



With risks to the global economic recovery remaining on the downside in view of rising Covid-19 infection rates, fiscal stimulus continues to evolve in the right direction

- US and Chinese equities posted modest gains in the past week, with risk appetite finding support from: i) positive signs regarding the effectiveness of current medical treatments; and ii) various vaccine trials entering their final stages, as well as a continuing flow of positive economic data. Overall, the MSCI ACWI was up by +1.7% w/w in the past week (-3% YTD).
- The key risk remains the deterioration in epidemiological data, especially in the US and its potential to halt the ongoing economic recovery. Recall that the New York Fed's Weekly Economic Index, which covers 10 daily and weekly indicators of real economic activity, improved to -6.83 in the week ending July 4th versus -7.66 in the previous week and a trough of -11.5 in mid-April, suggesting that US real GDP growth is rising (see graph). Nevertheless, mobility in the states with the sharpest acceleration in confirmed infection rates (i.e. California, Florida and Texas -- 27% of total US population) has demonstrated signs of fatigue, posing risks for economic activity going forward (see graph).
- Fiscal policy, a major pillar of the ongoing economic recovery, remains in the spotlight. The political debate in the US is intensifying vis-a-vis further fiscal measures, with increasing likelihood for a new package of circa \$1 tn (4.7% of US GDP) following the massive support measures announced since March, some of which are set to expire this month. In the event, the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, a benefit of an additional \$600 per week for those eligible for unemployment insurance, expires on July 31st and it appears that an extension to that scheme is receiving opposition in view of potentially creating disincentives to return to work (see Economics).
- On the other side of the Atlantic, attention will be on the European Council on July 17th/18th, where the main topic will be the highly anticipated "Next Generation EU" with a proposed total size of €750 bn or 5.25% of European Union GDP. Recall that the proposed funds would be raised by the EC in financial markets and channeled to member States mostly as grants (close to €500 bn) and €250 bn as loans, with priority for countries that have suffered the biggest shock from the pandemic and have the least capacity to respond to it. Negotiations are expected to be contentious, centered on the size of the scheme, the ratio of grants vs loans, as well as the country allocation and the conditionalities attached to the disbursed funds (e.g. in terms of how they will be used and their repayment schedule). The final decision requires unanimity among the 27 member states.
- In the UK, new fiscal measures totaling £30 bn were announced although we estimate c. £22 bn (1% of UK GDP) of actual new stimulus after discounting: i) the Infrastructure Package of £5.6 bn, which is an acceleration of already announced measures; ii) a part of the £9.4 bn fund for the Job Retention Bonus (a once-off payment of £1000 to employers for every furloughed employee who remains continuously employed up to January 2021) due to an incomplete take-up (we assume 15% - 20% of furloughed workers will not return to work); and iii) part of the £2.1 bn Kickstart Scheme, a fund to create new employment positions for people aged 16-24 who are currently on Universal Credit (UC). The latest package comes on top of pandemic related direct fiscal stimulus measures of circa £160 bn or 7.2% of GDP according to the HM Treasury for fiscal year 2020-2021 (i.e. from April 2020 to March 2021).

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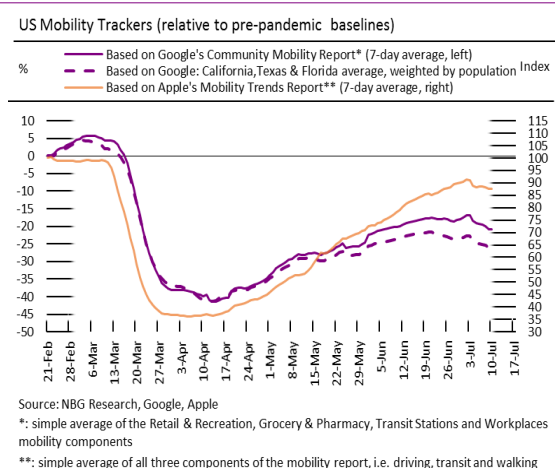
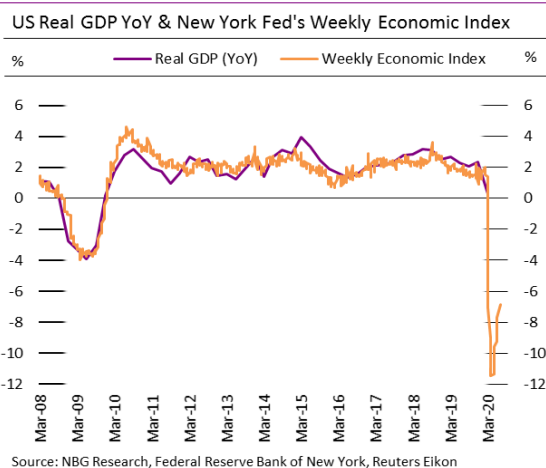
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Charts of the week



US business surveys improved sharply in June, on the back of the re-opening of the economy

- **US business surveys surprised positively in June, rising to levels well above the expansion/contraction threshold.** Specifically, the ISM manufacturing index increased for a 2nd consecutive month following the easing of lockdowns, by 9.5 pts to 52.6 in June, versus consensus for 49.5 (compared with an 11-year low of 41.5 in April). Moreover, the more forward looking new orders component led the increase, up by 24.6 pts to 56.4, mostly due to higher domestic demand. Indeed, external demand lagged in June, despite posting a substantial improvement as indicated by the new export orders (+8.1 pts to 47.6). At the same time, the ISM non-manufacturing index rose by 11.7 pts to 57.1 in June, overshooting by a wide margin consensus estimates for 50.0 (trough of 41.8 in April, also an 11-year low). Recall that in both surveys, the employment component improved considerably, albeit continuing to underperform the headline indexes (manufacturing: +10 pts to 42.1 | non-manufacturing: +11.3 pts to 43.1).

US unemployment insurance claims continue to recede gradually, albeit remaining extremely elevated

- **US continuing jobless claims (in regular State programs) declined by 0.7 mn in the week ending June 27th, to 18.1 mn, faring modestly better than consensus estimates for a largely unchanged outcome.** Although a considerable drop has occurred since early May (24.9 mn in the week ending May 9th), in view of the easing of lockdowns, the latest outcome remains far above any previous norms (in the fifteen years prior to the pandemic, the weekly average stood at 2.9 mn). In addition, initial jobless claims remained elevated in the week ending July 4th, at 1.3 mn. The insured unemployment rate (i.e. the ratio of continuing unemployment insurance claims to the number of employees covered by State insurance programs) fell by 0.5 pps to 12.4% (peak of 17.1 in early-May). Recall that caution is warranted in applying a direct analogy of that ratio to the official unemployment rate as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its monthly Employment Situation report (11.1% as of June), in view of definitional differences as well as other comparability issues related to the distinct reference periods, methodologies, and reporting practices of the two data sources. Finally, it should be noted that the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation scheme, a part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which provided an additional \$600 per week for those eligible for unemployment insurance (UI), could create incentives for continuing claims by some workers. Indeed, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, c. ⅓ of UI eligible workers can receive benefits which exceed lost earnings and 20% can receive benefits at least double the lost earnings.

