



# Economic Analysis Division Emerging Markets Analysis

## Bi-Weekly Report 5 - 18 May 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

A rising risk premium prompts the NBR to “wait-and-see”  
The COVID-19 pandemic hits Romania at a time of limited fiscal flexibility

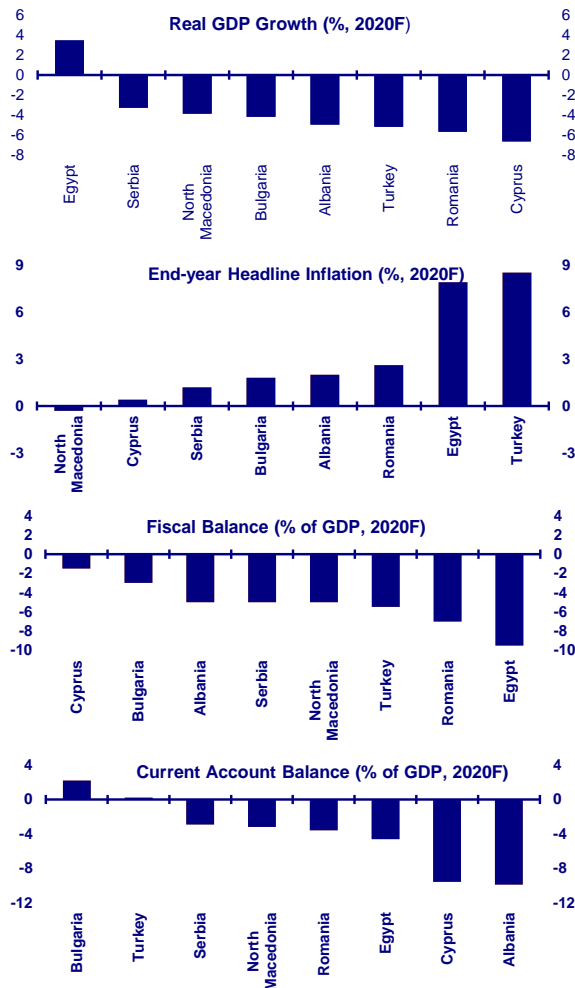
### NORTH MACEDONIA ..... 2

A sharp economic contraction, together with higher spending to contain the impact of COVID-19, should push the budget deep “into the red” in FY:20 (-6.0% of GDP)  
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The Bank of Albania is set to remain cautious, in view of deteriorating external imbalances

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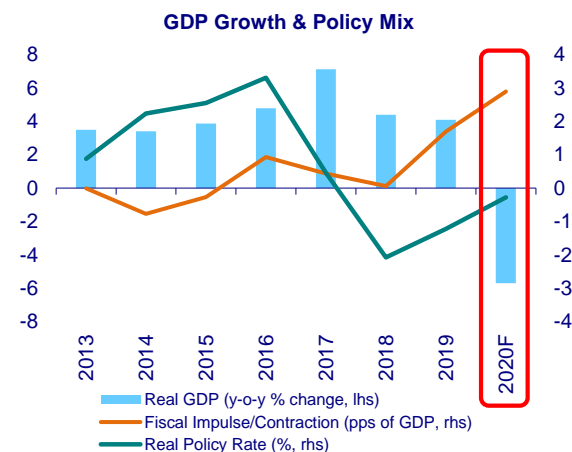
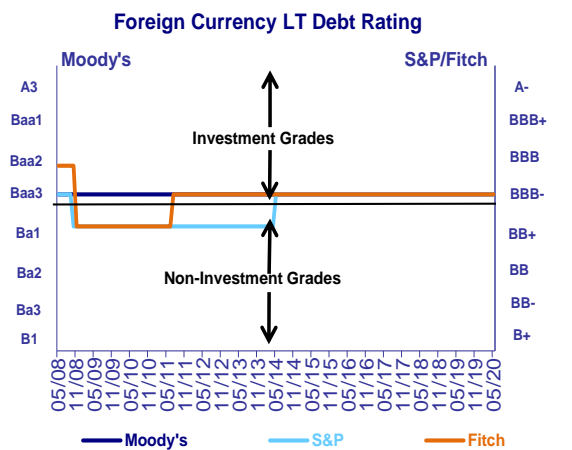
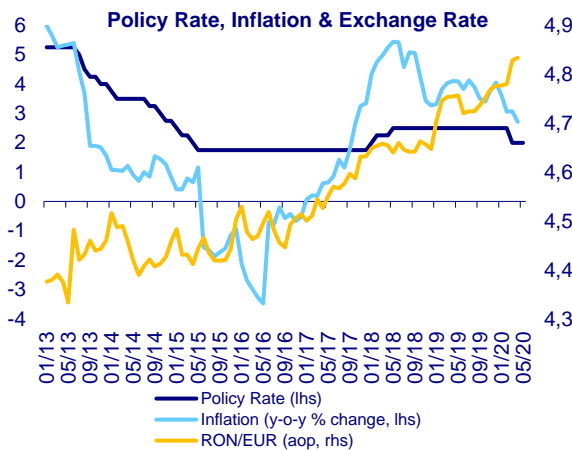


Sources: National authorities, IMF & NBG estimates



# Romania

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



	18 May	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m ROBOR (%)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
RON/EUR	4.84	4.86	4.88	4.92
Sov. Spread (2024, bps)	295	275	250	180

	18 May	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
BET-BK	1,596	-1.1	-15.7	-3.5

	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.1	4.4	4.1	-5.7	4.6
Inflation (eop, %)	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.1
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-4.4	-4.7	-3.7	-3.8
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-2.9	-4.6	-7.5	-4.8

**A rising risk premium prompts the NBR to “wait-and-see”.** Recall that, in a bid to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on economic activity, the NBR cut its key rate by 50 bps to 2.0% at end-March, increasing, at the same time, the amount of liquidity provided to banks through repo operations. Moreover, for the first time in its history, the NBR launched a Quantitative Easing (QE) programme, involving the buying of RON-denominated securities on the secondary market (worth RON 3.1bn or 0.3% of GDP up to mid-May).

In light of a rising risk premium, reflecting concerns over the widening budget deficit (see below), the NBR has remained on hold since then, mainly with a view to containing the RON. The latter -- supported by the NBR’s interventions -- has lost just c. 1.5% of its value against the EUR since the beginning of the year (following losses of 3.0% in 2019).

