

U.S. real GDP increased by +6.5% at an annual rate in Q2.2021, picking up from the already strong +6.3% in Q1.2021

- The Federal Reserve kept interest rates unchanged, as expected, at 0%-0.25%. Large-scale asset purchases of, at least, \$120 billion per month will continue, until substantial further progress has been made toward its maximum employment and price stability goals.
- The U.S. economy has made progress toward these goals, albeit the labor market is still "some way away" from justifying tapering, according to Chair Powell. The economy remains circa 7 million jobs short of its pre-pandemic level and 9 million jobs short of its pre-pandemic trend (see graph below), although the pace of job creation has accelerated, from an average of 518k per month in Q1 to an average of 567k in Q2.
- The pace of jobs recovery is expected to remain strong, going forward, with non-farm payrolls at +875k in July (data due on August 6th). Having said that, the decision when to announce to slow down asset purchases will depend on the flow of labor market data. There are two job reports before the September 22nd FOMC meeting.
- U.S. real GDP growth was 6.5% qoq saar in Q2:2021 (12.2% yoy), broadly the same pace as in Q1 and below consensus expectations of 8.4%. The details of the report were constructive for growth, going forward (see Economics). As a result, the level of real GDP climbed slightly above (0.8%) its prior peak reached in Q4:2019, though remains circa 2% below its pre-pandemic trend.
- Looking forward, U.S. growth is expected to slowdown slightly, albeit continuing to grow at a significant average rate of 6% (annualized) in H2:2021. Business surveys support that view, with the ISM manufacturing remaining strong, albeit decelerating slightly to 59.5 in July from 60.6 in June.
- The S&P500 surpassed the 4,400 threshold, hovering around all-time highs. Inflation-adjusted U.S. Government bond yields have declined to almost historical lows, with the 10-Year real yield at -1.18%. Low long-term real interest rates have been critical in supporting valuations, albeit from a dividend-discount model valuation perspective, have limited room to decline without escalating equity risk premia.
- The U.S. equity market has also been supported by strong earnings growth. 2021 EPS estimates have been revised up by 19% since early January to \$198. Regarding Q2 earnings season, so far, roughly 68% of the S&P500 has reported, and 86% have beaten earnings estimates versus a 5-year average of 75%. Apple, Facebook and Microsoft topped analysts' estimates by a wide margin, albeit price reaction was tepid. The bar for rewarding positive EPS surprises has moved higher.
- As a result of decelerating macro economic uncertainty and strong earnings' outlook, many companies have increased or reinstated share repurchase programs, following a decline of 25% to \$528 bn in 2020.
- Indeed, in Q1:2021, S&P500 companies spent \$171.5 billion on stock repurchases, with the Technology sector accounting for nearly 1/3 of the envelope. In Q2, Banks (e.g. JPM, GS, MS, WF) led the increase, as the Fed gave the green light to resume share buybacks. Overall, in 2021, buybacks are expected to increase by c. 35% year-over-year to \$720 billion (see graph page 3).

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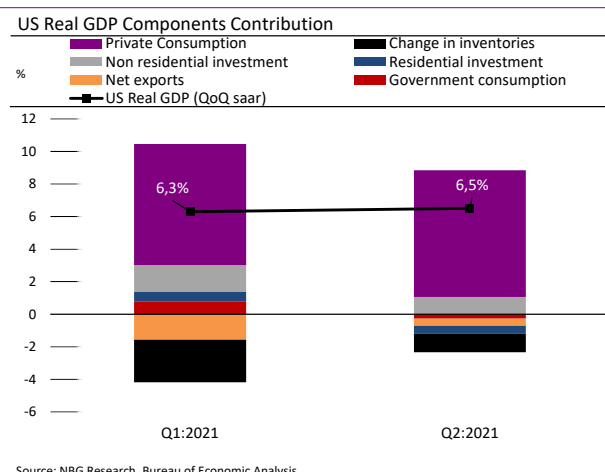
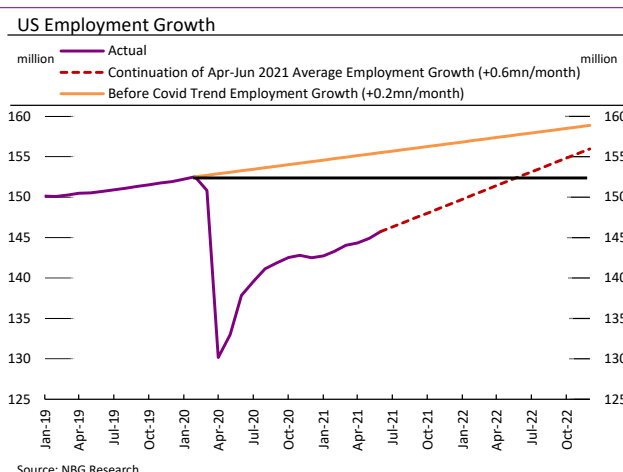
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Charts of the week



US real GDP in Q2:2021 returned to pre-pandemic levels

- **Real GDP growth remained solid in Q2:21, increasing by 6.5% qoq saar (following a +6.3% qoq saar in the previous quarter), albeit below consensus estimates for +8.4%.** The annual growth came out at +12.2%, from +0.5% in Q1:21, being also boosted by favorable base effects. Notably, real GDP in Q2:21, surpassed its pre-pandemic levels (+0.8% compared with Q4:19.)
- Regarding the composition of GDP in Q2:21, **personal consumption** surged by +11.8% qoq saar (+16.2% yoy), from +11.4% qoq saar in Q1:21 and was the major contributor to the headline figure (+7.8 pps). Recall that private consumption continued to be boosted by: i) large pent-up savings and; ii) the re-opening of the economy which freed spending opportunities. Adding from March 2020 to June 2021 the monthly households' savings in excess of norm -- as proxied by their monthly average figure during 2019 -- excess savings are circa \$2.5 tn or 11.8% of 2019 GDP), on the back of both suppressed spending opportunities during the lockdown periods and income support from massive fiscal stimuli, a large part of which, was directed towards households.
- Furthermore, **business investment** increased by 8.0% qoq saar (+1.1 pp to overall GDP growth | +12.9% qoq saar in the previous quarter), with the annual pace of growth standing at +13.0% yoy. Equipment spending rose by 13.0% qoq saar (+26.3% yoy), investment in intellectual property products increased by 10.7% qoq saar (+11.1% yoy), whereas non-residential structures fell by 7.0% qoq saar (-6.6% yoy). On the other hand, **residential investment** declined by 9.8% qoq saar (-0.5 pps from overall GDP growth), albeit following three quarters of sharp rise (+35.9% qoq saar, on average). The annual pace of growth stood at a robust +21.7% yoy. **Inventories** subtracted further 1.1 pp from the headline figure from -2.6 in Q1. In addition, **net exports** posed a drag of 0.4 pps from -1.6 in Q1, as the growth of imports (+7.8% qoq saar | +30.8% yoy), outpaced the respective trend for exports (+6.0% qoq saar | +18.2% yoy). Finally, **government consumption expenditures & gross investment** were down by 1.5% qoq saar (-0.3 pps contribution | unchanged compared with a year ago).

