

The European Central Bank recalibrated its large-scale emergency asset purchase programme, with investors' attention turning to the US legislative agenda

- The ECB decided to reduce moderately the pace of (PEPP) government and corporate bond purchases, compared with Q2:2021 and Q3:2021 (circa €80 bn per month).
- Although the ECB did not specify the new pace, the most likely range is €65 – €70 bn per month, while further decisions for the future of the PEPP are expected in December. PEPP's total envelope of €1.85 tn is expected to be exhausted on schedule (March 2022 -- see graph below).
- In order to avoid an abrupt reduction of asset purchases, and consequently, an unwarranted tightening of financial conditions, the ECB will probably increase the pace of its regular asset purchase programme (APP) by €40 - €60 bn per month (current pace of €20 bn per month).
- Markets' reaction to the ECB was dovish, as the decision regarded only a modest deceleration in the PEPP, combined with the fact that investors were well prepared following recent officials' comments. Euro area periphery Government bond yields declined significantly post-ECB, with Italian and Greek spreads down by circa 4-6 basis points to 103 bps, and 115 bps, respectively.
- Global equity markets lost ground in the past week, with mixed economic data, uncertainty regarding the return to normalcy due to the Delta variant and some concerns regarding the timing and speed of QE tapering by the Fed.
- The S&P500 completed five straight sessions in the red (since September 2nd), closing the week down by 1.7% wow (+19% year-to-date), while the EuroStoxx lost 0.8% wow (+18% ytd). In all, the MSCI ACWI was down by 1.2% wow (+14% ytd). Nevertheless, investors appear to look past near-term drag on activity, with valuations remaining elevated (albeit range-bound) and expectations for corporate profitability solid (see graphs page 3).
- Looking forward, US inflation remains high on the agenda for investors. August's CPI is due today, with the Inflation Nowcasting model from the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland suggesting stable readings of +5.3% yoy for the headline and +4.3% yoy for the core (+5.5% yoy & +4.5% yoy, respectively for September).
- September carries a massive risk to the US legislative agenda. Specifically, the \$1 trillion (4.7% of GDP) bipartisan bill on infrastructure, which entails a net increase of roughly \$500 billion in spending over the next 10 years, could be finalized by the end of the September. The political landscape is more challenging regarding the \$3.5 bill, which focuses on social and climate policies.
- The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee revealed yesterday an initial proposal for the respective funding. The proposal includes, *inter alia*, a top corporate tax rate of 26.5% (less than President Biden's initial proposal of 28%) and a return of the top individual tax rate to 39.6%.
- Finally, the debate on the federal debt ceiling (i.e. the maximum amount of debt that the US Treasury can issue to the public or to other federal agencies, currently at \$28.5 tn) is due to come to the fore soon. According to the Congressional Budget Office, if that limit is not raised, the Treasury would probably be unable to make its usual payments, most likely in October or November.

Ilias Tsirigotakis^{AC}
Head of Global
Markets Research
210-3341517
tsirigotakis.ilias@nbg.gr

Panagiotis Bakalis
210-3341545
mpakalis.pan@nbg.gr

Vasiliki Karagianni
210-3341548
karagianni.vasiliki@nbg.gr

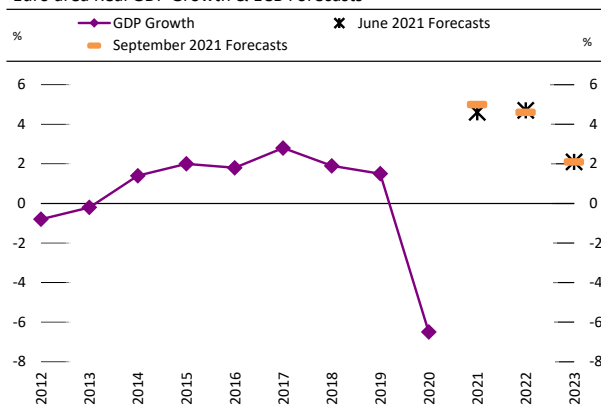
Leonidas Patsios
210-3341553
Patsios.Leonidas@nbg.gr

Table of Contents

- Overview_p1
- Economics & Markets_p2,3
- Forecasts & Outlook_p4
- Event Calendar_p5
- Markets Monitor_p6
- ChartRoom_p7,8
- Market Valuation_p9,10

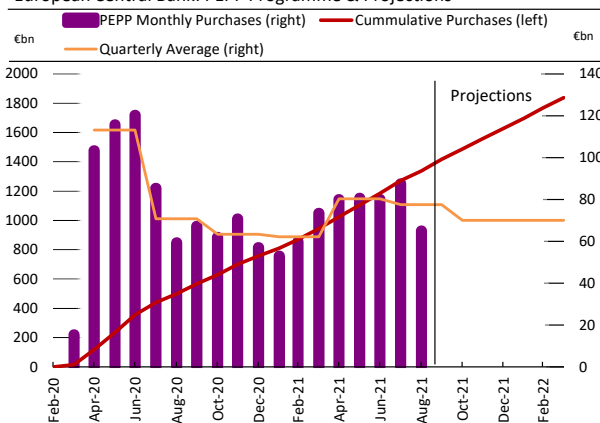
Charts of the week

Euro area Real GDP Growth & ECB Forecasts



Source: NBG Research, ECB

European Central Bank: PEPP Programme & Projections



Source: NBG Research, ECB

The lady isn't tapering

- **The ECB decided to recalibrate the PEPP due to favourable financing conditions and stronger inflation projections. The quarterly ECB staff's estimates for GDP were revised up, due to the better than previously anticipated performance for economic activity in Q2:21** (see below). In all, the estimate for real GDP growth in 2021 was raised significantly, to +5.0% yoy, from +4.6% yoy in June, while the respective projection for 2022 came out at 4.6% yoy (+4.7% yoy in June) and was left unchanged for 2023 at +2.1%. Notably, the return of GDP to pre-pandemic (Q4:19) levels was brought forward compared with the previous estimates, to Q4:21, instead of Q1:22, with the baseline scenario entailing growth of +2.4% qoq in Q3:21 and +1.2% qoq in Q4:21. Furthermore, as the ECB noted, the aforementioned projections suggest that by the end of 2022, GDP will stand at levels only slightly below those expected before the pandemic.
- **Upward revisions for inflation projections also took place, especially in the short-term, on the back, *inter alia*, of the recent acceleration of CPI growth, the assumption of somewhat more persistence of the current international supply chain disruptions and the improved outlook for economic activity.** Specifically, the projection for inflation in 2021 was revised up by 0.3 pps to +2.2% yoy (on average), peaking at +3.1% yoy (on average) in Q4:21. However, the temporary factors which currently boost inflation (strong base effects, one-off increases in some services prices as economies re-opened, the effects from the reversal of the VAT rate cut in Germany) are set to have ceased by the beginning of 2022. Furthermore, the ECB expects the current international supply chain disruptions and the subsequent strong increases in input costs, to fade as of early in 2022. As a result of the above, inflation is expected to ease to 1.7% yoy in 2022 (versus 1.5% yoy in June's projections) and 1.5% yoy in 2023 (+1.4% yoy previously), still well below the target for 2% and thus, supporting the view for maintaining an ultra-accommodative monetary policy stance in the next years. Core CPI inflation estimates were also revised up, albeit more modestly, by 0.2 pps in 2021 to +1.3% yoy and by 0.1 pp in both 2022 and 2023, to +1.4% yoy and +1.5% yoy, respectively.

