget pressures, capital spending picked-up in 10M:20 (up 0.7 pps of GDP y-o-y), mainly reflecting post-earthquake reconstruction needs.

All said, the budget deficit is projected to widen markedly to 7.0% of GDP in FY:20 from 1.9% in FY:19, overperforming, however, compared with its revised target of 8.4%. Indeed, capacity constraints and the pandemic appear to have slowed budget execution. Note that the implied fiscal impulse compares somewhat unfavourably with that of Albania's regional peers, mainly reflecting a weak starting point, in terms of public debt. The latter is projected to jump to 80.0% of GDP at end-2020 from an already high 66.6% at end-2019, in line with the sharp deterioration in the primary balance and the economic contraction.

Pre-election spending pressures and a looser incomes policy, together with increased capital spending, would slow down fiscal consolidation in FY:21. Following the phasing-out of the emergency schemes implemented in FY:20, we expect current spending to drop next year, albeit moderately (to 26.2% of GDP from a projected 26.8% in FY:20), reflecting spending pressures ahead of the April elections and a looser incomes policy (incl. wage hikes of 40% and 15% for health workers and education staff, respectively). At the same time, tax revenue is set to rebound (to 24.6% of GDP from a projected 23.5% in FY:20), in line with economic recovery (the budget assumes GDP rising by 5.5% in FY:21, which is slightly higher than our forecast of 5.2%). We note, however, that the permanent removal of the CIT for businesses with annual turnover up to ALL 14mn would weaken the tax base. The envisaged increase in capital spending (to 6.8% of GDP in FY:21 from a projected 5.8% in FY:20) is also set to delay fiscal consolidation.

All said, we are comfortable with the budget deficit target of 6.5% of GDP for FY:21. In fact, in view of the authorities' track record of spending under-execution, the eventual budget deficit could be even better-than-targeted. Potential calls on the state guarantees granted during the crisis pose downside risks. As a result of the large primary deficit, public debt is projected to subside marginally to 79.0% of GDP at end-2021. Vulnerabilities arise from the large gross financing needs (c. 20% of GDP), reflecting the short maturity of domestic public debt.

	14 Dec.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m TRIBOR (mid, %)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
ALL/EUR	123.5	124.0	124.4	125.0
Sov. Spread (bps)	313	295	270	210

Stock Market	14 Dec..	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
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	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.8	4.1	2.2	-6.2	5.2
Inflation (eop, %)	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.1	2.5
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-7.5	-6.7	-8.0	-10.0	-8.6
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.0	-1.6	-1.9	-7.0	-6.2