Euro area real GDP overshoot expectations in Q2:21

- **The 1st preliminary estimate for euro area GDP growth in Q2:21 came out at +2.0% qoq (+8.3% on an annualized basis | +13.7% yoy), from -0.3% qoq (-1.3% on an annualized basis | -1.3% yoy) in the previous quarter.** The Q2:21 outcome exceeded consensus estimates for +1.5% qoq, whereas the analytical breakdown per expenditure component is due in early-September.
- Country-wise, Germany's GDP growth was +1.5% qoq (9.2% yoy), from -1.8% qoq (-3.1% yoy) in Q1:21. In France, GDP growth was +0.9% qoq (+18.7% yoy), after being broadly stable on a quarterly basis in Q1:21 (+1.7% yoy). At the same time, economies with a relatively high exposure to international travel and contact-intensive sectors, over-performed in Q2:21, as pandemic-related restrictions were eased. Indeed, in Italy, GDP growth was +2.7% qoq (+17.3% yoy) from +0.2% qoq (-0.7% yoy) in Q1:21. Finally, in Spain, GDP growth was +2.8% qoq (+19.8% yoy) from -0.4% qoq (-4.2% yoy) in the previous quarter.

Recall that the weight (as % of GDP in gross value added terms, with latest available data as of 2018), of the sectors most directly and heavily impacted by pandemic-related restrictions, i.e.: i) accommodation & food services; ii) air transport; iii) travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities and; iv) arts, entertainment and recreation, stands at 3.5% in Germany, 4.8% in France, 5.4% in Italy and 8.9% in Spain.

Euro area core CPI inflation matched expectations in July

- **According to the "flash" estimate, headline inflation was +2.2% yoy in July, compared with +1.9% yoy in June and versus consensus estimates for +2.0%.** The aforementioned acceleration, was due to energy prices increasing by 14.1% yoy in July, from +12.6% yoy in the previous month and the annual pace of growth for food, alcohol & tobacco rising to +1.5% from +0.8% in June, with the latter being mostly due to favorable base effects. More importantly, core inflation (which excludes the effects of energy and food components) came out at +0.7% yoy, from +0.9% yoy in June, in line with expectations.
- Elevated inflation volatility is expected in the course of 2021 and 2022, due to base effects related with energy prices, albeit also related in part to temporary (technical) factors, namely changes in the CPI basket weights reflecting changed consumption patterns in the context of the pandemic and impacts from pandemic-related policies regarding indirect taxes. Further distortions due to base effects are likely in the short term, as activities re-open in travel, tourism, food services and drinking places.
- Looking forward, the outlook for inflation remains closely linked to the path of the post-pandemic recovery, alongside the timing of the resolution of the current (international) supply chain bottlenecks, which drive up production costs. According to our estimates, headline inflation will hover around 1.4% to 1.6% yoy in H2:2021. We expect headline inflation to gradually ease as of early-2022 and to average +1.4% yoy in 2022 (+1.5% yoy, according to the European Central Bank's staff projections in June).

China's PMIs indicated a deceleration of manufacturing activity in July

- **July PMIs deteriorated slightly in the manufacturing sector, undershooting expectations, albeit remaining above the expansion/contraction threshold of 50.** Specifically, the Caixin/Markit manufacturing PMI was 50.3 from 51.3 in June, below consensus estimates for 51. Similarly, the "official" manufacturing PMI, i.e. the one from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China was 50.4 in July, from 50.9 in the previous month, below expectations for a broadly unchanged outcome.
- At the same time, the official nonmanufacturing PMI (which covers the services and construction sectors) was little changed, at 53.3 in July from 53.5, in line with consensus estimates. The moderate easing was solely due to the construction sub-index (-2.6 pts to 57.5, likely due to unfavorable weather conditions), while its services peer increased slightly (+0.2 pts to 52.5).

Equities

- Global equity markets were stable on a weekly basis, with the MSCI ACWI down slightly, by 0.4%.** Robust corporate earnings reports validate elevated equity valuations, albeit the rise in Covid-19 cases and concerns over China's regulatory crackdown trimmed risk appetite. Developed markets (-0.1% wow | +14% ytd) outperformed their emerging markets peers (-2.6% wow | -1% ytd). The latter has been weighted down by Chinese equity markets (CSI 300: -5.5% wow | -8% ytd) as investors worried over the impact of tighter government regulations on private education (e.g. New Oriental, Gaotu) and Technology (e.g. Didi). However, on Monday, the CSI300 rose by 2.6% after Chinese officials commented that will seek closer cooperation with its US counterpart and will support overseas listings. The S&P500 ended the week down by -0.4% (+17% ytd), with Consumer Discretionary sector leading the decline (-2.6% wow) Specifically, Amazon fell by 9% wow (+2% ytd) after the company's sales outlook fell short of analysts' expectations (\$113.1 billion versus estimates of \$115 billion). Overall, positive corporate earnings surprises continue. Specifically, out of the 345 S&P 500 companies that have reported Q2:2021 results, the 86% of them have exceeded consensus EPS estimates (5-year average: 75%), with consensus analyst expectations for EPS growth standing at +87% yoy (the highest growth rate since Q4:09) versus +52% yoy in the previous quarter (+41% for 2021). On the other side of the Atlantic, the Eurostoxx was flat on a weekly basis (+15% ytd), with Energy (+1.3% wow) and Banks (+1.6% wow) recording gains.

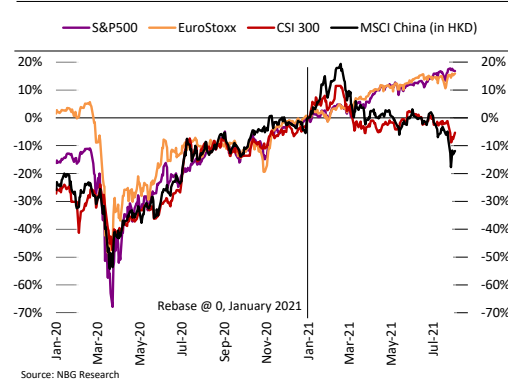
Fixed Income

- Government bond yields declined in the past week.** Specifically, the US 10-year yield declined by -5 bps wow to 1.22%. The 10Yr Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) were down 11 bps on a weekly basis to -1.18% (an all-time low), while 10Yr inflation breakeven rates (reflecting inflation expectations) rose 6 bps wow to 2.40%. In Germany, 10-year yield fell by 4 bps wow to -0.46% (5½ months low). Note that Germany's 10-year government bond yield fell 25 basis points in July, the biggest monthly drop since August 2019, while Inflation-Protected Securities yields were down by 36 bps to -2%. In Italy and in Spain, 10-year government bond yields were broadly stable at 0.62% and 0.27% respectively. On the other hand, the 10-year Greek government bond yield fell by 5 bps wow to 0.61% (seven-month low), while 5-year government bond yield fell by 4 bps wow to an all-time low of -0.14%. Note that Greek government bonds have been strongly supported by ECB purchases (€29.4 bn), as 10-year yields have declined by c. 300 bps since March 2020. **Corporate bond spreads were flat in the past week.** Indeed, EUR and USD Investment Grade spreads were stable over the week at 91 bps and 84 bps, respectively. In the high yield spectrum, euro area spreads were flat at 306 bps while US HY bond spreads rose by 4 bps to 326 bps.