All said, with the risk of a credit rating downgrade looming (Romania is rated at the lowest investment grade with a negative outlook by all three major agencies), we expect the NBR to remain cautious and focus on maintaining liquidity in the banking system and supporting the debt market through its QE policies. Note that, albeit limited compared with the past, the NBR’s ability to defend the currency is still adequate, with FX reserves currently standing at EUR 33.2bn (covering 4 months of GNFS imports and 100% of Romania’s short-term external debt). Should other central banks in the region announce new stimulus packages, and assuming that pressure on the RON remains contained, the NBR could find some room for further -- albeit measured -- easing.

**The COVID-19 pandemic hits Romania at a time of limited fiscal flexibility.** Reflecting the limited fiscal space available to respond to the COVID-19 shock, the authorities announced a stimulus package worth c. 2.0% of GDP (compared with an EU-average of more than 3.0% of GDP). The key measures include additional funding for the healthcare system, wage subsidies for employees and self-employed and tax discounts for affected businesses. Cuts in low-priority spending and public investment should partly compensate for this cost.

At the same time, the budget could be also affected by the sharp economic contraction (we see GDP dropping c. 7.5% y-o-y in Q2-Q4:20 against an expansion of 2.4% in Q1:20, flash estimate), as automatic stabilisers take effect.

On top of these factors, the FY:20 budget will also be burdened by the planned 40% hike in pensions in September (costing more than 1.5 pps of GDP). Note that budget spending for pensions had already been on the rise, following a 15% rise in pensions in September 2019.

All said, we see the budget deficit rising to a high of 7.5% of GDP in FY:20, highlighting the weak starting point from which Romania entered the crisis (the FY:19 budget deficit stood at an already unsustainable 4.6% of GDP). As a result of the sharp deterioration in the fiscal balance and the economic recession, we see gross public debt rising to 43.0% of GDP at end-2020 from 35.1% at end-2019. Only a fraction of the public financing needs (c. 13.0% of GDP) will be covered by EU transfers and a loan from the World Bank (less than 1.0% of GDP in total). In this context, the NBR is expected to play a critical role in its QE programme.

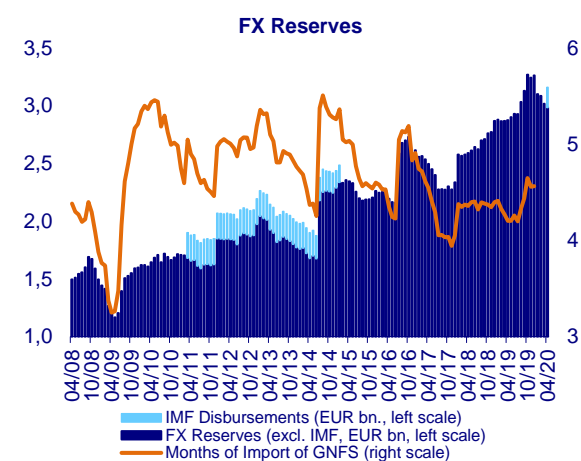
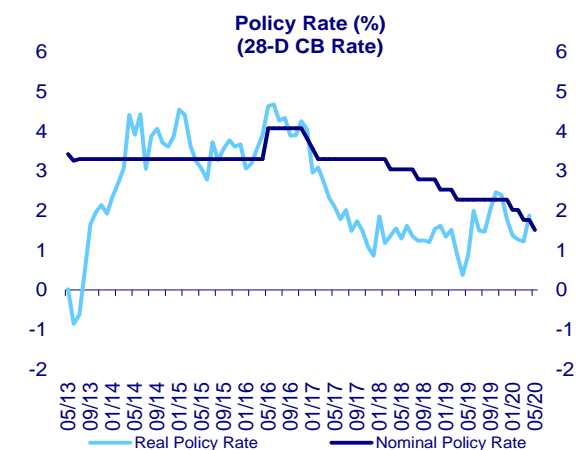
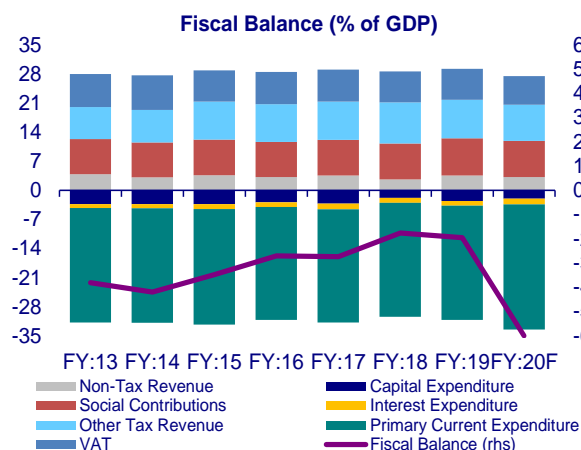
Worryingly, in view of the rigid budget structure (personnel and social spending account for c. 80% of tax revenue) and the full-year effect of the aforementioned hike in pensions, the budget deficit is unlikely to drop materially in FY:21. Under no policy change, and assuming a strong rebound in economic activity in FY:21 (GDP growth up 4.6%), we see the budget deficit narrowing to a still unsustainable 4.8% of GDP, still well above the EU threshold of 3.0% of GDP.

Sources: Reuters, INSSE, NBR, Ministry of Finance, S&P, Moody's, Fitch & NBG estimates



# North Macedonia

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



**A sharp economic contraction, together with higher spending to contain the impact of COVID-19, should push the budget deep “into the red” in FY:20 (-6.0% of GDP).** The Government has, so far, announced measures worth c. 1.8% of GDP to counter the impact of COVID-19 on economic activity. These include: i) a subsidy on social security contributions for firms that maintain employment; ii) wage subsidies to affected businesses; iii) postponement of CIT payments; and iv) income support for informal workers. Part of the cost of the stimulus package will be covered by reallocation of funds within the budget. To this end, the Government announced plans to defer public investment and cut spending on goods and services.

The budget will also be affected by the sharp economic downturn (assuming that the COVID-19 pandemic fades by end-Q2:20, we see full-year GDP growth declining by 3.9%). Indeed, weaker domestic and external demand should hit consumption, corporate profitability and employment, leading to sizeable revenue shortfalls. Confirming this view, tax revenue dropped 11.1% y-o-y in March against a rise of 5.3% in January-February. All said, we see the budget deficit widening sharply to 6.0% of GDP in FY:20 from 2.0% in FY:19.

