



Economic Analysis Division Emerging Markets Analysis

Bi-Weekly Report 8 - 21 September 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

GDP falls by a record 10.5% y-o-y in Q2:20, due to COVID-19
A modest (but still risky in terms of sustainability) fiscal impulse should help stimulate the recovery in H2:20

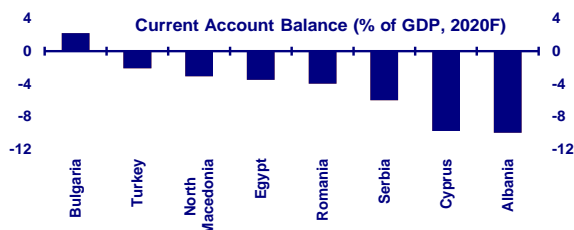
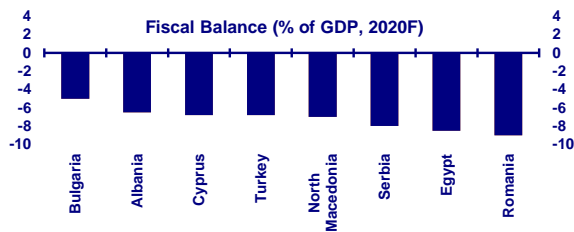
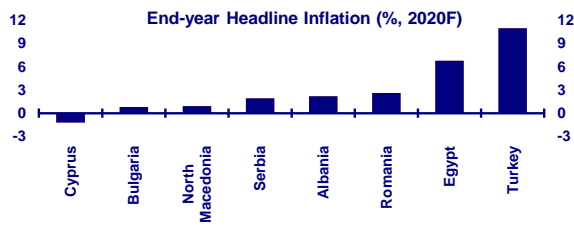
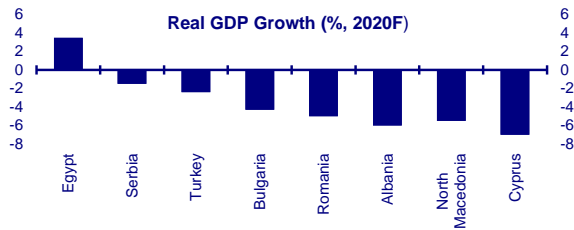
BULGARIA 2

GDP falls abruptly by 8.7% y-o-y in Q2:20, as the pandemic impact hits hard
A significant fiscal impulse should sustain the recovery in H2:20, despite strong headwinds

SERBIA 3

Serbia and Kosovo sign landmark economic agreement
A bold policy response to the COVID-19 shock contained GDP contraction to 6.4% y-o-y in Q2:20
A second COVID-19 wave, along with limited room for further policy stimulus, pose significant challenges in the period ahead

APPENDIX: FINANCIAL MARKETS 4

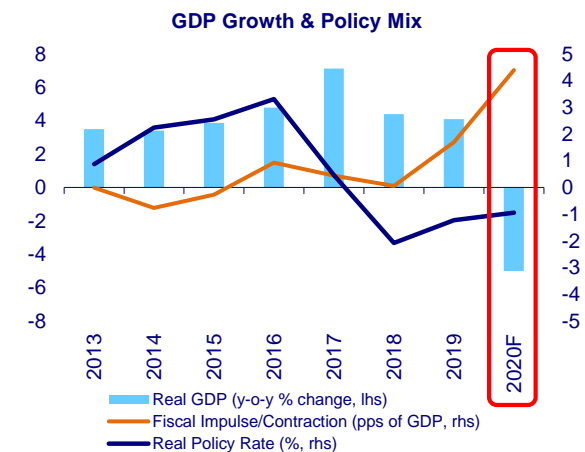
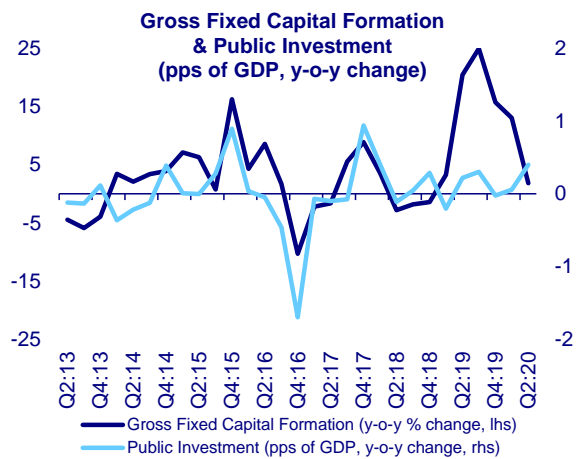
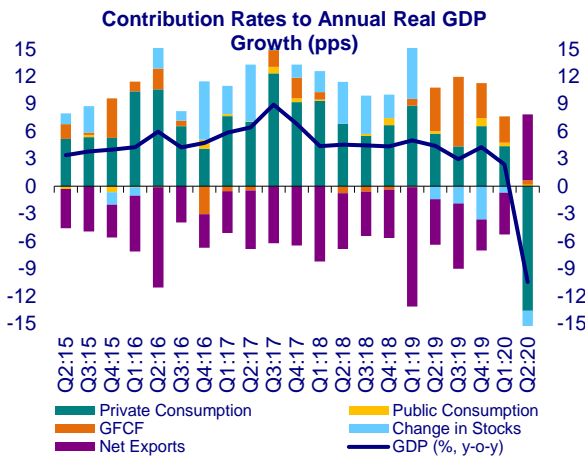


Sources: National authorities, IMF & NBG estimates



Romania

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



GDP falls by a record 10.5% y-o-y in Q2:20, due to COVID-19. As expected, the plunge in “heavy weighted” private consumption (accounting for 104% of GDP) was the main driver behind the collapse in economic activity in Q2:20. Indeed, weaker sentiment and the impact of the COVID-19 containment measures took a huge toll on private consumption in Q2:20 (shaving 13.6 pps off overall growth against a positive contribution of 4.4 pps in Q1:20). Fixed investment was also affected in Q2:20, albeit to a much lesser extent (adding 0.5 pps to overall growth following 2.9 pps in Q1:20), as public investment (mainly infrastructure projects) speeded up. Adding to the drag on overall growth, inventories dropped abruptly in Q2:20 (subtracting 4.7 pps). These factors were partly offset, however, by the rebound in net exports (adding 7.2 pps to overall growth in Q2:20 against a negative contribution of 4.6 pps in Q1:20), reflecting the impact of the drop in domestic demand on the large import base (the latter accounts for 115% of GDP as compared with 65% for exports). All said, GDP fell by 10.5% y-o-y in Q2:20 (down 12.3% q-o-q s.a., slightly worse than the EU average), bringing economic contraction to 4.6% y-o-y in H1:20.