The European Commission lowered its projections for euro area GDP

- **According to the EC's baseline scenario in its Summer Economic Forecast, euro area GDP will contract by 8.7% yoy in 2020, followed by a partial recovery of +6.1% yoy in 2021.** Even with the aforementioned rebound, the estimated level of GDP at the end of 2021 is circa 2% lower compared with end-2019 and 4.5% below the level projected before the pandemic for that

period. The latest forecasts are modestly below those in May (-7.7% for 2020 and +6.3% yoy in 2021) after the incorporation of more informed data regarding the economic impact of the pandemic. Country-wise, significant deviations in GDP forecasts remain, depending mainly on the duration and stringency of lockdowns and broader containment measures, the extent and effectiveness of supportive fiscal measures and, more importantly, the exposure of each economy to activities that entail transportations and social interactions (e.g. tourism, accommodation, food services and recreation). In the event, annual GDP growth in 2020 is expected at -11.2% yoy in Italy (followed by +6.1% yoy in 2021), at -10.9% yoy in Spain (and +7.1% yoy in 2021), whereas for Germany a smaller decline is estimated for 2020 (-6.3% yoy | +5.3% yoy in 2021).

- **Key assumption in the aforementioned forecasts is the non-occurrence of a major deterioration in epidemiological data, at least not one that would require a generalized resumption of stringent containment measures, both in the euro area and abroad** (and/or enough to cause a major hit to economic confidence, consequently hurting consumption and investment). However, in the projection horizon, a higher degree of social distancing compared with pre-pandemic norms (either mandatory or voluntary) is factored in. Another key assumption is that the massive supportive fiscal and monetary policy measures are successful, to a large extent, in safeguarding the economic fabric (mainly via preventing large scale corporate solvencies and layoffs), therefore supporting the productive capacity of the economy and consequently the prospects of recovery. Potentially more adverse developments, in relation to the aforementioned assumptions, represent the most important negative risks for the path of the economy. On the other hand, should a medical solution to the pandemic (effective treatments and/or vaccines) be found sooner than expected, it would lead to a faster economic recovery. Note also that the baseline scenario does not incorporate the potential positive economic impulse from the sizable recovery fund ("Next Generation EU") currently under consideration at the European Union level. **Overall, the European Commission assesses the balance of risks around its baseline scenario (both regarding the depth of the recession in 2020 and the robustness of the subsequent recovery), as tilted to the downside.**

Japan: Confidence among small businesses strengthened sharply in June

- **The Cabinet Office's Economy Watchers survey improved substantially for a 2nd consecutive month in June, after having reached record lows (since 2001) in April due to the pandemic.** Specifically, the current conditions index rose by 23.3 pts to 38.8, well above consensus estimates for 21.1. On a similar note, the forward-looking indicator (outlook for 2-3 months ahead) was up by 7.5 pts to 44.0, versus consensus for 24.1. Small businesses closely linked to household activity, especially restaurants and bars, led the improvement in sentiment, benefitting from the lifting of the pandemic-related state of emergency, as well as extensive fiscal policy support measures, particularly the cash handouts to all Japanese residents of ¥100 k (or c. \$936).

Equities

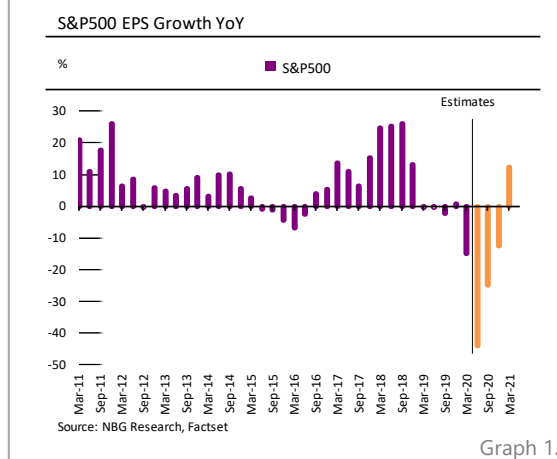
- Global equity markets were volatile in the past week, due to concerns that the rising number of coronavirus cases will hurt the global economic recovery.** Overall, the MSCI ACWI ended the week up by +1.7% (-4% ytd), with Developed Markets (+1.5% wow | -4% ytd) underperforming their Emerging Markets peers (+3.5% wow | -4% ytd). The S&P500 rose by 1.8% wow (-1.4% ytd), with the bulk of the increase occurring on Friday on the back of optimism regarding a possible treatment for the virus. Regarding sectors, Communication Services (+4.7% wow) and Technology (+2.7%) over-performed, while the Energy sector recorded heavy losses (-4.6% wow). Investors will now closely monitor the Q2 earnings season which starts on July 14th, with the JPMorgan (estimates for \$1.05EPS from \$0.78EPS in Q1), Citigroup (\$0.4EPS from \$1.05EPS in Q1) and Wells Fargo (-\$0.07EPS from \$0.07EPS in Q1). For Q2:2020, EPS growth is expected at -44.6% yoy (the lowest since Q4:2008) from -15% yoy in the previous quarter. Looking forward, analysts predict a decline in earnings in the third quarter (-24.9% yoy) and the fourth quarter (-12.4% yoy) of 2020. However, they also project a return to earnings growth in Q1:2021 (12.2%). As a result, for 2020, EPS growth estimates stand at -21% yoy (+29% for 2021). On the other side of the Atlantic, EuroStoxx was broadly stable, with the Energy sector recording losses (-2.4% wow). In China, CSI 300 rose by 7.5% wow, reaching a 5-years high intra-week on the back of better-than-expected economic data and investors' expectations for the recovery of the economy.

Fixed Income

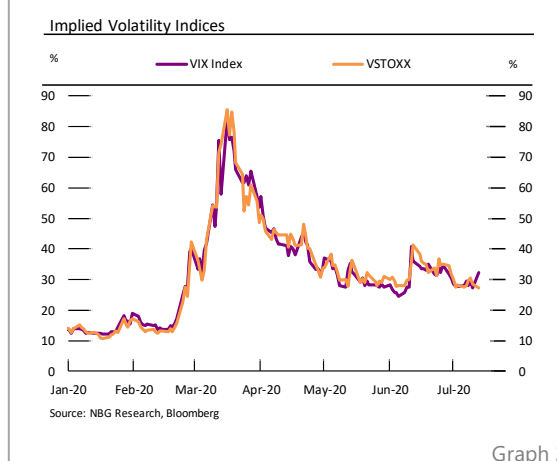
- Government bond yields declined in the past week as confidence in fiscal policy support have been outweighed by low-for-longer central bank interest rates and the spread of Covid-19 infection rates.** Specifically, US 10-year yields declined by 2 bps wow to 0.65%. Similarly, in Germany, the 10-year yield decreased by 3 bps wow to -0.47%, following the weaker-than-expected economic data (industrial production). Periphery bond yield spreads over the Bund in the 10-year tenor were broadly stable (Italy: 169 bps, Spain: 88 bps, Portugal: 88 bps). **Corporate bond spreads recorded modest changes in the past week.** Specifically, US high yield spreads declined by 3 bps to 614 bps, while their euro area counterparts were down by 1 bp to 510 bps. In the Investment Grade spectrum, US spreads were down by 2 bps to 152 bps and Euro area spreads declined by 1 bp to 142 bps.