As a result of the envisaged sharp widening in the primary deficit and the economic contraction, gross public debt is projected to rise to 47.0% of GDP at end-2020 from 40.1% at end-2019. Note that public gross financing needs are very high this year (c. 18.0% of GDP), reflecting, *inter alia*, large debt repayments falling due. A fraction of these needs will be covered by a special EU grant and loans from the World Bank and the IMF (amounting to 1.8%, 1.3% and 1.6% of GDP, respectively). The bulk of the remaining financing needs should be covered by domestic banks and, to a much lesser extent, by foreign financing and a drawdown of Government deposits with the Central Bank (NBRNM).

**The Central Bank cut its key rate by another 25 bps to a record low of 1.5%, amid COVID-19 concerns.** At its May meeting, the NBRNM cut its 28-day CB bill rate by another 25 bps to 1.5%, bringing the total easing to 50 bps since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, in March (75 bps since the beginning of the year). At the same time, it reduced further by c. ½ (equivalent to MKD 7bn or 1.0% of GDP) the amount of liquidity absorbed through its operations (with the total amount of liquidity released in this way since March standing at MKD 15bn).

The deduction from the reserve requirement base of the amount of (new and restructured) credit to sectors affected by the pandemic (effective as of March) has enhanced banking system liquidity further. Note that commercial banks can also benefit from funding worth MKD 3.1bn from the Development Bank at favourable terms.

Looking ahead, although there is scope for additional rate cuts, as suggested by the relatively high real *ex-post* policy rate (estimated at 1.5%, well above that of North Macedonia’s peers) and the favourable inflation outlook (annual headline inflation is projected to hover around current levels of -0.1% throughout the remainder of the year), we believe that the NBRNM will remain cautious, in view of the high external financing needs (estimated at EUR 1.1bn or c. 10% of GDP). Adjusted for financing from IFIs (see above), the implied financing gap stands at c. EUR 750mn, a significant part of which would need to be covered through depletion of FX reserves. The latter stood at an adequate EUR 3.2bn at end-April (including the disbursement of EUR 177mn under the IMF’s RFI), covering c. 4½ months of GNFS imports and 150% of short-term external debt.

	18 May	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m SKIBOR (%)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
MKD/EUR	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3
Sov. Spread (2021. bps)	437	385	320	220

	18 May	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
MBI 100	4,855	-2.6	4.4	73.8

	2017	2018	2019F	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	1.1	2.7	3.6	-3.9	6.0
Inflation (eop. %)	2.4	0.9	0.5	-0.3	1.0
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-1.0	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-3.5
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.7	-1.8	-2.0	-6.0	-3.5

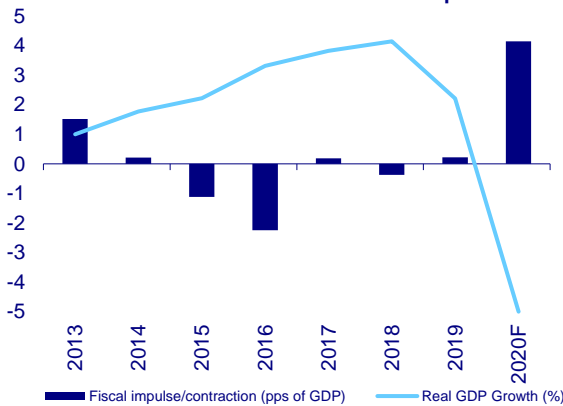
Sources: Reuters, Ministry of Finance, NBRNM & NBG estimates



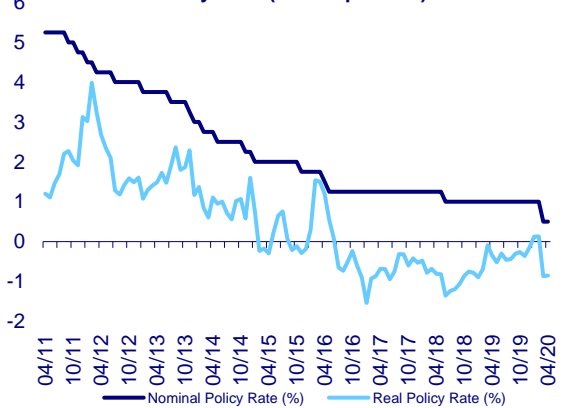
# Albania

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

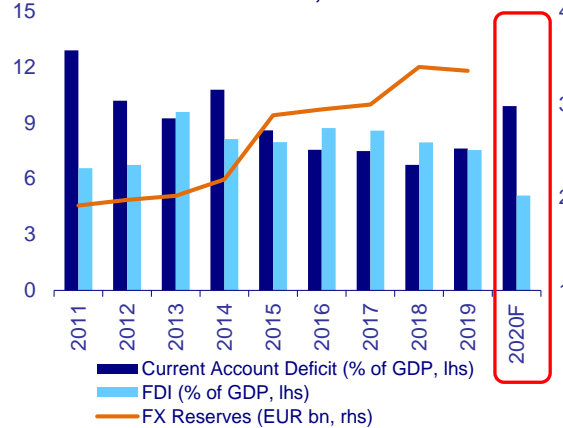
Real GDP Growth and Fiscal Impulse



Policy Rate (1-W Repo Rate)



Current Account Deficit, FDI and FX Reserves



**Higher spending to mitigate the COVID-19 shock and support post-earthquake reconstruction, together with the impact of the recession, should boost the budget deficit to 6.0% of GDP in FY:20.** The Government announced a COVID-19 relief package worth 1.1% of GDP. The key measures include: i) increased spending to the healthcare system; ii) financial support to SMEs, self-employed and employees affected by the crisis (with particular emphasis on the tourism sector); iii) corporate tax deferrals. A fraction of the cost of the package will be covered by reallocation of spending within the budget.

The authorities have also announced a provision of guarantees, worth up to 1.6% of GDP, to the corporate sector, which will not, however, weigh on the FY:20 budget balance. Note, however, that the Government will bear part of the related interest costs.

The post-earthquake reconstruction needs should put an additional burden on the budget (c. 1.5 pps of GDP) this year. Recall that a devastating earthquake hit Albania at end-2019, with resulting damages amounting to 6.4% of GDP and losses reaching up to 1.1% of GDP (Post-Disaster Needs Assessment report, February 2020).