A modest (but still risky in terms of sustainability) fiscal impulse should help stimulate the recovery in H2:20. Looking ahead, we expect private consumption to revive, in line with the release of pent-up demand. In fact, the latest retail sales data point to a relatively fast normalization in economic activity. However, the re-introduction of some containment measures, following a renewed outbreak of infections in mid-Q3:20, poses significant downside risks. The underlying pressure on the labour market (unemployment jumped by 1.2 pps y-o-y to a 3-year high of 5.1% in Q2:20) also weighs on the outlook.

At the same time, despite limited help from the private sector, which remains constrained by weak profitability, we expect fixed investment to continue to sustain growth, driven by the public sector.

In contrast, despite the sluggish recovery in the EU (accounting for 75% of Romania’s exports), net exports are set to deteriorate again in the coming quarters, as reviving domestic demands feeds into imports (the latter account for 114% of GDP as compared with 65% for exports).

Although the fiscal space available is limited, reflecting a weak starting position), the authorities will maintain an expansionary stance in H2:20. Indeed, the 3-month extension of the previously adopted package of measures (including, *inter alia*, wage subsidies and tax discounts for affected businesses), together with the highly contested hike in pensions in September (see below), should lead to a considerable fiscal impulse in H2:20 (2.0-2.6 pps of GDP following 2.4 pps in H1:20). Note that the final size of the pension hike will be determined by the Constitutional Court, to which the minority PNL-Government appealed to cancel the opposition (PSD)-dominated Parliament’s decision to raise pensions by 40%, instead of 14%, as initially planned.

Monetary conditions should also remain accommodative (note that the policy rate currently stands at 1.5% -- -1.2% in real *ex-post* terms -- down from 2.5% in March). However, with the risk of a credit rating downgrade looming (Romania is rated at the lowest investment grade with a negative outlook by all 3 major agencies), mainly due to its deteriorating fiscal position, we expect the NBR to remain cautious and focus on maintaining liquidity in the system and the debt market.

Under our baseline scenario (which assumes a 14% hike in pensions), we see GDP falling by 5.0% in FY:20. In addition to the uncertainty related to the evolution of the pandemic, other downside risks include heightened political noise ahead of the end-2020 legislative elections, the outcome of which will be crucial for the future fiscal consolidation path. For FY:21, GDP growth is set to rebound to 4.0%, with increased flow of EU funds providing a significant impetus to the recovery.

	21 Sep.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m ROBOR (%)	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
RON/EUR	4.86	4.88	4.90	4.94
Sov. Spread (2024, bps)	128	125	115	95

	21 Sep.	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
BET-BK	1,698	-3.8	-10.3	5.3

	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.1	4.4	4.1	-5.0	4.0
Inflation (eop, %)	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.6	3.1
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-4.4	-4.6	-4.0	-3.7
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	-2.8	-2.9	-4.6	-9.0	-5.8

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



Bulgaria

BBB / Baa2 / BBB (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)

GDP falls abruptly by 8.7% y-o-y in Q2:20, as the pandemic impact hits hard. The economy contracted sharply in Q2:20, as weaker sentiment and the full impact of the COVID-19 containment measures took a huge toll on domestic demand, especially private consumption (shaving 3.6 pps off overall growth in Q2:20 against a positive contribution of 0.7 pps in Q1:20). Adding to the downside pressure, destocking accelerated sharply in Q2:20 (subtracting 3.6 pps from overall growth against a neutral contribution in Q1:20).

Investment activity also dropped in Q2:20, but modestly (subtracting 1.9 pps from overall growth following 1.1 pp in Q1:20). Similarly, albeit deteriorating, net exports contribution to overall growth remained (marginally) positive in Q2:20 (0.2 pps against 1.1 pp in Q1:20), as the impact of the drop in external demand (with the EU absorbing 66% of Bulgaria's exports) and disruptions in supply chains was partly compensated by the adjustment in imports, reflecting the sizeable import content of exports and weaker domestic demand. All said, GDP fell by 8.7% y-o-y (down 10.0% q-o-q s.a., slightly better than the EU average) in Q2:20, bringing GDP contraction to 4.2% y-o-y in H1:20.

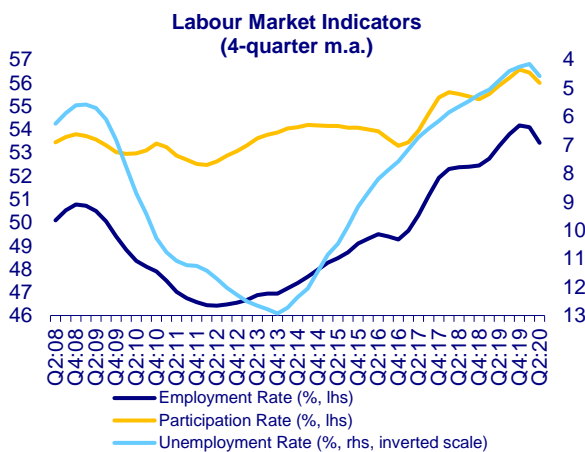
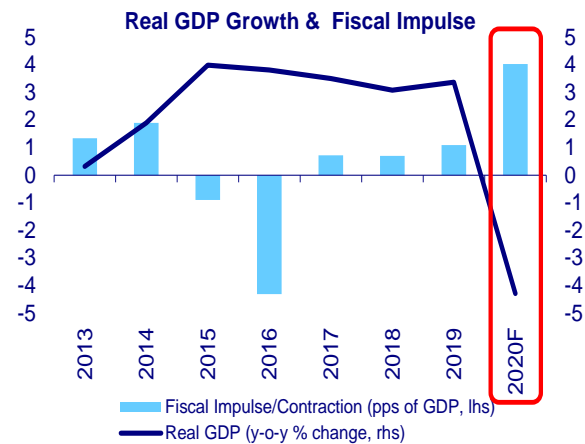
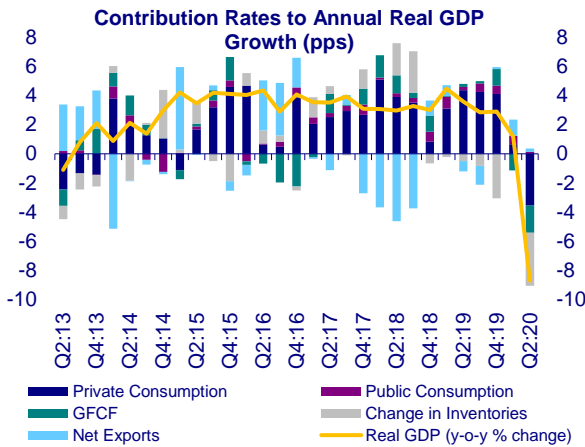
A significant fiscal impulse should sustain the recovery in H2:20, despite strong headwinds. Despite the lift of the lockdown in late-May, economic sentiment is unlikely to recover soon to pre-crisis levels, due to still heightened uncertainty amid an alarming increase in new COVID-19 infections.