Sources: Reuters, Ministry of Finance INSTAT & NBG estimates



FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

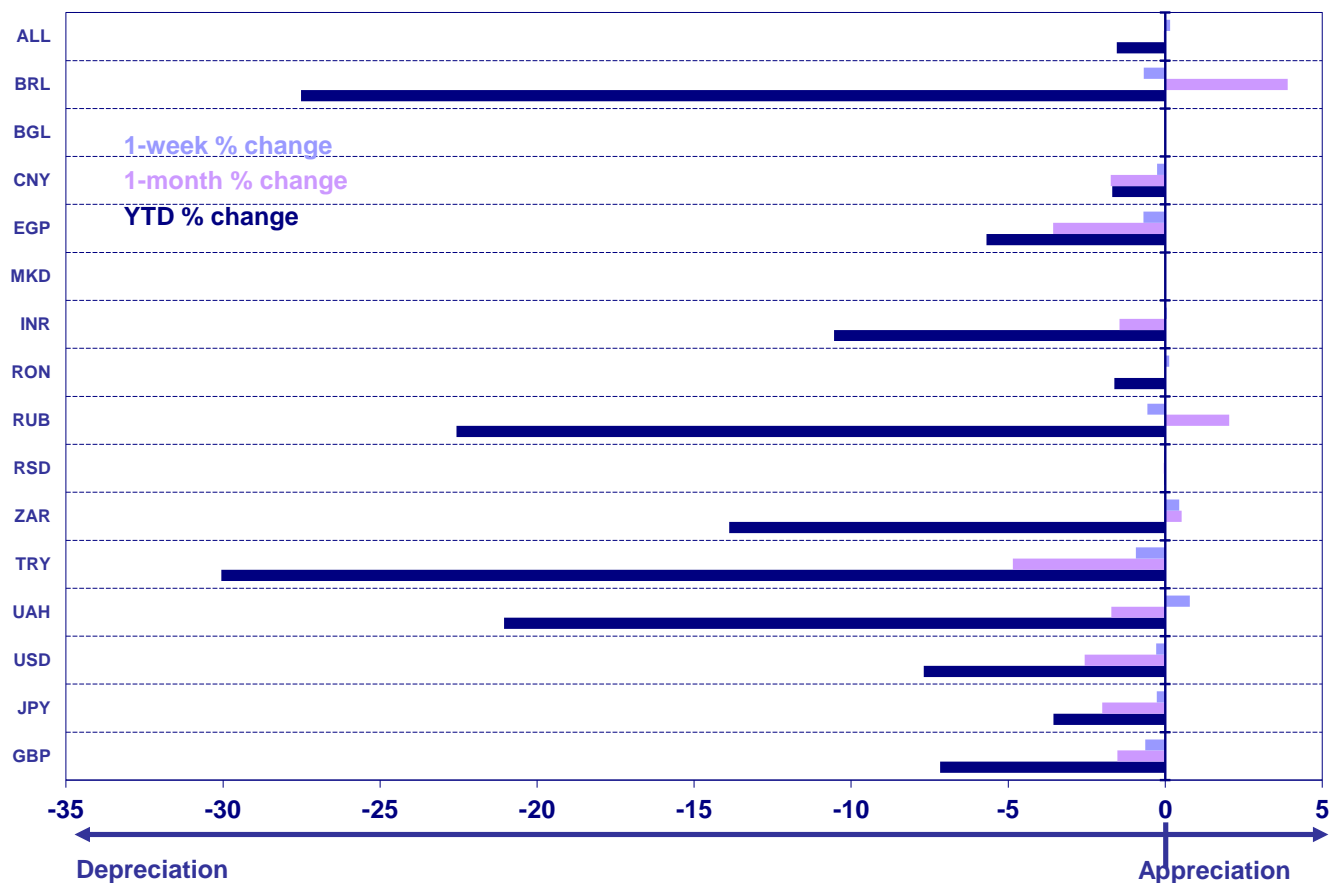
Against the EUR

Currency	2020											2019	2018
	SPOT	1-week %change	1-month %change	YTD %change*	1-year %change	Year-Low	Year-High	3-month Forward rate**	6-month Forward rate**	12-month Forward rate**	% change*	% change*	
Albania	ALL	123.5	0.2	0.0	-1.5	-1.3	121.9	129.3	123.4	123.4	123.1	1.4	7.8
Brazil	BRL	6.22	-0.7	3.9	-27.5	-27.2	4.48	6.79	---	---	6.41	-1.2	-10.7
Bulgaria	BGL	1.96	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	0.0	0.0
China	CNY	7.95	-0.3	-1.7	-1.7	-2.0	7.54	8.32	---	---	8.21	0.6	-0.8
Egypt	EGP	19.00	-0.7	-3.6	-5.7	-6.4	16.28	19.57	---	---	---	16.2	0.0
North Macedonia	MKD	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	61.6	61.3	61.3	61.3	0.0	0.0
India	INR	89.5	0.1	-1.5	-10.5	-11.8	77.2	89.8	---	---	---	-0.3	-3.9
Romania	RON	4.86	0.1	0.0	-1.6	-1.9	4.82	4.88	4.90	4.93	5.02	-2.8	0.6
Russia	RUB	89.7	-0.6	2.0	-22.6	-22.4	67.7	94.1	90.7	91.7	93.9	15.1	-13.4
Serbia	RSD	117.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	117.5	117.7	117.6	117.8	---	0.6	0.2
S. Africa	ZAR	18.2	0.4	0.5	-13.9	-12.2	15.61	20.93	18.5	18.7	19.1	4.8	-9.9
Turkey	YTL	9.53	-0.9	-4.9	-30.1	-31.6	6.51	10.19	9.88	10.27	11.15	-9.2	-24.9
Ukraine	UAH	33.8	0.8	-1.7	-21.0	-22.7	26.35	34.51	---	---	---	18.6	6.0
US	USD	1.21	-0.3	-2.6	-7.7	-8.2	1.1	1.2	1.22	1.22	1.22	4.6	0.7
JAPAN	JPY	126.3	-0.3	-2.0	-3.6	-3.4	114.4	127.1	126.5	126.5	126.7	7.5	0.6
UK	GBP	0.91	-0.6	-1.5	-7.2	-8.2	0.8	1.0	0.91	0.91	0.92	-1.1	1.4