FX and Commodities

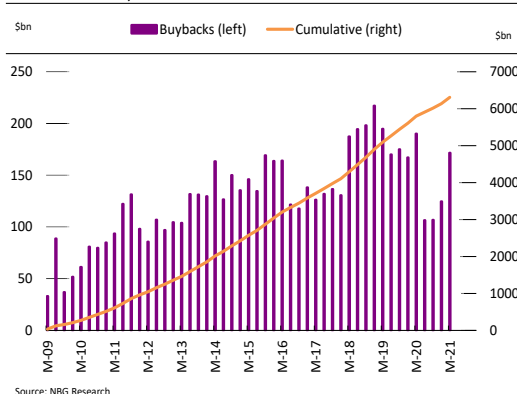
- In foreign exchange markets, the British Pound rose in the past week on the back of fading Delta variant risks.** Indeed, daily new cases have dropped by 40% from the recent peak on July 21st. Overall, the British Pound rose by 0.5% in NEER terms and by +1.1% wow against the US dollar to \$1.39. Meanwhile, the latter declined by 0.8% against a basket of trade-weighted currencies (DXY) and by the euro to \$1.187. **Finally, in commodities, oil prices rose in the past week to a 2-weeks high, due to the largest-than-expected weekly decline in US crude oil inventories** (-4.1 million barrels to 436 million barrels for the week ending July 23rd vs estimates for -2.9 million barrels). Overall, Brent ended the week up by 2.3% to \$75.4/barrel (+47% ytd), and the WTI by 2.3% to \$74/barrel (+52% ytd). Meanwhile, gold prices rose in the past week (+0.7% to \$1814/ounce | -4% ytd) supported by the weaker USD and lower US real rates.

Equities Performance 2020-2021



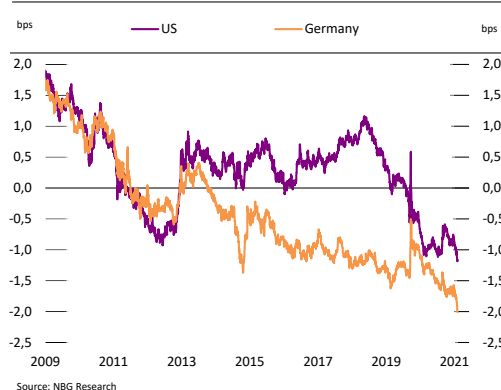
Graph 1.

S&P500 Share Buybacks



Graph 2.

US vs Germany 10-Year Real Yields



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "We're looking at a tapering asset purchases. We're clearly a ways away from considering raising interest rates... I'm not meaning to suggest anything about a particular time at which we might taper because we really have not made that decision.", **Fed Chair, Jerome Powell, July 28th 2021.**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	July 30th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	July 30th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0,46	-0,30	-0,20	-0,10	Euro area	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	1,22	1,40	1,50	1,60	US	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25
UK	0,57	0,95	1,00	1,09	UK	0,10	0,10	0,08	0,06
Japan	0,02	0,13	0,16	0,18	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10

Currency	July 30th	3-month	6-month	12-month	July 30th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1,19	1,17	1,18	1,20	USD/JPY	110	108	108	107
EUR/GBP	0,85	0,87	0,86	0,86	GBP/USD	1,39	1,35	1,37	1,40
EUR/JPY	130	127	128	129					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20a	Q3:20a	Q4:20a	2020a	Q1:21a	Q2:21a	Q3:21f	Q4:21f	2021f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2,3	0,6	-9,1	-2,9	-2,3	-3,4	0,5	12,2	6,0	6,3	6,2
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	-5,1	-31,2	33,8	4,5	-	6,3	6,5	6,5	6,0	-
Private Consumption	2,2	-6,9	-33,4	41,4	3,4	-3,8	11,4	11,8	3,7	3,4	8,1
Government Consumption	2,2	3,7	3,9	-2,1	-0,5	2,5	4,2	-1,5	1,9	1,9	1,0
Investment	3,2	-2,3	-30,4	27,5	17,7	-2,7	13,0	3,0	1,2	4,0	8,1
Residential	-0,9	20,4	-30,7	59,9	34,4	6,8	13,3	-9,8	-0,9	1,2	10,5
Non-residential	4,3	-8,1	-30,3	18,7	12,5	-5,3	12,9	8,0	3,7	4,8	7,6
Inventories Contribution	0,1	-1,0	-4,6	6,6	1,4	-0,6	-3,7	-1,6	2,4	2,8	-0,1
Net Exports Contribution	-0,2	0,1	1,4	-5,6	-2,4	-0,2	-2,0	-0,7	0,6	-0,3	-1,6
Exports	-0,1	-16,3	-59,9	54,5	22,5	-13,6	-2,9	6,0	16,1	9,7	6,2
Imports	1,2	-13,1	-53,1	89,2	31,3	-8,9	9,3	7,8	6,9	8,0	13,8
Inflation (3)	1,8	2,1	0,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,9	4,9	5,4	4,9	4,3

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)	1,4	-3,2	-14,4	-4,0	-4,6	-6,5	-1,3	13,7	3,2	5,2	4,9
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	-13,6	-38,5	59,9	-2,5	-	-1,3	8,3	8,8	5,2	-
Private Consumption	1,4	-16,5	-41,6	69,5	-11,1	-8,0	-8,6	10,2	13,0	8,5	2,6
Government Consumption	1,7	0,0	-10,0	23,2	1,8	1,4	-0,8	1,7	0,6	0,6	2,5
Investment	6,6	-17,3	-57,5	63,1	10,9	-7,6	0,5	10,7	11,1	7,7	6,4
Inventories Contribution	-0,3	1,1	-0,4	-5,9	2,1	-0,4	2,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,3	0,2
Net Exports Contribution	-0,8	-1,6	1,4	10,6	-0,9	-0,4	1,1	0,6	0,1	-0,7	1,4
Exports	2,4	-13,5	-56,0	85,1	16,6	-9,4	2,6	8,9	9,6	4,7	9,2
Imports	4,5	-11,0	-59,0	55,3	20,9	-9,2	0,4	8,5	10,3	6,8	6,7
Inflation	1,2	1,1	0,2	0,0	-0,3	0,3	1,0	1,8	2,7	2,8	2,1

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>

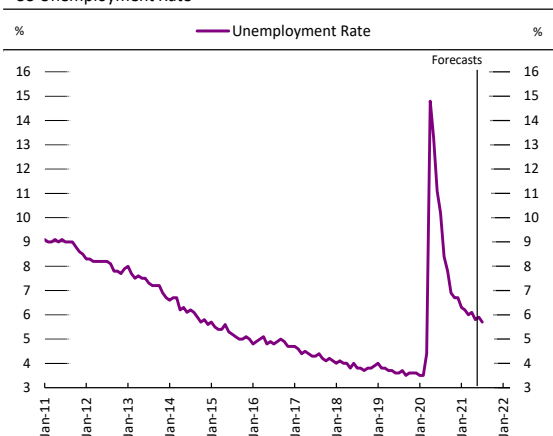
Economic Calendar

In the US, attention turns to the labor report for July that is released on August 6th. Consensus expects NFPs of +875k from +850k in June, average weekly earnings of +0.3% mom and +3.9% yoy (from +0.3% and +3.6% yoy) and unemployment rate of 5.7% from 5.9%.