Euro area GDP in Q2 was revised up in the final estimate

- **The 3rd estimate for euro area GDP growth in Q2:21 (the first including analytical breakdown per expenditure component) came out at +2.2% qoq from +2.0% qoq in the previous estimate (above consensus for an unrevised reading) and following a -0.3% qoq in the previous quarter.** The annual growth was +14.3% (+13.8% in the 2nd estimate | -1.2% yoy in Q1:21), with the latest reading being also boosted by favorable base effects (the dampening from the pandemic had peaked in Q2:20). Unsurprisingly, given the substantial relaxation of pandemic-related restrictions, private consumption jumped by +3.7% qoq (+12.6% yoy) and was by far the major contributor to headline growth (+1.9 pps). At the same time, government consumption was up by 1.2% qoq (+7.1% yoy), adding further 0.3 pps to overall growth. Furthermore, capital formation was also strong (+1.1% qoq | +18.2% yoy), contributing 0.2 pps to the headline reading, with residential investment rising by 0.9% qoq (+19.0% yoy) and business investment up by 1.2% qoq (+17.9% yoy). Meanwhile, both exports (+2.2% qoq | +24.8% yoy) and imports (+2.3% qoq | +20.4% yoy) increased solidly, with net exports being largely neutral to overall GDP growth. Finally, inventories posed a drag of 0.3 pps in Q2:21.

UK economic activity disappointed in July

- **According to the monthly estimate from the UK Office for National Statistics, real GDP rose by 0.1% mom in July, well below consensus estimates for +0.6% mom.** Notably, real GDP would have been completely flat if it wasn't for the resumption of production in a major oil field, which was closed for maintenance in June (output in the mining & quarrying industry increased by 21.9% mom, contributing 0.1 pp to the headline figure). The fallout compared with pre-pandemic (February 2020) levels, stood at 2.1%. In all, the latest outcome indicated a sharp easing of the boost from the economy's re-opening. In the event, note that real GDP had increased by 1.0% mom in June and by 1.6% mom on average, from March to June 2021.
- Looking forward, according to the UK National Institute of Economic and Social Research, real GDP is expected to have increased by 0.7% mom in August (mostly on the back of domestic tourism and hospitality), followed by +0.8% mom in September. The aforementioned path points to growth of +1.6% qoq (+6.1% yoy) overall in Q3:21, following a +4.8% qoq (+22.2% yoy) in Q2:21, well below the latest estimates from the Bank of England (August Monetary Policy Report) for +2.9% qoq. In all, the recovery is expected to remain supported by the output in the sectors most heavily affected by the pandemic, catching up with norm. Indicatively, July's output in accommodation and food services remained 7.4% below the levels in February 2020, while the respective percentage for the arts, entertainment and recreation sectors was 18.8%. On the other hand, the path of the pandemic, remains an important downside risk.

Japanese GDP was unexpectedly revised up in Q2

- **Japanese GDP rose by 0.5% qoq in Q2:21 according to the 2nd estimate (+7.6% yoy), versus +0.3% qoq in the preliminary estimate and following a -1.1% qoq (-1.3% yoy) in Q1:21.** The outcome exceeded consensus estimates for an unrevised reading, while the fallout compared with pre-pandemic (Q4:19) levels, narrowed to 1.4%. **Private consumption** increased by 0.9% qoq (+7.2% yoy), contributing 0.5 pps to the headline figure, following a -1.3% qoq (-2.6% yoy) in Q1:21. **Business investment** rose by 2.3% qoq (+3.1% yoy), adding further 0.4 pps (-1.3% qoq | -5.1% yoy in the previous quarter). In addition, **residential investment** was up by 2.1% qoq (-2.8% yoy), contributing 0.1 pp to overall GDP growth (+1.0% qoq | -4.2% yoy in the previous quarter), while **government consumption** increased by 1.3% qoq (+0.3 pps | +4.3% yoy), compared with -1.7% qoq (+3.5% yoy) in Q1:21. On the other hand, **public investment** was down by 1.7% qoq (-0.1 pp | -1.5% yoy), from -1.1% qoq (+3.5% yoy) in Q1:21. **Net exports** subtracted further 0.3 pps, as imports (+5.0% qoq | +5.1% yoy), outpaced exports (+2.8% qoq | +26.2% yoy). Finally, **inventories** posed a drag of 0.3 pps to the headline figure.
- Looking forward, the outlook remains closely linked to the path of the pandemic. In the event, states of emergency were recently prolonged (from mid-September to the end of the month) in many major prefectures. Nevertheless, the fast progress in recent months in the vaccinations program against Covid-19 (Japan was previously substantially lagging behind in vaccinations), leaves room for optimism for an easing of pandemic-related restrictions as of October. Note that as of September 9th, 62.2% of the population had received at least one dose of a vaccine against Covid-19 (just 5% in mid-May), while 50.0% had been fully inoculated (2% in mid-May).

Equities

• **Global equity markets were mixed in the past week.** Overall, the MSCI ACWI ended the week down by 1.2% (+14% ytd), with Emerging Markets (-0.5% wow | +1% ytd) overperforming their Developed Markets peers (-1.3% wow | +16% ytd). The S&P500 decreased by 1.7% wow (+19% ytd), declining for 5 consecutive sessions and recording its largest streak with losses since February, due to: i) growing concerns about a possible slowdown in economic growth due to the spread of the COVID-19 Delta variant; ii) the complicated path for further fiscal stimulus given the differences between moderates and progressives inside the Democratic party; iii) some profit-taking due to the stretched valuations contributing to the downside. Meanwhile, equity implied volatility edged higher with the VIX index rising to 21% from an average of 16% during the past week. Regarding sectors, Real Estate led the decline ending the week down by 3.9%, while Healthcare decreased by 2.7% wow, following the White House's released plan for lowering prescription drug prices.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the Eurostoxx declined by 0.8% wow (+18% ytd), with Real Estate (-3.2% wow) and Utilities (-2.9% wow) underperforming. In Japan, the Nikkei225 (+4.3% wow) extended its past week's gains reaching its highest level since February 16th, due to the better-than-expected GDP figures for Q2:21 and new stimulus optimism. In China, the CSI300 increased by 3.5% wow, recording its 3rd consecutive weekly increase and largest since end-May, following the strong trade data and expectations of a possible de-escalation in US-China tensions after the first conversation between the two countries' Presidents in seven months. In the Hong Kong, the Hang Seng rose by 1.2% wow but reversed course on Monday (-1.5%), with Alibaba Group (-4.23%) underperforming, due to reports that Beijing wants to break up the payment application Alipay.

Fixed Income

• **Government bond yields posted modest changes in major advanced economies.** Specifically, the US Treasury 10-year yield ended the week up by 1bp to 1.33%, although exhibiting high volatility during the week, due to mixed data (spread of the Delta variant, uncertainty regarding Fed's tapering timeline, initial jobless claims at new pandemic low, Fed's Beige Book showing US economy "downshifted slightly" in August). In the UK, the 10-year government bond yield rose by 3bps to 0.65%, its highest level since mid-July, following the hawkish comments by Bank of England's officials. Specifically, M. Saunders commented that the Bank may need to raise interest rates in 2022 if growth and inflation continue to rise, while Governor A. Bailey revealed that the Monetary Policy Committee was split (4-4) in August as to whether the minimum necessary conditions were met to raise rates. In Germany, the 10-year Bund yield rose by 5 bps to -0.33%, although declining by 3bps on Thursday following ECB's decision for a modest recalibration of PEPP rather than tapering. **Corporate bond spreads narrowed slightly in the HY spectrum.** Specifically, US HY spreads were down by 3 bps wow to 311 bps, while their EUR declined by 6 bps wow to 294 bps. In the investment grade spectrum, both US and EUR corporate bond spreads were broadly unchanged, at 91 bps and 85 bps, respectively.