FX and Commodities

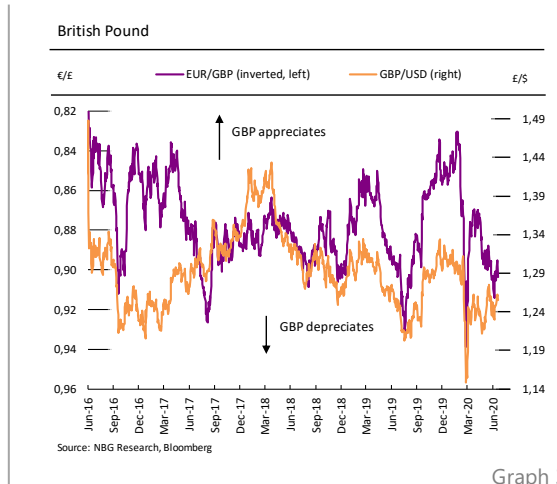
- In foreign exchange markets, the British Pound rose in the past week, following the Government's plans to revive the economy.** Specifically, the Finance Minister promised an additional £30 billion pounds to help the coronavirus-hit economy. He announced bonuses to get staff back to work, cut value-added tax for the hospitality sector and temporarily scrapped a property tax on purchases of homes costing up to £500,000. Overall, the British Pound rose by 1.1% against the US dollar to \$1.262 and by 0.6% wow against the euro to €/0.895. Note, however, that Brexit related uncertainty remains, as negotiations on a trade agreement continue between Britain and the EU. The US Dollar declined in the past week (-0.5% against the euro to \$1.130), on the back of hopes of a potential vaccine for Covid-19 and better-than-expected economic data (negative for safe-haven USD). Finally, **in commodities, oil prices were mixed in the past week as inventories rose and record-breaking new coronavirus cases in the United States stoked concern about the pace of economic recovery and oil demand.** However, on Friday, the IEA bolstered its outlook for global oil demand, stating that the decline in consumption in Q2:2020 was less severe than previously estimated, and demand should rebound sharply over the next three months. Specifically, US oil inventories rose by 5.7 million barrels to 539 million barrels for the week ending July 3rd. Overall, Brent ended the week up by 1.3% to \$42.9/barrel (-35% ytd), and the WTI was broadly stable at \$40.6/barrel (-34% ytd). Gold rose to its highest level since September 2011 in the past week (+1.3% wow to \$1799/ounce).



Graph 1.



Graph 2.



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "I believe that the measures we have taken have actually demonstrated the efficiency, the effectiveness, and were just right in responding to the situation... We have done so much that we have quite a bit of time to assess [the incoming economic data] carefully", **ECB President, Christine Lagarde, July 8th 2020.**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	July 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	July 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0,47	-0,50	-0,40	-0,30	Euro area	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
US	0,65	0,90	1,00	1,20	US	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25
UK	0,16	0,29	0,33	0,43	UK	0,10	0,08	0,08	0,08
Japan	0,03	0,01	0,02	0,05	Japan	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10	-0,10

Currency	July 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	July 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1,13	1,13	1,13	1,15	USD/JPY	107	107	106	104
EUR/GBP	0,90	0,89	0,89	0,88	GBP/USD	1,26	1,26	1,27	1,31
EUR/JPY	121	120	120	120					

Forecasts at end of period

Economic Forecasts

United States	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19a	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY) (1)	2,9	2,7	2,3	2,1	2,3	2,3	0,3	-9,8	-6,1	-5,0	-5,2
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar) (2)	-	3,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	-	-5,0	-33,3	19,9	7,2	-
Private Consumption	3,0	1,1	4,6	3,1	1,8	2,6	-6,8	-35,3	24,0	6,7	-5,6
Government Consumption	1,7	2,9	4,8	1,7	2,5	2,3	1,1	-1,3	5,8	5,8	2,1
Investment	4,6	3,2	-1,4	-0,8	-0,6	1,3	-1,3	-30,2	11,4	5,8	-5,5
Residential	-1,5	-1,1	-2,9	4,6	6,5	-1,5	18,2	-31,7	14,4	1,4	0,4
Non-residential	6,4	4,4	-1,0	-2,3	-2,5	2,1	-6,4	-29,3	10,7	6,8	-7,0
Inventories Contribution	0,1	0,5	-1,0	0,0	-1,2	0,1	-1,8	-2,8	0,8	0,8	-1,1
Net Exports Contribution	-0,4	0,8	-0,8	-0,2	1,9	-0,2	1,8	-1,2	-0,5	-0,5	0,4
Exports	3,0	4,2	-5,7	0,9	2,1	0,0	-9,0	-49,6	29,3	5,8	-10,7
Imports	4,4	-1,5	0,0	1,8	-8,4	1,0	-15,7	-35,1	23,6	6,9	-10,1
Inflation (3)	2,5	1,7	1,8	1,7	2,1	1,8	2,1	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,7

Euro Area	2018a	Q1:19a	Q2:19a	Q3:19a	Q4:19a	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20f	Q3:20f	Q4:20f	2020f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	1,9	1,5	1,2	1,3	1,0	1,2	-3,1	-12,3	-7,6	-5,5	-7,1
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	2,0	0,4	1,2	0,2	-	-13,6	-32,5	24,5	9,9	-
Private Consumption	1,4	2,0	0,8	1,7	0,6	1,3	-17,4	-35,2	28,9	9,7	-8,4
Government Consumption	1,1	1,9	2,0	2,6	1,0	1,8	-1,5	8,5	5,9	5,0	2,9
Investment	2,4	2,6	27,1	-18,3	21,6	5,8	-16,0	-50,9	38,6	17,4	-9,3
Inventories Contribution	0,0	-1,0	-0,1	-0,7	-1,1	-0,5	1,5	-0,9	0,2	0,2	-0,1
Net Exports Contribution	0,4	1,0	-5,4	4,9	-3,3	-0,6	-1,6	-2,1	0,2	-0,2	-1,2
Exports	3,3	4,4	-0,3	2,7	0,3	2,5	-15,7	-48,0	30,2	15,4	-11,1
Imports	2,7	2,5	12,4	-7,3	7,9	4,0	-13,7	-47,6	31,6	16,9	-9,5
Inflation	1,8	1,4	1,4	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5

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 but wont avoid a recession - 2020 EPS growth expectations have further room to fall from +2%. Earnings will contract in 2020 - Forget aggressive share buybacks for now due to political pressures - Peaking profit margins - Protectionism and trade wars - P/Es (Valuations) are in line with long-term averages despite P/E contraction of more than 20% since February highs (19x) <p>● Neutral/Positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Still high equity risk premium relative to other regions + Modest fiscal loosening in 2020 excluding Germany (5% of GDP) - 2020-2021 EPS estimates may turn pessimistic as economic growth fails to pick up - Political uncertainty (Italy, Brexit) could intensify <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 due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process <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 if Fed seek makeup strategies - Global search for yield by non-US investors continues - Safe haven demand - Fed to remain at ZLB in the course of 2020-2021 - 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>▲ 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 due to the outcome of the Brexit negotiating process + Inflation expectations could drift higher ahead of EU/UK negotiations - The BoE is expected to remain on hold with risks towards rate cuts - Slowing economic growth post-Brexit <p>▲ Higher yields expected but with Brexit risk premia working on both directions</p>
Foreign Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Safe-haven demand - Fed's interest rate differential disappeared following cuts to 0%-0.25% <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reduced short-term tail risks + Higher core bond yields + Current account surplus - Sluggish growth - Deflation concerns - The ECB's monetary policy to remain extra loose (Targeted-LTROs, ABSs, Quantitative Easing) <p>● Broadly Flat EUR against the USD with high volatility around \$1.10</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"> + Transitions phase negotiations + Valuations appear undemanding with REER 6% below its 15-year average - Sizeable Current account deficit - Elevated Policy uncertainty to remain due to the outcome of the Referendum and the negotiating process <p>▲ Higher GBP expected but with Brexit risk premia working on both directions</p>