In the Euro area, retail sales for June are released on Wednesday. The monthly figure is expected to decelerate at +1.7% mom from +4.6% mom in the previous month.

In the UK, the Bank of England is expected to keep interest rates unchanged at 0.10% and the asset purchase target at £845 billion. The central bank is set to unveil its new economic forecasts.

US Unemployment Rate



Economic News Calendar for the period: July 27 - August 9, 2021

Tuesday 27				Wednesday 28				Thursday 29						
US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P			
S&P Case/Shiller house price index 20 (YoY)	May	16.33%	+ 16.99%	15.01%	Fed announces its intervention rate	July 28	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	GDP (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:21	8.4%	- 6.5%	6.3%
Conference board consumer confidence	July	123.9	+ 129.1	128.9	UK Nationwide House Px NSA YoY	July	11.9%	- 10.5%	13.4%	Personal consumption (QoQ, annualized)	Q2:21	10.5%	+ 11.8%	11.4%
Durable goods orders (MoM)	June	2.2%	- 0.8%	3.2%						Pending home sales (MoM)	June	0.0%	- 1.9%	8.3%
Durable goods orders ex transportation (MoM)	June	0.8%	- 0.3%	0.5%						Initial Jobless Claims (k)	July 24	385	- 400	424
EURO AREA										Continuing Claims (k)	July 17	3183	- 3269	3262
M3 money supply (YoY)	June	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%						EURO AREA				
										Economic confidence indicator	July	118.2	+ 119.0	117.9
Friday 30				EURO AREA				Monday 2						
US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P			
PCE Deflator (YoY)	June	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	GDP (QoQ)	Q2:21	1.5%	+ 2.0%	-0.3%	ISM Manufacturing	July	61.0	- 59.5	60.6
PCE Core Deflator (YoY)	June	3.7%	- 3.5%	3.4%	GDP (YoY)	Q2:21	13.2%	+ 13.7%	-1.3%	Construction spending (MoM)	June	0.4%	- 0.1%	-0.2%
Personal income (MoM)	June	-0.3%	+ 0.1%	-2.2%	CPI estimate (YoY)	July	2.0%	+ 2.2%	1.9%	GERMANY				
Personal spending (MoM)	June	0.7%	+ 1.0%	-0.1%	Core CPI (YoY)	July	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	Retail sales (MoM)	June	2.0%	+ 4.2%	4.6%
JAPAN					Unemployment Rate	June	7.9%	+ 7.7%	8.0%	Retail sales (YoY)	June	3.0%	+ 6.2%	-1.8%
Unemployment rate	June	3.0%	+ 2.9%	3.0%	GERMANY					CHINA				
Retail sales (MoM)	June	2.7%	+ 3.1%	-0.3%	GDP (QoQ)	Q2:21	2.0%	- 1.5%	-2.1%	Manufacturing PMI	July	50.8	- 50.4	50.9
Retail sales (YoY)	June	0.2%	- 0.1%	8.3%	GDP (wda, YoY)	Q2:21	9.6%	- 9.2%	-3.1%	Caixin PMI Manufacturing	July	51.0	- 50.3	51.3
Industrial Production (MoM)	June	5.0%	+ 6.2%	-6.5%										
Industrial Production (YoY)	June	20.7%	+ 22.6%	21.1%										
Tuesday 3				Wednesday 4				Thursday 5						
US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P			
Factory Goods Orders	June	1.0%	..	1.7%	ADP Employment Change (k)	July	650	..	692	Trade balance (\$bn)	June	-74.0	..	-71.2
					EURO AREA					Initial Jobless Claims (k)	July 31	382	..	400
					Retail sales (MoM)	June	1.7%	..	4.6%	Continuing Claims (k)	July 24	3260	..	3269
					Retail sales (YoY)	June	4.4%	..	9.0%	UK				
										Markit/CIPS UK Construction PMI	July	64.4	..	66.3
										Bank of England Inflation Report				
										BoE announces its intervention rate	August 5	0.10%	..	0.10%
										EURO AREA				
										ECB publishes its Economic bulletin				
Friday 6				GERMANY				Monday 9						
US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P	US	S	A	P			
Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (k)	July	875	..	850	Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	June	0.5%	..	-0.3%	CHINA				
Change in Private Payrolls (k)	July	750	..	662	Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	June	7.9%	..	17.3%	CPI (YoY)	July	0.8%	..	1.1%
Unemployment rate	July	5.7%	..	5.9%										
Average Hourly Earnings MoM	July	0.3%	..	0.3%	CHINA									
Average Hourly Earnings YoY	July	3.9%	..	3.6%	Exports (YoY)	July	20.0%	..	32.2%					
Average weekly hours (hrs)	July	34.7	..	34.7	Imports (YoY)	July	34.0%	..	36.7%					
Underemployment rate	July	9.8%										
Labor Force Participation Rate	July	61.7%	..	61.6%										
JAPAN														
Leading Index	June	104.2	..	102.6										
Coincident Index	June	94.0	..	92.1										

Source: NBG Research
S: Consensus Analysts Survey, A: Actual Outcome, P: Previous Outcome

Equity Markets (in local currency)

Developed Markets						Emerging Markets					
		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
US	S&P 500	4395	-0,4	17,0	35,4	47,5	MSCI Emerging Markets	71753	-2,7	0,1	15,7
Japan	NIKKEI 225	27284	-1,0	-0,6	22,1	26,8	MSCI Asia	1101	-3,6	-2,1	14,3
UK	FTSE 100	7032	0,1	8,9	17,4	-7,3	China	94	-6,1	-13,1	-1,7
Canada	S&P/TSX	20288	0,5	16,4	24,5	23,7	Korea	976	-1,9	5,4	37,2
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	25961	-5,0	-4,7	5,1	-6,5	MSCI Latin America	102031	-1,5	2,1	15,9
Euro area	EuroStoxx	458	-0,2	15,2	30,2	21,9	Brazil	374634	-2,6	0,2	12,3
Germany	DAX 30	15544	-0,8	13,3	25,6	27,5	Mexico	46600	1,4	14,6	35,0
France	CAC 40	6613	0,7	19,1	36,3	19,8	MSCI Europe	6740	1,4	12,3	26,4
Italy	FTSE/MIB	25363	0,9	14,1	31,9	18,5	Russia	1505	1,1	13,9	26,7
Spain	IBEX-35	8676	-0,5	7,5	24,0	-3,3	Turkey	1563403	4,0	-7,6	17,8