On top of these factors, the budget will be strongly affected by the economic recession (we see GDP falling by 5.0% in FY:20, with risks skewed to the downside, should the pandemic not dissipate by end-Q2:20). Note that, due to Albania's proximity and close links to Italy, the authorities have adopted a series of very restrictive social distancing measures. Tourism, whose direct and indirect contribution to GDP amounts to a sizeable 27.5% -- the highest in the region -- will be one of the worst hit sectors. In this context, we expect sizeable tax revenue shortfalls. Overall, we see the budget deficit rising sharply to 6.0% of GDP in FY:20 from 1.9% in FY:19.

As a result of the fiscal slippage and the economic downturn, gross public debt is projected to surge to 75.2% of GDP at end-2020 from 66.3% at end-2019. Part of the increased financing needs will be covered by earthquake-related grant support, special EU grants and an IMF loan (c. 1.0%, 1.8% and 1.3% of GDP, respectively). The bulk of the remaining needs should be covered by domestic banks.

**The Bank of Albania (BoA) is set to remain cautious, in view of deteriorating external balances.** Recall that the BoA cut its key 1-week repo rate by 50 bps to a new historic minimum of 0.5% in March to help offset the impact of the COVID-19 shock. This is the first reduction to its key rate since mid-2018.

The BoA also suspended dividend distribution for 2019 and 2020 for banks, so that the latter boost their capital and expand their lending base. Moreover, in a bid to enhance liquidity in the real sector, the BoA and the Government have announced a 3-month deferral of debt service payments for affected borrowers.

Considering the inflation outlook (annual headline inflation is set to hover around current levels of c. 2.0% throughout the remainder of 2020) and Albania's highly negative real *ex-post* policy rate (c. -1.4% versus the marginally positive rates of its peers), we believe that there is limited scope for further rate cuts. Note that the ALL, which was steadily appreciating in 2016-19, has come under pressure lately (down c. 2.0% y-t-d, with the BoA intervening in the FX market, however, to contain it), in line with increased external financing needs. Indeed, the current account deficit is widening, driven by a sharp drop in remittances and tourism exports, while net foreign capital inflows (mainly FDI) are falling, leaving a sizeable financing gap (c. EUR 800mn in FY:20). Importantly, the BoA's ability to defend the currency remains strong, with FX reserves standing at EUR 3.3bn in March, covering 6½ months of imports and c. 200% of short-term external debt.

	18 May	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m TRIBOR (%)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
ALL/EUR	123.6	124.0	125.0	126.0
Sov. Spread (bps)	410	380	350	260

Stock Market	18 May	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
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	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.8	4.1	2.2	-5.0	7.0
Inflation (eop. %)	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.5
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-7.5	-6.7	-7.6	-9.9	-8.3
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.0	-1.6	-1.9	-6.0	-3.0