FX and Commodities

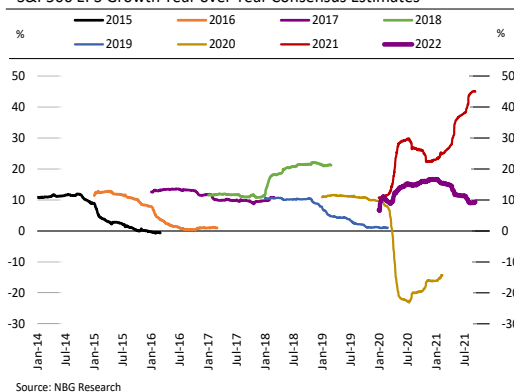
• **In foreign exchange markets, the US Dollar rose slightly, due to, inter alia, investors' increased safe-haven demand.** Specifically, the US Dollar increased by 0.4% wow against the euro, to \$1.183, while overall, it rose by 0.6% wow against a basket of trade-weighted currencies (DXY). **Finally, in commodities, oil prices were little changed in the past week** (WTI: +0.6% wow to \$69.7/barrel | Brent: +0.4% wow to \$72.9/barrel), with investors trying to weigh the demonstrations in Libya affecting loading operations of 3 oil terminals, the China's National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration' announcement that it would release crude oil from its national reserves, the US output disruptions by Hurricane Ida and the decline in US oil inventories (-1.5 million barrels to 424 million barrels for the week ending September 3rd).

S&P500 12-month Forward P/E



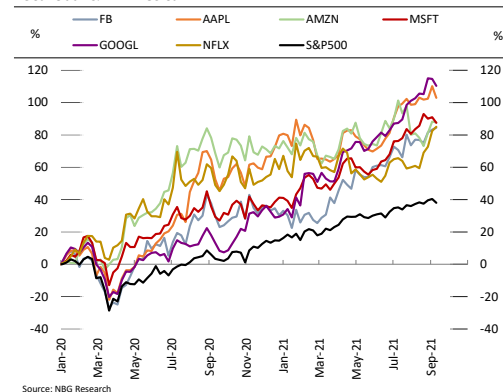
Graph 1.

S&P500 EPS Growth Year over Year Consensus Estimates



Graph 2.

S&P 500 vs. FAAMGs & NFLX



Graph 3.

Quote of the week: "We're not out of the woods. We are not on the green, as the golf players will appreciate. We're getting closer, but we're not there yet.", **ECB President, Christine Lagarde, September 9th 2021.**

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Forecasts

10-Yr Gov. Bond Yield (%)	September 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	Official Rate (%)	September 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month
Germany	-0.33	-0.30	-0.20	-0.10	Euro area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
US	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.60	US	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
UK	0.65	0.89	0.96	1.09	UK	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.06
Japan	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.15	Japan	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10

Currency	September 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	September 10th	3-month	6-month	12-month	
EUR/USD	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.20	USD/JPY	110	109	108	107
EUR/GBP	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	GBP/USD	1.38	1.36	1.38	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	6,6	6,5	6,0	-
Private Consumption	2,2	-6,9	-33,4	41,4	3,4	-3,8	11,4	11,9	3,7	3,4	8,1
Government Consumption	2,2	3,7	3,9	-2,1	-0,5	2,5	4,2	-1,9	1,9	1,9	1,0
Investment	3,2	-2,3	-30,4	27,5	17,7	-2,7	13,0	3,4	1,2	4,0	8,1
Residential	-0,9	20,4	-30,7	59,9	34,4	6,8	13,3	-11,5	-0,9	1,2	10,5
Non-residential	4,3	-8,1	-30,3	18,7	12,5	-5,3	12,9	9,3	3,7	4,8	7,6
Inventories Contribution	0,1	-1,0	-4,6	6,6	1,4	-0,6	-3,7	-1,7	2,4	2,8	-0,1
Net Exports Contribution	-0,2	0,1	1,4	-5,6	-2,4	-0,2	-2,0	-0,4	0,6	-0,3	-1,6
Exports	-0,1	-16,3	-59,9	54,5	22,5	-13,6	-2,9	6,6	16,1	9,7	6,2
Imports	1,2	-13,1	-53,1	89,2	31,3	-8,9	9,3	6,7	6,9	8,0	13,8
Inflation (3)	1,8	2,1	0,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,9	4,9	5,5	5,3	4,4

Euro Area	2019a	Q1:20a	Q2:20a	Q3:20a	Q4:20a	2020a	Q1:21a	Q2:21a	Q3:21f	Q4:21f	2021f
Real GDP Growth (YoY)	1,4	-3,2	-14,4	-4,0	-4,6	-6,5	-1,2	14,3	3,6	5,3	5,2
Real GDP Growth (QoQ saar)	-	-13,6	-38,5	59,9	-2,5	-	-1,1	9,2	8,5	5,1	-
Private Consumption	1,4	-16,5	-41,6	69,5	-11,1	-8,0	-8,2	15,8	11,0	9,4	3,4
Government Consumption	1,7	0,0	-10,0	23,2	1,8	1,4	-1,9	5,0	-0,1	-2,4	2,8
Investment	6,6	-17,3	-57,5	63,1	10,9	-7,6	-0,8	4,6	19,7	13,4	6,7
Inventories Contribution	-0,3	1,1	-0,4	-5,9	2,1	-0,4	3,4	-1,0	-0,7	-0,5	0,2
Net Exports Contribution	-0,8	-1,6	1,4	10,6	-0,9	-0,4	0,5	0,2	-0,5	-1,5	1,2
Exports	2,4	-13,5	-56,0	85,1	16,6	-9,4	2,7	9,0	9,2	5,9	9,4
Imports	4,5	-11,0	-59,0	55,3	20,9	-9,2	1,8	9,4	11,4	10,1	7,5
Inflation	1,2	1,1	0,2	0,0	-0,3	0,3	1,0	1,8	2,9	3,3	2,3

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>

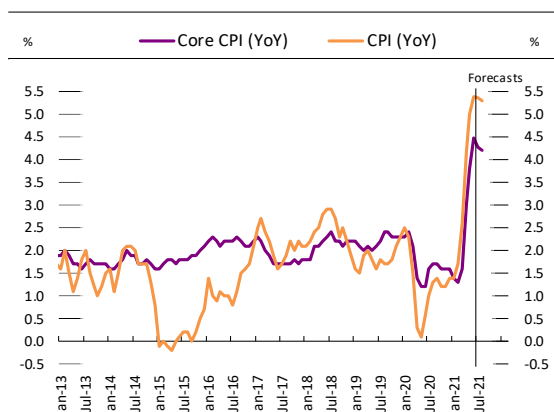
Economic Calendar

In the US, attention turns to inflation data for August, due to release on Tuesday. CPI is expected at 5.3% yoy from 5.4% yoy in July, while the core figure is expected at 4.2% yoy from 4.3% yoy. Meanwhile, economic activity indicators for August will be closely monitored. Specifically, retail sales (16/9) will offer insight regarding private consumption, whereas industrial production (15/9) regarding business spending.

In the Euro Area, industrial production for July is released on Wednesday (consensus for +0.5% mom vs -0.3% mom in the previous month).

In the UK, the unemployment rate for July is released on Tuesday and is expected at 4.6% vs. 4.7% on June. On Wednesday, the inflation data for August are released. CPI is expected at 2.8% yoy, from 2% yoy in July, while the core figure is expected at 2.6% yoy from 1.8% yoy.