In this context, private consumption should recover, but sluggishly, reflecting a cautious normalization in spending. However, the dampening impact of voluntary social distancing, together with the underlying pressure on the labour market (unemployment jumped by 1.7 pps y-o-y in Q2:20 to a 3-year high of 5.9%), cloud the outlook. At the same time, investment activity is unlikely to improve much in the short-term, despite accommodative monetary conditions.

On the external front, the high degree of "openness" of the economy, including a relatively strong dependency on tourism (accounting for 12% of GDP) and a high share of high value-added exports, does not bode well for a fast recovery.

Importantly, however, following a modest fiscal impulse in H1:20, due to reprioritization of spending and a delay in the implementation of measures, fiscal policy is set to expand significantly in H2:20. In addition to extending the wage subsidy and social contribution support schemes and increasing spending on the healthcare system, the Government proceeded with a series of new measures, including cash handouts to pensioners and a 30% hike in unemployment benefits. These measures, together with the impact of automatic stabilisers, should lead to a significant fiscal impulse in H2:20 (amounting to 2.8 pps of GDP against 1.2 pps in H1:20). Still, considering Bulgaria's strong fiscal position (with a gross public debt of 20% of GDP at end-2019), the implied fiscal impulse appears relatively small, highlighting the importance of prudent fiscal policy in a currency board environment.

All said, we see GDP dropping by 4.3% in FY:20 against an expansion of 3.4% in FY:19. For FY:21, we expect GDP growth to rebound to 5.0% in FY:21, with the EU Recovery Fund giving a tailwind to the recovery. Besides the uncertainty related to the extent and duration of COVID-19, the increased domestic political noise creates additional downside risk to our forecast. Recall that countrywide anti-corruption protests have been rocking the country for than 2 months, targeting the GERB Government, which has been almost uninterruptedly in office for almost a decade (note that next elections are scheduled for early-2021). On a positive note, Bulgaria's participation in the ERM-2 (as of July) bodes well for investor sentiment.



	21 Sep.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
Base Interest Rate (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
BGN/EUR	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Sov. Spread (2022, bps)	61	58	55	45

SOFIX	21 Sep.	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
	424	-1.7	-25.4	-32.1

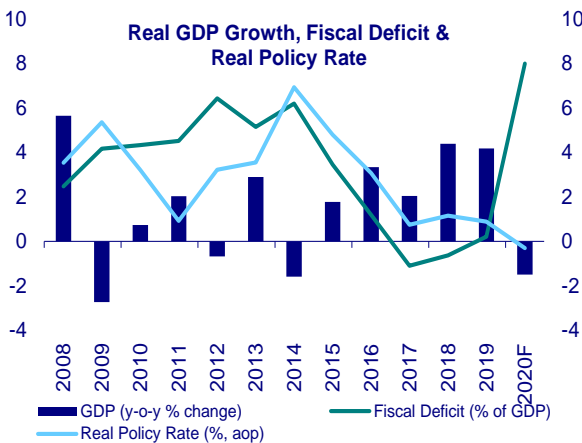
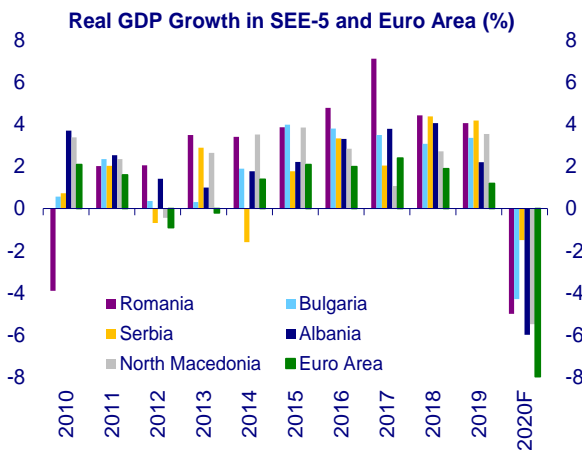
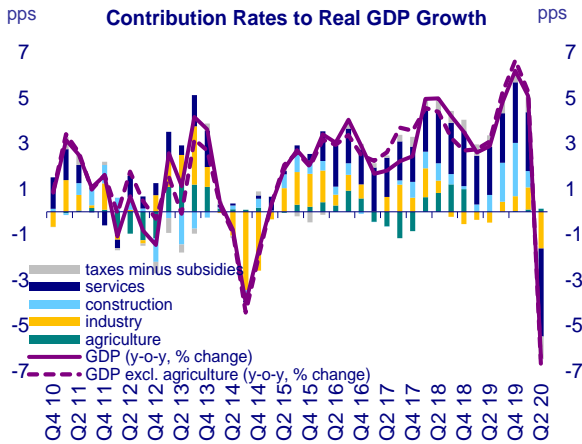
	2017	2018	2019	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.5	3.1	3.4	-4.3	5.0
Inflation (eop, %)	2.8	2.7	3.8	0.8	2.6
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	3.5	1.4	4.0	2.6	3.4
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	0.8	0.1	-1.0	-5.0	-1.8

Sources: Reuters, NSI & NBG estimates



Serbia

BB+ / Ba3 / BB+ (S&P / Moody's / Fitch)



	21 Sep.	3-M F	6-M F	12-M F
1-m BELIBOR (%)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
RSD/EUR	117.5	117.8	118.0	118.2
Sov. Spread (2029, bps)	221	210	200	170

	21 Sep.	1-W %	YTD %	2-Y %
BELEX-15	689	-0.3	-14.1	-6.0

	2017	2018	2019F	2020F	2021F
Real GDP Growth (%)	2.0	4.4	4.2	-1.5	5.2
Inflation (eop, %)	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4
Cur. Acct. Bal. (% GDP)	-5.2	-4.8	-6.9	-6.0	-6.3
Fiscal Bal. (% GDP)	1.1	0.6	-0.2	-8.0	-2.5

Sources: Reuters, OPBC & NBG estimates

Serbia and Kosovo sign landmark economic agreement. Under US mediation, Serbia and Kosovo signed in early-September an agreement to improve bilateral economic ties (including, *inter alia*, enhancing cooperation on infrastructure projects and restoring road, rail and air inter-connectivity). As part of the agreement, Serbia and Kosovo also agreed to join the Mini Schengen Zone (other participants include Albania and North Macedonia). At the same time, they both pledged to refrain for a year from acts that could undermine the resolution of their political dispute. Recall that Serbia has refused to recognize Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence (2008) after the province broke away in a war (1999). Overall, although Serbia and Kosovo still appear away from striking a "mutual recognition" agreement, the latest initiative signals their strong commitment to normalize their relations -- a "*sine qua non*" condition for the completion of Serbia's EU accession talks.