Sources: Reuters, BoA, Statistical Office & NBG estimates





## FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020

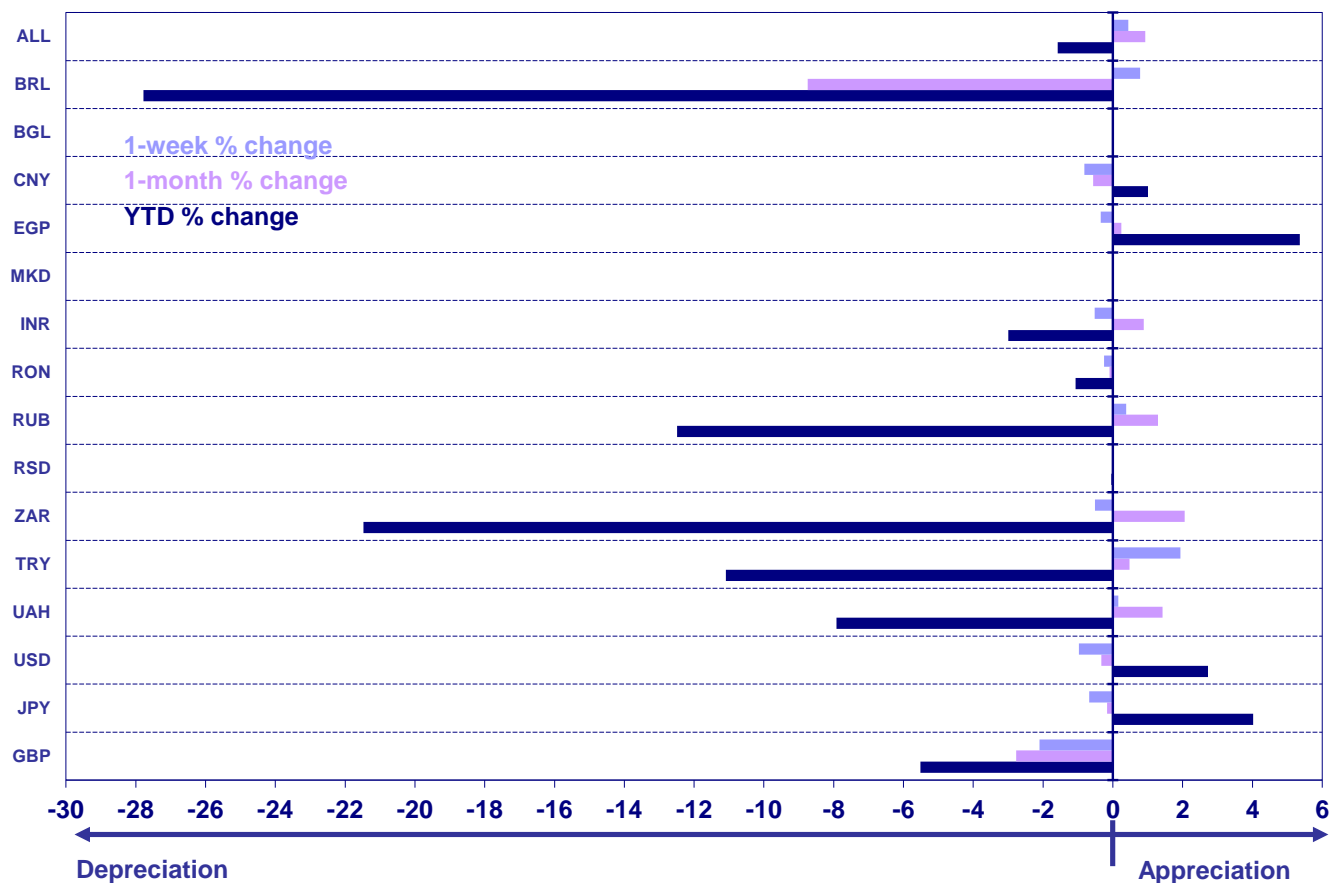
Against the EUR

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	123.6	0.4	0.9	-1.6	-0.8	121.9	129.3	123.5	123.5	123.1	1.4	7.8
Brazil	BRL	6.24	0.8	-8.7	-27.8	-26.7	4.48	6.49	---	---	6.42	-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	7.73	-0.8	-0.6	1.0	-0.2	7.54	7.98	---	---	7.88	0.6	-0.8
Egypt	EGP	17.01	-0.3	0.2	5.4	11.4	16.28	18.14	---	---	---	16.2	0.0
North Macedonia	MKD	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	0.0	0.0
India	INR	82.5	-0.5	0.9	-3.0	-5.6	77.2	85.5	---	---	---	-0.3	-3.9
Romania	RON	4.84	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.6	4.82	4.87	4.89	4.94	5.02	-2.8	0.6
Russia	RUB	79.4	0.4	1.3	-12.5	-9.2	67.7	90.1	80.3	81.3	83.1	15.1	-13.4
Serbia	RSD	117.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	117.5	117.7	117.6	118.1	---	0.6	0.2
S. Africa	ZAR	20.0	-0.5	2.1	-21.5	-19.8	15.61	20.91	20.2	20.4	20.8	4.8	-9.9
Turkey	YTL	7.50	1.9	0.5	-11.1	-10.3	6.51	7.85	7.79	8.07	8.62	-9.2	-24.9
Ukraine	UAH	29.0	0.2	1.4	-7.9	0.5	26.35	31.29	---	---	---	18.6	6.0
US	USD	1.09	-1.0	-0.3	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.09	1.10	1.10	4.6	0.7
JAPAN	JPY	117.1	-0.7	-0.2	4.0	4.9	114.4	122.9	117.2	117.2	117.2	7.5	0.6
UK	GBP	0.89	-2.1	-2.8	-5.5	-1.9	0.8	1.0	0.90	0.90	0.90	-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 (May 18<sup>th</sup> 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



**MONEY MARKETS. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
<b>O/N</b>	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.9	---	9.6	---	---	1.9	6.6	---	8.1	6.8	8.0	---	0.1
<b>T/N</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	5.7	0.7	---	6.8	---	---	---
<b>S/W</b>	0.7	2.9	---	1.6	-0.5	---	1.1	---	---	5.8	0.7	---	4.3	9.0	-0.5	0.1
<b>1-Month</b>	1.1	2.8	---	1.3	-0.5	10.1	1.3	4.8	2.5	5.8	0.9	8.4	5.4	11.7	-0.5	0.2
<b>2-Month</b>	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.1	1.0	8.4	5.6	---	---	0.3
<b>3-Month</b>	1.5	2.6	---	1.4	---	---	1.4	5.2	2.4	7.2	1.2	8.4	5.7	13.2	---	0.4
<b>6-Month</b>	1.8	2.6	---	1.5	---	---	1.6	---	2.5	7.2	1.4	8.6	5.2	---	---	0.6
<b>1-Year</b>	2.3	2.8	---	1.7	-0.1	---	1.8	---	2.6	5.1	---	8.6	4.8	---	-0.1	0.7

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

**LOCAL DEBT MARKETS. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
<b>3-Month</b>	1.5	---	---	---	---	12.5	---	3.4	---	5.0	---	7.6	---	11.3	-0.5	0.1
<b>6-Month</b>	1.8	---	---	---	---	12.5	---	3.7	2.9	4.7	3.3	7.9	---	11.3	-0.5	0.2
<b>12-Month</b>	2.3	---	0.1	1.4	---	12.6	---	3.9	3.2	4.7	1.7	8.5	---	---	-0.6	0.2
<b>2-Year</b>	2.6	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	4.4	3.2	4.7	---	9.2	5.5	---	-0.8	0.2
<b>3-Year</b>	---	---	0.3	1.6	1.1	---	---	4.8	3.5	4.7	---	8.7	7.1	---	-0.7	0.2
<b>5-Year</b>	---	6.4	---	2.0	1.1	13.5	---	5.6	3.8	5.1	2.5	10.6	8.4	---	-0.7	0.4
<b>7-Year</b>	---	---	0.7	---	0.3	13.8	---	6.0	3.8	5.3	---	---	---	---	-0.6	0.6
<b>10-Year</b>	---	7.8	0.4	2.7	---	14.0	---	6.1	4.5	5.5	---	12.7	10.2	---	-0.5	0.7
<b>15-Year</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	5.8	---	---	9.9	---	-0.3	---
<b>25-Year</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.8	---	---	---
<b>30-Year</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	---	---	---	---	11.8	---	0.0	1.5

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

**CORPORATE BONDS SUMMARY. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

		Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Bulgaria Energy Hold EAD 4.875% '21	EUR	NA/NA	2/8/2021	550	3.6	409	384
<b>South Africa</b>	Standard Bank of S. Africa Ltd '23	EUR	BB/Baa3	15/8/2023	7	2.4	230	230
<b>Romania</b>	Banca Transylvania SA 3.419% '28	EUR	NA/NA	28/6/2028	285	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Arcelik AS 3.875% '21	EUR	BB+/NA	16/9/2021	350	4.6	464	434
	Garanti Bank 5.25% '22	USD	NA/Ba3	13/9/2022	750	6.0	583	561
	Turkiye Is Bankasi 6% '22	USD	NA/B2	24/10/2022	1,000	9.9	975	904
<b>Turkey</b>	Vakifbank 5.75% '23	USD	NA/B1	30/1/2023	650	7.3	709	675
	TSKB 5.5% '23	USD	NA/B2	16/1/2023	350	7.6	744	702
	Petkim 5.875% '23	USD	NA/B1	26/1/2023	500	8.1	792	747
	Koc Holding 5.25% '23	USD	BBB-/Ba2	15/3/2023	750	6.0	581	558

**CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine
<b>5-Year</b>	---	319	46	54	100	580	---	75	164	134	102	590	376	638
<b>10-Year</b>	---	379	95	92	113	681	---	83	202	190	122	619	438	655