* Appreciation (+) / Depreciation (-)

** Forward rates have been calculated using the uncovered interest rate parity for Brazil, China, Egypt, India and Ukraine

Currencies against the EUR (December 14th 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



MONEY MARKETS. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
O/N	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.7	---	9.0	---	---	1.4	4.6	---	15.5	5.4	6.1	---	0.1
T/N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	4.1	0.3	---	5.5	---	---	---
S/W	0.7	1.9	---	2.1	-0.6	---	1.1	---	---	4.2	0.3	---	5.6	6.4	-0.6	0.1
1-Month	1.0	1.9	---	2.7	-0.6	---	1.2	3.6	2.0	4.4	0.6	15.9	5.0	8.4	-0.6	0.2
2-Month	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	0.7	16.1	4.8	---	---	0.2
3-Month	1.4	2.0	---	3.0	---	---	1.4	3.6	2.0	5.1	0.9	16.3	4.8	10.1	---	0.2
6-Month	1.6	2.2	---	3.1	---	---	1.6	---	2.1	5.1	1.1	16.6	4.7	---	---	0.2
1-Year	2.1	2.9	---	3.2	-0.1	---	1.8	---	2.1	4.6	---	16.9	4.5	---	-0.1	0.3

*For Bulgaria. The Base Interest Rate (BIR) is reported. For Egypt. The O/N Interbank Rate is reported.

LOCAL DEBT MARKETS. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
3-Month	---	---	---	---	---	12.8	---	3.1	---	4.2	---	14.1	---	10.0	-0.8	0.1
6-Month	---	---	---	---	---	12.9	---	3.4	2.3	4.2	3.3	14.6	---	10.5	-0.7	0.1
12-Month	1.8	---	-0.1	3.0	---	13.0	0.6	3.7	2.5	4.2	1.4	14.4	---	11.2	-0.8	0.1
2-Year	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	0.9	3.9	2.7	4.5	---	14.3	4.7	11.7	-0.8	0.1
3-Year	2.7	---	0.0	3.0	0.1	---	---	4.5	2.7	4.6	---	13.7	7.1	11.9	-0.8	0.2
5-Year	---	5.8	---	3.1	0.0	14.0	---	5.1	2.8	5.3	2.6	13.3	6.9	---	-0.8	0.4
7-Year	4.4	---	0.3	---	0.0	14.1	---	5.8	3.0	5.6	---	---	---	---	-0.7	0.6
10-Year	---	7.3	0.4	3.3	---	14.3	---	5.9	3.4	5.8	---	12.9	8.8	---	-0.6	0.9
15-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	6.3	---	6.3	---	---	9.9	---	-0.4	---
25-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	---
30-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	10.9	---	-0.2	1.6