World Market Sectors (MSCI Indices)

in US Dollar terms						in local currency					
		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Energy		157,2	2,0	21,7	30,5	-20,1	Energy	157,7	1,6	21,9	27,7
Materials		360,1	2,9	12,9	34,4	40,5	Materials	335,7	2,4	14,5	32,4
Industrials		343,1	0,0	12,7	38,0	32,3	Industrials	333,9	-0,3	14,6	37,9
Consumer Discretionary		414,9	-1,6	10,1	37,9	57,8	Consumer Discretionary	396,8	-1,8	11,5	38,2
Consumer Staples		278,5	0,1	5,2	12,0	15,6	Consumer Staples	273,3	-0,3	6,3	11,2
Healthcare		353,2	0,3	13,0	20,0	42,9	Healthcare	344,2	0,0	14,1	19,8
Financials		142,0	0,9	18,9	44,8	21,6	Financials	139,8	0,6	20,0	43,1
IT		517,5	-0,6	16,7	41,6	87,8	IT	499,0	-0,8	17,3	41,7
Comm. Services		111,2	-1,4	18,2	39,2	52,2	Comm. Services	115,6	-1,5	19,0	39,3
Utilities		155,2	0,0	1,2	7,6	11,7	Utilities	156,3	-0,3	2,1	6,9

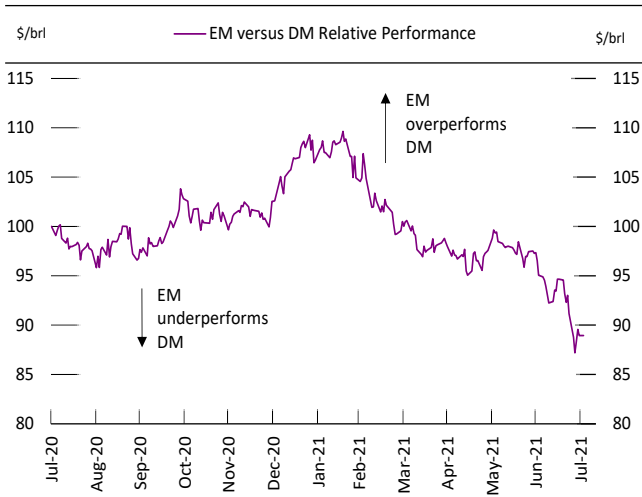
Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields						Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)				
	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
US	1,22	1,28	0,92	0,55	2,06	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	104	108	79	43
Germany	-0,46	-0,42	-0,57	-0,54	0,59	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	53	57	55	32
Japan	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,30	Bunds 10Y/2Y	30	31	13	17
UK	0,57	0,58	0,20	0,09	1,49	Bunds 10Y/5Y	28	28	17	19
Greece	0,61	0,66	0,63	1,07	8,44	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)				
Ireland	-0,06	-0,05	-0,30	-0,14	2,29					
Italy	0,62	0,62	0,54	0,97	2,64	EM Inv. Grade (IG)	149	147	163	210
Spain	0,27	0,27	0,05	0,32	2,28	EM High yield	596	556	524	685
Portugal	0,17	0,19	0,03	0,32	3,75	US IG	91	92	103	141
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)						US High yield	326	322	386	514
30-Year FRM ¹ (%)	3,0	3,1	2,9	3,2	4,0	Euro area IG	84	85	93	127
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	112	119	125	199	128	Euro area High Yield	306	308	355	487

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

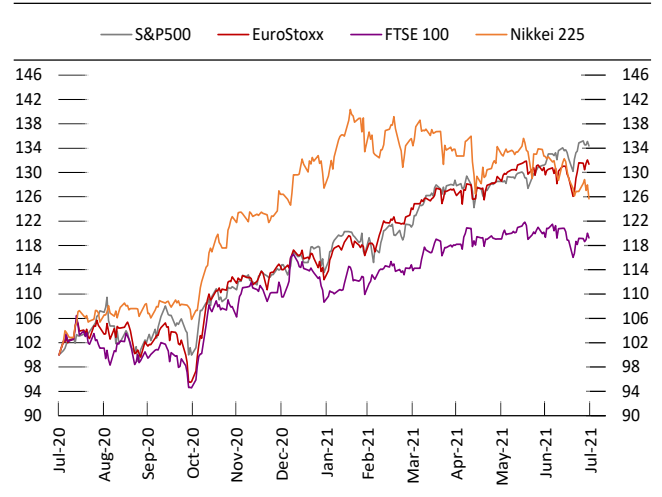
Foreign Exchange						Commodities				
	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Euro-based cross rates						Agricultural	466	0,4	-2,1	53,7
EUR/USD	1,19	0,8	0,1	0,2	-2,8	Energy	406	2,3	2,5	73,2
EUR/CHF	1,07	-0,7	-2,0	-0,2	-0,6	West Texas Oil (\$)	74	2,3	0,7	85,2
EUR/GBP	0,85	-0,3	-0,4	-5,6	-4,5	Crude brent Oil (\$)	75	2,3	0,3	76,8
EUR/JPY	130,17	0,0	-1,2	4,9	3,2	Industrial Metals	1732	2,5	3,5	44,7
EUR/NOK	10,46	0,2	2,5	-2,6	-0,2	Precious Metals	2097	0,7	1,8	-7,0
EUR/SEK	10,20	-0,3	0,6	-1,2	1,5	Gold (\$)	1814	0,7	2,5	-7,3
EUR/AUD	1,62	1,1	2,2	-1,9	1,8	Silver (\$)	25	1,2	-2,4	8,5
EUR/CAD	1,48	0,1	0,7	-6,9	-4,8	Baltic Dry Index	3292	2,9	-2,7	144,2
USD-based cross rates						Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	604	1,9	1,0	19,6
USD/CAD	1,25	-0,7	0,6	-7,1	-2,0					
USD/AUD	1,36	0,3	2,1	-2,0	4,7					
USD/JPY	109,72	-0,8	-1,3	4,8	6,3					

EM vs DM Performance in \$



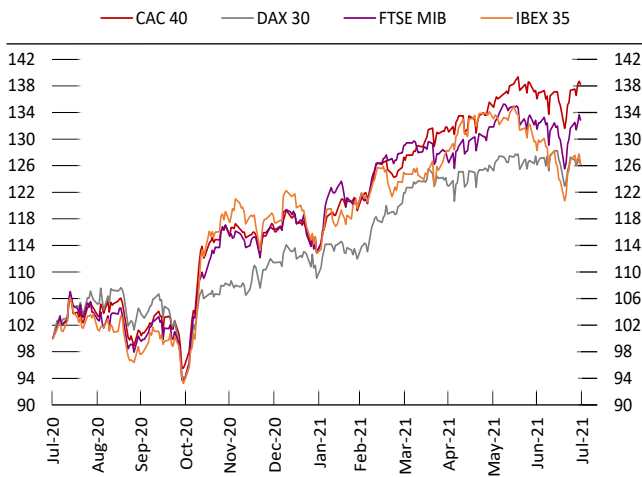
Data as of July 30th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - G4



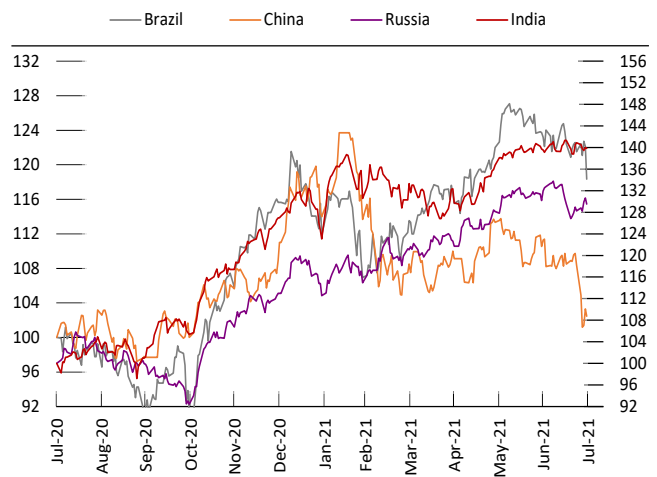
Data as of July 30th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance – Euro Area G4