A bold policy response to the COVID-19 shock contained GDP contraction to 6.4% y-o-y in Q2:20. Increased uncertainty, together with the impact of the COVID-19 containment measures adopted, took a toll on economic activity in Q2:20. The main drivers behind this deterioration were the services and industrial sectors (shaving 3.9 pps and 1.6 pps off overall growth against positive contributions of 2.6 pps and 1.0 pp, respectively, in Q1:20). Note that the contribution of the balancing item "net taxes" turned negative (subtracting 1.0 pp from overall growth against a positive contribution of 0.7 pps in Q1:20), suggesting that the Government absorbed a part of the losses through its policies. In fact, the impact of fiscal policy was much larger, reflecting the positive spillover from the other stimulus measures implemented, including a generous incomes policy (abolishing the IMF-mandated wage reductions of 2014 and raising public sector wages and pensions), wage subsidies and one-off payments to households. As a result, GDP dropped 6.4% y-o-y in Q2:20 -- marking one of the best performances in Europe -- against a rise of 5.1% in Q1:20 (largely sustained by positive base effects in the industrial sector).

A second COVID-19 wave, along with limited room for further policy stimulus, pose significant challenges in the period ahead. Still high uncertainty, on the back of a renewed outbreak of COVID-19 infections, together with the re-imposition of some containment measures, appear to be clouding the outlook in the short-term.

In this context, we expect the services sector to rebound, albeit sluggishly and from a low base. The economy's low dependence on tourism bodes well for the recovery. Industrial output is also set to improve, following the gradual restoration of (domestic and international) supply chains. The better product and geographical diversification of the sector compared with its regional peers should also help to this end. Moreover, the construction sector should sustain economic growth, as several large, multi-year infrastructure projects are ongoing.

Fiscal policy would remain supportive of growth in H2:20, but much less so than in H1:20. Indeed, following the expiration of most of the emergency schemes adopted earlier in the year, the fiscal impulse should diminish in H2:20 (to 2.0 pps of GDP from 6.0pps in H1:20).

At the same time, monetary policy should remain accommodative. Indeed, following policy rate cuts of 100 bps since March (to 1.25% currently or -0.5% in real *ex-post* terms), the NBS is now focusing on stimulating credit activity, by effectively subsidizing new corporate loans under the state guarantee scheme.

All said, we see GDP contracting by a "shallow" 1.5% in FY:20 against a rise of 4.2% in FY:19. Assuming no setback from the pandemic, we see GDP growth rebounding to 5.2% in FY:21.



FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS. SEPTEMBER 21ST 2020

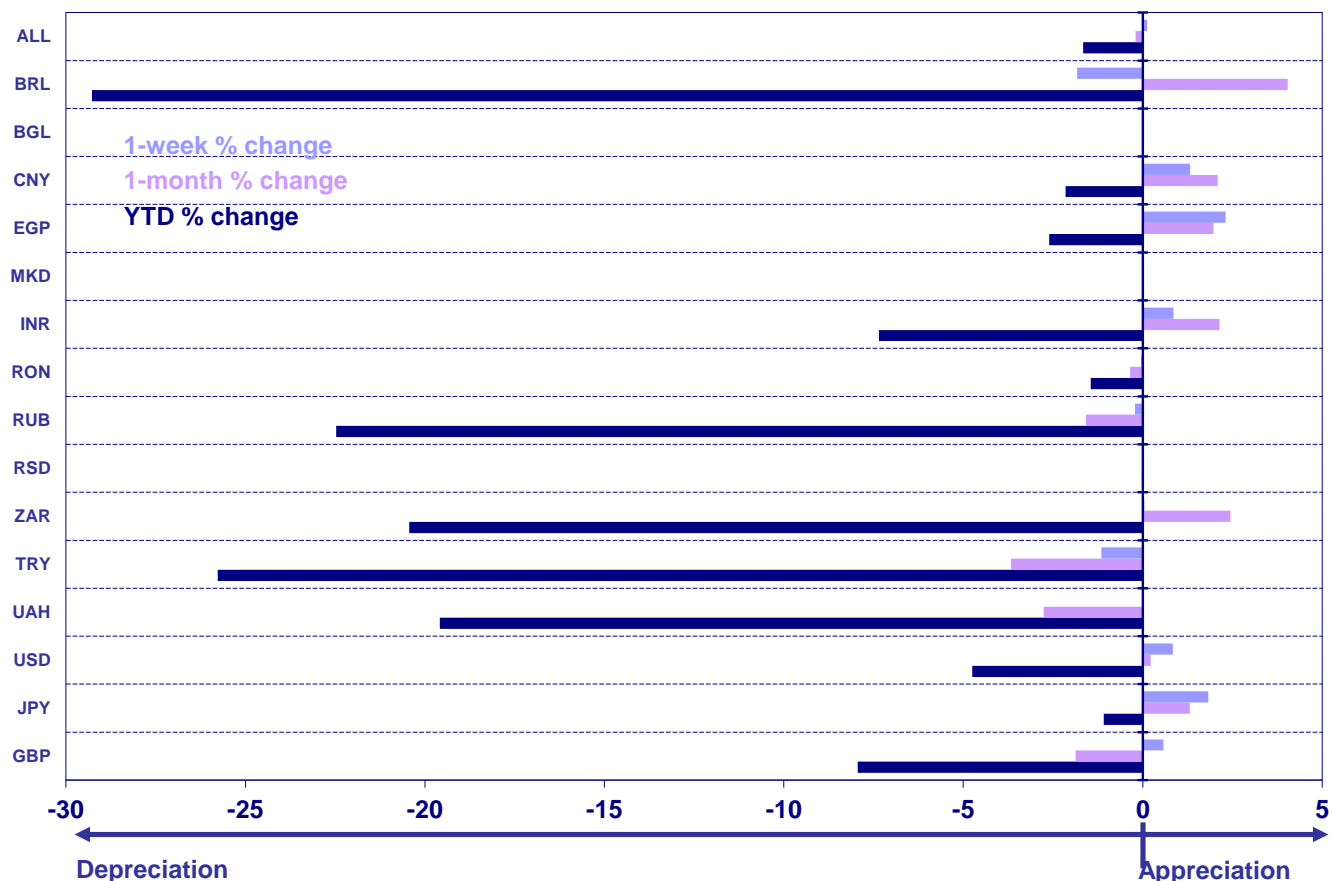
Against the EUR

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	123.7	0.1	-0.2	-1.7	-2.0	121.9	129.3	123.5	123.5	123.2	1.4	7.8
Brazil	BRL	6.37	-1.8	4.0	-29.3	-28.2	4.48	6.71	---	---	6.55	-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	7.98	1.3	2.1	-2.2	-2.0	7.54	8.32	---	---	8.24	0.6	-0.8
Egypt	EGP	18.40	2.3	2.0	-2.6	-3.2	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	86.4	0.9	2.1	-7.4	-9.9	77.2	89.4	---	---	---	-0.3	-3.9
Romania	RON	4.86	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-2.3	4.82	4.87	4.89	4.92	5.00	-2.8	0.6
Russia	RUB	89.6	-0.2	-1.6	-22.5	-21.7	67.7	90.4	90.8	91.8	94.1	15.1	-13.4
Serbia	RSD	117.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.5	117.7	117.5	117.5	---	0.6	0.2
S. Africa	ZAR	19.7	0.0	2.4	-20.4	-17.1	15.61	20.93	20.0	20.2	20.7	4.8	-9.9
Turkey	YTL	8.98	-1.2	-3.7	-25.8	-30.1	6.51	8.99	9.27	9.78	10.69	-9.2	-24.9
Ukraine	UAH	33.2	0.0	-2.8	-19.6	-19.5	26.35	33.44	---	---	---	18.6	6.0
US	USD	1.18	0.8	0.2	-4.7	-6.6	1.1	1.2	1.18	1.18	1.19	4.6	0.7
JAPAN	JPY	123.2	1.8	1.3	-1.1	-4.0	114.4	127.1	123.3	123.4	123.5	7.5	0.6
UK	GBP	0.92	0.6	-1.9	-7.9	-3.7	0.8	1.0	0.92	0.92	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 (September 21st 2020)





MONEY MARKETS. SEPTEMBER 21ST 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	2.2	---	9.7	---	---	1.5	5.4	---	11.5	5.0	6.1	---	0.1
T/N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	4.0	0.4	---	5.0	---	---	---
SW	0.7	1.9	---	2.3	-0.5	---	1.1	---	---	4.1	0.4	---	5.0	6.3	-0.5	0.1
1-Month	1.0	1.9	---	2.6	-0.5	---	1.2	3.7	2.0	4.3	0.7	12.3	4.9	8.5	-0.5	0.2
2-Month	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.3	0.8	12.6	4.9	---	---	0.2
3-Month	1.4	2.0	---	2.7	---	---	1.4	4.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	12.9	4.8	10.2	---	0.2
6-Month	1.7	2.2	---	2.9	---	---	1.6	---	2.0	4.8	1.2	13.1	4.7	---	---	0.3
1-Year	2.1	2.7	---	3.0	-0.1	---	1.8	---	2.1	4.7	---	13.3	4.6	---	-0.1	0.4

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

LOCAL DEBT MARKETS. SEPTEMBER 21ST 2020

	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine	EU	US
3-Month	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	---	3.4	---	4.2	---	10.5	---	---	-0.6	0.1
6-Month	---	---	---	---	---	13.6	---	3.5	2.6	4.2	3.3	11.2	---	7.8	-0.6	0.1
12-Month	---	---	-0.1	2.6	---	13.7	0.6	3.7	2.6	4.2	1.8	11.7	---	9.3	-0.6	0.1
2-Year	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	0.9	4.4	2.9	4.7	---	13.6	4.6	10.4	-0.7	0.1
3-Year	---	---	0.0	2.8	0.3	---	---	5.0	3.1	4.7	---	13.5	7.1	---	-0.8	0.2
5-Year	3.7	6.3	---	2.9	0.4	14.4	---	5.4	3.3	5.5	2.7	13.3	7.3	---	-0.7	0.3
7-Year	4.4	---	0.3	---	0.4	14.6	---	6.1	3.4	6.0	---	---	---	---	-0.7	0.5
10-Year	---	7.3	0.5	3.1	---	14.8	---	6.0	3.6	6.3	---	13.7	9.3	---	-0.5	0.7
15-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	6.5	---	6.5	---	---	9.9	---	-0.3	---
25-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	---	---
30-Year	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	11.5	---	-0.1	1.4

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

CORPORATE BONDS SUMMARY. SEPTEMBER 21ST 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	2.2	287	267
South Africa	Standard Bank Group Ltd 5.95% '29	USD	BB/Baa3	31/5/2029	400	4.9	470	463
	FirstRand Bank Ltd 6.25% '28	USD	NA/NA	23/4/2028	500	4.5	441	437
	Arcelik AS 3.875% '21	EUR	BB+/NA	16/9/2021	350	3.8	428	415
	Garanti Bank 5.25% '22	USD	NA/Ba3	13/9/2022	750	5.6	545	528
	Turkiye Is Bankasi 6% '22	USD	NA/B2	24/10/2022	1,000	7.8	772	737
Turkey	Vakifbank 5.75% '23	USD	NA/B1	30/1/2023	650	7.9	775	734
	TSKB 5.5% '23	USD	NA/B2	16/1/2023	350	7.7	757	717
	Petkim 5.875% '23	USD	NA/B1	26/1/2023	500	6.1	598	579
	Koc Holding 5.25% '23	USD	BBB-/Ba2	15/3/2023	750	5.6	550	533

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP SPREADS. SEPTEMBER 21ST 2020