US Inflation



Source: NBG Research

Economic News Calendar for the period: September 7 - September 20, 2021

Tuesday 7					Wednesday 8												
JAPAN		S	A	P	CHINA		S	A	P	JAPAN		S	A	P			
Leading Index	July	103.0	+	104.1	104.6	Exports YoY	August	17.3%	+	25.6%	19.3%	GDP (QoQ)	Q2:21	0.3%	+	0.5%	0.3%
Coincident Index	July	94.5	94.6	Imports YoY	August	26.9%	+	33.1%	28.1%	Eco Watchers Current Survey	August	34.7	48.4
EURO AREA												Eco Watchers Outlook Survey	August	43.7	48.4
GDP (QoQ)	Q2:21	2.0%	+	2.2%	2.0%												
GDP (YoY)	Q2:21	13.6%	+	14.3%	13.6%												
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (QoQ)	Q2:21	1.5%	-	1.1%	-0.2%												
Household Consumption (QoQ)	Q2:21	2.8%	+	3.7%	-2.1%												
Government expenditure (QoQ)	Q2:21	0.8%	+	1.2%	-0.5%												
GERMANY																	
ZEW survey current situation	September	34.0	-	31.9	29.3												
ZEW survey expectations	September	30.0	-	26.5	40.4												
Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	July	0.7%	+	1.0%	-1.0%												
Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	July	5.8%	-	5.7%	5.4%												
Thursday 9					Friday 10					Monday 13							
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P			
Initial Jobless Claims (k)	September 4	340	+	310	345	Wholesale trade (MoM)	July	..	2.0%	2.3%							
Continuing Claims (k)	August 28	2727	-	2783	2805	UK											
EURO AREA						GDP (MoM)	July	0.6%	-	0.1%	1.0%						
ECB announces its intervention rate	September 9	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		Industrial Production (MoM)	July	0.4%	+	1.2%	-0.7%						
ECB announces its deposit facility rate	September 9	-0.50%	-0.50%	-0.50%		Industrial Production (YoY)	July	3.0%	+	3.8%	8.3%						
CHINA						CHINA											
CPI (YoY)	August	1.0%	-	0.8%	1.0%	Money Supply M0 (YoY)	August	..	6.3%	6.1%							
						Money Supply M1 (YoY)	August	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%							
						Money Supply M2 (YoY)	August	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%							
						New Yuan Loans (RMB bn)	August	..	1220	1080							
						Aggregate Financing (RMB bn)	August	..	2960	1060							
Tuesday 14					Wednesday 15					Thursday 16							
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P			
CPI (YoY)	August	5.3%	..	5.4%	Empire Manufacturing	September	18.3	..	18.3	Initial Jobless Claims (k)	September 11	319	..	310			
Core CPI (YoY)	August	4.2%	..	4.3%	Industrial Production (MoM)	August	0.5%	..	0.9%	Continuing Claims (k)	September 4	2783			
UK					UK					Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook	September	19.8	..	19.4			
ILO Unemployment Rate	July	4.6%	..	4.7%	CPI (YoY)	August	2.8%	..	2.0%	Retail Sales Advance MoM	August	-1.0%	..	-1.1%			
					Core CPI (YoY)	August	2.6%	..	1.8%	Retail sales ex-autos (MoM)	August	-0.2%	..	-0.4%			
					EURO AREA					Net Long-term TIC Flows (\$ bn)	July	110.8			
					Industrial Production (sa, MoM)	July	0.5%	..	-0.3%	JAPAN							
					Industrial Production (wda, YoY)	July	5.7%	..	9.7%	Exports YoY	August	25.6%	..	37.0%			
					CHINA					Imports YoY	August	15.4%	..	28.5%			
					Retail sales (YoY)	August	6.5%	..	8.5%	EURO AREA							
					Industrial production (YoY)	August	5.8%	..	6.4%	Trade Balance SA (€ bn)	July	12.4			
Friday 17					Monday 20												
US		S	A	P	US		S	A	P								
University of Michigan consumer confidence	September	72.0	..	70.3	NAHB housing market confidence index	September	73	..	75								
UK																	
Retail sales Ex Auto MoM	August	0.0%	..	-2.4%													

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

Equity Markets (in local currency)

Developed Markets		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	Emerging Markets		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
US	S&P 500	4459	-1.7	18.7	33.5	48.6	MSCI Emerging Markets	73376	-0.2	2.3	18.3	
Japan	NIKKEI 225	30382	4.3	10.7	30.8	40.7	MSCI Asia	1132	0.0	0.6	17.0	
UK	FTSE 100	7029	-1.5	8.8	17.1	-4.2	China	95	1.0	-11.5	-0.2	
Canada	S&P/TSX	20633	-0.9	18.4	27.5	24.2	Korea	942	-2.6	1.7	27.0	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	26206	1.2	-3.8	7.8	-3.5	MSCI Latin America	98666	-1.8	-1.2	18.8	
Euro area	EuroStoxx	467	-0.8	17.5	28.3	22.7	Brazil	346703	-2.6	-7.2	11.5	
Germany	DAX 30	15610	-1.1	13.8	18.2	26.3	Mexico	47680	-0.6	17.3	42.5	
France	CAC 40	6664	-0.4	20.0	32.6	18.6	MSCI Europe	7132	-0.2	18.8	35.7	
Italy	FTSE/MIB	25686	-1.5	15.5	29.6	17.3	Russia	1594	0.0	20.7	37.1	
Spain	IBEX-35	8695	-1.9	7.7	24.2	-4.0	Turkey	1626845	-2.5	-3.8	25.2	

World Market Sectors (MSCI Indices)

in US Dollar terms		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)	2-year change (%)	in local currency		Current Level	1-week change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Energy		153.9	-1.4	19.2	37.3	-19.1	Energy		154.7	-1.2	19.6	35.0
Materials		352.1	-1.6	10.4	24.7	39.0	Materials		328.9	-1.3	12.2	23.6
Industrials		347.2	-1.3	14.1	31.2	33.2	Industrials		338.3	-1.1	16.1	31.3
Consumer Discretionary		420.9	0.2	11.7	30.6	58.1	Consumer Discretionary		402.9	0.3	13.2	30.9
Consumer Staples		279.8	-1.0	5.7	11.4	13.7	Consumer Staples		275.0	-0.8	6.9	10.8
Healthcare		357.1	-2.7	14.3	23.6	44.2	Healthcare		348.5	-2.6	15.5	23.6
Financials		145.7	-1.0	22.0	45.2	25.2	Financials		143.6	-0.8	23.3	44.1
IT		533.5	-1.5	20.3	39.5	93.7	IT		514.6	-1.4	20.9	39.6
Telecoms		114.9	-0.8	22.0	39.5	55.8	Telecoms		119.4	-0.8	22.9	39.5
Utilities		158.6	-1.9	3.4	13.0	10.5	Utilities		159.8	-1.8	4.5	12.5

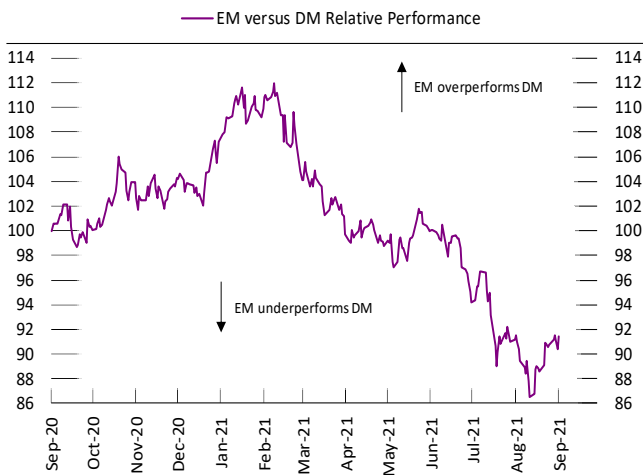
Bond Markets (%)