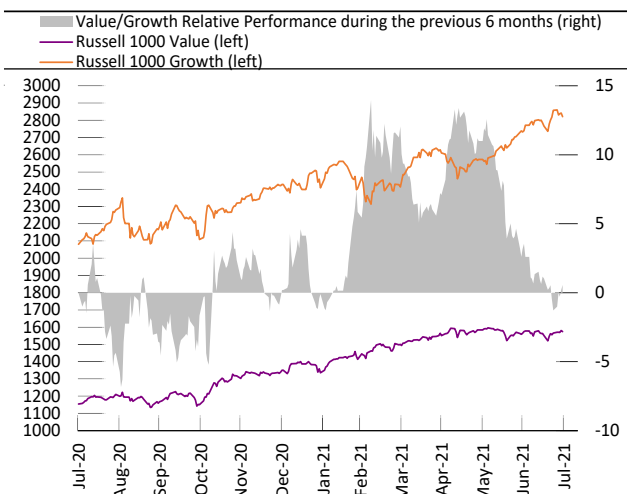
Data as of July 30th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



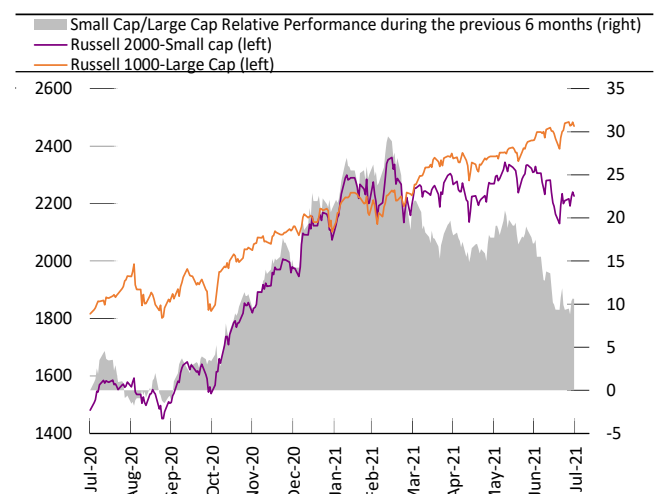
Data as of July 30th – Rebased @ 100

Russell 1000 Value & Growth Index



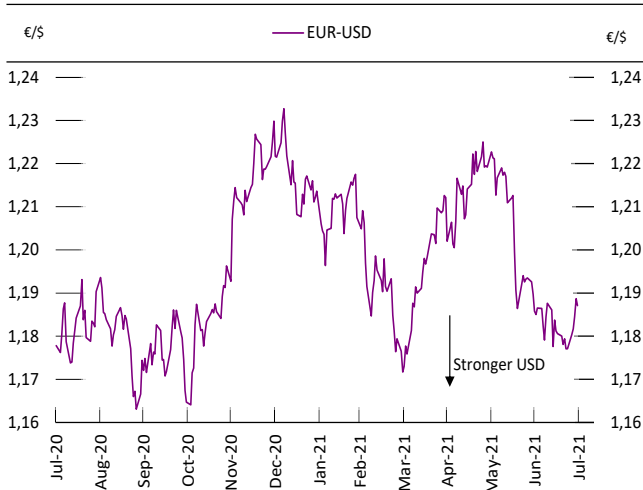
Data as of July 30th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



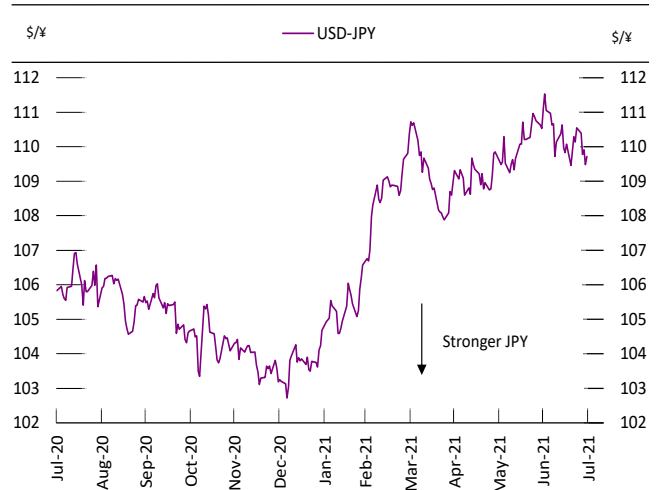
Data as of July 30th

EUR/USD



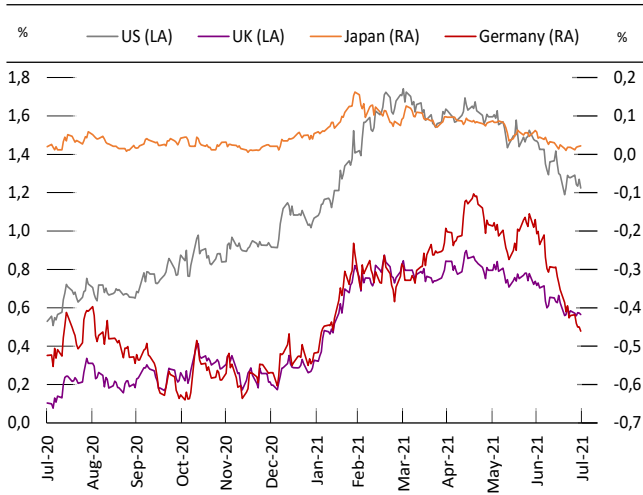
Data as of July 30th

JPY/USD



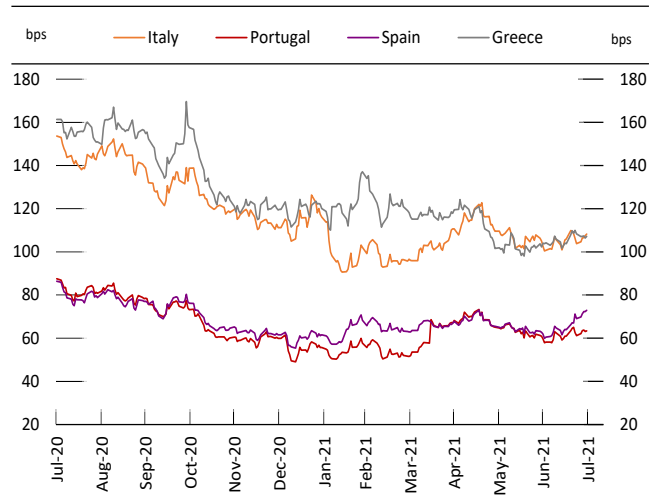
Data as of July 30th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