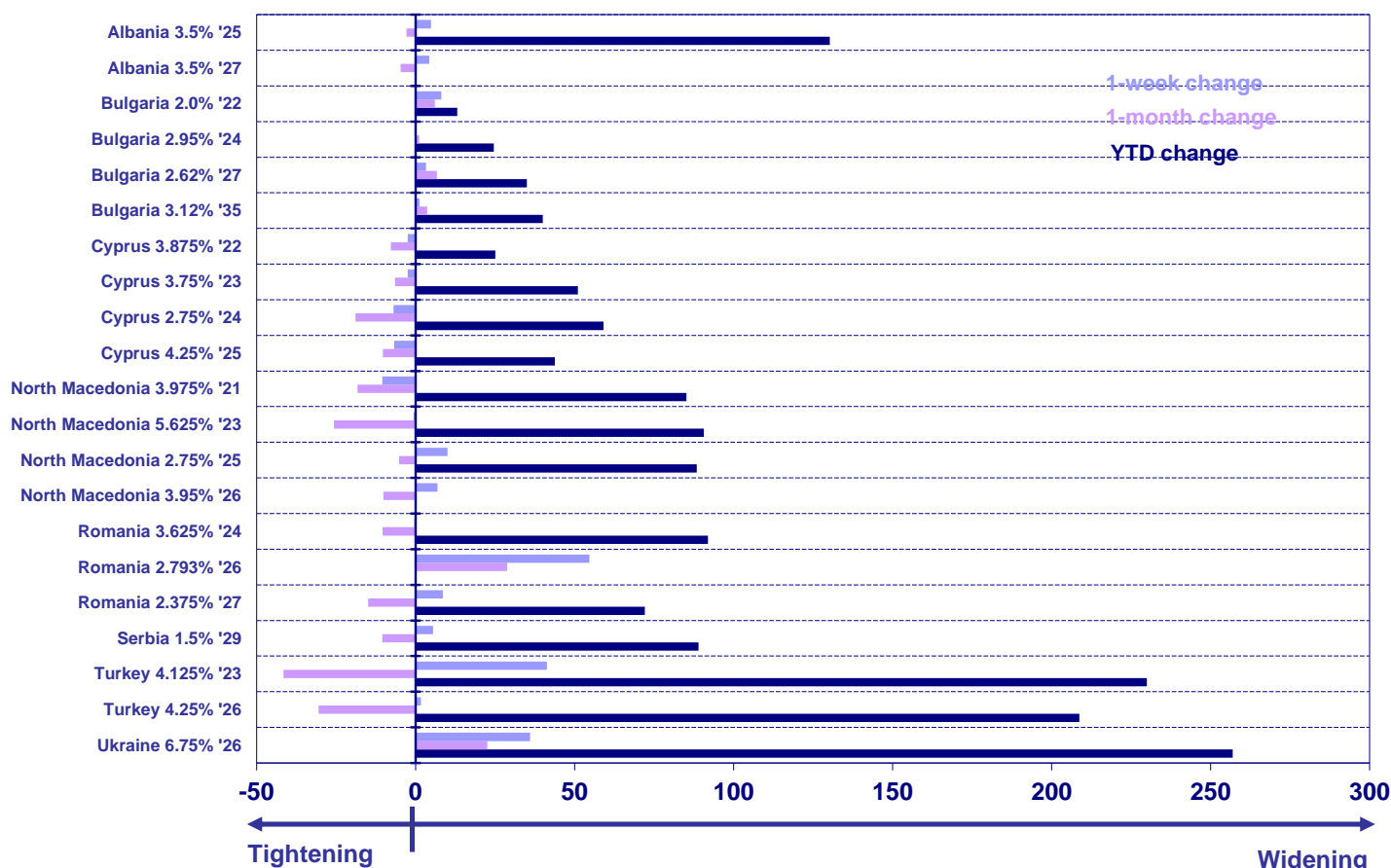
	Albania	Brazil	Bulgaria	China	Cyprus	Egypt	North Macedonia	India	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Turkey	S. Africa	Ukraine
5-Year	---	227	52	44	102	435	---	77	123	122	105	558	308	562
10-Year	---	293	102	78	115	537	---	85	154	175	123	580	363	578



EUR-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. SEPTEMBER 21ST 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	2.8	354	327
Albania 3.5% '27	EUR	B+/B1	16/6/2027	650	3.0	365	338
Bulgaria 2.0% '22	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2022	1.250	-0.1	61	38
Bulgaria 2.95% '24	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	3/9/2024	1.493	0.0	71	45
Bulgaria 2.62% '27	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2027	1.000	0.1	85	55
Bulgaria 1.12% '35	EUR	BBB-/Baa2	26/3/2035	900	1.1	140	132
Cyprus 1.875% '22	EUR	NA/Baa2	6/5/2022	1.000	0.1	78	57
Cyprus 1.75% '23	EUR	NA/Baa2	26/7/2023	1.000	0.3	109	87
Cyprus 2.75% '24	EUR	NA/Baa2	27/6/2024	850	0.4	115	90
Cyprus 4.25% '25	EUR	NA/Baa2	4/11/2025	1.000	0.4	112	92
North Macedonia 1.975% '21	EUR	BB-/NA	24/7/2021	500	1.5	203	608
North Macedonia 5.625% '23	EUR	BB-/NA	26/7/2023	450	1.9	262	249
North Macedonia 2.75% '25	EUR	BB-/NA	18/1/2025	500	2.1	283	254
North Macedonia 3.95% '26	EUR	BB-/NA	3/6/2026	700	2.3	299	277
Romania 1.625% '24	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	24/4/2024	1.250	0.9	166	146
Romania 2.793% '26	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	26/2/2026	1.300	3.8	261	336
Romania 2.375% '27	EUR	BBB-/BBB-	19/4/2027	2.000	1.5	212	189
Serbia 1.5% '29	EUR	BB/Baa3	26/6/2029	1.550	1.8	238	203
Turkey 4.125% '23	EUR	NR/Baa3	11/4/2023	1.000	4.4	515	481
Turkey 5.2% '26	EUR	NA/Baa3	16/2/2026	1.500	6.4	615	561
Ukraine 6.75% '26	EUR	B-/Caa2	20/6/2026	1.000	6.8	749	708

EUR-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (September 21st 2020)