10-Year Government Bond Yields		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Government Bond Yield Spreads (in bps)		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
US		1.33	1.32	0.92	0.68	2.05	US Treasuries 10Y/2Y		110	110	80	52
Germany		-0.33	-0.38	-0.56	-0.42	0.56	US Treasuries 10Y/5Y		52	54	53	30
Japan		0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.28	Bunds 10Y/2Y		39	34	16	26
UK		0.65	0.62	0.20	0.24	1.48	Bunds 10Y/5Y		32	32	18	23
Greece		0.77	0.78	0.62	1.12	8.26	Corporate Bond Spreads (in bps)		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back
Ireland		0.03	0.01	-0.31	-0.07	2.17	EM Inv. Grade (IG)		133	135	163	190
Italy		0.74	0.74	0.45	1.04	2.59	EM High yield		555	559	524	641
Spain		0.32	0.34	0.04	0.34	2.23	US IG		91	92	103	137
Portugal		0.23	0.21	0.03	0.36	3.62	US High yield		311	314	386	516
US Mortgage Market (1. Fixed-rate Mortgage)		Current	Last week	Year Start	One Year Back	10-year average	Euro area IG		85	85	93	114
30-Year FRM ¹ (%)		3.03	3.03	2.90	3.07	4.03	Euro area High Yield		294	300	355	435
vs 30Yr Treasury (bps)		109.5	108.6	125.4	165.0	126.0						

Foreign Exchange & Commodities

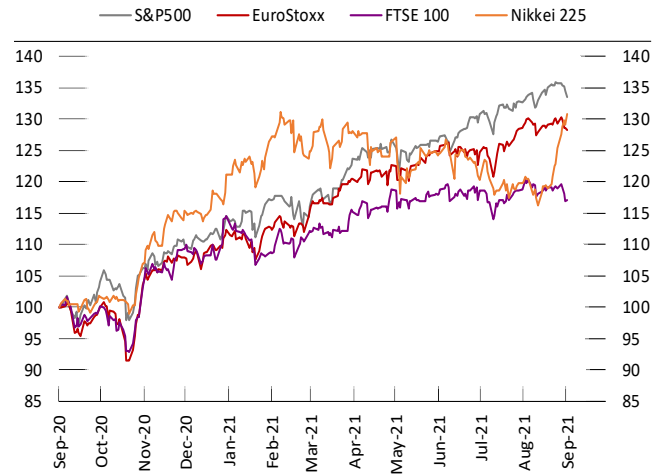
Foreign Exchange		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)	Year-to-Date change (%)	Commodities		Current	1-week change (%)	1-month change (%)	1-Year change (%)
Euro-based cross rates							Agricultural		401	-2.3	-4.6	37.0
EUR/USD		1.18	-0.4	0.8	-0.3	-3.3	Energy		240	0.3	2.7	85.4
EUR/CHF		1.09	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	West Texas Oil (\$)		70	0.6	0.7	86.9
EUR/GBP		0.85	-0.3	0.9	-7.4	-4.6	Crude Brent Oil (\$)		73	0.4	2.1	82.0
EUR/JPY		129.99	-0.2	0.2	3.1	2.9	Industrial Metals		499	4.4	5.9	48.1
EUR/NOK		10.22	-0.7	-1.8	-4.4	-2.4	Precious Metals		2354	-2.4	2.1	-9.1
EUR/SEK		10.19	0.2	-0.2	-1.9	1.4	Gold (\$)		1788	-2.2	2.1	-8.2
EUR/AUD		1.60	0.5	0.8	-1.5	1.2	Silver (\$)		24	-4.0	0.8	-11.7
EUR/CAD		1.49	0.5	1.8	-4.4	-4.2	Baltic Dry Index		3864	-2.0	13.3	204.5
USD-based cross rates							Baltic Dirty Tanker Index		611	-0.8	0.5	35.8
USD/CAD		1.26	0.9	1.0	-4.1	-0.9						
USD/AUD		1.36	0.9	0.0	-1.2	4.6						
USD/JPY		109.84	0.2	-0.6	3.4	6.4						

EM vs DM Performance in \$



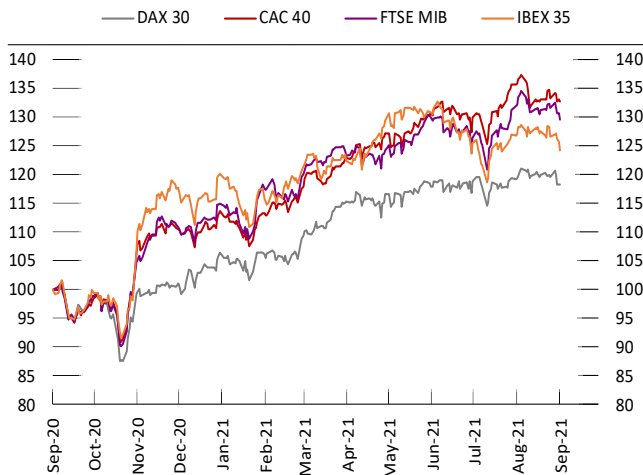
Data as of September 10th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - G4



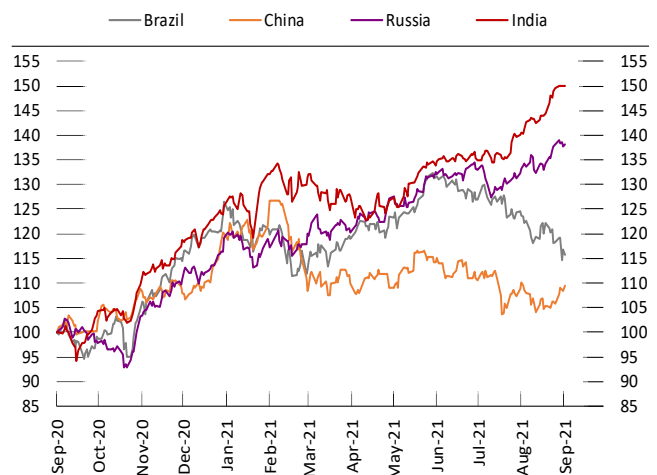
Data as of September 10th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance – Euro Area G4



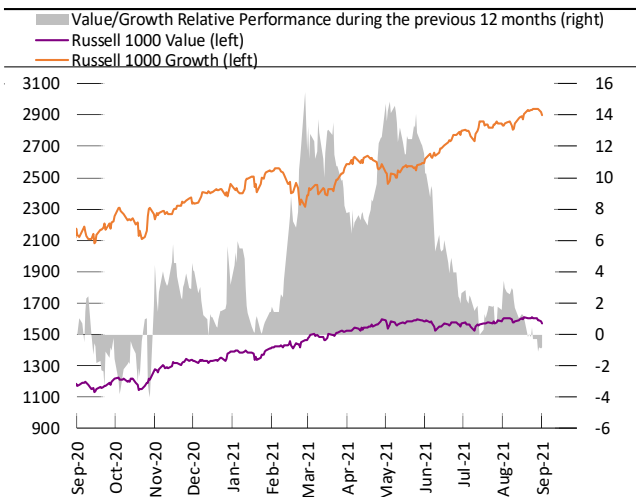
Data as of September 10th – Rebased @ 100