*For Albania. North Macedonia and Ukraine primary market yields are reported

CORPORATE BONDS SUMMARY. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

		Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Bulgaria	Bulgaria Energy Hold EAD 4.875% '21	EUR	NA/NA	2/8/2021	550	1.2	193	176
South Africa	Standard Bank Group Ltd 5.95% '29	USD	BB/Baa3	31/5/2029	400	4.6	447	441
	FirstRand Bank Ltd 6.25% '28	USD	NA/NA	23/4/2028	500	4.8	464	458
	Arcelik AS 3.875% '21	EUR	BB+/NA	16/9/2021	350	2.2	286	268
	Garanti Bank 5.25% '22	USD	NA/Ba3	13/9/2022	750	4.3	415	406
	Turkiye Is Bankasi 6% '22	USD	NA/B2	24/10/2022	1,000	5.2	509	500
Turkey	Vakifbank 5.75% '23	USD	NA/B1	30/1/2023	650	5.7	562	547
	TSKB 5.5% '23	USD	NA/B2	16/1/2023	350	5.8	570	551
	Petkim 5.875% '23	USD	NA/B1	26/1/2023	500	4.8	468	460
	Koc Holding 5.25% '23	USD	BBB-/Ba2	15/3/2023	750	4.1	395	387

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine
5-Year	---	150	45	30	98	378	---	77	108	76	105	374	201	416
10-Year	---	218	95	59	119	450	---	85	140	139	123	401	265	432

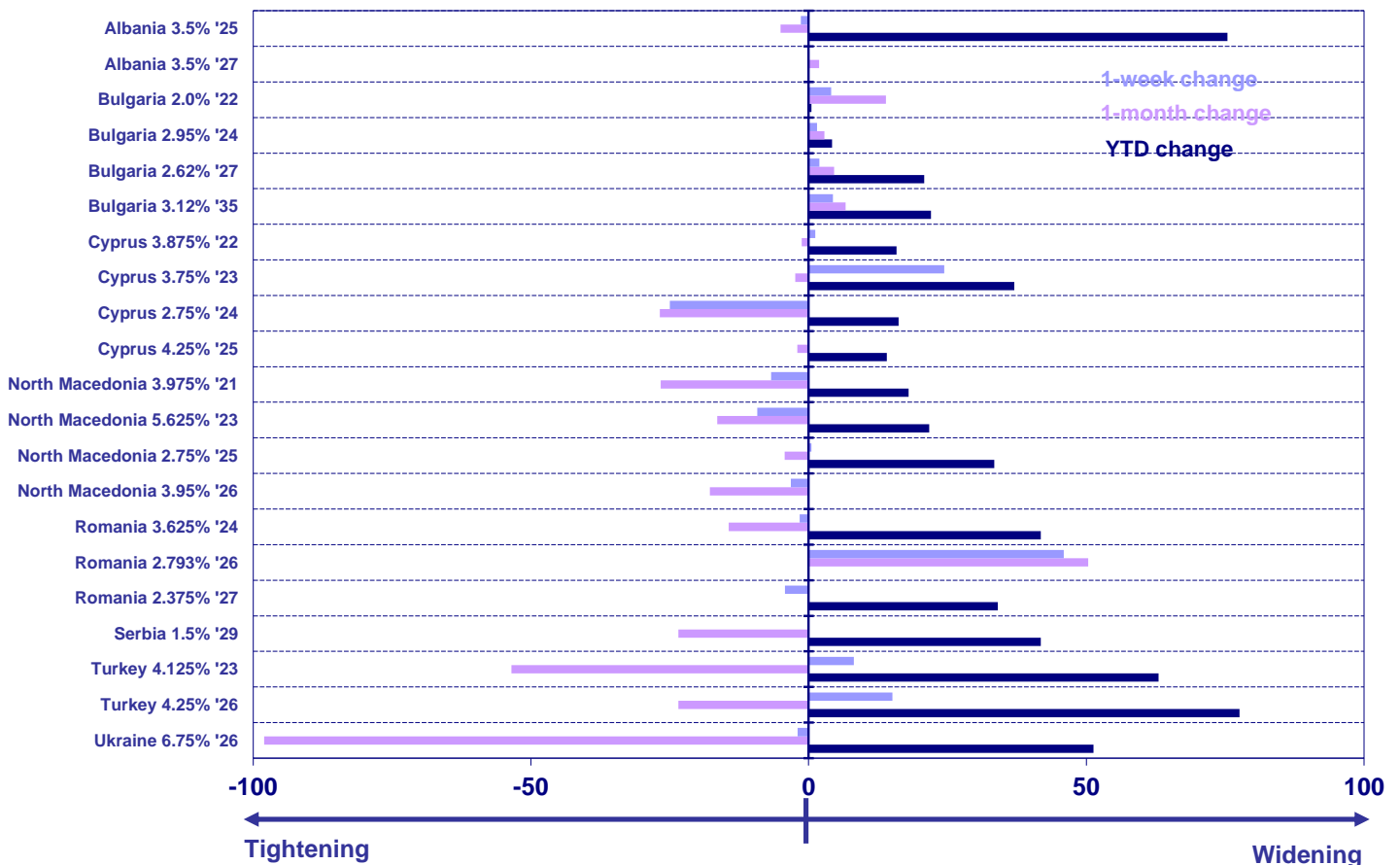
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