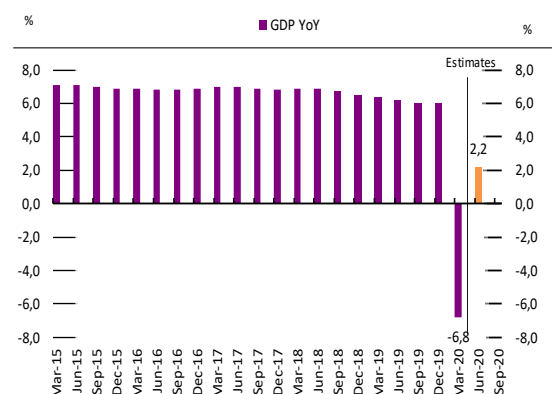
Economic Calendar

In the US, attention turns to economic activity indicators for June. Specifically, retail sales (16/7) will offer insight regarding private consumption, industrial production (15/7) regarding business spending, whereas housing starts & building permits (17/7) regarding residential investment. On Thursday, attention turns to the weekly initial and continuing jobless claims for a more updated view of labor market conditions.

In the UK, unemployment rate for May is released on Thursday and is expected 4.2% vs. 3.9% on April.

Finally, in China, attention turns to high frequency activity indicators for June as well as GDP data for Q2:20. GDP annual growth is expected at 2.2% in Q2:20 versus -6.8% yoy in Q1:20.

Chinese GDP Growth (YoY)



Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

Economic News Calendar for the period: July 7 - July 20, 2020

Tuesday 7					Wednesday 8									
JAPAN					JAPAN									
Leading Index	May	S	A	P	Eco Watchers Current Survey	June	S	A	P					
Coincident Index	May	79.3	79.3	77.7	Eco Watchers Outlook Survey	June	24.3	+ 38.8	15.5					
GERMANY					EURO AREA									
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	May	11.1%	- 7.8%	-17.5%	European Commission publishes Summer Economic Forecasts									
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	May	-16.9%	-19.3%	-25.0%										
Thursday 9					Friday 10									
US					CHINA									
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	July 4	S	A	P	Money Supply M0 (YoY)	June	S	A	P					
Continuing Claims (k)	June 27	1375	+ 1314	1413	Money Supply M1 (YoY)	June	9.1%	9.5%	9.5%					
Wholesale trade (MoM)	May	18800	+ 18062	18760	Money Supply M2 (YoY)	June	7.0%	6.5%	6.8%					
		4.5%	+ 5.4%	-16.4%	New Yuan Loans (RMB bn)	June	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%					
CHINA					Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)									
CPI (YoY)	June	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%		June	1800.0	+ 1810.0	1482.1					
					3050.0 + 3430.0 3190.7									
Tuesday 14					Wednesday 15					Thursday 16				
US					US					US				
CPI (YoY)	June	S	A	P	Empire Manufacturing	July	S	A	P	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	July 11	S	A	P
Core CPI (YoY)	June	0.6%	..	0.1%	Industrial Production (MoM)	June	8.4	..	-0.2	Continuing Claims (k)	July 4	1250	..	1314
UK					UK					UK				
Industrial Production (MoM)	May	1.1%	..	1.2%	CPI (YoY)	June	4.3%	..	1.4%	Retail Sales Advance MoM	June	5.0%	..	17.7%
Industrial Production (YoY)	May	6.0%	..	-20.3%	CPI Core (YoY)	June	0.5%	..	0.5%	Retail sales ex-autos (MoM)	June	5.1%	..	12.4%
EURO AREA					JAPAN					EURO AREA				
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	May	-20.4%	..	-24.4%	Bank of Japan announces its intervention rate	July 15	..	..	-0.10%	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	July	19.1	..	27.5
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	May	15.0%	..	-17.1%						NAHB housing market confidence index	July	60	..	58
GERMANY					JAPAN					EURO AREA				
ZEW survey current situation	July	-19.5%	..	-28.0%						Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn)	May	..	..	-128.4
ZEW survey expectations	July	60.0	..	63.4						UK				
CHINA					CHINA					EURO AREA				
Exports (YoY)	June	..	..	-83.1	Exports YoY	June	..	..	-28.3%	ILO Unemployment Rate	May	4.2%	..	3.9%
Imports (YoY)	June	-2.0%	..	-3.3%	Imports YoY	June	..	..	-26.2%	ECB announces its intervention rate				
										July 16 0.00% .. 0.00%				
										ECB announces its deposit facility rate				
										July 16 -0.50% .. -0.50%				
										Trade Balance SA (€ bn)				
										May 5.0 .. 1.2				
										CHINA				
										GDP (sa, QoQ)				
										Q2:20 9.5% .. -9.8%				
										GDP (YoY)				
										Q2:20 2.2% .. -6.8%				
										Retail sales (YoY)				
										June 0.5% .. -2.8%				
										Industrial production (YoY)				
										June 4.8% .. 4.4%				

Source: NBG Research, Bloomberg

S: Bloomberg 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	3185	1,8	-1,4	6,2	14,8	MSCI Emerging Markets	61500	3,5	0,1	6,0
Japan	NIKKEI 225	22291	-0,1	-5,8	3,0	1,6	MSCI Asia	957	4,2	4,7	12,8
UK	FTSE 100	6095	-1,0	-19,2	-18,8	-19,7	China	99	7,2	15,4	25,9
Canada	S&P/TSX	15714	0,8	-7,9	-4,9	-4,3	Korea	673	-0,5	-2,7	6,2
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	25727	1,4	-8,7	-9,5	-9,1	MSCI Latin America	84710	1,1	-15,4	-12,5
Euro area	EuroStoxx	360	0,2	-10,9	-4,8	-5,3	Brazil	317487	3,2	-13,3	-6,4
Germany	DAX 30	12634	0,8	-4,6	2,4	1,7	Mexico	33766	-4,0	-15,8	-14,4
France	CAC 40	4970	-0,7	-16,9	-10,5	-7,2	MSCI Europe	5349	-0,5	-16,1	-11,3
Italy	FTSE/MIB	19768	0,2	-15,9	-10,8	-8,9	Russia	1177	-0,2	-13,6	-6,8
Spain	IBEX-35	7321	-1,1	-23,3	-21,1	-24,8	Turkey	1382514	-1,0	-8,0	0,6