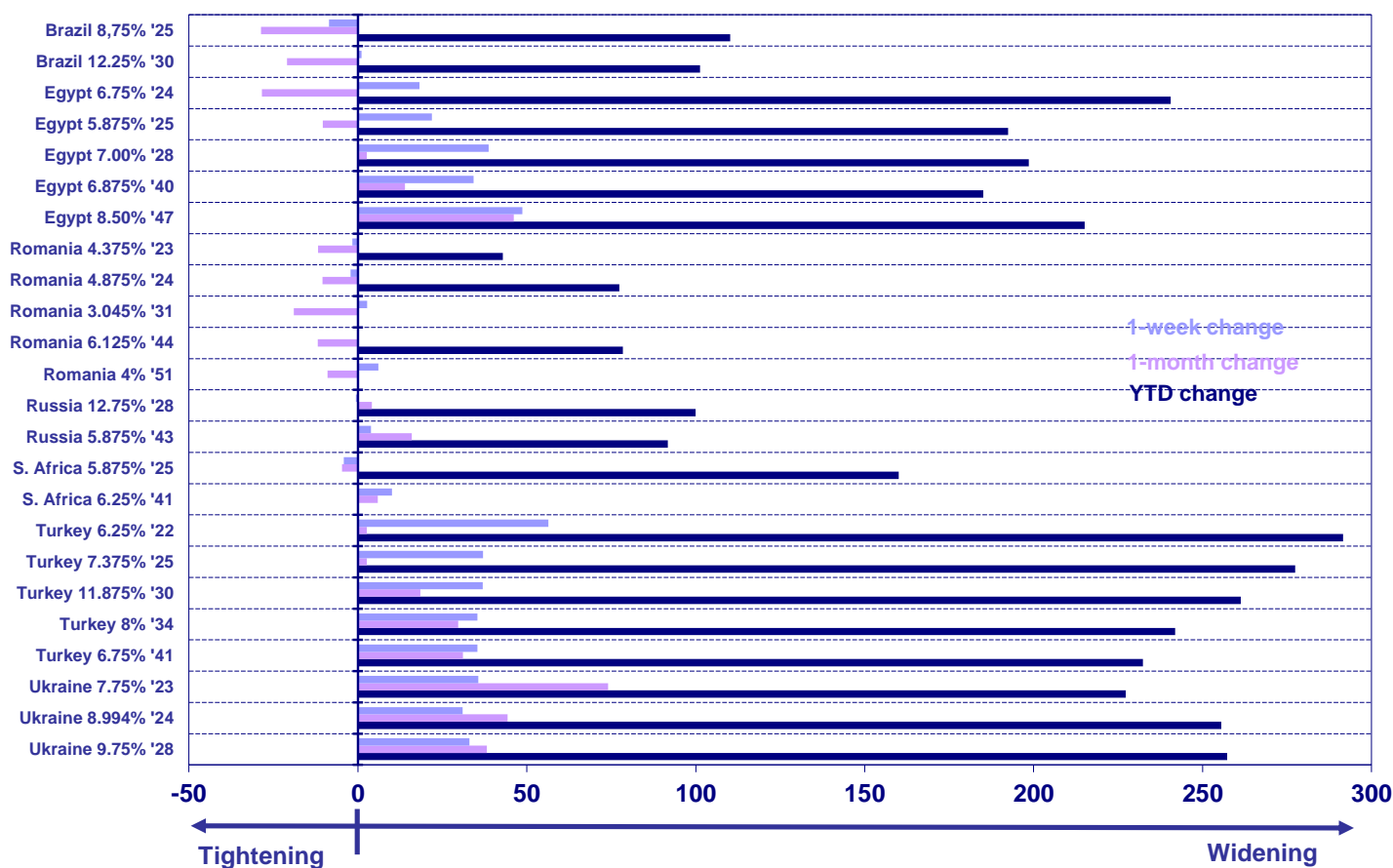
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



USD-DENOMINATED SOVEREIGN EUROBOND SUMMARY. SEPTEMBER 21ST 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	2.5	224	251
Brazil 12.25% '30	USD	NA/Ba2	6/3/2030	238	3.9	329	452
Egypt 6.75% '24	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2024	1,320	5.4	512	518
Egypt 5.875% '25	USD	B/B2	11/6/2025	1,500	5.0	478	477
Egypt 7.00% '28	USD	NA/B2	10/11/2028	1,320	6.4	598	592
Egypt 6.875% '40	USD	B/B2	30/4/2040	500	7.4	630	608
Egypt 8.50% '47	USD	NA/B2	31/1/2047	2,500	8.7	731	741
Romania 4.375% '23	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/8/2023	1,500	1.4	128	126
Romania 4.875% '24	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2024	1,000	1.6	143	141
Romania 3.045% '31	USD	BBB-/BBB-	14/2/2031	1,300	2.7	207	204
Romania 6.125% '44	USD	BBB-/BBB-	22/1/2044	1,000	3.8	261	336
Romania 4% '51	USD	BBB-/BBB-	14/2/2051	2,000	3.9	244	281
Russia 12.75% '28	USD	BBB-/Baa3	24/6/2028	2,500	2.5	206	279
Russia 5.875% '43	USD	BBB-/Baa3	16/9/2043	1,500	3.4	223	295
S. Africa 5.875% '25	USD	BB/Baa3	16/9/2025	2,000	4.1	382	388
S. Africa 6.25% '41	USD	BB/Baa3	8/3/2041	750	6.3	513	522
Turkey 6.25% '22	USD	NR/Ba3	26/9/2022	2,500	6.0	590	575
Turkey 7.375% '25	USD	NR/Ba3	5/2/2025	3,250	6.7	641	639
Turkey 11.875% '30	USD	NR/Ba3	15/1/2030	1,500	7.5	680	792
Turkey 8% '34	USD	NR/Ba3	14/2/2034	1,500	7.6	695	682
Turkey 6.75% '41	USD	NR/Ba3	14/1/2041	3,000	7.8	656	586
Ukraine 7.75% '23	USD	B-/Caa1	1/9/2023	1,355	6.1	590	591
Ukraine 8.994% '24	USD	B-/Caa1	1/2/2024	750	6.5	640	649
Ukraine 9.75% '28	USD	B-/Caa1	1/11/2028	1,600	7.8	736	765

USD-Denominated Eurobond Spreads (September 21st 2020)