EUR-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Albania 3.5% '25	EUR	B+/B1	9/10/2025	500	2.2	299	275
Albania 3.5% '27	EUR	B+/B1	16/6/2027	650	2.4	313	292
Bulgaria 2.0% '22	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2022	1.250	-0.2	49	31
Bulgaria 2.95% '24	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	3/9/2024	1.493	-0.3	51	22
Bulgaria 2.62% '27	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2027	1.000	-0.1	71	39
Bulgaria 1.12% '35	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2035	900	0.8	122	109
Cyprus 1.875% '22	EUR	NA/Baa2	6/5/2022	1.000	0.0	69	53
Cyprus 1.75% '23	EUR	NA/Baa2	26/7/2023	1.000	0.1	95	41
Cyprus 2.75% '24	EUR	NA/Baa2	27/6/2024	850	-0.1	72	45
Cyprus 4.25% '25	EUR	NA/Baa2	4/11/2025	1.000	0.0	82	58
North Macedonia 1.975% '21	EUR	BB-/NA	24/7/2021	500	0.6	135	544
North Macedonia 5.625% '23	EUR	BB-/NA	26/7/2023	450	1.1	193	176
North Macedonia 2.75% '25	EUR	BB-/NA	18/1/2025	500	1.5	228	201
North Macedonia 3.95% '26	EUR	BB-/NA	3/6/2026	700	1.4	222	200
Romania 1.625% '24	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	24/4/2024	1.250	0.3	116	92
Romania 2.793% '26	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	26/2/2026	1.300	3.6	213	279
Romania 2.375% '27	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	19/4/2027	2.000	1.0	174	151
Serbia 1.5% '29	EUR	BB/Baa3	26/6/2029	1.550	1.2	191	159
Turkey 4.125% '23	EUR	NR/Baa3	11/4/2023	1.000	2.7	348	328
Turkey 5.2% '26	EUR	NA/Baa3	16/2/2026	1.500	5.2	484	455
Ukraine 6.75% '26	EUR	B-/Caa2	20/6/2026	1.000	4.6	544	536

EUR-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (December 14th 2020)