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		119,0	-3,6	-39,5	-41,6	-49,5	Energy	123,6	-4,0	-38,7	-41,4
Materials		255,7	1,8	-6,1	0,2	-4,2	Materials	246,0	1,4	-5,6	0,0
Industrials		238,1	-0,4	-13,9	-7,8	-4,9	Industrials	235,0	-0,7	-14,0	-8,2
Consumer Discretionary		298,9	4,2	7,4	12,0	17,6	Consumer Discretionary	287,9	3,9	7,3	11,7
Consumer Staples		239,0	1,7	-4,8	-1,2	7,1	Consumer Staples	239,4	1,3	-4,8	-1,8
Healthcare		282,5	-0,5	1,2	12,5	20,2	Healthcare	278,4	-0,8	1,0	11,7
Financials		97,0	1,1	-22,9	-17,8	-18,3	Financials	97,7	0,9	-22,4	-17,8
IT		366,0	2,9	17,7	33,0	48,5	IT	354,1	2,8	17,6	32,8
Telecoms		80,2	3,9	3,5	9,3	23,0	Telecoms	83,7	3,8	3,5	9,1
Utilities		138,5	-0,1	-7,8	-2,6	8,4	Utilities	142,2	-0,3	-7,7	-2,8

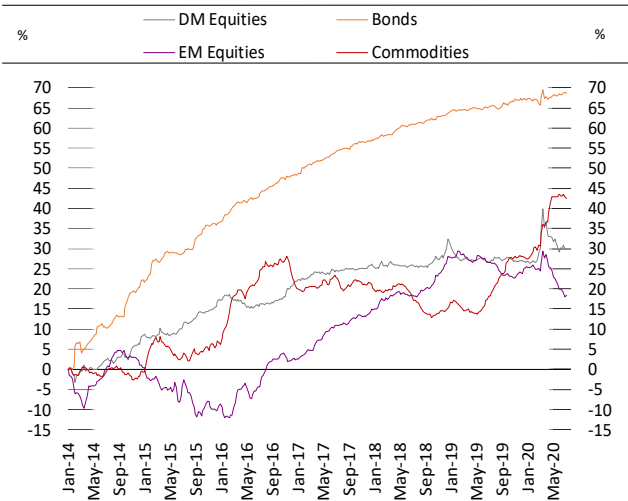
Bond Markets (%)

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	0,65	0,67	1,92	2,14	2,26	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y	49	52	35	27
Germany	-0,47	-0,43	-0,19	-0,23	0,94	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y	34	37	23	25
Japan	0,03	0,03	-0,01	-0,14	0,41	Bunds 10Y/2Y	22	25	42	51
UK	0,16	0,19	0,82	0,84	1,80	Bunds 10Y/5Y	20	25	29	35
Greece	1,21	1,16	1,47	2,26	9,68	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)				
Ireland	-0,03	0,02	0,12	0,21	3,21		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
Italy	1,22	1,25	1,41	1,70	3,04	EM Inv. Grade (IG)	229	229	150	161
Spain	0,41	0,45	0,47	0,48	2,78	EM High yield	722	735	494	471
Portugal	0,42	0,43	0,44	0,57	4,52	US IG	152	154	101	119
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)						US High yield	614	617	360	400
30-Year FRM¹ (%)	Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Euro area IG	142	143	94	107
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)	3,3	3,3	4,0	4,0	4,2	Euro area High Yield	510	511	308	356
	192	183	156	138	125					

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

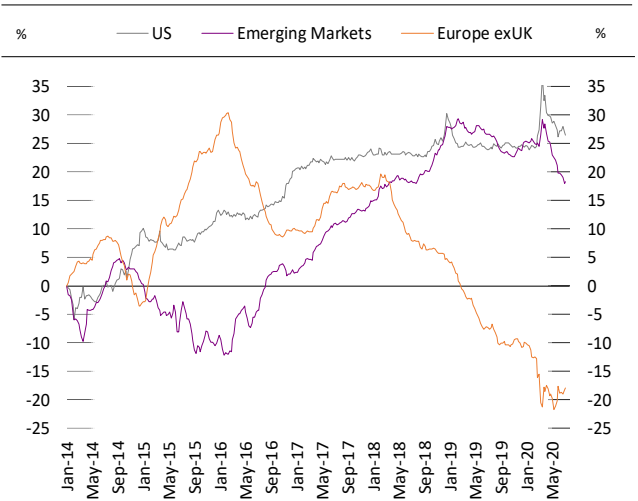
Foreign Exchange						Commodities				
	Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Euro-based cross rates						Agricultural	307	0,8	1,1	-14,0
EUR/USD	1,13	0,5	-0,7	0,4	0,8	Energy	239	0,5	2,6	-50,7
EUR/CHF	1,06	0,1	-0,9	-4,6	-2,0	West Texas Oil (\$)	41	-0,2	2,4	-32,6
EUR/GBP	0,90	-0,6	0,3	-0,4	5,8	Crude Brent Oil (\$)	43	1,3	6,3	-35,6
EUR/JPY	120,86	0,0	-0,8	-1,0	-0,7	Industrial Metals	1182	5,0	6,2	-1,7
EUR/NOK	10,66	0,0	0,7	10,9	8,2	Precious Metals	2075	0,9	4,8	25,9
EUR/SEK	10,40	-0,8	-0,4	-1,5	-1,0	Gold (\$)	1799	1,3	3,5	28,1
EUR/AUD	1,63	0,4	0,0	0,8	1,8	Silver (\$)	19	3,9	3,3	23,8
EUR/CAD	1,54	0,7	0,7	4,4	5,4	Baltic Dry Index	1810	-4,4	136,9	-0,3
USD-based cross rates						Baltic Dirty Tanker Index	500	6,2	-12,6	-20,8
USD/CAD	1,36	0,3	1,3	4,0	4,6					
USD/AUD	1,44	-0,1	0,7	0,4	0,9					
USD/JPY	106,93	-0,5	-0,2	-1,4	-1,5					

Global Cross Asset ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



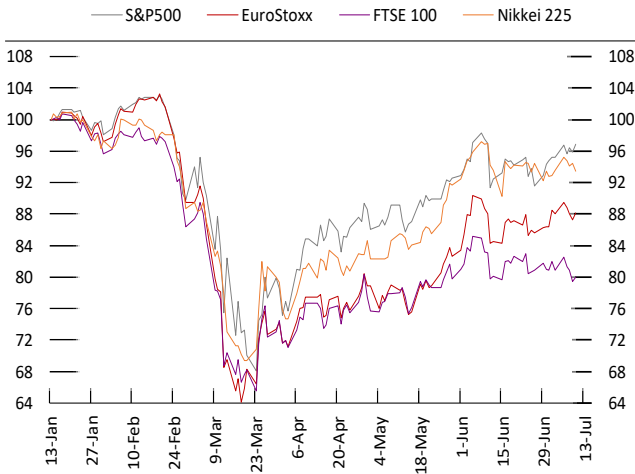
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of July 10th