Equity Market Performance - BRICs



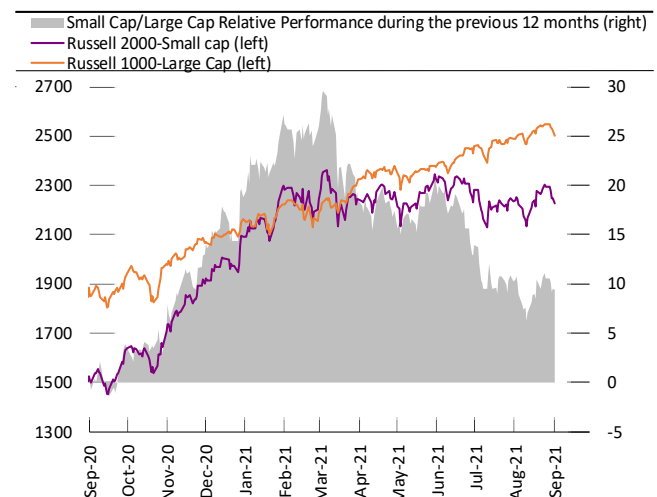
Data as of September 10th – Rebased @ 100

Russell 1000 Value & Growth Index



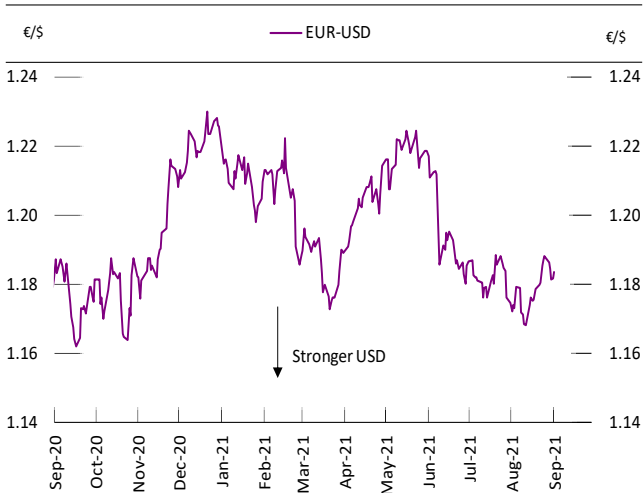
Data as of September 10th

Russell 2000 & Russell 1000 Index



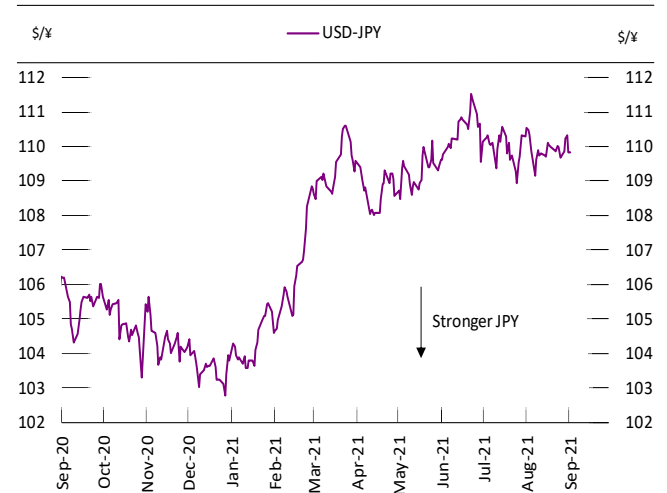
Data as of September 10th

EUR/USD



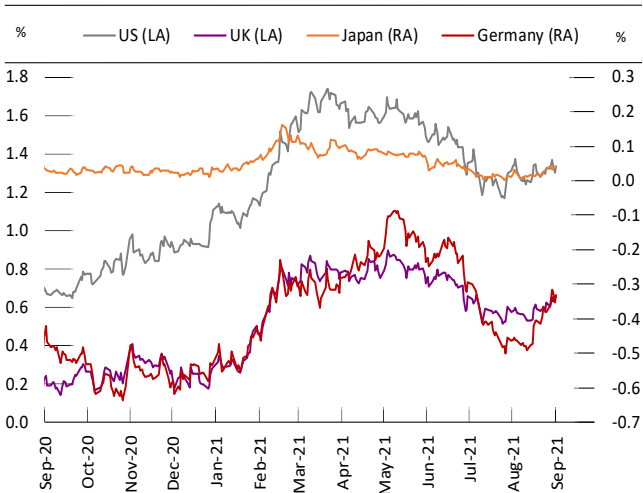
Data as of September 10th

JPY/USD



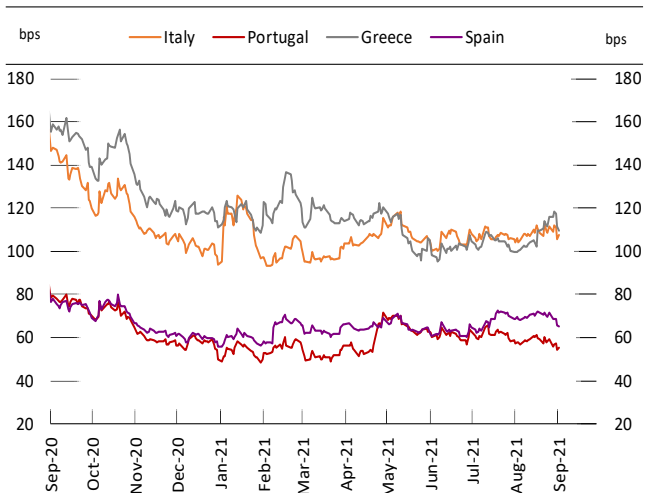
Data as of September 10th

10- Year Government Bond Yields



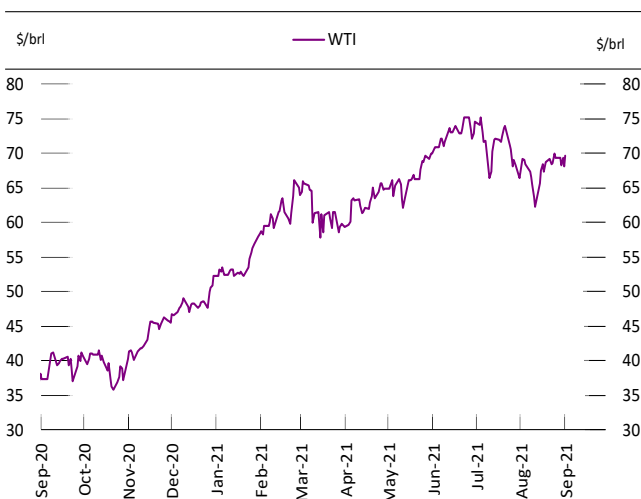
Data as of September 10th
LA:Left Axis RA:Right Axis

10- Year Government Bond Spreads



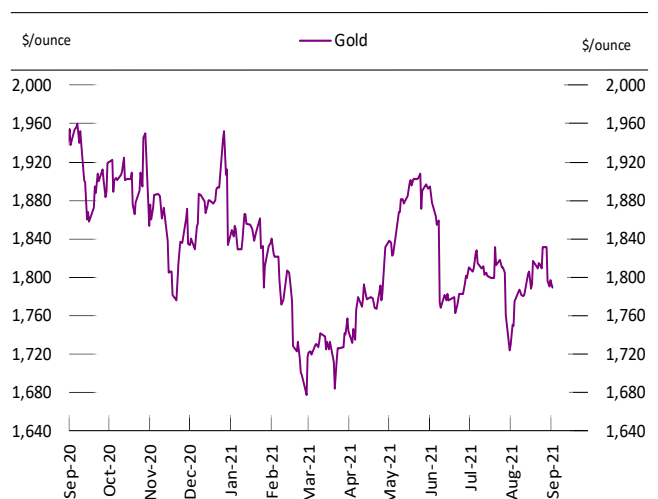
Data as of September 10th

West Texas Intermediate (\$/bbl)