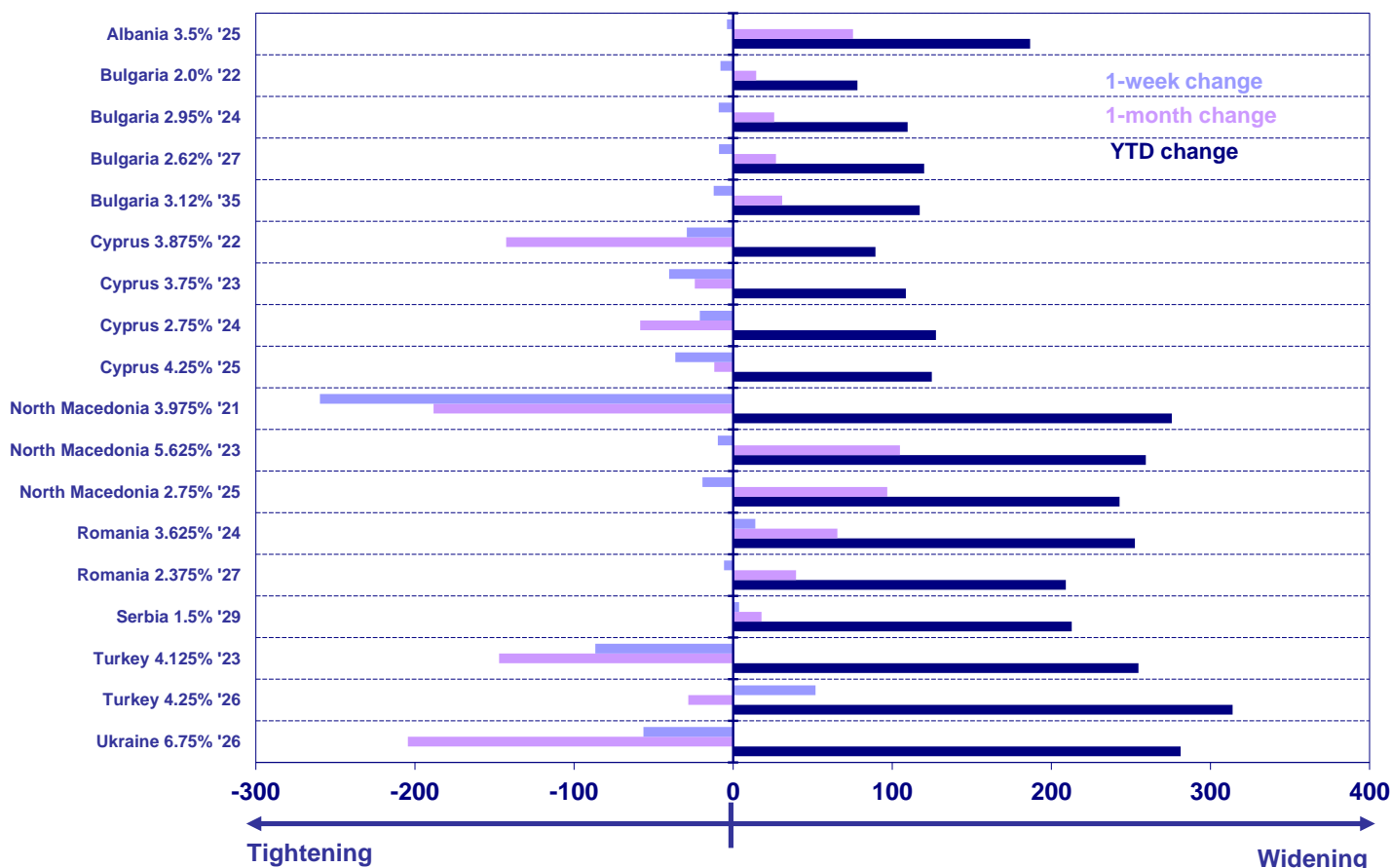
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



**EUR-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 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	3,4	410	367
Bulgaria 2.0% '22	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2022	1.250	0,6	126	87
Bulgaria 2.95% '24	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	3/9/2024	1.493	0,9	156	120
Bulgaria 2.62% '27	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2027	1.000	1,1	170	142
Bulgaria 1.12% '35	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2035	900	1,9	217	206
Cyprus 1.875% '22	EUR	NA/Baa2	6/5/2022	1.000	0,7	142	105
Cyprus 1.75% '23	EUR	NA/Baa2	26/7/2023	1.000	1,0	167	150
Cyprus 2.75% '24	EUR	NA/Baa2	27/6/2024	850	1,1	184	146
Cyprus 4.25% '25	EUR	NA/Baa2	4/11/2025	1.000	1,3	193	165
FYROM 1.975% '21	EUR	BB-/NA	24/7/2021	500	3,4	393	646
FYROM 5.625% '23	EUR	BB-/NA	26/7/2023	450	3,6	431	401
FYROM 2.75% '25	EUR	BB-/NA	18/1/2025	500	3,7	437	383
Romania 1.625% '24	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	24/4/2024	1.250	2,6	327	290
Romania 2.375% '27	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	19/4/2027	2.000	2,9	349	305
Serbia 1.5% '29	EUR	BB/Baa3	26/6/2029	1.550	3,1	362	297
Turkey 4.125% '23	EUR	NR/Baa3	11/4/2023	1.000	4,7	539	488
Turkey 5.2% '26	EUR	NA/Baa3	16/2/2026	1.500	7,5	720	638
Ukraine 6.75% '26	EUR	B-/Caa2	20/6/2026	1.000	7,1	773	716