Equity ETFs: Flows as % of AUM



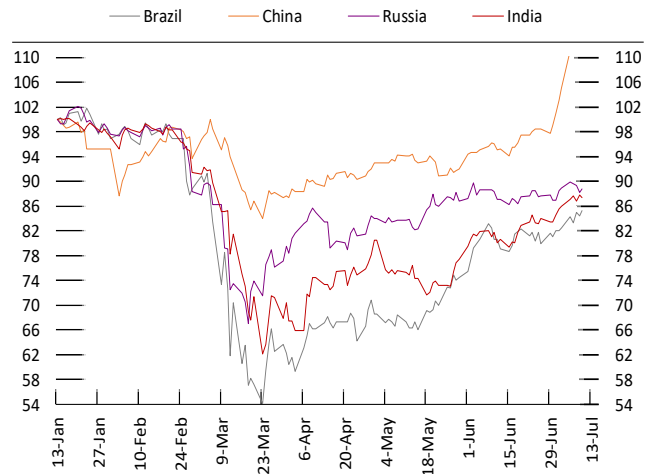
Source: Bloomberg, NBG estimates, Cumulative flows since January 2014, AUM stands for Assets Under Management, Data as of July 10th

Equity Market Performance - G4



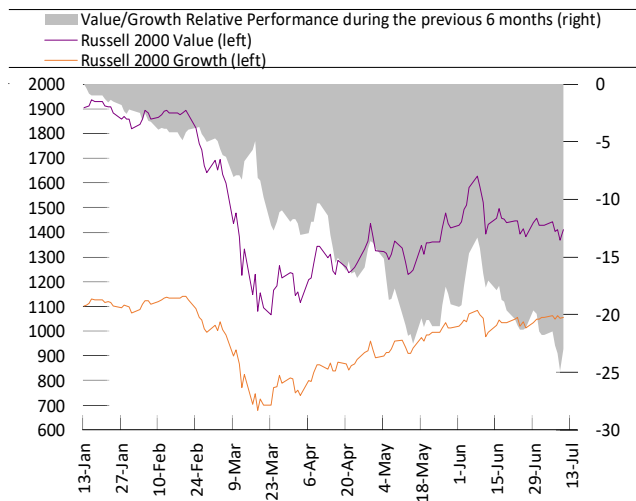
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of July 10th - Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



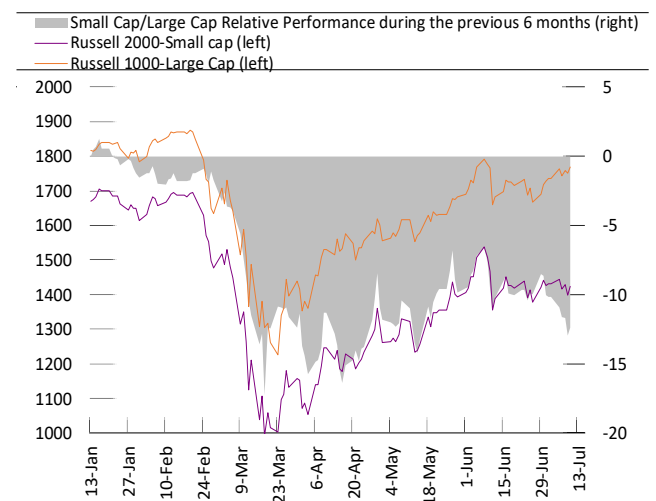
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of July 10th - Rebased @ 100

Russell 2000 Value & Growth Index



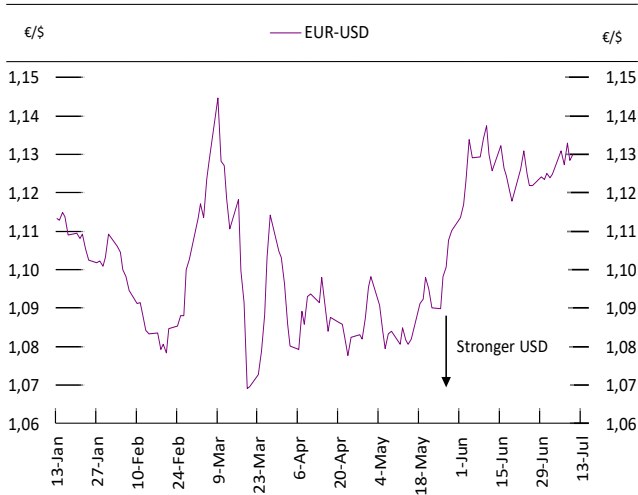
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



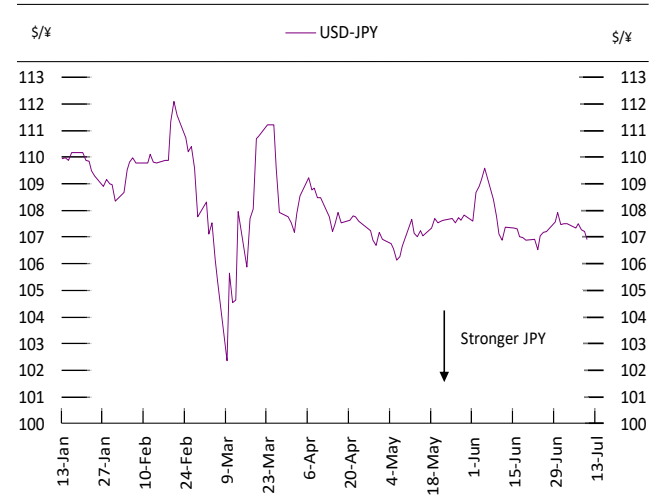
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

EUR/USD



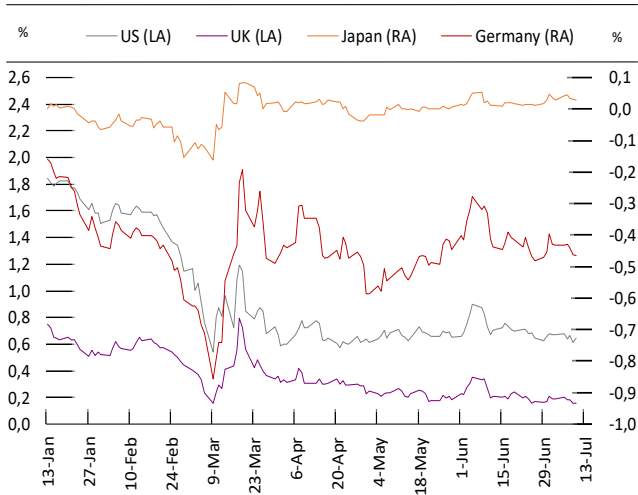
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

JPY/USD



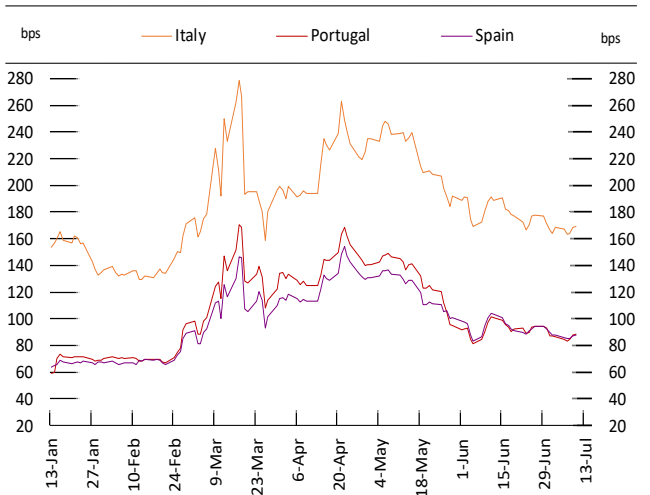
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