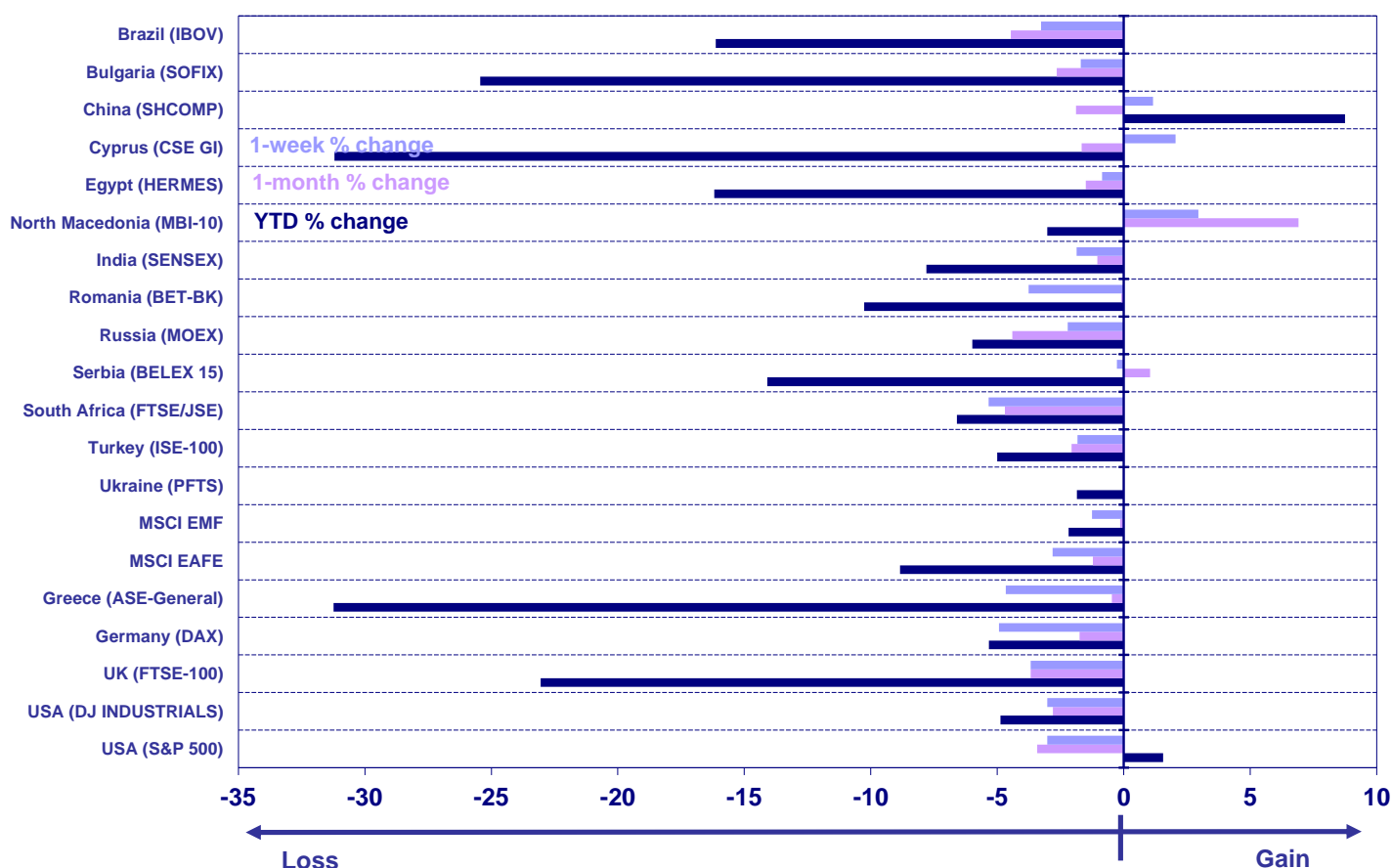
Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



STOCK MARKETS PERFORMANCE. SEPTEMBER 21ST 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)	96,991	-3.3	-4.5	-16.1	-7.3	61,691	119,593	-40.8	31.6	0.8	15.0	2.5
Bulgaria (SOFIX)	424	-1.7	-2.7	-25.4	-26.1	401	587	-25.4	-4.4	-4.4	-12.3	-12.3
China (SHCOMP)	3,317	1.2	-1.9	8.7	11.4	2,647	3,459	6.0	22.3	0.8	-24.6	-25.2
Cyprus (CSE GI)	45	2.1	-1.7	-31.2	-32.7	43	68	-31.2	-2.6	-2.6	-3.9	-3.9
Egypt (HERMES)	1,075	-0.9	-1.5	-16.2	-14.9	756	1,290	-18.4	0.4	0.8	-11.1	-11.1
North Macedonia (MBI)	4,508	2.9	6.9	-3.0	6.0	3,256	5,015	-3.0	34.0	34.0	36.6	36.6
India (SENSEX)	38,034	-1.9	-1.0	-7.8	-2.7	25,639	42,274	-14.8	14.4	0.9	5.9	1.6
Romania (BET-BK)	1,698	-3.8	-0.1	-10.3	-4.1	1,356	1,979	-11.6	29.7	0.9	-11.6	-11.1
Russia (MOEX)	2,864	-2.2	-4.4	-6.0	2.8	2,074	3,227	-27.2	30.8	0.8	10.3	-3.9
Serbia (BELEX-15)	689	-0.3	1.0	-14.1	-8.7	605	819	-14.1	5.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
South Africa (FTSE/JSE)	53,319	-5.3	-4.7	-6.6	-4.1	37,178	59,105	-25.7	8.2	0.9	-11.4	-20.1
Turkey (ISE 100)	1,087	-1.8	-2.1	-5.0	8.7	819	1,245	-29.5	25.4	0.9	-20.9	-40.5
Ukraine (PFTS)	500	0.0	0.0	-1.9	-4.1	499	537	-21.7	-8.9	0.8	77.5	88.1
MSCI EMF	1,090	-1.3	-0.1	-2.2	7.4	752	1,151	-6.8	15.4	0.9	-16.6	-12.8
MSCI EAFE	1,857	-2.8	-1.2	-8.8	-2.5	1,354	2,058	-13.2	18.4	0.9	-16.1	-12.3
Greece (ASE-General)	630	-4.7	-0.5	-31.2	-26.9	470	949	-31.2	49.5	49.5	-23.6	-23.6
Germany (XETRA DAX)	12,542	-4.9	-1.7	-5.3	1.6	8,256	13,795	-5.3	25.5	25.5	-18.3	-18.3
UK (FTSE-100)	5,804	-3.7	-3.3	-23.0	-20.8	4,899	7,690	-29.2	12.1	0.9	-12.5	-13.5
USA (DJ INDUSTRIALS)	27,148	-3.0	-2.8	-4.9	0.7	18,214	29,569	-9.4	22.3	0.9	-5.6	-1.3
USA (S&P 500)	3,281	-3.0	-3.4	1.6	9.7	2,192	3,588	-3.3	28.9	0.9	-6.2	-1.9

Equity Indices (September 21st 2020)



Sources: Reuters & NBG estimates



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