**EUR-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (May 18<sup>th</sup> 2020)**



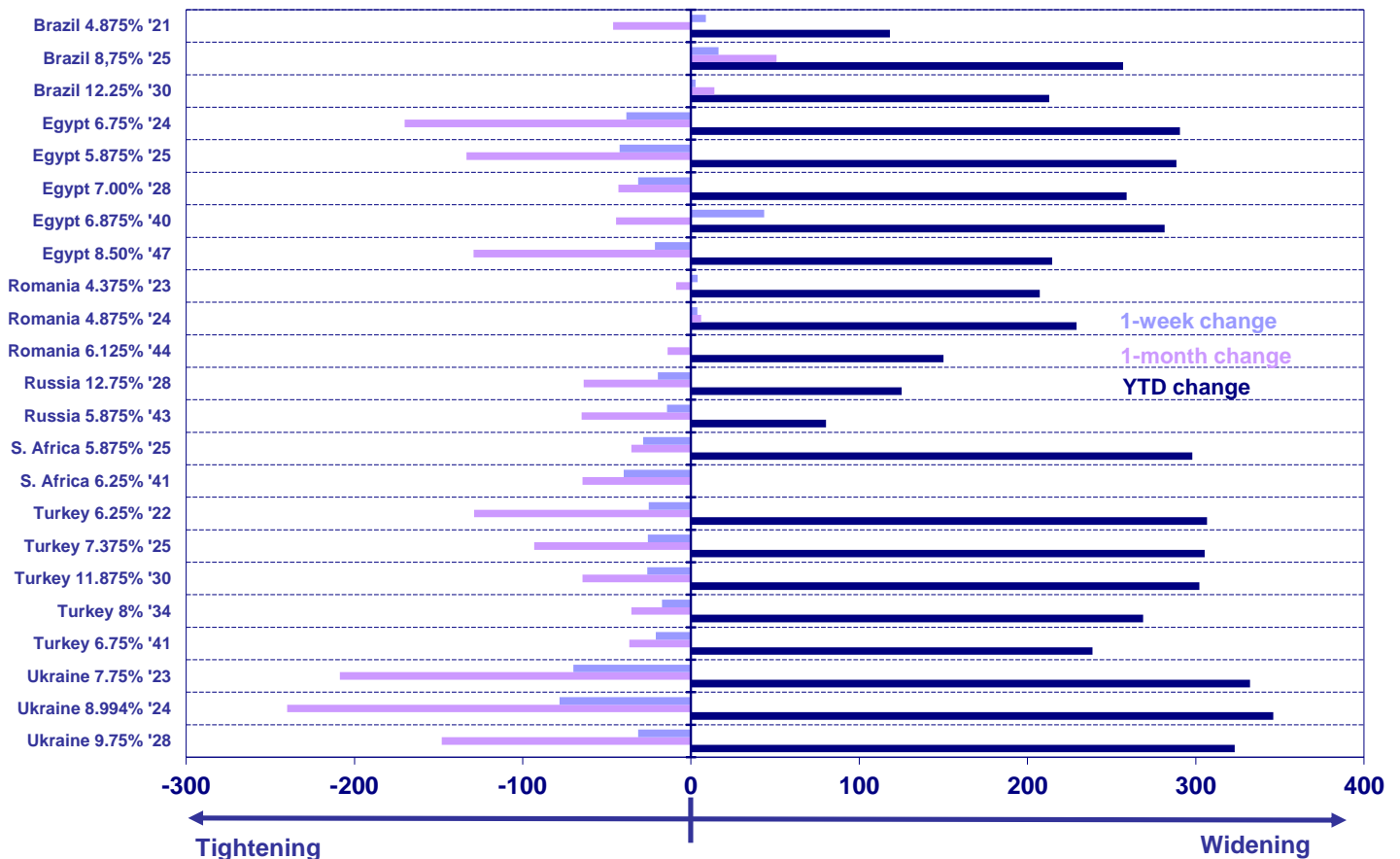
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



**USD-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

	Currency	Rating S&P / Moody's	Maturity	Amount Outstanding (in million)	Bid Yield	Gov. Spread	Asset Swap Spread
Brazil 4.875% '21	USD	NA/Ba2	4/2/2025	2.713	1,9	171	157
Brazil 8,75% '25	USD	NA/Ba2	4/2/2025	688	4,1	371	406
Brazil 12.25% '30	USD	NA/Ba2	6/3/2030	238	N/A	440	578
Egypt 6.75% '24	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2024	1.320	6,0	562	563
Egypt 5.875% '25	USD	B/B2	11/6/2025	1.500	6,1	574	559
Egypt 7.00% '28	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2028	1.320	7,3	659	651
Egypt 6.875% '40	USD	B/B2	30/4/2040	500	8,0	726	646
Egypt 8.50% '47	USD	NA/B2	31/1/2047	2.500	8,7	730	755
Romania 4.375% '23	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/8/2023	1.500	3,2	293	289
Romania 4.875% '24	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2024	1.000	3,2	295	293
Romania 6.125% '44	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2044	1.000	4,8	332	421
Russia 12.75% '28	USD	BBB-/Baa3	24/6/2028	2.500	2,8	231	317
Russia 5.875% '43	USD	BBB-/Baa3	16/9/2043	1.500	3,5	211	315
S. Africa 5.875% '25	USD	BB/Baa3	16/9/2025	2.000	5,5	520	511
S. Africa 6.25% '41	USD	BB/Baa3	8/3/2041	750	7,0	555	565
Turkey 6.25% '22	USD	NR/Ba3	26/9/2022	2.500	6,2	605	589
Turkey 7.375% '25	USD	NR/Ba3	5/2/2025	3.250	7,0	669	663
Turkey 11.875% '30	USD	NR/Ba3	15/1/2030	1.500	7,9	721	828
Turkey 8% '34	USD	NR/Ba3	14/2/2034	1.500	7,9	722	704
Turkey 6.75% '41	USD	NR/Ba3	14/1/2041	3.000	8,1	663	605
Ukraine 7.75% '23	USD	B-/Caa1	1/9/2023	1.355	7,2	695	687
Ukraine 8.994% '24	USD	B-/Caa1	1/2/2024	750	7,5	730	732
Ukraine 9.75% '28	USD	B-/Caa1	1/11/2028	1.600	8,6	802	816