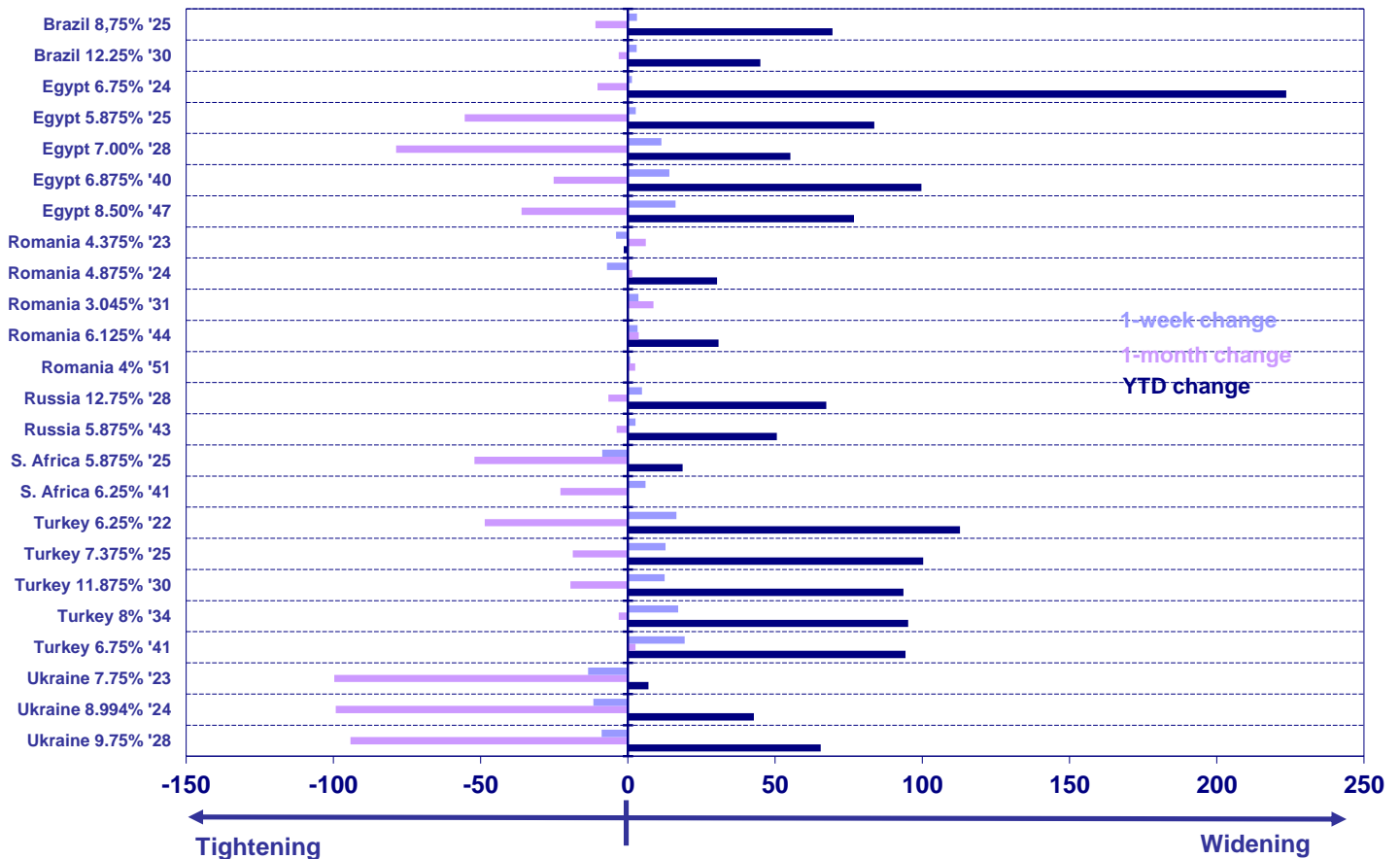
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



USD-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Brazil 8.75% '25	USD	NA/Ba2	4/2/2025	688	2.2	183	212
Brazil 12.25% '30	USD	NA/Ba2	6/3/2030	238	3.6	272	387
Egypt 6.75% '24	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2024	1,320	5.1	495	489
Egypt 5.875% '25	USD	B/B2	11/6/2025	1,500	4.1	369	379
Egypt 7.00% '28	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2028	1,320	5.2	455	469
Egypt 6.875% '40	USD	B/B2	30/4/2040	500	6.7	544	544
Egypt 8.50% '47	USD	NA/B2	31/1/2047	2,500	7.5	592	654
Romania 4.375% '23	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/8/2023	1,500	1.0	84	83
Romania 4.875% '24	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2024	1,000	1.1	96	93
Romania 3.045% '31	USD	BBB-/BBB-	14/2/2031	1,300	2.3	142	144
Romania 6.125% '44	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2044	1,000	3.6	213	279
Romania 4% '51	USD	BBB-/BBB-	14/2/2051	2,000	3.6	191	228
Russia 12.75% '28	USD	BBB-/Baa3	24/6/2028	2,500	2.4	173	238
Russia 5.875% '43	USD	BBB-/Baa3	16/9/2043	1,500	3.2	182	243
S. Africa 5.875% '25	USD	BB/Baa3	16/9/2025	2,000	2.8	240	253
S. Africa 6.25% '41	USD	BB/Baa3	8/3/2041	750	5.6	419	448
Turkey 6.25% '22	USD	NR/Ba3	26/9/2022	2,500	4.2	411	407
Turkey 7.375% '25	USD	NR/Ba3	5/2/2025	3,250	5.0	464	483
Turkey 11.875% '30	USD	NR/Ba3	15/1/2030	1,500	6.0	513	637
Turkey 8% '34	USD	NR/Ba3	14/2/2034	1,500	6.4	549	569
Turkey 6.75% '41	USD	NR/Ba3	14/1/2041	3,000	6.6	518	501
Ukraine 7.75% '23	USD	B-/Caa1	1/9/2023	1,355	3.9	370	381
Ukraine 8.994% '24	USD	B-/Caa1	1/2/2024	750	4.4	427	446
Ukraine 9.75% '28	USD	B-/Caa1	1/11/2028	1,600	6.1	544	599