Data as of September 10th

Gold (\$/ounce)



Data as of September 10th

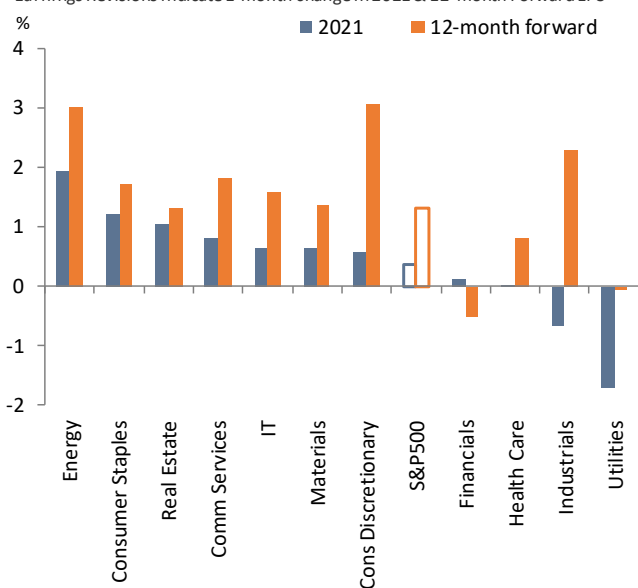
US Sectors Valuation

	Price (\$)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	10/9/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2021	2022	Current	10Yr Avg
S&P500	4459	-1.7	18.7	45.0	9.3	1.3	1.4	22.4	20.5	21.0	16.5	4.6	4.2	4.3	2.8
Energy	357	-1.8	24.9	N/A	23.4	4.7	4.8	N/A	11.7	12.6	14.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Materials	526	-1.6	15.4	83.5	-2.1	1.8	1.9	16.5	16.8	16.7	15.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6
Financials															
Diversified Financials	1051	-1.5	28.9	51.2	-4.3	1.3	1.4	16.2	16.9	16.7	14.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.5
Banks	401	-1.1	27.0	80.4	-11.8	2.3	2.6	10.9	12.4	12.0	11.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
Insurance	524	-1.0	22.7	34.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	12.9	12.6	12.7	11.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
Real Estate	293	-3.9	28.4	12.6	5.3	2.4	2.6	24.1	22.9	23.2	18.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.2
Industrials															
Capital Goods	883	-2.7	16.1	59.3	19.7	1.5	1.6	23.5	19.6	20.8	16.7	5.4	4.9	5.0	3.8
Transportation	1002	-2.6	7.7	N/A	119.2	1.4	1.5	N/A	16.6	N/A	11.2	6.4	5.4	5.7	3.8
Commercial Services	506	-0.9	20.2	17.2	11.6	1.0	1.1	31.3	28.0	29.0	20.7	6.0	5.4	5.6	3.6
Consumer Discretionary															
Retailing	4049	-0.4	13.6	32.4	15.2	0.5	0.6	35.7	31.0	32.4	25.7	13.7	10.7	11.6	8.3
Consumer Services	1452	0.5	10.0	N/A	705.2	0.9	1.3	N/A	29.4	N/A	26.4	25.2	19.8	21.5	9.1
Consumer Durables	518	-2.0	17.4	58.6	13.0	1.1	1.3	18.1	16.0	16.6	17.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.4
Automobiles and parts	142	0.2	8.1	83.7	21.3	0.0	0.1	39.7	32.8	N/A	13.0	6.8	5.8	6.1	2.3
IT															
Technology	2904	-3.3	15.2	45.4	4.5	0.8	0.9	24.1	23.0	23.3	14.5	16.2	14.6	15.1	5.6
Software & Services	3731	-1.3	21.1	20.7	14.1	0.7	0.8	35.1	30.8	32.1	20.0	10.8	9.3	9.8	5.9
Semiconductors	2196	-0.7	24.2	33.2	11.5	1.1	1.2	22.1	19.8	20.5	15.0	7.3	6.2	6.5	3.6
Communication Services	283	-1.2	27.7	35.7	10.8	0.8	0.8	24.0	21.7	22.4	18.6	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.1
Media	1145	-1.1	33.9	51.4	14.0	0.2	0.3	28.4	24.9	26.0	21.8	5.9	5.0	5.3	3.5
Consumer Staples															
Food & Staples Retailing	641	-1.6	12.7	15.1	7.9	1.5	1.5	24.1	22.3	22.9	17.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	3.4
Food Beverage & Tobacco	775	-1.4	6.7	10.9	6.2	3.2	3.4	19.0	17.9	18.2	18.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Household Goods	872	-0.6	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.2	2.3	26.1	24.4	24.9	20.6	10.8	10.4	10.5	6.2
Health Care															
Pharmaceuticals	1231	-3.1	15.0	23.1	2.7	2.0	2.1	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.9	6.3	5.3	5.6	4.2
Healthcare Equipment	1879	-2.4	19.2	17.4	8.0	0.9	1.0	22.4	20.7	21.3	16.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.8
Utilities	346	-1.6	8.4	2.3	5.9	3.1	3.1	20.7	19.6	19.9	16.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	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

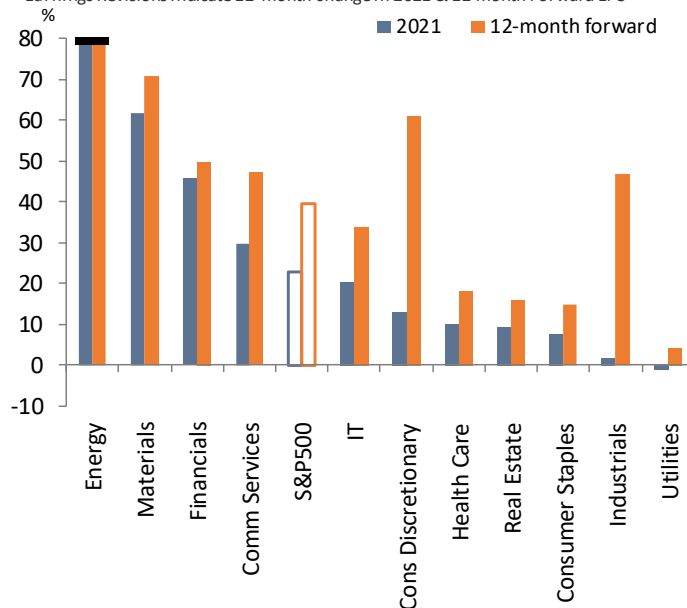
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS



Data as of September 10th
12-month forward EPS are 30% of 2021 EPS and 70% 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 September 10th
12-month forward EPS are 30% of 2021 EPS and 70% of 2022 EPS

National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | Global Markets Analysis