**USD-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (May 18<sup>th</sup> 2020)**



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates

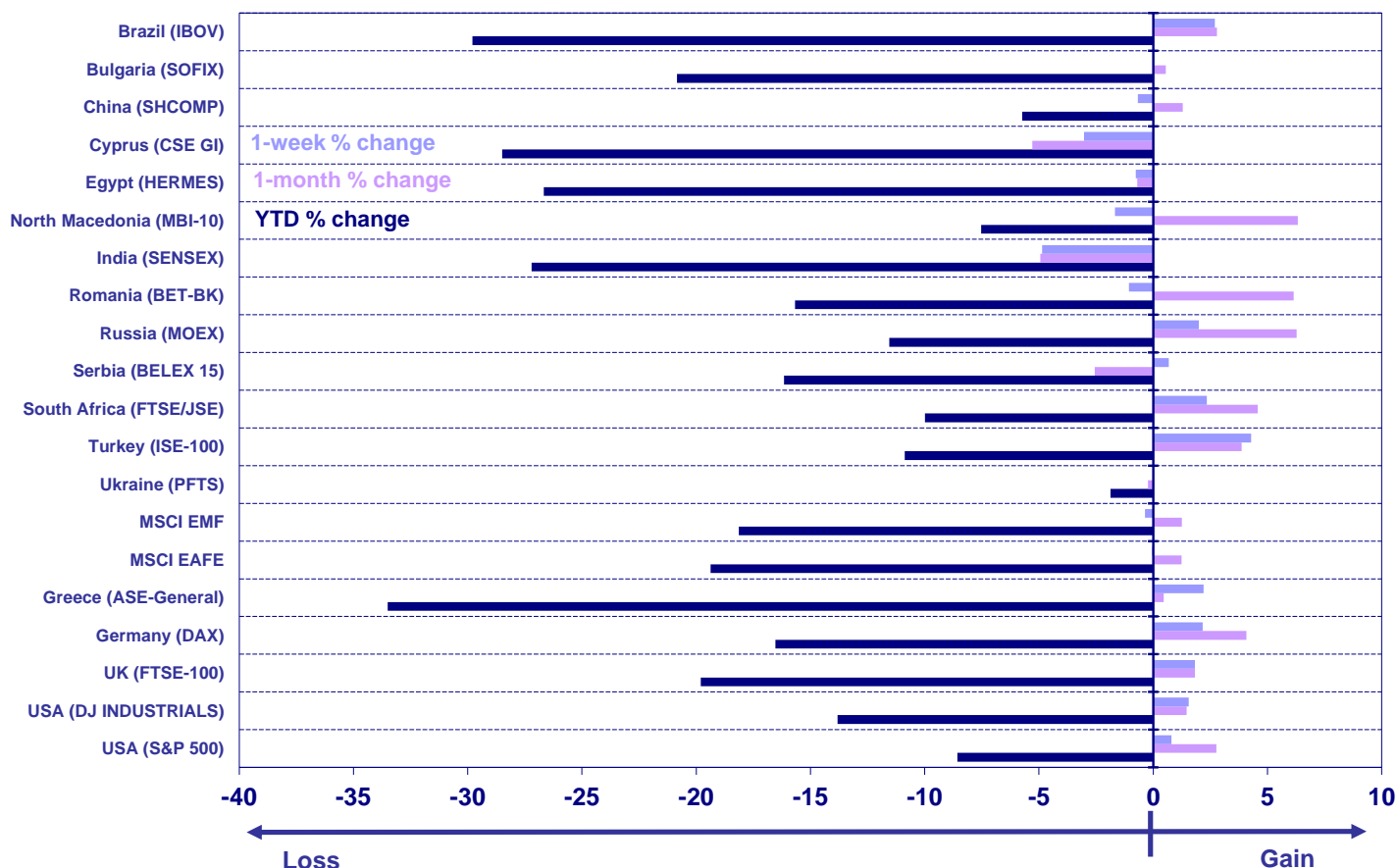




**STOCK MARKETS PERFORMANCE. MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> 2020**

	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)	81,194	2.7	2.8	-29.8	-11.7	61,691	119,593	-49.4	31.6	0.8	15.0	2.5
Bulgaria (SOFIX)	450	0.0	0.6	-20.8	-21.0	401	587	-20.8	-4.4	-4.4	-12.3	-12.3
China (SHCOMP)	2,875	-0.7	1.3	-5.7	0.2	2,647	3,127	-5.1	22.3	0.8	-24.6	-25.2
Cyprus (CSE GI)	47	-3.0	-5.3	-28.5	-32.3	46	68	-28.5	-2.6	-2.6	-3.9	-3.9
Egypt (HERMES)	941	-0.8	-0.7	-26.7	-27.1	756	1,290	-22.7	0.4	0.8	-11.1	-11.1
North Macedonia (MBI)	4,299	-1.7	6.3	-7.5	10.3	3,256	5,015	-7.5	34.0	34.0	36.6	36.6
India (SENSEX)	30,029	-4.9	-4.9	-27.2	-23.7	25,639	42,274	-29.5	14.4	0.9	5.9	1.6
Romania (BET-BK)	1,596	-1.1	6.1	-15.7	2.5	1,356	1,979	-16.6	29.7	0.9	-11.6	-11.1
Russia (MOEX)	2,694	2.0	6.3	-11.5	4.8	2,074	3,227	-22.6	30.8	0.8	10.3	-3.9
Serbia (BELEX-15)	672	0.7	-2.6	-16.2	-8.3	605	819	-16.2	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
South Africa (FTSE/JSE)	51,382	2.3	4.6	-10.0	-7.6	37,178	59,105	-29.3	8.2	0.9	-11.4	-20.1
Turkey (ISE 100)	101,983	4.3	3.9	-10.9	17.5	81,936	124,537	-20.8	25.4	0.9	-20.9	-40.5
Ukraine (PFTS)	500	0.0	-0.2	-1.9	-12.4	500	537	-10.3	-8.9	0.8	77.5	88.1
MSCI EMF	913	-0.4	1.2	-18.1	-8.2	752	1,151	-15.9	15.4	0.9	-16.6	-12.8
MSCI EAFE	1,642	0.0	1.2	-19.4	-11.6	1,354	2,058	-17.2	18.4	0.9	-16.1	-12.3
Greece (ASE-General)	610	2.2	0.5	-33.5	-15.0	470	949	-33.5	49.5	49.5	-23.6	-23.6
Germany (XETRA DAX)	11,059	2.2	4.1	-16.5	-8.2	8,256	13,795	-16.5	25.5	25.5	-18.3	-18.3
UK (FTSE-100)	6,049	1.8	4.5	-19.8	-17.3	4,899	7,690	-24.2	12.1	0.9	-12.5	-13.5
USA (DJ INDUSTRIALS)	24,597	1.5	1.5	-13.8	-4.2	18,214	29,569	-11.5	22.3	0.9	-5.6	-1.3
USA (S&P 500)	2,954	0.8	2.8	-8.6	4.0	2,192	3,394	-6.1	28.9	0.9	-6.2	-1.9

**Equity Indices (May 18<sup>th</sup> 2020)**



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



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