USD-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (December 14th 2020)



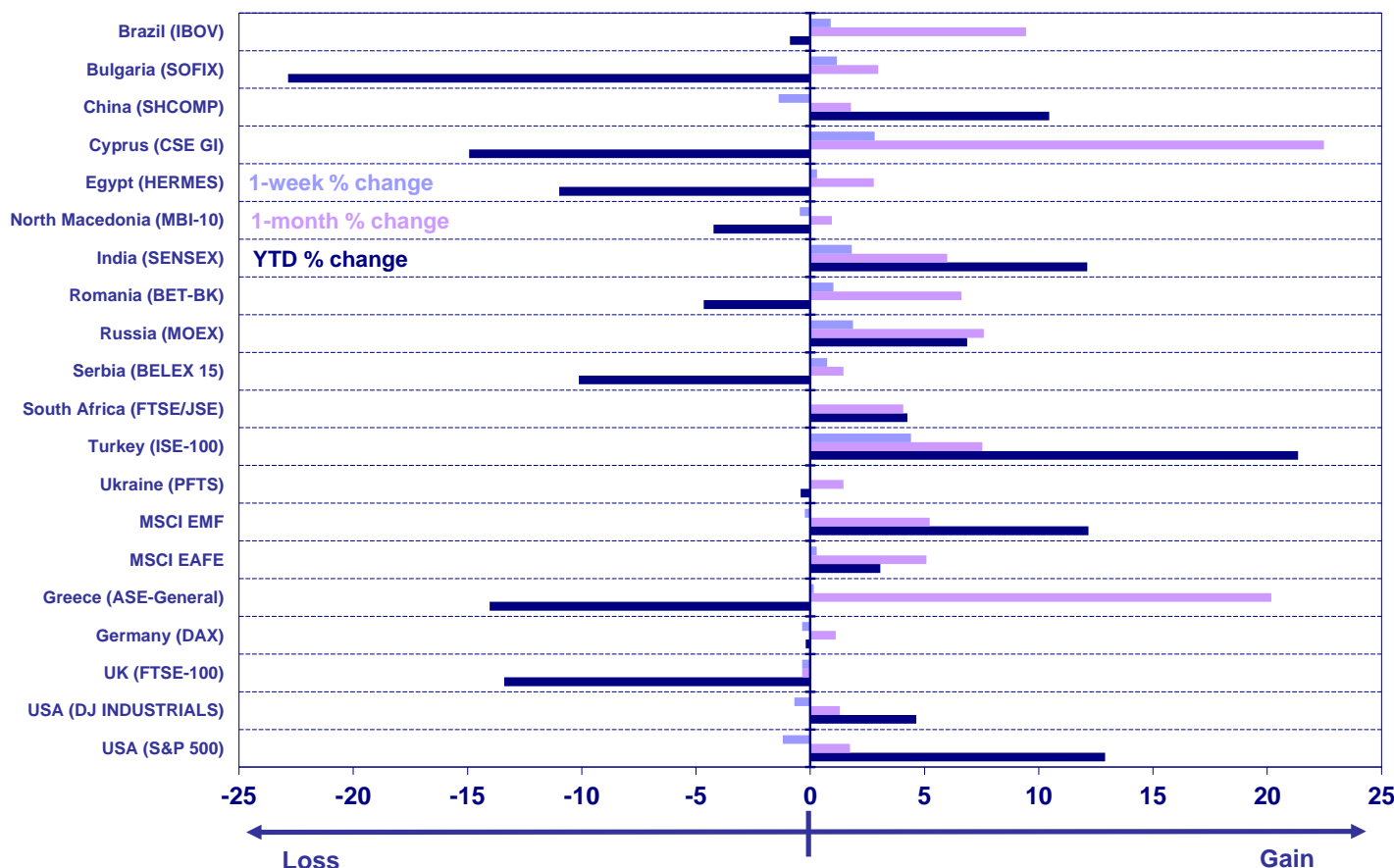
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