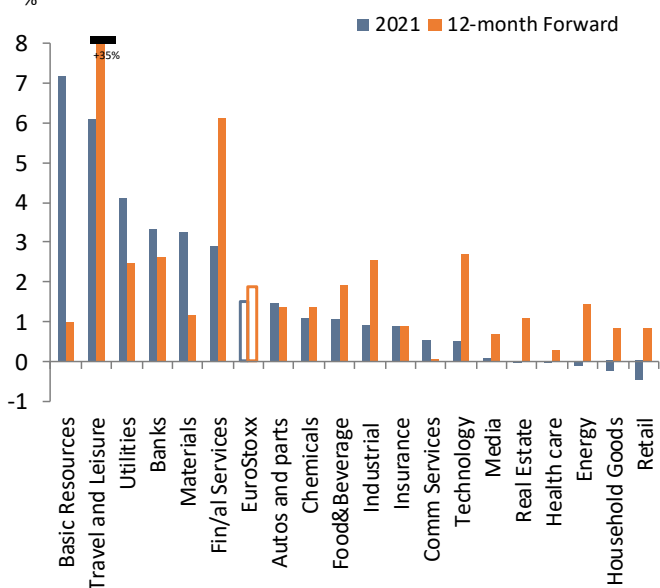
Euro Area Sectors Valuation

	Price (€)			EPS Growth (%)		Dividend Yield (%)		P/E Ratio				P/BV Ratio			
	10/9/21	% Weekly Change	%YTD	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	12m fwd	10Yr Avg	2021	2022	Current	10Yr Avg
EuroStoxx	467	-0.8	17.5	66.6	9.3	2.5	2.7	18.0	16.4	16.9	14.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5
Energy	258	-2.0	2.4	347.6	12.5	5.2	5.4	12.3	11.0	11.4	13.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Materials	1008	-0.5	16.5	139.2	-12.6	2.3	2.5	13.8	15.7	15.1	15.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7
Basic Resources	255	-0.9	22.7	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.5	N/A	7.5	6.7	12.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
Chemicals	1455	-0.5	15.6	52.4	0.4	2.4	2.5	19.3	19.2	19.2	16.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3
Financials															
Fin/al Services	566	-1.3	15.4	30.9	9.8	2.4	2.5	16.6	15.1	15.6	14.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Banks	96	-1.2	29.7	81.5	4.2	5.6	5.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance	284	-0.8	8.8	43.1	4.4	5.4	5.7	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Real Estate	226	-3.2	2.8	1.0	11.7	3.1	3.5	20.2	18.1	18.7	17.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Industrial	1168	-0.5	19.4	25.8	22.2	1.6	1.9	26.0	21.3	22.7	16.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.5
Consumer Discretionary															
Media	285	-0.2	30.1	20.6	12.4	2.1	2.3	22.0	19.6	20.4	16.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.0
Retail	746	0.7	12.5	66.7	18.6	2.1	2.4	31.2	26.3	27.8	22.9	6.0	5.5	5.7	4.3
Automobiles and parts	587	-1.7	16.4	707.8	6.3	4.1	4.6	7.2	6.7	6.9	8.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Travel and Leisure	213	-0.4	-0.3	N/A	N/A	0.5	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.1
Technology	981	0.1	36.8	36.5	15.8	0.6	0.7	34.1	29.4	30.8	20.4	5.2	4.7	4.8	3.5
Communication Services	295	-1.3	19.2	-14.9	6.4	3.5	3.9	16.3	15.4	15.7	14.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Consumer Staples															
Food&Beverage	548	-1.2	5.2	36.0	14.8	1.7	1.9	23.8	20.7	21.6	19.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6
Household Goods	1477	2.5	21.3	62.6	12.1	1.0	1.2	38.0	33.9	35.2	24.0	7.2	6.4	6.7	3.8
Health care	918	-2.4	12.9	8.2	7.2	1.8	2.0	21.3	19.8	20.3	16.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.2
Utilities	375	-2.9	-1.4	28.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	15.3	14.8	14.9	13.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.2

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

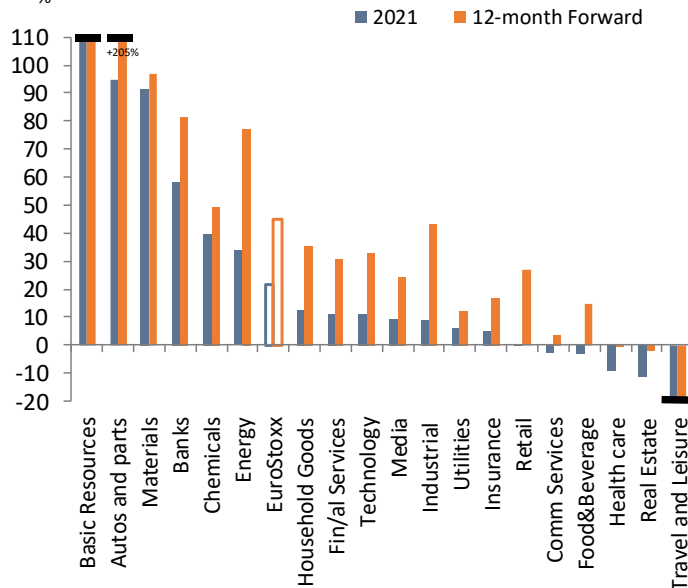
Earnings Revisions indicate 1-month change in 2021 & 12-month Forward EPS %



Data as of September 10th
12-month forward EPS are 30% of 2021 EPS and 70% 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 September 10th
12-month forward EPS are 30% of 2021 EPS and 70% of 2022 EPS

National Bank of Greece | Economic Research Division | Global Markets Analysis

DISCLOSURES:

This report has been produced by the Economic Research Division of the National Bank of Greece, which is regulated by the Bank of Greece, and is provided solely as a sheer reference for the information of experienced and sophisticated investors who are expected and considered to be fully able to make their own investment decisions without reliance on its contents, i.e. only after effecting their own independent enquiry from sources of the investors' sole choice. The information contained in this report does not constitute the provision of investment advice and under no circumstances is it to be used or considered as an offer or an invitation to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer or invitation to buy or sell or enter into any agreement with respect to any security, product, service or investment. No information or opinion contained in this report shall constitute any representation or warranty as to future performance of any financial instrument, credit, currency rate or other market or economic measure. Past performance is not necessarily a reliable guide to future performance. National Bank of Greece and/or its affiliates shall not be liable in any matter whatsoever for any consequences (including but not limited to any direct, indirect or consequential losses, loss of profits and damages) of any reliance on or usage of this report and accepts no legal responsibility to any investor who directly or indirectly receives this report. The final investment decision must be made by the investor and the responsibility for the investment must be taken by the investor.

Any data provided in this report has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but has not been independently verified. Because of the possibility of error on the part of such sources, National Bank of Greece does not guarantee the accuracy, timeliness or usefulness of any information. Information and opinions contained in this report are subject to change without notice and there is no obligation to update the information and opinions contained in this report. The National Bank of Greece and its affiliate companies, its representatives, its managers and/or its personnel or other persons related to it, accept no responsibility, or liability as to the accuracy, or completeness of the information contained in this report, or for any loss in general arising from any use of this report including investment decisions based on this report. This report does not constitute investment research or a research recommendation and as such it has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote investment research independence. This report does not purport to contain all the information that a prospective investor may require. Recipients of this report should independently evaluate particular information and opinions and seek the advice of their own professional and financial advisers in relation to any investment, financial, legal, business, tax, accounting or regulatory issues before making any investment or entering into any transaction in relation to information and opinions discussed herein.

National Bank of Greece has prepared and published this report wholly independently of any of its affiliates and thus any commitments, views, outlook, ratings or target prices expressed in these reports may differ substantially from any similar reports issued by affiliates which may be based upon different sources and methodologies.

This report is not directed to, or intended for distribution to use or use by, any person or entity that is a citizen or resident of or located in any locality, state, country or other jurisdiction where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to any law, regulation or rule.

This report is protected under intellectual property laws and may not be altered, reproduced or redistributed, or passed on directly or indirectly, to any other party, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of National Bank of Greece.

ANALYST CERTIFICATION:

The research analyst denoted by an "AC" on page 1 holds the certificate (type Δ) of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission/Bank of Greece which allows her/him to conduct market analysis and reporting and hereby certifies that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect his or her personal views solely, about any and all of the subject issues. Further, each of these individuals also certifies that no part of any of the report analyst's compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report. Also, all opinions and estimates are subject to change without notice and there is no obligation for update.