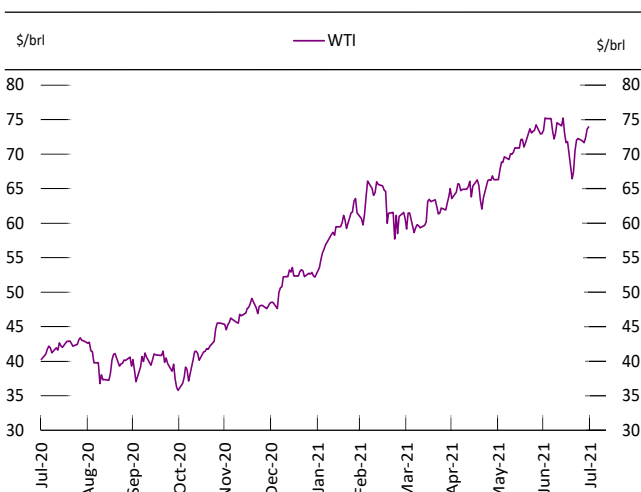
Data as of July 30th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



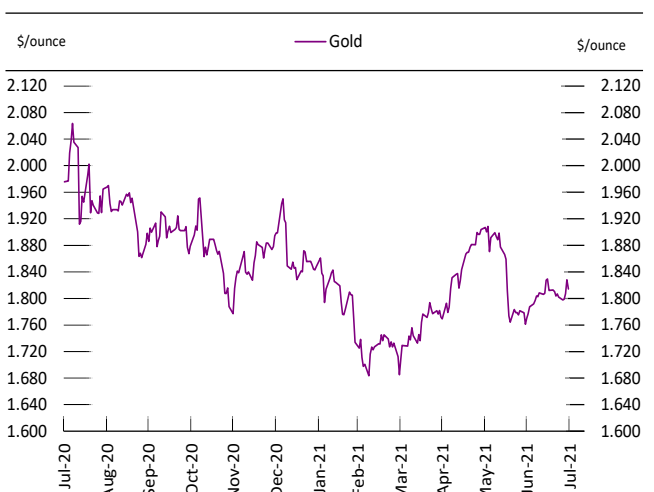
Data as of July 30th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/bbl)



Data as of July 30th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Data as of July 30th

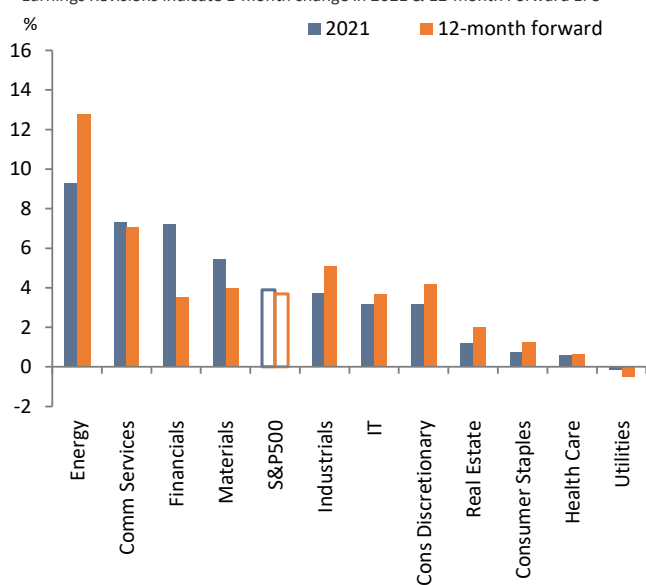
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	30/7/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2021	2022	Current	10Yr Avg
S&P500	4395	-0,4	17,0	43,5	9,3	1,4	1,5	22,3	20,4	21,2	16,4	4,5	4,1	4,3	2,8
Energy	373	1,6	30,4	N/A	28,5	4,5	4,6	N/A	12,5	14,0	15,2	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,7
Materials	527	2,8	15,7	77,1	-2,9	1,8	1,9	17,1	17,6	17,4	15,7	3,1	2,9	3,0	2,6
Financials															
Diversified Financials	1035	0,3	27,0	50,0	-4,4	1,3	1,5	16,1	16,8	16,5	14,4	2,1	2,0	2,1	1,5
Banks	391	1,1	23,5	79,9	-11,4	2,4	2,7	10,7	12,0	11,5	11,2	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,0
Insurance	496	1,1	16,1	29,4	5,0	2,5	2,4	12,7	12,1	12,3	11,1	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,1
Real Estate	290	0,3	27,3	10,1	5,6	2,4	2,7	24,4	23,1	23,7	18,5	4,1	4,3	4,3	3,2
Industrials															
Capital Goods	899	0,6	18,2	56,9	19,9	1,4	1,5	24,3	20,2	21,9	16,6	5,4	4,9	5,1	3,7
Transportation	1029	-3,5	10,6	N/A	112,2	1,3	1,5	N/A	17,0	N/A	11,0	6,5	5,5	5,9	3,8
Commercial Services	495	1,1	17,6	16,9	11,4	1,0	1,1	30,7	27,5	28,9	20,5	6,2	5,6	5,9	3,5
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	3951	-5,8	10,9	31,3	16,2	0,5	0,6	35,1	30,2	32,3	25,5	14,1	10,7	12,1	8,2
Consumer Services	1444	-0,4	9,5	N/A	622,1	0,9	1,3	N/A	29,0	N/A	25,5	23,6	19,6	21,3	8,9
Consumer Durables	531	0,9	20,5	56,1	13,1	1,1	1,2	18,8	16,7	17,6	17,4	4,6	3,9	4,2	3,3
Automobiles and parts	139	5,9	5,7	95,1	11,8	0,0	0,1	36,6	32,7	N/A	12,7	6,5	5,6	6,0	2,3
IT															
Technology	2842	-1,1	12,8	44,3	4,2	0,8	0,9	23,7	22,8	23,2	14,3	16,6	15,0	15,7	5,5
Software & Services	3678	-1,7	19,4	19,6	14,1	0,7	0,8	34,9	30,6	32,4	19,7	10,8	9,3	10,0	5,8
Semiconductors	2133	2,2	20,6	31,8	10,6	1,2	1,2	21,7	19,6	20,5	15,0	7,2	6,0	6,5	3,6
Communication Services	273	-1,0	23,2	33,5	10,7	0,8	0,8	23,6	21,3	22,2	18,5	4,4	3,9	4,1	3,1
Media	1093	-1,1	27,8	48,8	13,7	0,2	0,3	27,6	24,3	25,7	21,6	5,7	4,8	5,2	3,5
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	611	1,0	7,3	10,0	8,1	1,5	1,6	24,0	22,2	22,9	17,5	5,2	4,7	4,9	3,4
Food Beverage & Tobacco	781	-0,2	7,4	10,1	6,9	3,2	3,3	19,2	18,0	18,5	18,1	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,0
Household Goods	870	0,4	2,7	5,5	7,2	2,2	2,3	25,9	24,2	24,9	20,5	11,0	10,6	10,8	6,1
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1226	0,2	14,5	22,1	1,3	2,0	2,1	15,3	15,1	15,2	14,8	6,2	5,4	5,7	4,1
Healthcare Equipment	1861	0,8	18,0	17,3	8,4	0,9	1,0	22,2	20,5	21,2	16,3	4,3	3,8	4,0	2,8
Utilities	335	0,3	5,0	2,4	5,5	3,2	3,3	20,1	19,0	19,5	16,6	2,1	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