STOCK MARKETS PERFORMANCE. DECEMBER 14TH 2020

	2020							2019		2018		
	Local Currency Terms							EUR Terms	Local Currency Terms	EUR terms	Local Currency terms	EUR terms
	Level	1-week % change	1-month % change	YTD % change	1-year % change	Year-Low	Year-High	YTD % change	% change	% change	% change	% change
Brazil (IBOV)	114,611	0.9	9.4	-0.9	2.4	61,691	119,593	-28.2	31.6	0.8	15.0	2.5
Bulgaria (SOFIX)	438	1.2	3.0	-22.9	-19.7	401	587	-22.9	-4.4	-4.4	-12.3	-12.3
China (SHCOMP)	3,369	-1.4	1.8	10.5	12.9	2,647	3,466	8.4	22.3	0.8	-24.6	-25.2
Cyprus (CSE GI)	55	2.8	22.5	-14.9	-15.3	42	68	-14.9	-2.6	-2.6	-3.9	-3.9
Egypt (HERMES)	1,142	0.3	2.8	-11.0	-7.8	756	1,290	-16.1	0.4	0.8	-11.1	-11.1
North Macedonia (MBI)	4,452	-0.5	0.9	-4.2	-0.4	3,256	5,015	-4.2	34.0	34.0	36.6	36.6
India (SENSEX)	46,253	1.8	6.0	12.1	13.0	25,639	46,373	0.3	14.4	0.9	5.9	1.6
Romania (BET-BK)	1,804	1.0	6.6	-4.7	-3.7	1,356	1,979	-6.3	29.7	0.9	-11.6	-11.1
Russia (MOEX)	3,255	1.9	7.6	6.9	8.3	2,074	3,314	-17.3	30.8	0.8	10.3	-3.9
Serbia (BELEX-15)	721	0.7	1.5	-10.1	-7.3	605	819	-10.1	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
South Africa (FTSE/JSE)	59,509	0.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	37,178	59,670	-10.2	8.2	0.9	-11.4	-20.1
Turkey (ISE 100)	1,389	4.4	7.5	21.4	25.0	819	1,395	-15.1	25.4	0.9	-20.9	-40.5
Ukraine (PFTS)	508	0.0	1.5	-0.4	-0.4	499	537	-22.0	-8.9	0.8	77.5	88.1
MSCI EMF	1,250	-0.2	5.2	12.2	14.9	752	1,262	3.6	15.4	0.9	-16.6	-12.8
MSCI EAFE	2,100	0.3	5.1	3.1	3.3	1,354	2,101	-4.8	18.4	0.9	-16.1	-12.3
Greece (ASE-General)	788	0.1	20.2	-14.0	-10.5	470	949	-14.0	49.5	49.5	-23.6	-23.6
Germany (XETRA DAX)	13,223	-0.4	1.1	-0.2	-1.4	8,256	13,795	-0.2	25.5	25.5	-18.3	-18.3
UK (FTSE-100)	6,532	-0.4	3.4	-13.4	-13.1	4,899	7,690	-19.6	12.1	0.9	-12.5	-13.5
USA (DJ INDUSTRIALS)	29,862	-0.7	1.3	4.6	5.8	18,214	30,320	-3.4	22.3	0.9	-5.6	-1.3
USA (S&P 500)	3,647	-1.2	1.7	12.9	14.3	2,192	3,712	4.2	28.9	0.9	-6.2	-1.9

Equity Indices (December 14th 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



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