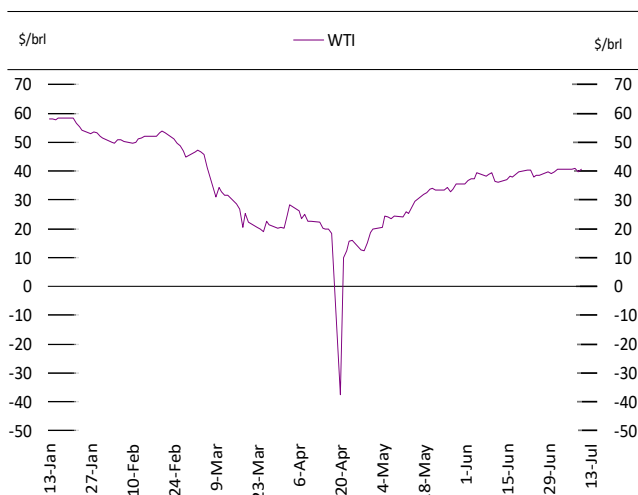
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of July 10th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



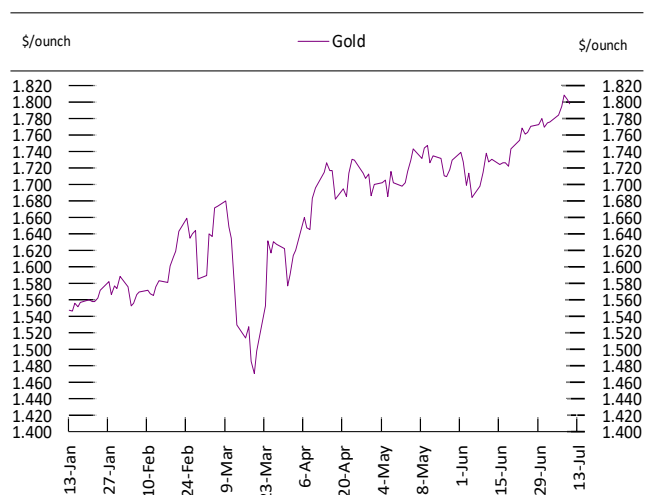
Source: Bloomberg - Data as of July 10th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/brl)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Source: Bloomberg, Data as of July 10th

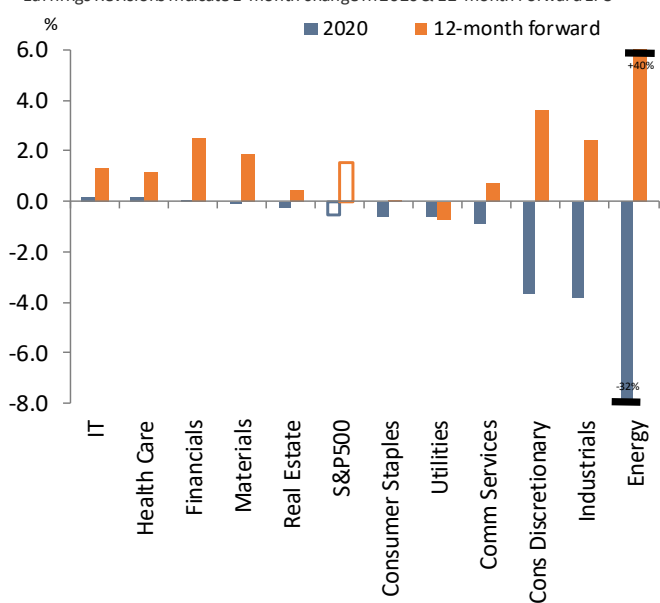
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	10/7/20	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
S&P500	3185	1.8	-1.4	1.2	-22.2	1.8	1.8	20.3	25.4	22.4	15.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.6
Energy	270	-4.6	-40.8	-29.0	N/A	3.8	6.2	21.8	N/A	N/A	16.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7
Materials	365	0.8	-5.4	-15.6	-21.2	2.1	2.2	20.2	25.0	22.0	14.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Financials															
Diversified Financials	653	2.4	-12.0	1.6	-27.4	1.4	1.7	16.2	19.4	17.1	13.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Banks	243	2.2	-36.0	9.0	-54.3	2.6	4.1	12.3	17.6	14.0	10.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
Insurance	356	1.4	-19.3	15.8	-8.0	2.2	2.9	13.4	11.8	10.9	10.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Real Estate	217	-1.8	-9.6	1.9	-7.9	3.1	3.2	21.0	20.6	19.7	18.2	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.0
Industrials															
Capital Goods	587	-1.7	-19.3	-7.2	-28.0	1.8	2.1	21.2	23.4	20.3	15.7	5.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
Transportation	685	-0.6	-12.7	6.6	N/A	1.9	2.0	14.7	N/A	N/A	10.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.4
Commercial Services	341	-0.9	-1.2	12.8	-9.2	1.3	1.4	28.5	30.1	28.3	20.2	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.5
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	3285	6.3	34.1	4.2	-26.6	0.7	0.5	33.6	60.6	49.4	22.4	13.3	15.4	14.0	6.6
Consumer Services	1005	1.0	-22.8	5.1	N/A	2.1	1.9	24.0	N/A	N/A	22.8	16.3	24.0	27.5	7.4
Consumer Durables	316	0.4	-15.0	-0.4	-32.0	1.5	1.7	19.7	24.9	21.7	17.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.2
Automobiles and parts	83	-1.1	-29.9	-16.8	N/A	4.2	1.5	8.5	N/A	N/A	7.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.6
IT															
Technology	1883	4.2	18.1	2.6	0.0	1.3	1.2	21.6	24.6	22.8	12.9	9.7	12.6	12.9	4.0
Software & Services	2751	1.7	19.7	11.4	5.5	0.9	0.9	29.5	32.5	30.3	17.8	7.9	9.0	8.5	5.3
Semiconductors	1400	3.6	12.8	-12.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	18.9	20.9	19.4	14.1	5.5	5.8	5.5	3.2
Communication Services	192	4.7	5.9	3.0	-14.9	1.2	1.1	21.8	26.3	23.8	17.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9
Media	727	5.7	11.6	3.8	-15.7	0.4	0.3	27.4	34.9	30.1	20.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.2
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	502	5.9	0.9	2.9	-5.9	1.7	1.7	21.5	23.4	22.5	16.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.2
Food Beverage & Tobacco	646	1.3	-9.5	-1.7	-4.3	3.3	3.7	19.7	18.7	17.9	17.6	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.9
Household Goods	759	1.9	2.1	6.6	4.9	2.3	2.3	25.8	25.1	24.3	19.5	8.9	8.8	8.6	5.2
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1004	-0.4	1.9	10.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	16.1	15.9	15.0	14.6	6.3	5.6	5.1	3.8
Healthcare Equipment	1312	-1.4	-4.8	9.9	-6.6	1.0	1.1	20.7	20.8	18.9	15.5	3.8	3.3	3.1	2.6
Utilities	294	-0.2	-10.6	4.9	2.4	3.1	3.5	20.7	18.2	17.7	15.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.6