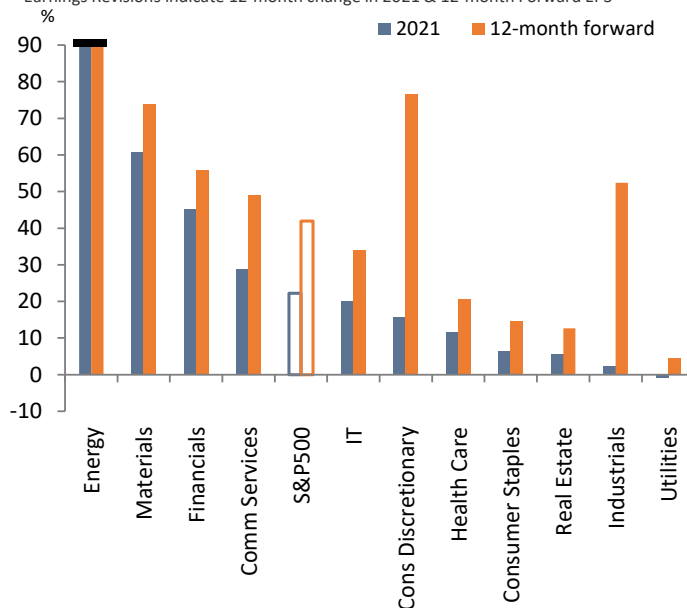
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of July 30th
12-month forward EPS are 42% of 2021 EPS and 58% 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 July 30th
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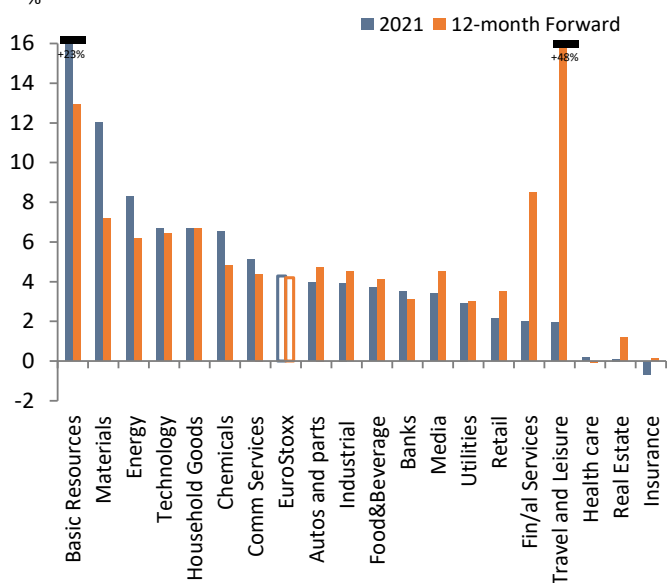
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	30/7/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2021	2022	Current	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	458	-0.2	15.2	58,6	11,7	2,4	2,7	18,5	16,6	17,4	14,1	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,5
Energy	257	1,3	1,9	340,2	10,9	5,1	5,5	12,5	11,2	11,8	12,9	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
Materials	999	0,4	15,4	124,8	-14,5	2,3	2,4	14,5	17,0	15,9	15,5	2,2	2,1	2,1	1,7
Basic Resources	259	3,5	24,8	N/A	N/A	2,1	2,3	N/A	9,7	7,9	12,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	0,7
Chemicals	1436	0,0	14,1	44,6	2,5	2,4	2,5	20,0	19,5	19,7	16,2	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,3
Financials															
Fin/ai Services	557	-0,4	13,6	21,5	9,9	2,4	2,5	17,6	16,0	16,7	14,1	1,4	1,3	1,4	1,2
Banks	93	1,6	25,9	61,4	12,4	5,0	5,5	9,8	8,8	9,2	9,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Insurance	281	-0,1	7,4	39,7	5,9	5,5	5,8	9,8	9,2	9,4	9,4	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9
Real Estate	237	-0,4	7,5	1,4	12,5	3,0	3,4	21,1	18,7	19,7	17,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Industrial	1132	-1,1	15,6	22,3	22,1	1,6	1,9	25,9	21,2	23,2	16,6	3,6	3,3	3,5	2,5
Consumer Discretionary															
Media	268	-0,2	22,4	19,6	12,9	2,3	2,5	20,9	18,5	19,5	16,3	2,8	2,6	2,7	1,9
Retail	774	-0,8	16,6	67,4	18,5	2,0	2,3	32,2	27,2	29,3	22,8	6,2	5,7	5,9	4,3
Automobiles and parts	612	-0,1	21,4	618,5	14,3	3,6	4,2	8,4	7,3	7,8	8,8	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0
Travel and Leisure	202	-2,9	-5,4	N/A	N/A	0,5	1,4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,0	2,7	2,9	2,1
Technology	902	0,9	25,8	35,7	13,8	0,7	0,8	31,4	27,6	29,2	20,2	5,1	4,5	4,8	3,5
Communication Services	292	-0,1	18,1	-16,2	9,4	3,5	4,0	16,4	15,0	15,6	14,0	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,7
Consumer Staples															
Food&Beverage	566	-0,8	8,8	33,4	14,6	1,6	1,8	25,0	21,9	23,2	19,4	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,6
Household Goods	1482	-0,8	21,7	59,8	12,1	1,0	1,2	38,8	34,6	36,4	23,8	7,2	6,4	6,8	3,8
Health care	903	-0,7	11,1	6,9	8,7	1,9	2,0	21,2	19,5	20,2	16,3	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,2
Utilities	369	-1,7	-3,0	22,2	7,5	4,4	4,6	15,8	14,7	15,2	13,3	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,1

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

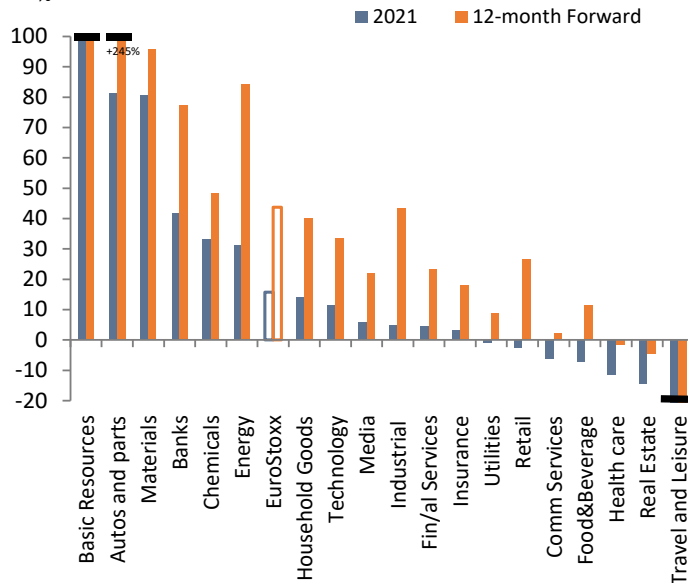
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12-month revisions to 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS

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



Data as of July 30th
12-month forward EPS are 42% of 2021 EPS and 58% of 2022 EPS

DISCLOSURES:

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