Source Factset, 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 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

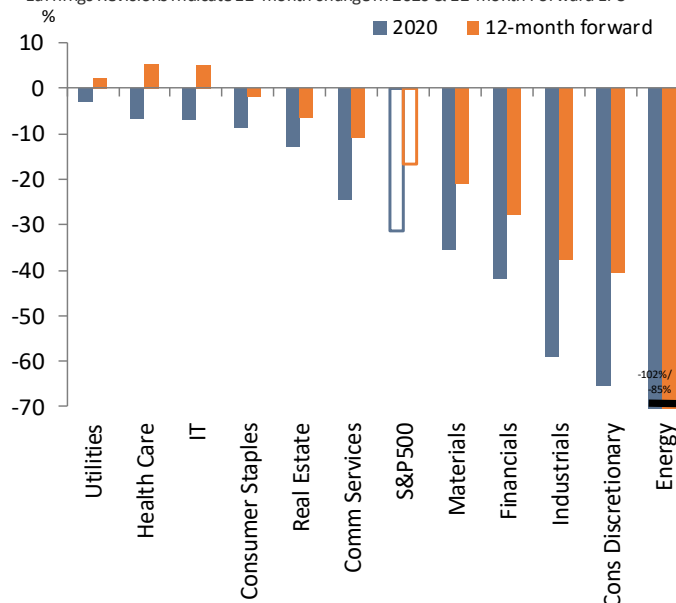
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



Source: Factset, Data as of July 10th
12-month forward EPS are 48% of 2020 EPS and 52% of 2021 EPS

12-month revisions to 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



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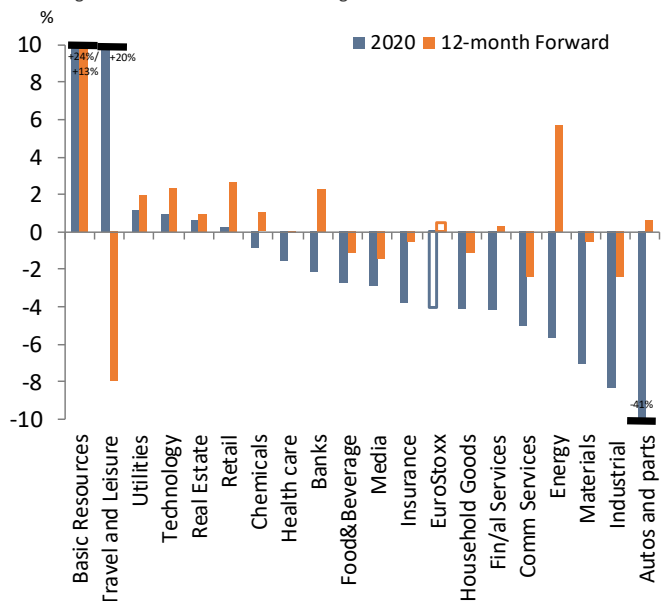
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	10/7/20	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2019	2020	12m fwd	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	360	0.2	-10.9	2.4	-38.5	3.1	2.6	16.8	24.0	20.0	13.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Energy	224	-2.4	-31.8	-10.1	-70.1	5.0	7.0	13.7	30.8	21.6	11.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Materials	407	-1.3	-16.4	14.1	-41.7	3.2	3.1	15.4	22.3	18.2	14.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Basic Resources	149	-2.4	-27.3	-61.6	N/A	3.3	2.8	19.3	N/A	N/A	14.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
Chemicals	1134	1.6	-3.5	-13.3	-17.3	2.7	2.7	21.8	25.9	23.4	15.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Financials															
Fin/ai Services	502	-0.4	-0.4	23.8	-34.7	2.6	2.6	15.0	22.4	19.1	13.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Banks	65	0.9	-32.8	-1.1	-58.1	5.7	3.0	9.2	14.7	12.0	9.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Insurance	242	-0.7	-20.0	13.0	-16.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	10.4	9.4	9.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Real Estate	200	-0.8	-18.6	-0.2	-5.1	4.2	4.4	19.0	16.4	15.6	17.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Industrial	798	0.2	-15.2	11.7	-46.1	2.4	1.8	20.1	31.3	24.9	15.4	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
Consumer Discretionary															
Media	190	-1.0	-15.2	4.1	-20.7	2.6	2.6	17.9	18.9	17.3	15.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8
Retail	593	-0.2	-1.4	3.5	-23.6	2.5	1.9	25.6	33.0	28.4	19.4	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.1
Automobiles and parts	381	1.3	-21.6	-12.2	-88.1	3.7	1.4	8.7	56.4	31.5	8.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Travel and Leisure	158	-1.3	-26.4	-10.1	N/A	2.2	0.5	16.8	N/A	N/A	13.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.0
Technology	692	3.3	14.3	5.9	-10.0	1.2	0.7	26.9	32.9	29.0	18.5	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.0
Communication Services	261	-1.0	-9.5	-14.3	-0.1	4.2	4.7	17.5	15.7	14.7	14.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8
Consumer Staples															
Food&Beverage	485	1.1	-18.9	16.8	-32.8	2.1	2.0	20.5	24.6	21.7	18.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.6
Household Goods	1032	-0.5	-3.6	6.6	-24.2	1.6	1.4	29.8	37.2	32.6	21.2	6.1	5.5	5.2	3.8
Health care	865	-1.8	-0.6	7.1	-2.9	2.1	2.1	20.1	19.9	18.5	15.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
Utilities	354	-0.1	2.3	57.7	-3.5	4.5	4.4	16.2	16.9	15.8	12.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1

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1-month revisions to 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

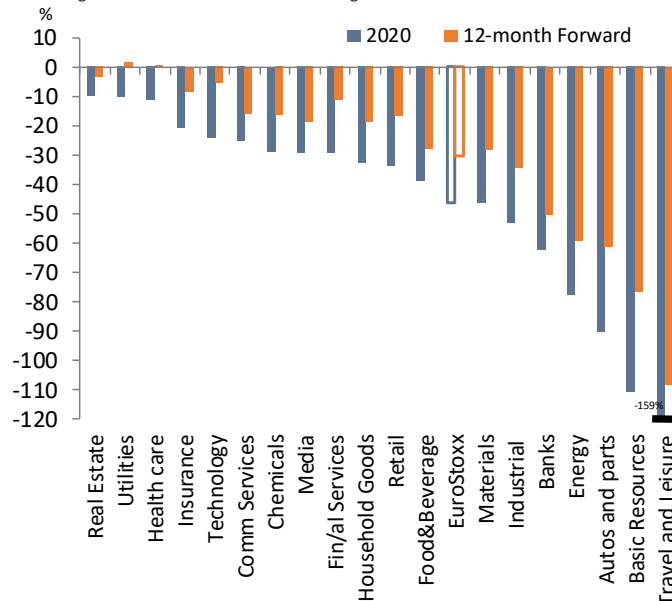
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



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12-month revisions to 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS

Earnings Revisions indicate 12-month change in 2020 & 12-month Forward EPS



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